

Monday, July 18, 1977
Asadha 27, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

Vol. V

[July 16 to 28, 1977/Asadha 25 to Sravana 6, 1899 (Saka)]



Second Session 1977/1899 (Saka)

(Vol. V contains Nos. 31—40)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

CONTENTS

No. 32, Monday, July 18, 1977/Asadha 27, 1899 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions :	COLUMNS
*Starred Questions Nos. 505 to 508, 511 and 514	1—33
Short Notice Question No. 20.	33—43
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 509, 512, 513 and 515 to 524	43—59
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3758, 3794, 3796, to 3833, 3835 to 3870, 3872 to 3879 and 3881 to 3928.	59—220
Papers laid on the Table	221—22
Question of Privilege—	
Shrimati Indira Gandhi's press statement re-certain observations by the Minister of Home Affairs on 13-7-77	223—29
Matter under Rule 377—	
Reported Lock-out by Pfizer Ltd, in its Thana Plant	229—30
Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1977.	230—404
Motion to consider :	
Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan	230—33
Shri K. Kunhambu	233—38
Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	238—43
Shri T. S. Negi	243—51
Shri R. L. Kureel	251—58
Shri Amar Roy Pradhan	258—64
Shri Ramdas Singh	264—69
Shri Ganga Singh	269—73
Shri Ahmed Hussain	273—78

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri Ram Sewak Hazari	278—283
Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad Yadav	283—89
Shri Santoshrao Gode	289—92
Shri D. G. Gawai	293—96
Shri H. M. Patel	296—314
Clauses 2 to 40 and 1	315—397
Motion to pass, as amended—	
Prof. Dilip Chakravarty	397—98
Shri M. N. Govindan Nair	398—400
Shri K. Lakkappa	400—401
Shri Krishna Chandra Halder	401—402
Shri Sheo Narain	402
Shri H. M. Patel	402—404

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 18, 1977/Asadha 27, 1899
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

V.I.P. Land Grab Case in Delhi

*505. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the famous VIP land grab case in Delhi;

(b) whether the Supreme Court had also accepted the findings of Shri D. Mookerjee, former Calcutta High Court Judge who was directed to investigate the validity of membership and allotment of plots in this case; and

(c) the action so far taken against the persons involved in the case and the names of persons so involved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, if the question refers to the irregular admission of members in the New Friends Co-operative House Building Society.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court has accepted the findings of Mr. D. Mookerjee and has issued some directions regarding the admission of members, etc.

1871 L.S.—1.

2

(c) The Supreme Court had declared the membership of 38 persons in the said Society void. Their names are given in the attached list.

List

Sl. No.	Name and Membership No.
1	2
1.	Mrs. Shakuntala Masani (1483)
2.	Mr. V. C. Trivedi (1483)
3.	Mrs. Preethi Sehgal (1481)
4.	Mrs. Kanta Advani (1486)
5.	Mr. P. K. Idicula (1487)
6.	Mr. Rattan Singh (1488)
7.	Mr. W. R. Chaddha (1489)
8.	Mr. K. L. Thukral (1491)
9.	Mrs. Suman Satia (1490)
10.	Mr. S. K. Soni (1492)
11.	Mr. D. S. Khanijau (1493)
12.	Mrs. Sudershan Puri (1495)
13.	Mr. S. P. Arora (1494)
14.	Mr. P. S. Panag (1498)
15.	Col. D. R. Thukral (1500)
16.	Mr. S. K. Anand (1501)
17.	Maj. M. S. ANAND (1502)
18.	Shri Mamman Idicula (1503)
19.	Mr. Susan Pal Soni (1506)
20.	Mr. G. N. Tandon (1508)
21.	Mrs. Sushila Purshottam (1507)
22.	Mr. H. K. Panchal (1510)
23.	Mr. S. K. Khanna (1509)
24.	Mr. D. P. Jain (1512)
25.	Mr. Som Nath Revri (1511)
26.	Mr. Anil Khanna (1514)
27.	Mrs. Leila Seth (1513)
28.	Mrs. Mohini Arora (1515)
29.	Miss. Sarita Soni (1516)
30.	Mr. Zafar Ahmed Dar (1519)

1

2

31. Mr. S. K. Tuli (1520)
32. Mr. Inder Bal Singh (1521)
33. Mr. K. D. Narayan (1523)
34. Mr. Gurmehesh Chadha (1522)
35. Mrs. V. Mohini Giri (1524)
36. Mr. S. N. Saklani (1527)
37. Mrs. Sarla Sethi (1529)
38. Mr. J. C. Kwatra (1530)

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बाघेला : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में मबुरा रोड पर जो न्यू फ्रेड्स कांफ्रारेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी है, मेरे ख्याल से वहां पर बल्लूचारी स्वामी धीरेन्द्र जी महाराज सेवा कर रहे हैं। सन् 1974 में इस सदन में वह मामला उठाया गया था और उस समय डी०डी०ए के जो चैयरमैन थे वे मेरे ख्याल से सेफिटनेट गवर्नर थे। डी०डी०ए के कुछ नियम जमीन देने के बारे में थे लेकिन उन सब नियमों को ताक पर रख कर बड़े-बड़े भ्रष्टारों और अन्य पालीटीकल लीडर्स को जमीनों और प्लाट्स दे कर लाभांशित किया गया। अगर भारत सरकार के बड़े-बड़े भ्रष्टार भारत की राजधानी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे सस्ती दर पर जमीन हथियाने पर तुले हुए हों, तो यह बर्दाश्त नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 26 जनवरी 1974 को सेफिटनेट गवर्नर ने 100 नये मेम्बर बनाने की इजाजत दी थी या नहीं? 26 जनवरी का दिन छट्टी का दिन था लेकिन सेफिटनेट गवर्नर साहब ने 60 नये मेम्बरों को सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बनाया। उन के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपनी अपनी टिप्पणी दी है। बाद में 21 मेम्बरों ने अपनी मेम्बरशिप वापस ले ली। जिन 21 मेम्बरों ने अपनी मेम्बरशिप वापस ली है उन के नाम क्या हैं? क्या उन में भूतपूर्व मंत्री, उन के परिवारों के कुछ सदस्य और अन्य प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्ति हैं? उन के नाम मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह दुरुस्त है कि इस बारे में कुछ शिकायत थी और 21 मेम्बरों ने नाम वापस ले लिये हैं। इसलिए वे इस्कायरी के आर्बिट में नहीं आते हैं। मेरे पास उन के नाम नहीं हैं।

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बाघेला : जिन व्यक्तियों ने प्रवेश रूप से इस सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बनना चाहा और जिन व्यक्तियों ने मेम्बर बनाना चाहा, उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई। मेरे स्पष्ट प्रश्न का मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय दिया है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : दोबारा मैं यह प्रश्न कर दूँ कि जिन लोगों की मेम्बरशिप गलत साबित हुई है उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है। 60 में से 21 ने अपनी मेम्बरशिप वापस ले ली है और 39 में से एक की मेम्बरशिप दुरुस्त पाई गई और 38 प्राइमरियों की मेम्बरशिप को गलत करार दिया गया और मेम्बरशिप खारिज कर दी गई।

Narmada River Tribunal

*508. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 69 on the 13th June, 1977, regarding Narmada Dam Project and state:

(a) how long will the proceedings of the Narmada River Tribunal remain pending; and

(b) will the award be binding on all the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The report of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal is likely to be available in a year or thereabouts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: This is a very important question which relates to inter-State disputes. Section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act lays down that the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them. Therefore, a situation may arise when the State or States do not want to implement the award. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the Government of India will implement the award and remove all hurdles in the way of implementation, whether they are technical, legal or even financial.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Section 6 of the Act provides that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the Official Gazette and the decisions shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them. In consequence of this, the State Governments who are parties to the dispute have to implement the award.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: My question was, if they do not want to comply with the same, will the Government of India see that it is implemented?

The Narmada is the largest river flowing westward in Central India which has not been harnessed so far. Actually negotiations were taking place between the various Chief Ministers of the respective States and the hon. Minister might be able to know that soon after the Fourth General Elections, actually the matter was settled between myself as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri D. P. Mishra. Even now when negotiations were going on, some minor issues have been settled. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would in the circumstances, as the Tribunal may take more time for the award and there may be difficulties in the implementation of the award, assure the House that he will undertake:

(a) to arrive at an agreed solution between the respective States, and

(b) to permit the Government of Gujarat to start the work of construction of the foundation so that no further time is wasted.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A compromise was reached in March 1975. It was agreed that the development of the Narmada waters should no longer be delayed in the best national interests. The parties to the dispute, therefore, agreed to co-operate with the Tribunal in giving the decision at the earliest because that was delayed by the concerned parties themselves. For some time they had gone in a writ to the Supreme Court and a stay order was obtained. Like that the matter was delayed. Then it was settled that without prejudice to the decision of the Narmada Waters Dispute Tribunal and also without prejudice to the claims of the parties, viz., the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan:

(1) that Gujarat may go ahead with the construction of Kanjan, Lambu. . .

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The hon Member's question was something different.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This was the agreement.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: I would first like to know whether the Government of India would grant permission to start construction of the foundation of the Navagam dam. That was my question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Regarding that, my submission is that until it is decided by the Tribunal as to upto what height the dam has to go, construction cannot be allowed to be started.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: The foundation has nothing to do with the height.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No, no. It has got everything to do. If the height goes upto 500 ft or thereabout, then the foundation has to be very broad. If it is to be only 300 ft, then it can be narrow.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What objection can you have if the government of Gujarat is prepared to do it at its own cost?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Then they will be incurring a lot of avoidable extra expenditure.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Sir, the Minister is new to the subject. Even when there were disputes between Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and the Andhra Pradesh regarding the Godavari and Krishna waters, foundations were laid with regard to Nagarjuna Sagar and also the Pochampahad projects and construction also started. And as a matter of fact, water was also let out.

When the previous government has done so much to reconcile the different interests of the various States, why is it that government is not in a position to tackle even one single river water dispute? I want to know the reason. What is the difficulty in allowing the foundation to be raised and also to get the work started on the dam?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I may say that though I am new to the subject, I am conversant with the subject raised in the question.

In this case, particularly, I would submit that the main dispute is the height of the Navagam Dam. That is the main dispute between the conferring parties. Unless that is settled, nothing further can be allowed.

श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : जबलपुर के पास बरगी बांध अभी तक अधूरा पड़ा हुआ है। जबकि नवगांव बांध की ऊंचाई का उससे कोई संबंध स्थापित नहीं होता है। जबलपुर और उसके आसपास के क्षेत्र में सिंचाई और

पीने के पानी की इस कारण से बड़ी क्लेशिदा हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप बागी बांध के कार्य को सीमांतसीमा भागे बढ़ाने की कोरवाई करने के आदेश देंगे ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Vargiband question does not arise out of this question. I have mentioned those projects which arise from this.

श्री सोमबीरजी डामोर : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया और माननीय राम गोपाल रेड्डी ने जो सवाल किया उसका मंत्री महोदय ने पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया। बात यह है द्राक्षमुनल का फैसला तो बहुत देर तक घाने वाला है जब कि फाउन्डेशन डालने के लिये गुजरात सरकार तैयार है अपने खर्च पर तो उसको हजाजत दी जायगी कि नहीं यह सवाल है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस सवाल का जवाब मैंने दे दिया था कि झगड़ा ही इस बात का है कि बांध कितना ऊंचा जायगा। उस पर सारी चीज डिपेंड करती है कितना ऊंचा बांध जायगा, कितना रिजर्वेयर बनेगा और कहाँ से नहर निकलेगी।

These are the main points and main features of this dam. They are to be decided. It is likely to take about a year.

श्री कलकलाल हेमराज जीन : मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली में मैं 1969 में उप-बनाब में चुन कर आया, यही नर्बन्दा विवाद उस समय की चला। झगड़ा गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश का इस बात को ले कर है कि ऊंचाई 500 फीट हो या 300 फीट। 300 फीट ऊंचाई पर मध्य प्रदेश तैयार है क्योंकि 300 फीट ऊंचाई होने से मध्य प्रदेश के दो जिन्हे सम्पूर्ण जलपक्का हो जाते हैं और उनको बहा से उठाकर दूसरी जगह बसना बड़ा कठिन है। इसलिये यह विवाद मेरी जानकारी में 1969 से ले कर अभी तक उठी बात को ले कर चल

रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके निर्णय के पहले मध्य प्रदेश के उन दो जिलों पर ध्यान देंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यही बात है जो मैं कह रहा था कि झगड़ा ही इस बात का है।

श्री एम० सत्यानारायण राव : नर्मदा का सवाल नहीं है, इस देश में जितने भी वाटर डिस्पूट है वह ट्राइब्यूनल पर छोड़ दिये गये हैं, इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। आपको मालूम है कि ट्राइब्यूनल में 20 साल से प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही हैं, जिस से देश को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री जी जल्दी ही संबंधित मुख्य मंत्रियों को बुलाकर, जैसे माननीय जयजीवन राम जी ने बुलाकर झगड़े सेंटिल करने की कोशिश की, वैसे ही आप करने जा रहे हैं ? अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो प्रोसीडिंग्स 100 साल तक चलती रहेंगी।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो डिस्पूट ट्राइब्यूनल के सामने नहीं हैं उनको हम ऐसे सेंटिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। डिस्पूट के सिविल में ने चीफ मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा है और उनसे मिलूंगा और मिल कर सेंटिल करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

श्री सरदर शास्त्र : जो नर्मदा योजना का झगड़ा है और उसके बांध की ऊंचाई का जो मामला है इसका बरसी डैम जो जबलपुर के पास है उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन 4, 6 साल से जो सहमति दी जा रही है वह इसकी कम है कि वहां जो अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं तमाम चीजों का उन्हां पर चला जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसकी सहायता को बढ़ावेंगे क्या ? और यदि नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है ? क्योंकि उस डैम का संबंध कतई नहीं है जो नर्मदा का मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच में है, उसकी ऊंचाई के साथ इस डैम का

कोई संबंध नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि डैम बन जाने के बाद, हजारों एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की मामला पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी वजह से धनाज की कमी हर बार होती है, उस के बन जाने के बाद दिक्कतें बहुत कम होंगी। तो मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि आप वित्तीय सहायता को तत्काश बढ़ावेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बरणी के बारे में भ्रम से सवाल कर दे, मैं सारी सूचना आपको दे दूंगा।

श्री श्री बलबीर सिंह : 70 प्रोजेक्ट जो पड़े हुए हैं उनको ऐम्पवाइज्ड करने के लिये मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें। जो सवाल नर्मदा से संबंधित है उस पर मैंने मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात से संबंधित लोगों को बुलाया है।

Setting up of National Commission for Housing Programme

*507. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for setting up of a national commission to study various facts of housing policy and programmes;

(b) if so, the stage at which the said proposal is; and

(c) the salient features of the proposal and when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) It has been decided not to pursue the proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

भी प्रमत्त रहे : सवाल का जो जवाब दिया गया है उसको देखते हुए मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाउसिंग प्रोबलम ऐक्यूट है तो प्रोपोजल परसू न करने के क्या कारण हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : यह प्रापोजल कि नेशनल कमीशन मुकदर किया जाय : यह पहली बार जो हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की कानफेस मई, जून 1974 में मद्रास में हुई उसमें इस सवाल को तय किया गया और कमेन्ड किया गया लेकिन फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 6 अगस्त 1975 को यह कहा कि हमारे रिसोर्सेज इतने काफी नहीं हैं कि पूरी हाउसिंग पोलिसी लायी जा सके। इसलिये इस हाउसिंग कमीशन की जकरत नहीं है।

श्री प्रमत्त रहे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब नेशनल कमीशन बैठा उसने यह सजेस्ट किया है

The early setting up of a Rural Housing and Development Corporation to intensify housing activities in rural settlements has also been recommended by the conference.

यह कानफेस ने रिकमेन्ड किया तो यह क्यों प्रमत्त में नहीं आ रहा है जब कि प्रोबलम ऐक्यूट है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : नेशनल कमीशन बना नहीं इसलिये उसके बैठने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता और नेशनल कमीशन क्यों नहीं बना उसकी वजह मैंने दी।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी ध्यानवर्धनक बात कही कि फाइनेसियल रिसोर्सेज नहीं थे इसलिये नेशनल कमीशन नहीं बना। इतने कमीशन रोज बन रहे हैं और यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है हाउसिंग का, सारे देश में विशेष कर गरीबों के लिये काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। तो यह कहना कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने रिसोर्सेज नहीं दिये कुछ उचित

नहीं मालूम देता। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सवाल हमारे देश में इतना जटिल हो गया है कि जब तक सारे हमारे भी राष्ट्रीय साइसदा हैं, जो हमारे स्ट्रक्चरल इजीनियरिंग इस्टीमेट्स हैं वह जब तक कोई ब्रेक थू नहीं करेंगे प्रीफेब्रिकेशन या सेमी प्रीफेब्रिकेशन में, जब तक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से इसको नहीं देखेंगे तब कि यह प्रश्न कैसे हल होगा। आपने कहा कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने पैसा नहीं दिया, तो पचासों कमीशन बने हैं इस कमीशन के लिये पैसा क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : शायद माननीय सदस्य को नेशनल कमीशन न बनने की पूरी हिस्ट्री मालूम नहीं है इसलिये मैं उन्हें बता दूँ। मद्रास में एक कानफेस हुई हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की मई जून 1974 में और उन्होंने रिकमेन्ड किया इस किस्म की नेशनल कमीशन बननी चाहिये। कोई कदम अगस्त 1975 तक पिछली गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं उठाया। अगस्त 1975 में फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस किस्म की तजवीज को रद्द किया दूसरी बार फिर कानफेस हुई हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की भोपाल में अक्टूबर, 1975 में। उसके बावजूद भी मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया उसके बाद फिर तीसरी कानफेस हुई कलकत्ता में दिसम्बर, 1976 में। उसके बावजूद भी मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया भोजपुर। मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि क्या इसकी जकरत है नेशनल कमीशन बने या न बने, या हाउसिंग की जो मोटीज है उसको वीगेर कमीशन बनाये भी एक हाउसिंग पोलिसी बना कर मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों के जरिये से पूरा किया जा सकता है कि नहीं।

श्री विजय कुमार कस्तुरी : मैं सखी महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने यह तो ठीक बताया कि पिछली सरकार ने हाउसिंग के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया परन्तु जो मौजूदा सरकार है हिन्दुस्तान में 8 करोड़ संकायों की कमी है जिस के ऊपर कुछ धिया कर 33 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च तब काफी

हूँ सकती है। उसके अलावा स्वस्थ का मामला, झुग्गी झोपड़ियों का मामला, गरीब लोगों के सस्ते हाउसेज का सवाल, इन सारे सवालों पर उनकी मिनिस्ट्री जनता पार्टी के पावर में आने के बाद क्या गौर कर रही है, और उसको वह कैसे हल करना चाहते हैं क्या इसको मंत्री जी बतायेंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : जो सवाल है इसका तो कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन बूक नेशनल कमिशन बने तभी हाउसिंग की प्रोब्लम हल हो वह तो बात भ्रम है। सवाल यह है कि उसके मुक़्तलिफ़ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और सोचे जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : बरों की कितनी कमी है और उसको किस प्रकार से पूरा करें इस पर विचार करने के साथ साथ आज जो रेंट चार्ज करने की सरकार की नीति है वह गलत है। और स्वस्थ के लोगों के लिये तथा गरीब लोगों के लिये जो घर बनाये जाते हैं उनका किराया वह नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो इसलिये रेंट कैसे चार्ज किया जाये इसकी पोलिसी के बारे में फिर से विचार करना बहुत ही जरूरी है, और इन सब बातों को देखते हुए नेशनल कमिशन बहुत आवश्यक है। हमें खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम इस पर फिर से विचार करेंगे। तो जल्दी से जल्दी इसके बारे में कोई कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : इसका मेन सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसका जवाब दे सकता हूँ बशर्ते कि मेरे सवाल से और स्प्लीमेंटरीज पैदा न हों।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हमें यह सर्त, मंजूर नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister answering this question came out with an answer that three conferences were held in previous Government's time.

श्रीचरी बलवीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि मैं सवाल का जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ बशर्ते कि इसमें स्प्लीमेंटरीज प्रौर न हों। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब का यह जवाब दुस्तः है ? इस पर आप अपनी कृपिा दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you please take your seat now? The hon. Minister, replying to something, said that this question does not arise from this; if there is no further supplementary, he can answer that.

श्रीचरी बलवीर सिंह : इन्होंने कहा है कि मेरे जवाब पर स्प्लीमेंटरीज नहीं करेंगे, तो जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ। आप रिकार्ड देखिये।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, the hon. Minister, while replying, had made a statement just now that three Housing Ministers' Conferences were for creating a National Commission for the massive housing programmes. And this is what is needed for our country. The Planning Commission, at that time, had also agreed. Are you now determined to go ahead with this so that there is no paucity of accommodation. Since he made a positive statement while replying to a question, I want to know whether he would accept the proposal for appointing a National Commission for Housing Programmes as this involves a massive programme and whether he would fulfil the construction of houses on a massive scale so that the unemployed engineers of this country can be made use of for this purpose. What is the attitude of the present Government in regard to the appointment of a National Commission? And will you be able to absorb all these unemployed engineers for this programme of housing?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The tragedy is that this question relates only to the formation of the National Commission. His next question was: what steps does the present Government propose to take for tackling the present

housing programme. As I said, this question is entirely related to the formation of the National Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I seek your protection. The National Housing Commission is with a view to undertaking a massive housing programme in the country. He has not come out with a categorical answer. He just now said that the previous Government has taken a decision in three deliberations with the Planning Commission. I want to know whether you are going to accept that or not and whether you are going to absorb all the unemployed engineers in that massive housing programme; or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants to know whether you would absorb the unemployed engineers in the country in such a massive housing programme.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Yes, Sir. We have got some schemes—quite a number of them. But, they have nothing to do with the appointment of the National Commission. The schemes are: integrated subsidised housing schemes for the industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community, low income group housing schemes, subsidised housing scheme for the plantation workers, rental housing scheme for the State Government employees, scheme for providing housing sites to the landless section etc., etc.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Sir, whether the hon. Minister is aware that one of the reasons for the acute shortage of houses was that the house construction had been stopped on account of the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. What is the Minister going to do to see that the construction of houses may be started early and the act amended.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Ministry is aware of the impediments created by the Urban Land Ceiling Act. We are studying the question as to

how we can get the work of construction done.

श्री राज बख्श सिंह : हाउसिंग में करल हाउसिंग और इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की दो स्कीमें हैं। जो मंजूर टाटानगर और रांची आदि में बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों और भ्रष्टाचारियों के कारखानों में काम करते हैं, उन के लिए तो सरकार घर बनाती है, लेकिन गांवों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, जिन्हें कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है, क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन उन एगरेरियन सेक्टर के लिए कोई योजना बनाने की योजना है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : यह सवाल प्रारिजिनल सवाल से तो पैदा नहीं होता है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, करल हाउसिंग का प्रोग्राम श्री है और उस पर चर्चा किया जा रहा है।

Allocation for Major or Minor Fishing Harbours in Andhra Pradesh

*508. **SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the allocation for major or minor fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and when it was taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and when it is likely to be taken?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). According to the Draft Fifth Plan 1974-79 it was envisaged that besides a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam major port, fishing harbours would be developed at minor

ports of Kakinada, Nizampatnam and Narasapur in Andhra Pradesh.

Government has already sanctioned fishing harbours at Visakhapatnam (Stage I) and Kakinada costing Rs. 344 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs respectively. The proposal in regard to Visakhapatnam (Stage II) and Nizampatnam have been referred to the World Bank for assistance as part of an integrated marine fisheries project. The quantum of mechanised boat operation at Narasapur at present does not justify construction of a fishing harbour. The Project on Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours has accorded a low priority for Narasapur and recommended that landing and berthing facilities be built at Narasapur only if it can be established that 9 metre boats can work profitably.

SHRI DRONAMARAJU SATYA-NARAYANA: I would like to know whether there is any proposal before the government to construct fishing harbour at Bhimilipatnam?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no such proposal before the Government for the time being.

SHRI K. SURIYANARAYANA: Sir, it has been mentioned in the statement that Government has already sanctioned fishing harbours at Visakhapatnam and Kakinada costing Rs. 344 lakhs and Rs. 77 lakhs respectively. I would like to know how much actual amount has been disbursed so far and what programmes have been implemented. Secondly, I would like to know when did they write to the World Bank for assistance and what progress has been made in this regard. Thirdly, about Narasapur whether the Andhra Pradesh government has referred the matter to the Government of India? If so, what is the opinion of the Andhra Pradesh government and the reaction of the Central government thereto?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the integrated marine fishing project is concerned, I would like to submit that the Andhra Pradesh

government has submitted a proposal in May 1977 only. It covers Visakhapatnam Fishing Harbour (Stage II), Nizampatnam; introduction of mechanised boats and large vessels; developing of processing complex and assistance to traditional fishermen. The overall cost of this proposal is about Rs. 28.62 crores. The project reports have been forwarded to the World Bank with a request for early appraisal. Further developments are awaited. Regarding Nizampatnam, we are considering the feasibility of economic operation of mechanised boats. The proposed harbour has designed capacity for the operation of 60 mechanised boats and 60 non-mechanised boats.

As regards Narasapur, we are considering the feasibility as to whether 9 metre boats can work profitably there or not. As soon as we have the feasibility report from the State, we will consider this matter?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं माननीय श्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह चाहे आन्ध्र प्रदेश का मच्छ-पत्तन हो, चाहे महाराष्ट्र का हो, उड़ीसा का हो या गुजरात का हो, इन सभी मच्छ पत्तनों में जिन का प्राप निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं, छोटे मछीरों को लाइसेंस देने के बजाय बड़े-बड़े लोगों को, डाटा बिरला और डालमिया जैसे लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है, इससे छोटे छोटे मछीरों की जीविका मारी जा रही है, तो क्या अब प्राप यह तय करेंगे कि प्राप से बड़े बड़े लोगों को इस के लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे और केवल छोटे छोटे मछीरों की ही इस के लिए लाइसेंस देकर उन्हें उत्साहित करेंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस की भी कोशिश की जाती है, छोटे मछीरों को इकट्ठा कर के उन की कोऑपरेटिव बनायी जाती है और उन को पुनः प्रेरित किया जाता है। इनलीड फिशरीज में उन को लगाया जाता है। यह तो इसलिए ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ गई कि वो लो मीनि के समुंद्र हमें जो नवा मिला है उस में नयी

मछली खोजने और उन को पकड़ कर बाहर बेचने के लिए यह सब काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री हुकाम चन्द कश्यप : मेरे प्रश्न का साफ उत्तर नहीं आया। अभी तक पिछली सरकार ने बड़े लोगों को लाइसेंस दिया है, तो नयी सरकार भविष्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होने देगी, इस की गारन्टी देगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बड़े लोगों को भी लाइसेंस कुछ देने पड़ते हैं क्यों कि इस में बड़े जहाज काम में आते हैं जो दो सौ मील की दूरी पर जा कर मछली पकड़ते हैं। वह खास किस्म के जहाज होते हैं जो कुछ बाहर से भी मंगाए जाते हैं और कुछ यहां भी बनाए जाते हैं। छोटे मछेरों का भी बहुत ध्यान रखा जा रहा है। इस बात की तरफ बड़ी तबज्जह है सरकार की कि छोटे मछेरों को कोई नुकसान न हो और उन की आमदनी में कुछ इजाफा हो।

Building of Foodgrains Storage by Non-Government Agencies

*511. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has offered to utilise private and non-Government agencies in building fresh storage facilities for foodgrains; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India have launched a scheme to encourage construction of godowns by private and other agencies on their own lands for letting them out to the Corporation. Some feature of the scheme are given below:—

(a) Godowns are to be built by private parties etc. as per the speci-

fications of F.C.I. for being let out to the Corporation on guaranteed occupation basis of 3 to 5 years.

(b) The rent ceiling fixed in such cases is 40 paise per sq. ft. per month for rural areas and 50 paise per sq. ft. per month for urban areas.

(c) The banks have agreed to give loans to such private parties at concessional rate of interest of 11 per cent as soon as the site and other conditions are approved by F.C.I.

(d) So far, the F.C.I. has executed agreement with private parties for 71.97 lakh tonnes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What was the estimate of loss sustained out of exposing foodgrains without any storage facilities? What is the requirement of funds for construction of godowns in the country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have been constructing storage facilities, that is the FCI has been constructing, with the aid of World Bank, the capacity proposed to be built is about 3.2 million tonnes; we have encouraged private parties also to construct further capacity.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question is: what was the estimated loss without storage facilities in the whole of India? What is the financial requirement for construction of godowns in the country?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The loss estimated in storage last year, that is 1976-77, is 0.6 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Not storage, lack of storage. What is the loss?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The total loss is 0.6 per cent.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, allowing the private parties to construct godowns will always lead to certain

speculations and it is only encouraging and patronising the affluent people in the cities and there will also be abuse of power. What action is going to be taken by this Ministry to have their own godowns instead of patronising the private parties by giving them huge amount of money by way of bank facilities, etc?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, this scheme was visualised by the previous Ministry. Anyhow, this is the only method, I would submit, to have the required storage capacity immediately. In fact, the Government of India is not in a position to spend so much of money for this purpose. We are having contracts for three to five years only for the time being and we are trying to construct more godowns ourselves also with the aid of other Agencies like the World Bank, etc.

श्रीमती मुनाल गोरे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके पहले सरकार की यह नीति थी कि खानगी पार्टीज को इस प्रकार के गोडाउन्स के कांस्ट्रक्शन के लिए इजाजत मिले और उनको बैंक से सुविधा मिलने वाली थी तथा कम इन्ट्रेस्ट पर पैसा मिलने वाला था लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता क्या यह उचित नहीं होगा कि इसके बजाये स्वयं एक सी आई या दूसरी सरकारी एजेंसियां स्वयं इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले लें ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि 3-4 साल में, इस निर्णय के बाद क्या किसी खानगी पार्टी ने इस प्रकार के गोडाउन तैयार किए हैं ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मई, 1977 तक तकरीबन एक लाख टन कैंपेसिटी के गोडाउन तैयार करके दिए हैं जिनका कब्जा ले लिया गया है ।

श्रीमती मुनाल गोरे : भाड़ा कितना देना पड़ा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले सवाल के जवाब में बतला दिया है कि कितना

भाड़ा देना पड़ा । बाकी मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एक सी आई और स्टेट एजेंसीज अपने गोडाउन बनायें । वह जल्दी से जल्दी बनते जा रहे हैं और प्राइवेट एजेंसीज का काम कम होता चला जा रहा है ।

श्री किरंजी प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया है कि 6 परसेंट की हानि हो रही है । ऐसा देखा गया है कि जहां क्वे सेंटर खाद्यान्नों के लिए खोले गए हैं वहां पर बरसात भी होती है, क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि वहां पर क्षति न हो उसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक उपचार की व्यवस्था है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां खुले में डालना पड़ा उसके लिए पालिपीन के कैंप इस्तेमाल किए गए । स्टोरेज के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कवर स्टोरेज का इस्तेमाल किया जाये ।

SHRI SONU SINGH PATIL: These non-Government Agencies are charging very heavily. They think it to be a chance for making windfall profit. Area-wise you are paying 59 paise per foot-carpet area and it is too high a rent. Have you examined the economics of this scheme of the previous Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They have to provide the land as also the platform for that. This was treated to be a proper rent for them.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to my question No. 154, to which the reply was given on 13th June 1977 and the Minister has stated therein that 5½ million tonnes of foodgrains were stored for 1½ years in the kutchha godowns and only 3.87 lakh tonnes in the pucca godowns. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this figure remains the same or there is any change in it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I do not have that answer just now before me, but I would submit that these are the facts. FCI has covered godown capacity of 58.57 lakh tonnes and hired capacity of 32.55 lakh tonnes including CWC and SWC.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि देश में इस समय जितना अनाज स्टोरेज करने की आवश्यकता है, उसको अपने यहां स्टोरेज करने के लिए जो भण्डार बनाने की आवश्यकता है उतना सरकार बना चुकी है, और फालतू भण्डार प्राइवेट स्टोरेज में अगर उन को रखना है तो उस में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा इसलिए ऐसा करने की बजाय रूस से जो दो मिलियन टन गहूँ लोन पर लिया हुआ है, उस को क्यों न वापस कर दिया जाए। इस पर क्या सरकार विचार करेगी ताकि यहां पर स्टोरेज करने का खर्च बच जाए ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : स्टोरेज कैपैसिटी हमारे पास जरूरत से कम है और रूस से जो दो मिलियन टन गहूँ लिया हुआ है उसे वापस करने पर विचार हो रहा है और गेहूँ के बदले गेहूँ ही वापस कर दिया जाए, ऐसा सोचा जा रहा है।

डा० सुजीतलाल मल्हार : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि 0.6 परसेंट अनाज का नुकसान हुआ है। अब अगर इन के पास 20 मिलियन टन अनाज है तो 200 लाख टन का 0.6 परसेंट 1 लाख 20 हजार टन हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि एक साल में जो 1 लाख 20 हजार टन अनाज बर्बाद हुआ है, उस का फलाना काम होगा और उस से कितनी बीघाओं धांप बना सकते हैं ? धांप में अच्छे धान का हिस्सा लगा कर देखा है कि हर साल जो अनाज नुकसान होता है, उस को बचाने के लिए धांप कितने समय में अपने गैरधान बनाएंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सचिवा ने सारा हिसाब लगा कर बताया है, यह बड़ा भ्रष्टा किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शायद पिछली सरकार को यह ख्याल नहीं होगा कि इतने सारे अनाज के स्टोरेज की जरूरत पड़ जाएगी। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, काफ़ी कबड स्टोरेज बना लें ताकि जो नुकसान होता है, उस से बचा जा सके।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन के पास जो वेगन्स हैं उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है और पूरे देश में तकरीबन 20 हजार वेगन्स सरप्लस हो जाएंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह ध्यान देंगे कि जब तक उन वेगन्स को काम में नहीं लाया जाता, स्टोरेज परंप्रजे के लिये उन वेगन्स के लिए उन का इस्तेमाल करें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे दोस्त को शायद इस बात का पता नहीं है कि गेहूँ लाने के लिए भी कबड वेगन्स काफ़ी नहीं मिल रहे हैं। धांप तो हालत यह है कि गेहूँ ले जाने के लिए भी वेगन्स पूरे नहीं हैं क्योंकि हम दूसरे सूतों में इतना ज्यादा गेहूँ ले जा रहे हैं। हमें कबड स्पेस नहीं मिल रही है। अभी तक तो स्कूलों में छुट्टियां थीं, इसलिए वहां पर हम ने काफ़ी गहूँ डाल दिया था। इस के अलावा गुल्हारों, मंथिरों, मखिनो और दूसरी जगहों पब्लिक प्लेसेज में भी हमने गेहूँ रखा हुआ है। जहां कहीं भी हमें कबड स्पेस मिली है, वही हम ने गेहूँ डाल दिया है।

श्री हुसैन कदम कदवाय : मैं धांप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ़ दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि गोदामों के अन्दर अनाज की अधिक हानि चूल्हों से होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नये गोदाम बनने जा रहे हैं या जो गोदाम किराये पर लिये जा रहे हैं उन गोदामों के बनाने वालों को कोई ऐसा सुझाव या हिदायत या डिजाइन दिया

है कि इन गोदामों के भन्दर चूहे न जा सकें। सकेद चूहे पता नहीं कितना गेहूँ खा जाते हैं लेकिन इन चूहों से गेहूँ की हानि को बचाने के लिए क्या कोई सुझाव दिया गया है जिस से वे इन गोदामों के भन्दर न जा सकें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो एफ० सी० आई० ने स्पेसिफिकेशन तय किये हैं उसमें इस बात की कोशिश की गयी है कि चूहे न घ्रा सकें। इसके बावजूद भी चूहे घ्रा सकते हैं। हम बड़े बड़े भण्डे घर बनाते हैं लेकिन उनमें भी चूहे घुस ही जाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक हुजारी : मैं मंत्रीजी से जानना चाहूँगा कि व्यापार मण्डल के मकान हैं, कोमोप्रेटिव सोसायटीज के मकान हैं, वे खाली पड़े रहते हैं, कुछ खास व्यक्ति उन्हें इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन्हें प्राथमिकता न देकर उन्हें भनाज रखने के लिए क्या किराये पर लेने की व्यवस्था मंत्री जी करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : भानदेवल मेम्बर कहीं भी कोई जगह बतायेंगे कि जगह खाली है, वह हम लेने को तैयार हैं।

श्री युवराज : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कितना भनाज सरकारी गोदामों, गैर-सरकारी गोदामों और कितना भनाज प्रासमान के नीचे है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एफ० सी० आई० का भनाज अपने गोदामों में 58.57 लाख टन है और जो गोदाम किराये पर लिये हुए हैं उनमें 32.5 लाख टन है। गेहूँ सेन्ट्रल वेयर हाऊसिंग, स्टेट वेयर हाऊसिंग एवं राज्य सरकार के गोदामों में है। 79 लाख टन कैंप केपेसिटी भी है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, the Central Government is encouraging the private people also and

they are giving money. Is there any stipulation that they have to give these godowns at a fixed rent? Is there any stipulation in their giving money to the private persons that they have to give the godowns at a particular rate of rent?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We do not give any money to the private persons. They get it from the banks and specifications have been provided. They have to prepare the sheds according to those specifications.

श्री जलेश्वर सिन्घ : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि गोदामों के भनाज में हर साल भनाज खराब हो जाता है। क्या सरकार की जानकारी में है कि बहुत सी सरकारी इमारतें भस्तर खाली रहती हैं ? राष्ट्रपति भवन है, राज्यों में राजभवन हैं, इनमें कुछ हिस्से खाली पड़े रहते हैं। क्या सरकार ऐसी सरकारी इमारतों में भनाज रखने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : गल्ले का काम ऐसा है, जो लोग इसका काम करते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि इसे कैसे मकानों में रखना चाहिए। भण्डे से भण्डे मकानों में रखने पर भी कुछ न कुछ हिस्सा भनाज का खराब हो जाता है। कुछ रोडेंट से जाता है, कुछ को कीड़ा लग जाता है। ऐसा कोई प्रयोजन नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन में गल्ले रख दिया जाए।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Sir, the Minister has said that .6 per cent is the average loss on account of damages. I want to know the figures for various storage systems, i.e., covered godowns and uncovered godowns and what is the percentage which they have lost in pucca godowns and the uncovered godowns. I want to know the separate figures which the Government has got.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For this I require separate notice. It is a long question.

Food Subsidy to F.C.I.

*514. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much food subsidy was payable to the Food Corporation in the last three years;

(b) what are the handling charges of the F.C.I.;

(c) whether Government propose to reduce the handling charges and avoid wastage of foodgrains; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The subsidy payable to the Food Corporation of India on its Central operations including carrying cost of buffer stocks was as follows:—

	Rs. Crores
1974-75 . . .	272.48
1975-76 . . .	297.72
1976-77 (R.E.) . .	448.71

(b) The handling charges of the Food Corporation of India for its distribution operations were as follows:—

	Rs. Per quintal
1974-75 . . .	14.57
1975-76 . . .	16.54
1976-77 (R.E.) . .	14.82

(c) and (d). The handling charges of the Corporation were examined by a high powered Committee headed by Secretary (Food) and the Corporation

had taken several steps to reduce the administrative overheads and other costs. These charges are being constantly kept under review so as to effect economy and maximum efficiency.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Food Corporation of India is a most mismanaged institution, and there is a lot of corruption and inefficiency in it; and the wastage per year runs into crores of rupees. This is obvious from the fact that the total deficit in 1976-77 is about Rs. 448 crores. It is double that of last year. May I know from the hon. Minister what were the main recommendations of this so-called high-power committee; what steps are being taken on each of its main recommendations, and the result of the action taken?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: My hon. friend has not seen that in 1976-77, the capacity of holding the grains has also increased. That is why the subsidy has also shown a trend of increase.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Has it become double?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is not because of handling charges, or anything like that. It is not because of corruption, as he is alleging. It is because of the larger stocks that we are holding today.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He did not answer my question: what were the main recommendations of the so-called high-powered committee, and what steps have been taken by government on each of its recommendations; and what is the result?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The details of the recommendations are not with me. I can supply them to him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is really strange. This is a very relevant question regarding the high-power committee which was formed, and the recommendations made by it. He does not know what recommendations were made by that committee and what action has been taken on them. The Minister should be prepared, because he himself has replied that a high-power committee was set up; there are some recommendations and some action was taken. I want to know what are the recommendations and what action was taken on them.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The action taken is evident from the reply given by me. Replying to (b), I had stated that in 1975-76, the total charge was Rs. 16.54 per quintal, and that in 1976-77, it came to Rs. 14.82, i.e. about Rs. 2 less. This is because of that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हंडलिंग चार्ज के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि चौदह या सोलह रुपये जो भी ये हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं। एक० सी० आई० कई बार ऐसा करती है कि पंजाब से गेहूं खरीदा और उसको जाकर मद्रास में स्टोर कर बेती है और उसके बाद वहां से जबरन के बल दिल्ली में बेती है। इस तरह से कोई तालमेल नहीं। कहां गेहूं खरीदा जाए, चावल खरीदा जाए और किन डेफिसिट स्टेट्स को वह भेजा जाना चाहिये, इसका उसको पता ही नहीं होता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उस भनाज की मूबमेंट जब दुबारा होती है तो उसमें खर्चा भाड़ा डबल पड़ जाता है और उसके साथ-साथ वेस्टेज भी डबल हो जाता है। आपने कहा कि डबल सबसिडी हो गई है, क्यों आपने ज्यादा भनाज रखा था। 450 करोड़ की जो सबसिडी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। आप 105 रुपये में गेहूं खरीदते थे और 129 में आप राशन कार्ड होल्डर्स को बेते थे। इस तरह से 24 रुपये का फर्क होता है। अब आप प्राइवेट ट्रेड को देंगे। वह केवल तीन बार रुपये के फर्क पर बेचती है। मैं जानना चाहता

हूँ कि पिछली बार जब इतना नुकसान हुआ तब कितना भनाज आपके पास था, उसके पहले कितना था और पहले नुकसान क्यों कम होता था और अब ज्यादा क्यों होता है? क्या यह ठीक है या नहीं कि आपने कोई ऐसा साइंटिफिक तरीका नहीं अपनाया कि कहां से माल खरीदा गया है उसको किन-किन डेफिसिट स्टेट्स में भेजा जाए ताकि हंडलिंग चार्ज कम हों? क्या इसके लिए कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी आप बिठलाएंगे क्योंकि अभी तक आपने जो कमेटी सेंक्रेटरी की अध्यक्षता में बिठाई थी उसका कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे दोस्त यह सोचते हैं कि नुकसान हो रहा है। यह सबसीडी भी इसमें से दी जाती है। इसमें हंडलिंग चार्ज भी लगता है, ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्ज भी लगते हैं। इसे 125 रुपये में रिलीज किया जा रहा है। पहले भनाज बाहर से आता रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान में सारे स्टेट्स प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट्स नहीं हैं। कुछ स्टेट्स प्रोड्यूसिंग हैं, कुछ कंज्यूमर स्टेट्स हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जहां सरप्लस होता है, वहां से दूसरी स्टेट्स को भेजना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस्यू प्राइज बड़ी रही गयी है। पिछले साल की प्राइस से केवल पांच रुपये प्रोक्योरमेंट प्राइस बढ़ायी गयी है।

मैं फिर कहता हूँ कि यह नुकसान नहीं हो रहा है, यह सबसीडी दी जा रही है।

This is the subsidy I have mentioned regarding that. Regarding the handling charges, as my hon. friend has suggested, the grains are produced in one State and taken to another State. It is always like that. There are certain consuming States. Suppose something is required in the Bengal region. If we can get it from UP, we will send it from UP. If it is not available in UP, then we will send it from Haryana or Punjab, the nearest available place. The FCI will

send food to the deficit areas from the nearest point.

श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दुबारा दिलाता हूँ। पहले आप 105 रुपये में खरीदते थे और 125 रुपये में देते थे। 15 रुपये आपका हेल्थलिंग चार्ज था और पांच रुपये और चार्ज था। हो सकता है यह ट्रांसपोर्ट का हो। यह जो बीस रुपये किबंटल का फर्क है इसमें आप कहते हैं कि सम्सीडी भी देते हैं। सम्सीडी देने का मतलब हुआ कि आपका ज्यादा खर्चा आता है तभी तो आप सम्सीडी देते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका कितना कास्ट आता है और आपको कितना नुकसान पड़ता है जिसकी वजह से आपको सम्सीडी देनी पड़ती है? क्या आप पार्लियामेंट की कोई कमेटी बिठावेंगे जो यह देखे कि कितनी सम्सीडी देनी पड़ती है, कितना आपका नुकसान होता है? बीस रुपये ज्यादा देने पर भी आपको सम्सीडी देनी पड़ती है, इसके लिए कोई पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी आप बिठावेंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हेल्थलिंग चार्जिंग है। रास्ते में अनाज लाने से जाने में खर्च होता है, स्टोरेज में खर्च होता है। जहाँ पर अनाज खरीदा जाता है वहाँ पर खर्च करना पड़ता है। मेरे पास सारी डिटेल्स हैं, अगर आप कहें तो मैं बता दूँ।

If the hon. Member wants it. I can mention it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You set up a Parliamentary Committee to go into it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are considering it at the highest level, at the ministerial level.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that huge quantities of foodgrains in FCI godowns in Calcutta have been found unfit for human consumption and the stock has been declared rotten? Is it a fact that the so-called rotten stock, together

with 300 tonnes of fresh foodgrains, have been removed by the handling agents without payment of any cost and, if so, what action the FCI or the Agriculture Minister has taken against the handling agents?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I received a complaint only three days back regarding some storage at Calcutta. I will send an officer to make enquiries on the spot. I hope that he will submit a report within a day or two to me. Then appropriate action will be taken in the matter.

श्री राज बिलाल पासवान : वह फूड कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया का मामला है और इसमें एक करोड़ से अधिक का ख़ायाब भरा हुआ है जिसकी कीमत अब घर-घर पर से ज्यादा है। इस पर 10 प्रतिशत के करीब मैनजमेंट पर खर्च होता है और 10 प्रतिशत ब्याज लगता है। इसके साथ ही जैसा कि श्री गुप्ता ने कहा है कि एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाने में वामों में बढ़ोतरी होती है। फूड कॉर्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के माल के बारे में यह बात जम-जाहिर है कि यह अछूताचार का प्रबुद्धा बन गया है वहाँ पर गेहूँ में कंकड़, पत्थर मिला दिये जाते हैं।

क्या इन सारी चीजों को देखने के लिये सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे जाने में विशेष खर्च न हो, मैनजमेंट के और ब्याज के खर्च जो लगते हैं, उनसे बचा जा सके और जो यहाँ घोघली है, अछूताचार है कंकड़-पत्थर मिला दिये जाते हैं, उनकी जाँच के लिये कोई कमेटी बनाने की सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बहुत से तवाल इकट्ठे हो गये हैं। जहाँ तक इसका तालुक है कि यह इतना बड़ा भंडार क्यों इकट्ठा किया जाता है, तो यह बात तो साफ हो चुकी है कि कई बार भ्रम नहीं होता है, बाहर के देशों से लाना पड़ता है और उसको रखना पड़ता है। बाहर भ्रम की कीमतें 1960

तक नहीं जाती है। इसलिये भ्रम का बंडार बहुत जरूरी है और लाजमी तौर पर रखना पड़ता है। इसलिये भ्रम को प्रोत्साहित करने के रखते हैं, जहाँ जरूरत होती है इस्तेमाल करते हैं और जहाँ कमी होती है वहाँ भेजना पड़ता है। जहाँ तक कंकड़-पत्थर मिलाने की बात है, उस बारे में हम कांस्टेंट बात कर रहे हैं। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जहाँ से भी मुकामत आये, उसकी जांच फौरन कर के जो भी हल हो निकाला जाये और ऐसे अफसरों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाये।

Decline in inward Remittances

S.N.Q. 20. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as reported by the "Economic Times", New Delhi, dated 7th July, 1977 inward remittances of foreign exchange into the country are on the decline;

(b) whether it is apprehended that the gradual decrease in remittances through legal channels may be matched by an increase in remittances through the compensatory payments rackets; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) For the reasons stated below, it is considered that merely on the basis of figures of inward remittances for two months, namely, April and May, 1977, referred to in the news item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 7th July, 1977, it would not be correct to come to the conclusion that the remittances of foreign exchange into the country are on the decline:—

(i) The inward remittances for the months of April and May, 1975

were respectively Rs. 68.55 crores and Rs. 86.67 crores and of April and May, 1976 were respectively Rs. 109.73 crores and Rs. 115.33 crores. The corresponding figures for April and May, 1977 are Rs. 145.08 crores and Rs. 137.94 crores. This is clearly a substantial increase compared to the amount of such remittances for the corresponding months in the years 1975 and 1976.

(ii) The total amount of remittances from January to May, 1977 comes to Rs. 708.93 crores. The corresponding figures for the same period during 1975 and 1976 were respectively Rs. 376.39 crores and Rs. 579.87 crores.

(iii) Temporary fluctuations have been noticed in the amounts of inward remittances in the previous years also.

(b) and (c). In view of the facts mentioned at (a) above, there is no cause for any apprehension. However, the field formations of the Enforcement Directorate have been alerted to be vigilant against the revival of compensatory payments and appropriate action as required under law will be taken in every such case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: From the statement of the Finance Minister, it is clear that in 1975, between the months of April and May, there was an increase of over 40 per cent in inward remittances. The figures for 1976 shows that there was an increase of about 5 per cent. But in 1977, if you take into consideration the remittances for the months of April and May, it is Rs. 145.08 crores and Rs. 137.94 crores respectively. That means, even if you compare with the month of April and May, there is a decline to the extent of 5 per cent. That is also something which we should try to understand.

It is also a fact that certain people are trying to increase their activities of covering compensatory payments

and indulging in this racket and, if so, whether the Enforcement Directorate is terribly under staffed and much too small which was deliberately done by the previous Government and that this instrument was quite often used for black mailing people for political and other purposes? I would like to give an instance that the Bharat Hari Singhania of JK was caught manipulating in invoices and that they were allowed to go scot free and the order was issued on payment of Rs. 25 lakhs. I can give enough evidence on that.

I would like the hon. Minister to tell us what plans he has got to re-constitute the Enforcement Directorate to make it a full-fledged and elaborate and an effective one and, if so, within what date and, if not, the reasons thereof.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is our view that the enforcement Directorate is quite adequately staffed....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all. I will quote from the utterances of the former Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, let him finish. You cannot make a running commentary on every sentence of his.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to assure Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu as well as the House that I shall review the staff position of the Enforcement Department and, if necessary, in view of the present necessity of maintaining adequate vigilance, see if it needs any expansion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Including coverage of increase in matching compensatory payments and the racket.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is widespread manipulation in in-

voices by big Indian houses as well as multinational corporations. I have got the Unstarred Q. No. 6277 which clearly on that. In the case of the Gramophone Co. Ltd., it says that adjudication proceedings are pending before the Director of Enforcement. Take the case of the Brooke Bonds India Ltd. There was an under valuation of a consignment of 356 bags of black pepper tendered for export on October, 1972 to the extent of Rs. 25,142. A penalty of only Rs. 2000/- was imposed in lieu of confiscation and a penalty of Rs. 10,000 by the erstwhile Government. About the India Tobacco Co. Ltd. they are now occupying a bigger field. The under-valuation was to the extent of Rs. 11,630 of a consignment of 303 cartons of Frozen Shrimps attempted to be exported. A consolidated penalty of Rs. 2000 was imposed for manipulation to the extent of Rs. 11,630. The Union Carbide India Ltd. was also involved in serious invoice manipulations.

Sir, the country is losing Rs. 1000 crores a year through invoice manipulations. It cannot be taken so lightly. In this context, I am asking the hon. Finance Minister whether he will lay on the Table of the House a list of Companies, firms, and individuals against whom prosecutions/inquiries/*prima facie* complaints and evidences have been received between 1.1.70 to 31.3.77 and prosecutions launched, if any.

Is it also a fact that the erstwhile Government under Mrs. Indira Gandhi had circulated a confidential circular directing the Department not to pursue cases of invoice manipulations? Is it not a fact that mostly small fry were detained under COFEPOSA and that big fry and multinational corporations were allowed to operate freely? I would like to have a clear and categorical reply from the Finance Minister. Are they for multinational corporations? I want to know.

So, firstly I would like the hon. Finance Minister to lay on the Table of the House a list of companies, firms and individuals against whom prosecutions/inquiries, *prima facie* complaints/evidences were received and prosecutions launched, if any and, secondly, whether the confidential circular prevented the Department concerned to pursue any action against multinational corporations which were involved in invoice manipulations.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I don't think that it will be possible to get seven years' figures that he wants to have.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So large.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It comes to about seven years.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many cases are there?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know. I shall certainly look into this thing, this list of cases which he referred to. The second point was about the circular that was issued. I will check what that circular is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want the circular to be laid on the Table of the House, because that can only be done by the man who is really anti-national. If you do not, I will do it: I will give you. I am cautioning you. It is in my possession.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have not seen such a circular and until I have seen it, how can I say whether it is proper to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are you not taking the House into confidence? We have been impoverished every day, by the multi-national corporations. Why the circular should not be laid on the Table of the House?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He is the custodian of all forged documents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your monopoly. (Interruptions)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: He has been making so many remarks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have not heard them and I don't think you have heard them. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The problem of inward remittances from foreign countries especially by the Indians who are employed in those countries is not a simple problem. It is widely known that it is these remittances or lack of remittances which were directly going for financing of the smuggling operations during 1975. The hon. Minister admitted that in January-May 1975, the figure was Rs. 376 crores; in January-May 1976, it was Rs. 579 crores and in January-May, 1977 it has gone up to Rs. 708 crores. It is widely known that last year in 1976 (Calendar year) if you make calculations, the inward remittances contributed nearly Rs. 512 crore and this went for strengthening of our foreign exchange resource also.

AN HON. MEMBER: Audit.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It is directly proportional to the smuggling activities also. So, the very figures that the Minister admitted, may be as tentative or just temporary, show that the smuggling operation has gone up, because the remittance is not coming means it is compensatory payment which directly contributed the financing of the smuggling operation. Will the hon. Minister look into this problem and see whether it has got relevance to the increase in smuggling operation, and also in November 1976, the Government of India, the Finance Ministry made a liberal provision to encourage Indians abroad to send their money through legal channels. Will the hon. Minister see that more liberalised encouragement is given to these remittances from

abroad, because it depends on the strength of the Indian rupee. So, the Indians abroad who are making, on an average, Rs. 150 crore per month as contribution—contributing to the strength of the Indian rupee—may be given more incentives so that they can be prompted to bring more remittance through legal channels.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I could not follow the logic.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him explain why he did not follow.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member is also infected by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. Let me complete my sentence, at least before he proceeds to comment on it. What I was wanting to say was that the figures he read out, do not show an increase in smuggling. Inward remittances are made up of a number of items and that their increase shows, in fact, that if you think that they are only made up of...

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It was increasing till 8th April; now it is decreasing after you came into power.

AN HON. MEMBER: Every day.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member thinks that the decrease is taking place day by day. I have already indicated that the total remittances are increasing and are continuing to increase. In the first five months of 1977, they are substantially higher. There are fluctuations: sometimes they go up and sometimes they come down. This used to be the case in the previous years also. Therefore, that, in itself, does not mean that the smuggling is either increasing or decreasing. I have not said that we are confident that the smuggling is not taking place or that it is on the increase or decrease.

I have said that we shall be vigilant and that we are taking steps to see that smuggling, if it is on the increase, is taken care of, is controlled.

So far as the Indians who are resident abroad are concerned, we have certainly given them all facilities in order that they may remit to India. If there is any concrete suggestion that the hon. Member wants to make, I shall be glad to consider it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I was only submitting that more liberalised encouragement must be given to remittances from abroad.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether he is aware that, at the initiative of his Ministry and the Commerce Ministry, under the previous Government, an Indo-British Group was set up during the Emergency in London in which a number of India-based British companies are involved and that the Government at that stage insisted that the Indian nominee on it should be Mr. Swaraj Kaul who also, according to reports published in London, functions as a man who makes illegal remittances and through whom all the fees were paid by the foreign companies to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. I would like to know whether he will inquire into the formation of the Indo-British Group and whether he will also find out whether these multi-national companies' payments to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi were routed through Mr. Swaraj Kaul and the methods that were used for these.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I take note of the information the hon. Member has given and I shall make enquiries.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I do not know which figures are correct. The hon. Minister has given us certain figures on Friday in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3802, about these remittances: 1973 Rs. 396.11 crores, 1974 Rs. 569.81 crores, 1975 Rs. 1053.76

crores and 1976 Rs. 1514.86 crores. Mr. Basu please hear this. These are apart from remittances of Airlines, Shipping and others which is not much increased. The increase is by way of family maintenance, savings of non-residents, migrant transfer and money-order receipts. You have said that four incentives are given to them and that the major incentive is priority in getting scooter. In the context of this background, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that these huge remittances are coming from the poor people who are working in the Gulf countries and other areas. From my own constituency, nearly 10,000 people are working in the Gulf countries, and I know their problems. Have you studied their remittances, whether they are making bank savings or they are their bread-earnings? They are sending money every month to their families to live. And what are the incentives you are giving them? My personal experience is that these poor people who are coming from the Gulf countries are treated at Bombay customs like criminals. Some of them cried before me in Bombay. Even things like perfumes and sarees were taken away by the corrupt officials. All sorts of harassment is caused to these poor people. They have no savings and they cannot invest any money in any industry; they live from hand to mouth. In this background, will the Minister consider their problems specifically and offer some incentives including relaxation of baggage rules? I am making specific suggestion that a slab system be introduced in remittances and offer incentives. Apart from incentives, it should be ensured that no harassment is caused to them by the Customs when they come.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I take note of what the Hon. Member says and will examine whether there are any complaints about the so called harassment when they come and, if there

is such a thing, we shall see that they are not harassed.

So far as the question about incentives etc. is concerned, we shall certainly examine that also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Have the Government attempted, even broadly, to classify the persons who are making these remittances that is, by profession and so on? Secondly, has the Government taken any steps to keep a check on illegal remittances and if so, what are they? Thirdly, what are the reasons for the recent increase in the remittances?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Regarding the increase in remittances, I think the Hon. Member refers to the over-all figures. I think the answer to this point can only be that we have afforded them various facilities and have made various arrangements which encourage the people to remit their money to this country. For instance, we have given them the option of foreign currency also like Sterling and Dollars and interest is also provided on them. Things of this kind might have encouraged people to send money to this country.

So far as the first point is concerned, I do not think that we maintain accounts in such detail; but we shall certainly examine the possibility of doing so.

The Hon. Member also asked what checks we have on illegal remittances. The check is that as and when we come to know of any such case we go into it; otherwise whenever a remittance comes, we take it as a genuine one. It is only when information is received that there are reasons for suspicion that we go into it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: External remittances should not only not go on reducing, but should go on increasing from month to month as has been happening in recent years. But

the Janata Government, after assuming charge, has, in its efforts to make the people fearless, first made the smugglers fearless. The smugglers were all set free without any punishment and they have now resumed their smuggling activities and are mopping up all the external money and thus not allowing it into the country.

I would also like to know whether the Customs Office has shifted to the house of Haji Mastan.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all, I think the Hon. Member should be aware that these smugglers were released by the Congress Government which was there; and it did so without taking any steps to see where they were going and what they were going to do thereafter.

So far as the question about the Mastan building is concerned, I am almost certain that the Customs office is not there, but if the Hon. Member has any special information, I shall be glad if he can give it to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Government Employees entitled for Type III living in Type II Quarters

509. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of Central Government employees who are entitled to Type III but are living in Type II Quarters;

(b) if so, the number of such Government employees and since when they are residing in Type II quarters; and

(c) the criteria Government have adopted in this regard?

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

(b) 864; they are occupying type II residences from different dates.

(c) Officers who are entitled to particular types but are occupying lower type quarters, are allowed to continue there as long as they want and do not apply for quarters of their appropriate types. However, they have to pay higher rents even if they refuse allotments of their entitled type. Those entitled to type III but occupying type II quarters will be offered type III quarters in their turn on the basis of their priority.

4-Point Technology for Groundnut Yield

*512. **SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural authorities have evolved a new 4-point technology which is likely to double the existing per hectare yield of groundnut in Punjab;

(b) if so, the main points of the new technology;

(c) whether this new technology is also to be introduced in the Gujarat and in other States also; and

(d) to what extent this experiment is likely to be tried in Punjab and other States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The agricultural scientists of the Punjab Agricultural University are recommending a 4-point technology for groundnut in the State. The main points of this technology are:

(1) Cultivation of high yielding varieties, M-13 and M-145 and sowing

ing the seed of these varieties after pre-treatment with suitable fungicides.

(ii) Sowing of these varieties around June, 20 with pre-sowing irrigation to get higher yields and also to vacate fields in time for succeeding wheat crop.

(iii) Use of optimum seed rate to get desired plant population.

(iv) Application of balanced fertilisers.

(c) and (d). The technology for increasing groundnut production being adopted in Gujarat and other States embodies the same principles as in the case of Punjab except for local adjustments. Use of improved varieties established as suitable to the State/area, seed treatment, application of fertilisers, maintenance of optimum plant stand, and plant protection constitute important components of the strategy being adopted for increasing groundnut production in the country. Since 92 per cent of groundnut area is rainfed time of sowing depends on onset of monsoon. However, wherever irrigation facilities exist protective irrigation is recommended for improving groundnut yields.

Development of Eravikulam Wild Life Sanctuary as a National Park in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sought Central assistance for

developing the Eravikulam Wild Life Sanctuary in Idukki district in the State;

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon;

(c) whether the State Government has requested the Centre to declare the said sanctuary as a national park; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Ministry received from the Government of Kerala a proposal for the development of the Eravikulam-Rajamally Wildlife Sanctuary. After scrutiny, the scheme was approved and administrative approval for the implementation of the scheme conveyed on September 20, 1978 at a total cost not exceeding Rs. 15.79 lakhs (of which Government of India's share was limited to Rs. 10.63 lakhs for non-recurring items of expenditure and the remaining recurring expenditure of Rs. 5.16 lakhs was to be borne by the State Government). The entire expenditure was to be phased over a period of three years i.e. 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79. The non-recurring expenditure during 1976-77 was not to exceed Rs. 3.05 lakhs, of which expenditure sanction of Rs. 1.525 lakhs was conveyed on January 15, 1977 for construction works.

(c) and (d). The Central Government had requested the State Government to consider the possibility of upgrading the Sanctuary into a Na-

tional Park in view of its being the last refuge for the endangered Nilgiri-tahr. Their reaction is awaited. The State Government, however, are themselves empowered to declare the Sanctuary as a National Park keeping in view its ecological faunal, floral, geomorphological or zoological importance under Section 35 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

भारतीय संस्कृति पर पुस्तक

* 515. श्री धीम प्रकाश खाली : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भारतीय संस्कृति ने विश्व के बहुत से देशों और मुख्यतः एशियाई देशों की संस्कृति को प्रभावित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय पर किये गये जोड़ कार्य को दमनि ज्ञाती एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित करना चाहती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (अ० प्रभास चण्ड) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय उच्च अध्ययन संस्थान, शिमला तथा भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, नई दिल्ली को पहले ही 'प्राचीन भारतीय तथा एशियाई सभ्यता की एक श्रुत पुस्तक' नामक एक परियोजना लीकी गई है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक निम्नलिखित प्रकाशन प्रकाशित हुए हैं :

1) इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन: दि फर्स्ट वेव—प्राक्लमस आफ ए सीवें ब्रुक

(2) इन्टरस्टेडिंग इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन : ए केन कन ब्रुक इन्वारी

(3) ग्राहमीकल रिबुथल ट्रेडीशनस

(4) प्लानिंग कांफेस रिपोर्ट आन डिसेंट एण्ड प्रोटेस्ट मोवमेंट इन इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन

(5) डिसेंट प्रोटेस्ट एण्ड रिफार्म मूवमेंट्स इन इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन

(6) काइटिरिया आफ सोशल इवेनुएशन इन इंडिया प्लानिंग कांफेस रिपोर्ट

डोरों का बीमा

* 516. श्री बर्नसिह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डोरों की बीमा सम्बन्धी कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) वत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस विषय में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए डोर बीमा के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(घ) किसानों और डोर पालकों (कैटल-बीडरों) के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रमों की है प्रथमा करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कुलवीर सिंह-बरनसल) : (क) सामान्य बीमा नियम की धार साधारण पशु बीमा का कारोबार कर रही है।

उनके द्वारा बलई गई योजनाएं नीचे दी गई हैं :

बीमा-द्वारा				
(कुल)				
वर्णन	देशी पशु	दोमली नस्ल के पशु	विदेशी (प्राय- तित पशु)	
(क) सुगठित डेरियां/सोसायटियां/ शीर्ष निकाय जिनके पास अपनी पशु चिकित्सा सेवाएं तथा कम से कम 100 पशु हैं :				
(i) यदि बीमा किए पशुओं की कुल संख्या 1000 से कम है	3.50 प्रतिशत	4.00 प्रतिशत	5.50 प्रतिशत	
(ii) यदि बीमा किए पशुओं की संख्या 1000-अथवा अधिक है	3.00 प्रतिशत	3.50 प्रतिशत	5.00 प्रतिशत	
(ख) अन्य डेरियों के लिए	3.75 प्रतिशत	4.25 प्रतिशत	5.75 प्रतिशत	
(ग) व्यक्तिगत के लिए	4.00 प्रतिशत	4.50 प्रतिशत	5.00 प्रतिशत	
(घ) निम्नलिखित (ङ) के अलावा बकरी तथा अन्य वित्तवासी संस्था- ओं द्वारा वित्त प्रदात पशुओं के लिए दिया गया वित्त	3.25 प्रतिशत	3.75 प्रतिशत	5.25 प्रतिशत	
(ङ) लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी/ बीमान्त किसान तथा कृषि अधिक/ सूचा प्रस्त कोष कार्यक्रम की प्राधिक सहायता से करीब 50 पशु	—विशेष प्रबन्धों के अनुसार दर तय की जाती है।			

बीमाकृत राशि बाजार-मूल्य जबकि बैंक प्रतिशत के 80 प्रतिशत तथा 100 प्रतिशत के बीच में होती है। बीमा कृषक विशेष अपवर्जनों के अधीन होते हुए दुर्घटना जबकि बीमारी से हुई मृत्यु को कवर करता है।

(ब) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस बारे में की गई प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	बीमा किए पशुओं की संख्या	बीमा की राशि (रुपए में)	बाब	
			पशुओं की संख्या	घनराशि (रुपए में)
1974 . .	29,670	24,82,608	791	15,81,276
1975 . .	62,856	48,45,388	1646	24,30,129
1976 . .	2,10,090	1,32,93,254	3189	58,35,307

(ग) और (ब). 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी/सूबा ग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाभप्रोगियों द्वारा खरीदे गए बैली तथा दोगली मत्स्य के दुधारु पशुओं के लिए पशु बीमा की एक संशोधित योजना शुरू की गई है। किस्त मूल्य के 2.25 लेवत की रियायती दर पर है। इस योजना में 3-8 वर्षों की आयु वाले दुधार पशु आते हैं। पालिसी कुछेक अपवर्जनों के अधीन रहते हुए दुषर्टना घबवा बीमारी के कारण बीमा किए पशुओं की मृत्यु को कवर करती है। पूर्णतया स्थायी असमर्थता भी अतिरिक्त किस्त की अदायगी पर कवर की जाती है। खेड़ा जिला दुग्ध उत्पादक संघ के अधीन दुधार पशुओं के बीमा की दूसरी योजना 1-7-1977 से शुरू की गई है। किस्त की दर प्रतिवर्ष बीमाकृत राशि की 2.34 प्रतिशत है। बीमाकृत राशि दुग्ध उत्पादन के आधार पर आंकी गई कीमत की 80 प्रतिशत है। सामान्य बीमा निगम बठड़ा-पालन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दोगली मत्स्य की घोसरों का बीमा करने की एक योजना पर भी विचार कर रहा है।

National Capital Region

*517. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the National Capital Region (NCR) Plan and what progress has been made so far;

(b) why a large portion of Bharatpur district of Rajasthan was not included in NCR, while it fulfils required norms for the same; and

(c) whether Government feel that NCR, as it stands today, needs to be recast, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The National Capital Region Plan is a Comprehensive Area Development Plan for Delhi and its immediate surrounding area comprising the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr in Uttar Pradesh, the districts of Gurgaon, Rohtak and Sonapat and the tehsils of Panipat of Karnal district and Rewari of Mahendragarh district in Haryana and the five tehsils of Alwar, Behror, Kishangarh, Mandawar and Tijara of Alwar district in Rajasthan. The National Capital Region has an area of 80,292 sq Kms. and a population of about 140 lakhs according to 1971 Census.

2. The National Capital Region Plan seeks orderly development of this area to ensure balanced growth, improvement of rural areas in regard to employment, social services and amenities to stabilise the rural economy and reduce migration to Delhi and the development of small and medium size towns.

3. The National Capital Region Plan has been approved by the High Powered Board set up with the Union Minister of Works and Housing as Chairman and Chief Ministers of the neighbouring states of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the Lt. Governor of Delhi and the Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi as members. The Plan is now being implemented by Delhi Administration and the concerned State Governments. The Central Government is providing financial assistance for the development of urban centres located in the rural areas of NCR, namely Meerut, Gurgaon, Panipat and Alwar, under the integrated Urban Development Programme.

4. Bharatpur district or any part of it does not come within the National Capital Region according to the criteria for delineation of the Region and hence was not included.

5. The National Capital Region Plan is based on the population and other projections upto 1981. The High Powered Board for the National Capital Region has recommended that the Plan be projected upto 2001 A.D., taking into account the projections to be made in the Second Master Plan for Delhi and other developments within this time frame.

दिल्ली में जनता फ्लैट सी०पी०एल० कालोनियों के लिये नागरिक सुविधाएं

* 518. श्री रामनेरेडु पुल्लाराहा : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र गोखी की प्रथम जन्म जगहों की स्मृति में दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली में चार स्थानों पर अर्थात् पंचा रोड, सफरखंबा, गेटर कैलाश और सिलमिल कालोनी में जनता फ्लैट (सी० पी० एल०) बनाये हैं ;

(ख) क्या आवाटन के समय इन क्वार्टरों के निवासियों को पूरी सुविधाएँ जैसे स्कूल, दुकानें, समाज सदन, उपयुक्त सफाई, आदि का पूरा प्रबन्ध करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था किन्तु उन्हें अभी तक ये सुविधाएँ प्रदान नहीं की गईं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन कालोनियों के निवासियों को ये सुविधाएँ देने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

निर्वाज और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सितान्वर बसु) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसी सुविधाएँ विन्यास नक्शे में दर्शाई गई थीं किन्तु पर्याप्त संसाधनों की कमी होने के कारण दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/दिल्ली नगर निगम इनकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके । जब कभी संसाधन उपलब्ध होंगे इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी ।

Major Irrigation Projects in Assam

*519. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major irrigation projects financed by the Central Government in the State of Assam; and

(b) whether there are any other proposals for irrigation projects submitted by the Assam Government that are yet to be approved by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There

is no major irrigation project in Assam which is being financed by the Central Government. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are financed by the State Governments themselves. The Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any sector of development or individual Project.

(b) The State Government have submitted 5 major irrigation schemes which are under technical examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या

* 520. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की समस्या की समस्या के समाधान के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रयत्नशील है;

(ख) क्या इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये किसी विश्व संस्था प्रयत्न विदेशी सरकार का सहयोग मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी योजना का स्वीरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) : (क) से (ग) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के रूप में एक स्वरित कार्यक्रम इस वर्ष अस्तित्व किया गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों को, प्रथमतः ऐसे समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में सुरक्षित पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मत-प्रतिमत अनुदान सहायता की जाएगी जहाँ पानी का प्रति 1.6 किलोमीटर दूरी है या अधिक है। यदि ऐसे गाँवों

से पैदा होने वाली स्थानिक विमारी हो, या जहाँ मोहरा, क्लोरिड और फ्लोराइड जैसे जहरीले पदार्थ पानी में घुले हुए हों। यह सहायता उन निधियों के अन्तर्गत होगी जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति के लिये प्लान के राज्य क्षेत्र में पहले दी हुई थी।

कठिनाई वाले तथा कमी वाले क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर पथरीले क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल निकालने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को मूनिसेफ सहायता के अन्तर्गत 9 ट्रिलियन रिज दिए गए हैं।

भारत डच द्विपक्षी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में जलपूर्ति योजना के लिए कुछ सहायता दिलवाने की सम्भावनाएं खोजी जा रही हैं। इस योजना में चूड़ जिले की तारानगर/राजगढ़ तहसीलों और गंगानगर जिले की मोहरा तहसील के 238 ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर लगभग 6.83 करोड़ रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है और इससे लगभग 1.75 लाख जनसंख्या को लाभ होने की सम्भावना है।

Fishing Harbour on Gujarat Coast

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a fishing harbour on the Gujarat Coast;

(b) if so, the site selected therefor; and

(c) the progress made in this respect?

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

(b) The sites already selected for construction of fishing harbours along the Gujarat Coast are at Varaval and

Mangrol. Besides there is a proposal for construction of a fishing harbour at Porbunder.

(c) Fishing harbours at Varaval and Mangrol are being sanctioned. Government have also successfully negotiated World Bank assistance for development of fisheries at both these centres covering besides the harbours, other items like infrastructure boats, nets, refrigeration plants, resources surveys and market surveys.

As regards Porbunder, a pre-investment survey has been carried out and a project report drawn up.

Excavations in West Bengal

*522. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India propose to undertake further excavations in Chandraketur Garh, Berachampa, 24 Parganas and in Pandurajar Dhipi, Burdwan, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Archaeological Survey of India does not have any proposal at present to undertake excavation at Chandraketur Garh, Berachampa in District 24-Parganas and Pandurajar Dhipi in District Burdwan, West Bengal, which have already been excavated on a large scale respectively by the University of Calcutta and the State Department of Archaeology.

Major Irrigation Projects of Kerala

*523. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are major irrigation projects that have not been completed

after the stipulated period in Kerala and the reasons for the same;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Kerala Government for the early completion of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Seven major irrigation projects namely Periyar Valley, Kallada, Pamba, Kuttiadi, Chitturpuzha Kanhirpuzha and Pazhassi in Kerala were taken up for execution in the mid sixties which have not so far been completed mainly on account of the inability of the State Government to provide adequate funds for the same.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala have been requesting the Government of India for additional Special assistance for completing these projects for the last few years. A special advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.10 crores during 1975-76 and Rs. 2.50 crores during 1976-77 was provided to the State Government for some of these major on going irrigation projects with a view to accelerate the tempo of works on these projects and to achieve early irrigation benefits.

Damage due to Erosion by River Ganga in Bihar

*524. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the enormous damage being caused as a result of erosion by river Ganga in Bihar;

(b) was any investigation undertaken with a view to arresting the erosion and saving large tracts of fertile agricultural lands as well as community assets like roads, bridges buildings etc.; and

(c) if so, the action taken and proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Like all alluvial rivers, river Ganga has been eroding its banks in some reach or the other all along its course, the areas and magnitude of erosion varying from year to year. The erosion by the Ganga in Bihar near Mansi on its left bank and near Barahiya on the right bank down-stream of Mokameh bridge became active in 1960 and became a matter of concern in 1969. Erosion has been experienced since 1975-76 near Narayanpur Railway Station on the left bank, and near village Khutaha on the right bank, down-stream of Mansi.

(b) and (c). Anti-erosion measures at Mansi were initiated by the Railways but subsequently taken over by the Government of Bihar when it became acute. The protection measures for the safety of the National Highway, Railway lines, agricultural lands and other public and private properties were carried out at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 crores. These measures have checked the erosion at Mansi and Barahiya during 1975 and 1976.

In the Narayanpur area, anti-erosion measures have already been initiated by the Government of Bihar for protection of vulnerable reaches. The Government of Bihar have also formulated a scheme for protection of the Narayanpur area from erosion by Ganga at an estimated cost of Rs. 350 lakhs. This is proposed to be taken up in phases.

Refund of security money for electric connections

3758. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers in New Delhi area have deposited with the

N.D.M.C. in full or part the security deposit for their electric connections;

(b) whether a number of consumers have not deposited security money for their electric connections;

(c) if so, what is the number of consumers who have deposited and who have not deposited security money for their connections; and

(d) what steps are being taken to refund the money to those consumers who have deposited money for their electric connections?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, except the government departments, the Embassies and some government officials residing in Government accommodation.

(b) and (c). While 20,978 consumers have deposited the cash security, 21,825 consumers have not deposited the same to the NDMC.

(d) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have made special arrangements for refund of cash security already deposited with them by the allottees of government residential accommodation in NDMC area, on applications from the concerned allottees, accompanied by Guarantee letters issued by their respective departments.

Ship demurrage paid by F.C.I. for detention of ship in Mormugao Port

3759. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that F.C.I. paid Rs. 2,37,000/- approximately in the year 1976 by way of ship demurrage for vessel S. S. Milan for the detention of said ship in Mormugao Port, Goa despite the fact that the said vessel was within laid up period under Charter Party Contract;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the said Charter Party Contract was in conformity with the standard Charter Party Contract; and

(c) if so, the reasons why F.C.I. paid ship demurrage when the vessel was within laid up period under the Charter Party Contract?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir. This vessel did not incur any demurrage nor any amount was paid by F. C. I. on this account.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, the question do not arise.

रीवा विश्वविद्यालय में प्रारम्भ किये नये विषय

3760. श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में रीवा विश्वविद्यालय में 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कौन-कौन से नये विषय प्रारम्भ किए गए; और

(ख) क्या इसके लिए कोई केन्द्रीय अनुदान दिया गया और यदि हाँ, तो कितना ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसने पाँचवीं योजना के दौरान अवधेश प्रताप सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, रीवा में अर्थ शास्त्र, पर्यावरण जीव विज्ञान और भौतिकी विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन और अनुसंधान के लिए विभागों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दे दी है। पाँचवीं योजना में आयोग ने इन विभागों के भवन और उपकरण के लिए 18.70 लाख रुपये के आवंटन की स्वीकृति दी दे दी है,

जिसमें से आयोग का हिस्सा 13.70 लाख रुपये होना। इसके अलावा, प्रोफेसरों के तीन पदों, रीडरों के 7 पदों और लेक्चररों के 9 पदों की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, जिनके लिए आयोग सहायता उपलब्ध करेगा। प्रशासनिक विभाग के स्टाफ की नियुक्ति के लिए 35,000 रु० का अन्तरिम अनुदान के रूप में (ग्रान्ट अकाउंट) अनुदान पहले ही दिया जा चुका है।

अवधेश प्रताप सिंह विश्वविद्यालय ने आशा व्यक्त की है कि ये विभाग जल्द शैक्षिक सत्र से कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देंगे।

Production of Sunflower and Soyabeen

3761. SHRI ANNASAREB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) production of Sunflower and Soyabeen during the last three years;

(b) whether programme of production of these two non-conventional oil seeds is likely to succeed; and

(c) whether adequate research is being provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of production of sunflower and soyabeen in the country are at present not available. However, the estimates of area covered under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Sunflower and Soyabeen Development during the last three years are indicated below:—

Year	Area covered Sunflower hectares Soyabeen	
1974-75	339	67
1975-76	316	93
1976-77	254	125

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Percentage of School-going children in Tripura

3762. SHRI KIRIT VIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest figures regarding the percentage of school-going children in the age group 5 years to 8 years and 9 years to 14 years amongst the tribals in Tripura, males and females separately; and

(b) whether any scheme for education of Tribal children in pursuance of the Directive Principles of the State Policy laid down in the Constitution has been chalked out for the current year, if so, the cost of the scheme and the targets laid down thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) We collect information for school-going age groups of 6-11 and 11-14, which normally correspond to classes I-V (Primary stage) and classes VI-VIII (Middle stage). According to the available information for the year 1975-76, the percentage enrolment of tribal boys and girls in classes I-V to the population of the age group 6-11 in Tripura was 88.5 and 42.9 respectively. The corresponding percentages for classes VI-VIII for the age group 11-14 were 24.8 and 9.4 respectively.

(b) Yes please. The Plan allocations for the educational programmes of tribal areas for 1977-78 comes to Rs. 19.15 crores, of which Rs. 31.00 lakhs is for Tripura State. Physical targets have not yet been quantified.

Urban Ceiling Act

3763. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced recently that the provisions

of Urban Ceiling Act shall be relaxed to certain extent in view of the building construction activity; and

(b) if so, what measures Government are going to adopt and when?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No. Sir. Government have only stated that the guidelines to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are under review with a view to taking such administrative measures as may be required to give an impetus to the building activity, without violating the provisions of the Act.

(b) No decision has yet been taken about the measures to be undertaken.

Beggars

3764. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey on the number of beggars in the country has been conducted;

(b) if so, the number of children and old men in the category of beggars; and

(c) whether any steps have recently been initiated by Government so that beggary may be removed from the country by providing decent means of livelihood to the beggars?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There has been no national survey of beggars. However, according to the figures of 1971 Census, which are the latest available, the total number of persons in the category "Beggars, Vagrants, etc." is estimated, on the basis of sample surveys, at 10.11 lakhs.

(b) The number of children up to the age 14 years in the above category is estimated at 1.47 lakhs and old men of the age of 60 years and above is estimated at 2.08 lakhs.

(c) The problem of beggary is being tackled in the short-term through anti-beggary laws in various States, which *inter alia* provide for setting up of institutional services for training of the able-bodied beggars to promote their eventual rehabilitation. The various socio-economic programmes under implementation are expected to have long term impact on eradicating beggary.

Preparation of Book on Engineering Mathematics by I.I.T. Delhi

3765. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten years ago an amount of Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand was earmarked for writing a book on Engineering Mathematics in I.I.T. Delhi, if so, whether it has been properly spent and whether the book has seen the light of the day; and

(b) how much and for how many books, the Government have been given grant to the I.I.T. to bring out such books and how many of them have been published so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The faculty of department of Mathematics undertook a joint venture of writing of a book on "Engineering Mathematics" in 1966-67. However, no allocation of money was made for writing this book. A manuscript of the lecture material prepared by the faculty members and distributed among the students was compiled by an Editorial Committee of the department. This was discussed in a symposium on Curriculum development in

Mathematics for Engineering College Teachers organised by the institute in March 1972. On the basis of suggestions received in this symposium, the faculty undertook further revision of the manuscript as part of their normal work. With the introduction of the 10-2-3 scheme, the manuscript needs further revision which has again been undertaken by the faculty as a part of their normal academic activity.

The Board of Governors of IIT Delhi has framed a scheme in December, 1976 for assisting the faculty members for preparation/writing of books/monographs. Under this scheme, the Board has invited proposal from the faculty for assistance. So far 9 proposals have been received and these are under scrutiny.

Prior to the Board approving this scheme, the Institute had sanctioned contingency grant amounting to Rs. 5,000/- to two faculty members for writing a book "Engineering Mechanics" and another on "Engineering Measurement Analysis". Recently, the Board has also sanctioned the services of a full time research assistant and a contingent grant of Rs. 2,000/- to a professor in the department of applied mechanics for writing a monograph on "Large Deformation on Metallic Materials".

प्रश्न क्या से लेकर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर शिक्षा के लिए

3766. श्री राजबन्दी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार वेक घर में प्रश्न क्या से लेकर स्वातंत्र्योत्तर शिक्षा के लिए समान पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेगी और राज्य सरकारों को परामर्श देगी कि वे उसे स्वीकार करके लागू करें; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा करने में कौन सी बाधाएँ हैं ?

शिक्षा, तत्काल कृषि और लेखन
 श्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र शर्मा): (क) और
 (ख) जी नहीं। भारत जैसे विकास देश
 के जहाँ इतनी विविधता है, सारे देश में
 विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक समान
 पाठ्यक्रम होना वांछनीय नहीं होगा।
 तबतब, सारे देश में स्कूल शिक्षा में मोटे तौर
 पर एक समान स्तर रखने की दृष्टि से, राष्ट्रीय
 शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्
 ने एक छांवा तथा आदर्श पाठ्यचर्या और
 पाठ्यविवरण विकसित किया है। माध्यमिक
 शिक्षा के विभिन्न बोर्ड १० से ० आ० प्र०
 परी० की पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्यविवरण
 को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपनी अपनी पाठ्यचर्या
 और पाठ्यविवरण तैयार करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर,
 प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय की
 संविधियों/संविधानों की व्यवस्थाओं के
 अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के
 विषय पैनों/समितियों द्वारा तैयार किये जा
 रहे आदर्श पाठ्य विवरणों को ध्यान में रखते
 हुए तथा स्वायत्त आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार
 अपनी शैक्षिक निकायों की परामर्श से अपने
 पाठ्यविवरण/अध्ययन के पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित
 करते हैं।

Priorities and National Programs for Agricultural Universities

3767. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:
 Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
 AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
 state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of
 Agricultural Research lays down
 clearly national priorities for agricul-
 tural research and also scrutinises the
 research projects of the Agricultural
 Universities/Institutes so as to obvi-
 ate overlapping or duplication of
 efforts; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

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

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural
 Research is a coordinating agency for
 agricultural research at the national
 level. The research programmes are
 developed by keeping in view the na-
 tional priorities. An inter-institutional
 and inter-disciplinary cooperative re-
 search system has been developed by
 ICAR in which the centre participates
 through the ICAR Institutes and the
 States through their respective Agri-
 cultural Universities. Central Institu-
 tes and Agricultural Universities have
 been linked together into a working
 partnership through a series of All
 India Coordinated Research Projects.
 Annual Workshops are held where the
 scientists working in the project dis-
 cuss the results of the research work
 done in the preceding year and chalk
 out the programme for the next year.
 Thus, the Coordinated Projects con-
 stitute a national grid of cooperative
 research whose aims and objectives
 are to maximise benefits from invest-
 ment on research through the process
 of elimination of wasteful duplication
 in research efforts. The various Scien-
 tific Panels of ICAR also ensure that
 duplication is avoided while recom-
 mending ad-hoc research schemes for
 sanction.

Stepping up of pay of teachers in Delhi Education Department

3768. SHRI PHIRANGI PRASAD:
 Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
 SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether the school teachers of
 Delhi Education Department who have
 applied for stepping up of their pay
 to bring it at par with their junior
 teachers, are themselves to arrange
 for service-books of those teachers
 with whom the parity has been claim-
 ed;

(b) whether any instruction has been issued to school authorities in this regard;

(c) if not, particulars of teachers who are not in a position to arrange for service-books of their juniors in the absence of any specific instructions in this regard, district-wise of all Education Districts of Delhi Education Department and the period since pending; and

(d) what steps the Government propose to finalise these pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):(a) it has been reported that this is not correct.

(b) The Heads of Schools have been advised to refer all cases relating to stepping up of pay to the concerned District Educational Authorities.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Grant of House Building Advance for purchase of D.D.A. Flats

3769. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications pending for the purchase of flats from DDA/Development Authority Ghaziabad, and since when;

(b) whether the allottees have to pay interest on the cost of the flat from the date of allotment and which is higher as compared to the interest on house building advance; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to grant house building advance for purchase of flat expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) As on 14-7-1977 the number of pending applications is as follows:

(i) For purchase of DDA flats 56.

(ii) For purchase of Ghaziabad Development Authority flats. } Nil

The applications are pending from November, 1976 onwards.

(b) Different housing agencies have different systems. This Ministry is not aware of the system in vogue in Ghaziabad. As for the DDA it allows two months' time for the full payment of the price of a flat allotted on cash down basis and one month for part payment of the price for allotment on hire purchase basis, the balance being recovered in instalments. No interest is charged for payment of the full or part price within the time indicated; but thereafter interest @12 per cent p.a. is charged in the nature of penalty for extension of time. As for remaining amount under the hire-purchase system interest @ 7/1-2 per cent p.a. is added to the price and the total recovered in equated monthly instalments. The rates of interest of Government are:

6½ per cent on loan upto Rs. 25,000

8 per cent upto Rs. 50,000/- on the excess over Rs. 25,000/-

10 per cent above Rs. 50,000/-

The Government does not give loan for payment of hire purchase instalments. Hence the question of comparing the two interest rates does not arise, and as for the rate of 12 per cent p.a. for late payment the considerations are entirely different from the interest charged by Government on actual advance.

(c) The cases of purchase on cash down basis are disposed of promptly. The cases which are pending are, however, those which do not fall within the existing rules.

Average yield and cost of cultivation of Wheat, Rice etc.

3770) SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average yield and cost of cultivation of wheat, rice, maize, jowar, bajra, groundnut per hectare, state-wise; and

(b) the All India average yield and cost of cultivation per hectare therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). statement I furnishing information on the average yield in Kgs. per hectare of wheat, rice, maize, jowar, bajra and groundnut for different States and All India for the year 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/77] Surveys for cost of cultivation are organised on principal crops in rotation in different States. The cost of cultivation per hectare in respect of these crops for the selected states is presented in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/77] Since surveys are not carried out on these crops in all the States simultaneously it has not been possible to work out the cost of cultivation per hectare at the all-India level.

Schemes of minor irrigation scheme for Agricultural Production

3771. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated or intend to formulate any scheme for minor irrigation in order to augment agricultural production in the country; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Minor Irrigation constitutes an important item of the State Plans for agricultural development.

(b) The Minor Irrigation Programme includes surface water schemes costing Rs. 25 lakhs in plain areas (Rs. 30 lakhs in hilly areas) and all ground-water schemes. The total public sector outlay envisaged for Minor Irrigation Programme in the Fifth Plan is of the order of Rs. 761.25 crores. The public sector outlay is to be supplemented to a sizeable extent from institutional investment. The investment mobilised from institutional sources during the first three years of the Fifth Plan is estimated to be Rs. 584 crores. Steps are being taken to accelerate the flow of institutional investment.

The programme is expected to create an additional irrigation potential of 7.3 million hectares during the Fifth Plan.

Recognition of Santali Language

3772. FATHER ANTHONY MUR MU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal has come to the Government to recognise Santali as one of the major languages of India; and

(b) whether recognition of Santali as one of the major languages of India would enhance literary and social integration among the Santals?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, a few telegrams for recognition of Ol Chiki Script have been received.

(b) Does not arise.

जालौन में पचनदा में यमुना नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

3773. श्री राम बरन : क्या छवि और सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के जालौन जिले में पचनदा में यमुना पर एक बांध के निर्माण का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो बांध का निर्माण कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

छवि और सिबाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जालौन एवं इटावा जिलों की सीमा पर चम्बल, सिन्ध, कुंवारी एवं पटुख नदियों के संगम के अनुसंधान में यमुना नदी के ऊपर एक बांध का निर्माण करने के एक प्रस्ताव का अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) चूंकि यह प्रस्ताव अभी तक अन्वेषण की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, इस लिए कार्य को प्रारम्भ करने के किसी पक्के कार्यक्रम की जानकारी देना संभव नहीं है।

C.B.I. charge-sheets against former F.C.I. Chairman

3774. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has filed two separate charge-sheets in the court against former FCI Chairman, Shri Iqbal Singh; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The

CBI filed two charge-sheets on 4-5-1977 in the court of Shri O. N. Vohra, Special Judge, Delhi, against Shri Iqbal Singh, former Chairman of the F.C.I. and two private parties under section 120-B IPC r/w 5(2)/5(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act and substantive offence u/s 5(2)/5(1)(d) of P. C. Act on the allegation of causing undue pecuniary advantage to the said two parties in the contract for sale of maize to them.

फ्लैट के आर्बंटन में अनियमितताएं

3775. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुर्नबास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के भूतपूर्व उपाध्यक्ष ने कांग्रेसी नेताओं के कहने पर फ्लैटों और भूमि के आर्बंटन में गड़बड़ी की थी और उनके कार्यों की जांच की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के सुयोग्य एवं आवास समस्या के बारे में अनुभव प्राप्त अधिकारियों में से वाइस-चेयरमैन न बनाकर आवास मंत्रालय के किसी संयुक्त सचिव को इस पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस पद पर कमजोर वर्ग या अल्प संख्यक समुदाय में से किसी अधिकारी को नियुक्त करने का विचार है;

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उप-अधिकारियों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्हें आवास समस्या और नागरिक प्रशासन का व्यापक अनुभव प्राप्त है उनमें से किसी को इस पद पर नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनाएँ हैं?

विमान, वायुसेवा तथा वृद्धि और पुनर्वास संबंधी (बी) सिकन्दर बख्श) : कतिपय घाटीय प्रांत हुए हैं जिन पर गौर किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) एक बन्धित बाघ-कोरी जी दिल्ली प्रशासन में काम कर रहे थे, दिल्ली विकास आधिकारण के उपाध्यक्ष नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं ।

(घ) अब यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) सरकार कार्य में सुधार लाने की तरफ ध्यान दे रही है ।

Pigeon with Japanese marking

3776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a pigeon with a metal
tag on its leg has been found in the
vicinity of Saint Martuga Quadri
Darga of Ilkal in Bijapur District;

(b) whether the metal tag has Ja-
panese marking on it; and

(c) whether the Government have
made efforts to contact the Japanese
Embassy to find out further informa-
tion about the bird?

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

(c) The Conservator of Forests for
Wild-life Preservation, Bangalore, has
informed us that the College authori-
ties at Ilkal, the pigeon was found, had
contacted the President of the Japan
Racing Pigeon Association. The Presi-
dent has requested return of the pige-
on through the Japanese Embassy for
restoration to its owner who was ex-
pected to claim the bird in response to
extensive publicity already given to
the number found in the leg band of

the pigeon. Meanwhile, the local police
authorities have taken possession of
the bird. The Japanese Embassy has
been informed about the matter.

महाराष्ट्र में केन्द्रीय विज्ञान में प्रतिरिक्त
कलाओं के लिए मंत्री

3777. श्री लक्ष्मण राव बामकर :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में जवाहर नगर
शाला कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को
भण्डारा स्थित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की पहली
और दूसरी श्रेणी में इसके लिए स्वीकृति
न होने के कारण प्रवेश नहीं दिया जा रहा है;

(ख) पहली और दूसरी श्रेणियों में
प्रतिरिक्त संख्या में सेक्शन प्रारम्भ किए जाने
के लिए भाग किये जाने के बावजूद केन्द्रीय
सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति न दिए जाने के क्या
कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या
प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रकाश बख्श बुखार) : (क).
प्रथम और दूसरी श्रेणी को सम्मिलित करके,
केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिला, केन्द्रीय
सरकारी कर्मचारी के पछले साल बच्चों में
हुए तबादलों को ध्यान में रख कर ही किया
जाता है और जवाहर नगर प्राङ्गिक कैम्पस
में भी उक्त कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की इसी
प्राङ्गिक पर दाखिल किया जाता है ; उनके
दाखिले के लिए किसी विशेष स्वीकृति की
आवश्यकता नहीं होती ।

(ख) विद्यालय में पहली से छठी श्रेणी
तक की पहली से ही दो पाठियां चल रही हैं ।
प्रतिरिक्त भागों की व्यवस्था होने पर ही
प्रतिरिक्त सेक्शन खोले जा सकते हैं ।

(ग) कृषि विभाग के निम्न निम्न के लिए
कृषि खातों में निम्न निम्न के लिए
कमी है जिसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

**Appointment of Youth Coordinator in
Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chittoor**

3778. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a youth co-ordinator in Chittoor District for Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Chittoor; and

(b) if not, for how long he is not likely to be appointed?

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

(a) and (b). There is no regularly selected Youth Coordinator at Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Chittoor. The charge of the post is being looked after by an official of the State Government. The post is likely to be filled up soon.

Per capita acre use of Fertiliser

3779. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita acre use of fertiliser during the last three years;

(b) how much of these fertilisers is being used by small peasants; and

(c) steps being taken to see that fertiliser produced is consumed by small and medium peasants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The available information about the per cropped acre

use of fertiliser during the years 1973-74 to 1975-76 is as follows:

	Kg./Ac
1973-74	6.76
1974-75	6.36
*1975-76	6.84

*Provisional

(b) No separate statistical information is available about the levels of consumption of fertilisers amongst the various categories of farmers.

(c) Special Schemes such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Tribal Development Agencies Scheme for differential rate of interest in favour of small farmers etc. are in operation under which assistance is available to weaker sections to promote, inter-alia, fertiliser use. Besides this, other programmes like the Intensive Fertiliser Promotion Campaign opening of more retail points including mobile points particularly in interior areas are also likely to encourage use of fertilisers among others, by the small and medium peasants.

Proposal to take over the wholesale Trade in Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Edible Oils and Cotton

3780. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to have an effective public distribution system of the essential commodities, Government propose to take over wholesale trade in rice, wheat, sugar edible oils and cotton; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Financial assistance to small and marginal farmers for Agricultural Products

3781. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the main features of the Schemes under consideration for increasing agricultural production by providing financial assistance to small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The major scheme for increasing agricultural production by providing financial assistance to small and marginal farmers is the Small Farmers' Development Agency projects. State Governments have been consulted about the modifications that may be necessary in this scheme and these would be considered on receipt.

Requirements of fertilisers for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3782. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of fertilisers for Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the current year and sanction accorded to it; and

(b) the demand placed by Andaman Administration?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The requirement of different States for fertilisers are assessed crop season-wise in January for the following kharif season and in July for the ensuing Rabi season each year. For Kharif 1977, the total requirement of the Andaman and Nicobar Island was assessed as 11 tonnes of Nitrogen, 6 tonnes of Phosphates and 3 tonnes of Potash including the provision for pipeline stocks. The supplies of Nitrogen and Potash

were to be made by the Central Fertilisers Pool and Indian Potash Ltd. respectively and of phosphates by a domestic manufacturer. Andaman and Nicobar administration do not appear to have sent the despatch instructions for the supply of fertilisers so far.

Inclusion of Goa in Southern Rice Zone

3783. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to include Goa in the Southern rice zone alongwith Karanataka?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): As Goa's requirement of rice is mostly being met from the Central Pool, there is no proposal to include Goa in the Southern rice zone

Sugar supplied through Fair Price Shops

3784. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to raise the quantity of sugar supplied through the Fair Price Shops in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). We are releasing 2.05 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month for allocation to the State Governments for distribution through fair price shops. State Governments are themselves deciding the scale of distribution having regard to local conditions subject to the general guidelines that no individual should get more than

1 kg. or less than 300 gms. per month and no family less than 1 kg. per month. The increase in allocation of levy sugar to the State Governments will be considered in the light of policy decisions under the consideration of Government at present.

Condensed course for Promotion of Education among Women

3785. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Social Welfare Board conducts in many States and Union Territories, condensed courses for women in order to promote education among women;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof; and

(c) how far the Social Welfare Board Central Committee and State Committees could enhance women's progress and its main programmes in that direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Statewise details in respect of the courses organised during the year 1976-77 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The enrolment of women in the Condensed Courses rose from 4531 in the Second Five Year Plan to 8081 in the Fourth Five Year Plan. About 48,000 adult women have been benefited so far under this scheme since its inception in 1958.

Statement

No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of courses sanctioned
1	Andhra Pradesh	44
2	Assam	13

I	2
3 Bihar	22
4 Gujarat	10
5 Haryana	12
6 Himachal Pradesh	5
7 Jammu & Kashmir	2
8 Karnataka	26
9 Kerala	30
10 Madhya Pradesh	40
11 Maharashtra	14
12 Manipur	6
13 Meghalaya	3
14 Nagaland	Nil
15 Orissa	11
16 Punjab	6
17 Rajasthan	22
18 Sikkim	Nil
19 Tamil Nadu	49
20 Tripura	2
21 Uttar Pradesh	17
22 West Bengal	28

Union Territories

23 A. & N. Islands	Nil
24 Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
25 Chandigarh	Nil
26 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
27 Delhi	11
28 Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil
29 Lakshadweep	Nil
30 Mizoram	2
31 Pondicherry	2

TOTAL 377

वैतल के लिए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
(बी० पी० ए० पी०)

3786. श्री सुभाष साहू : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखा प्रभावित
क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत वैतल के लिए कोई
योजना मंजूर की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना के
सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ :

(ख) 271.25 लाख रुपये की दरिद्रों के
मुकाबले में 31-3-77 को व्यय की प्रगति
272.32 लाख रुपये की। चूंकि यह एक
बालू स्कीम है, इसलिए स्वी. त. योजना पर
व्यय के भीतर इस व्यय को समायोजित
करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

Benefits from Crop Insurance

3787. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider
crop insurance as essential for stabilising
the farmer's financial position
and helping him achieve greater production;

(b) if so, whether the matter has
been examined by Government and
its conclusions; and

(c) whether Government propose to
introduce a system of Crop Insurance
at least in regard to specific and verifiable
natural calamities like hail-
storm, cyclone, flood etc. to begin
with?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
BARNALA): (a) to (c). The question
of introducing crop insurance schemes

for stabilising the farmer's financial
position has been under consideration
of the Government of India. At the
instance of the Government of India,
the General Insurance Corporation introduced
experimental schemes for
selected crops in selected areas, on a
voluntary basis, during the years 1973
to 1976. However, these schemes were
found, in practice, to be uneconomic
and unsuitable for implementation, on
a large scale. The General Insurance
Corporation are considering a revised
scheme of crop insurance on an area
basis for homogeneous agro-climatic
and contiguous blocks. No special
scheme for relief against natural
calamities like hailstorm, cyclone, flood
etc., is under consideration.

Directive to States for popularising of
scheme to own their own houses

3798. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRI-
SHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken
a decision to popularise middle in-
come group and lower income group
employees to own their own houses;

(b) if so, what steps Government
have taken in that direction and de-
tails thereof; and

(c) whether Government have
taken decision to give directive to
State Governments to distribute
housing sites to poor people in the
rural area and also to give loans to
construct houses and if so, the de-
tails thereof; and

(d) the response of the State Gov-
ernments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) and (b). There are al-
ready housing schemes intended for the
benefit of the general public belonging
to the low and middle income groups

under which the employees, along with others, can avail themselves of the facility of loans to build their own houses. Houses built by the State Governments and their designated agencies under these schemes can also be allotted to the eligible persons either on outright sale or on hire-purchase basis. In so far as the Central Government employees are concerned, the Government gives house building advance to enable them to construct their own houses or to buy flats/houses from a public housing agency including a cooperative society. Moreover, the Life Insurance Corporation of India has been implementing schemes known as the "Own Your Home Scheme" and "Own Your Apartment Scheme" under which its policyholders can secure loans for construction of houses and for purchasing flats/apartments respectively.

(c) and (d). There is a plan scheme for allotment of house-sites, free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas. This scheme does not provide for the grant of financial assistance for the construction of houses on such house-sites. The allottees of these house-sites are expected to construct houses with their own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by the State Governments or voluntary organisations. According to the reports received from the State Governments and Union Territories Administration, upto the end of April, 1977, house-sites have been allotted to 72, 30, 311 landless families out of 113,88,451 eligible families. Some State Governments have also been extending assistance both in cash and kind to help the landless workers to construct houses on the house-sites allotted to them.

Setting up of Central School in Kerala

3789. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal pending before the Government of India from the Government of Kerala

to set up Central schools in that State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the reasons for not granting a Central school at Cannanore when there is a big military establishment and various Central Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE.

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala, in 1971, had desired to know the possibility for opening Central Schools in Kerala at Kottayam, Trichūr and Cannanore. The Government of Kerala were informed of the terms and conditions for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) and were requested to send the proposal conforming to the norms of the Sangathan. No proposals has so far been received from that Government. However, the proposal to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Palghat was received from Chandranagar Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. Palghat. Since the largest number of Central Government employees located at Palghat belong to the Railways, it was suggested that the proposal should be sponsored by the Railway Department who should also agree to bear both recurring and non-recurring expenditure on this school.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) at military establishments are opened on the recommendation of the Ministry of Defence. Cannanore has so far not been included by the Ministry of Defence in their priority list for starting a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

सम्बन्ध का उत्पन्न

3790. श्री महावीर सिंह साहू :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्ध का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुबनीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) देश में बी० एफ० सी० तम्बाकू की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1966-67 में आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, कर्नाटक तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के हल्की मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्रों में बी० एफ० सी० तम्बाकू के विकास की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना शुरू की गई थी जो 1977-78 के दौरान भी जारी है । चूंकि यह फसल उत्पादकों के लिए नई है, अतः इस योजना के अंतर्गत आने वाले उत्पादकों को धान्यगारों के निर्माण की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत भाग के हिसाब से (किन्तु प्रति धान्यगार के लिए अधिक से अधिक 1500 रु० दिये जाते हैं), नीमाटोड (गोल कीड़ा) रहित पौध के उत्पादन के लिए प्रति हेक्टर 375 रु० तथा 3 हेक्टर वाले प्लाट के एक यूनिट के फील्ड प्रदर्शनों के लिए प्रति हेक्टर 250 रु० के हिसाब से राज सहायता के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है । इसके अलावा इस योजना के अंतर्गत काम करने वाला स्टाफ किसानों को तम्बाकू की खेती की उन्नत विधियों के बारे में आवश्यक तकनीकी सलाह भी देता है । 1977-78 के दौरान उपर्युक्त राज्यों में इसकी बुवाई के अंतर्गत 12,500 हेक्टर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र खाने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 88 लाख रु० की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है ।

राज्य कृषि कार्य

3791. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने राज्य कृषि कार्य हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं ;

(ख) उनकी वर्तमान प्रबंध व्यवस्था क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उनके वर्तमान प्रबंध से सन्तुष्ट है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उनके प्रबंध में क्या-क्या परिवर्तन खाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सम्बन्धित जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) इन फार्मों का प्रबन्ध भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि भारत सरकार के अधीन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिष्ठान है ।

(ग) और (घ) केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों में प्रति हेक्टर औसत उत्पादन में वृद्धि और समस्त उत्पादन में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन फार्मों का प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक है । तथापि सुधार की हमेशा गुंजाइश है । अतः इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली में यथासम्भव सुधार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार इसके निष्पादन पर निगरानी रखती है ।

विवरण

भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम द्वारा व्यवस्थित केन्द्रीय राज्य कृषि फार्म

क्रम सं० फार्म का नाम तथा स्थिति

1. सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)
2. जैतसर (राजस्थान)
3. साढीवाल (पंजाब)
4. कोकिलाबाड़ी (असम)
5. बहिराइच (उत्तर प्रदेश)
6. राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)
7. हिसार (हरियाणा)
8. राइचुर (कर्नाटक)
9. चेन्नम (तमिल नाडु)
10. अरासन (केरल)
11. शोकीचेरा और सुशियाचेरा (मिज़ोरम)

Gujarat submission regarding Narmada Project

3792. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has recently made any submission regarding Narmada Project before the Central Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have submitted a proposal for taking advance action for procurement of construction equipment for Narmada Project with full reservoir Level of 530 ft. so that works on the project could be taken up immediately after Narmada Tribunal gives its award. The proposal gives details such as equipment required for various works, their total cost, the equipment required for advance action and requirements of the imported equipment.

(c) The issue relating to height of Navgam Dam is under adjudication by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal and the Tribunal's final decision is likely to be given in a year or thereabout. No decision with regard to construction equipment required for Navgam Project as proposed by Gujarat Government can be taken up unless the height of the dam is finalised. However, in order that time may not be lost in the implementation of Navgam dam for the height that may be fixed by the Tribunal, the proposal of Gujarat is being examined in the Central Water Commission to the extent feasible.

Committee on proper use of Funds allotted for Tube Wells

3793. SHRI MEEHTA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed any agency to ensure that

funds allotted to various States for installing deep tube-wells are spent properly; and

(b) if so, the progress made in Rajasthan in these works for which funds were provided during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and funds for Minor irrigation schemes including those for installing deep tube-wells are provided in the State Plans. The primary responsibility for ensuring that the funds allocated in the State Plans for various minor irrigation schemes including deep tube-wells are spent properly, rests with the State Governments. Special Central assistance on 50 per cent matching basis is being provided to the States for strengthening their existing organisations responsible for minor irrigation works in critical areas and disciplines.

(b) In Rajasthan, installation of deep tubewells is under-taken by the Rajasthan Groundwater Board which is a commercial organisation. The Board undertakes deposit works on behalf of the Public Health Department for drinking water purposes and on behalf of the cultivators for irrigation purposes who obtain funds from institutional sources. The Board has not drilled any tubewell for irrigation purposes during the last three years from Plan funds.

Cut in Wheat Issue Prices

3794. SHR NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to cut the wheat issue prices to ease the mounting stock position;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering to allow this price reduction to the economically weaker sections of the people; and

(c) if so, since when this will be introduced?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Professorship to Dr. R. C. Majumdar

3796. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand was raised in the House to take step to honour the eminent historian, Dr. R. C. Majumdar, by according him national professorship;

(b) whether the issue has been revived again;

(c) whether the matter is under consideration; and

(d) if so, in view of growing age of Dr. Mazumdar, who crossed 81 years recently, when the decision in this regard is likely to be expected?

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

(c) and (d). The Scheme of National Research Professorship is currently under review. The question of making fresh appointments will be taken up after this review.

Aid to Non-Hindi speaking States for Promoting Hindi

3797. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are giving aid to all non-Hindi speak-

ing States to promote Hindi by appointing Hindi teachers;

(b) if so, the amount given to various States during last three years; and

(c) the number of teachers appointed in the State of Karnataka with that money during the above period?

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

(b) Rs. 4.76 crores (Approximately)

(c) 650.

Clearance of Upper Vardha Irrigation Project in Maharashtra

3798. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared Upper Vardha Irrigation project in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, details of the estimated cost, irrigation potential, names and number of the villages and towns, likely to be submerged as a result of this project; and

(c) whether there are any snags in implementation of this project and steps taken/proposed for its effective and speedy implementation?

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

(b) The Upper Wardha Project is estimated to cost of Rs. 39.88 crores and envisages an irrigation potential of 58,000 hectares. 23 villages and towns in the districts of Amravati and Wardha, the names of which are given below are likely to come under submergence with the construction of the project.

District Amravati Taluka Morshi

Thana, Thuni, Meghawadi, Surwadi—
Bk, Surwadi-Kh, Singori, Ittangaon,
Palaswada (Partly), Jamalpur (Partly),
Hafurna (partly), Karajgaon and Sirur.

District Wardha, Taluka Arvi

Pipla, Sawanga, Wadala (Partly),
Durgwada (partly), Paturda (Kopra),
Sirri, Nandera, Subda, Pilapur, Raja-
pur and Gaola.

(c) The State Government have reported that there are no snags expected in the implementation of the project. The project is already under construction and a budget provision of Rs. 19 lakhs has been made for 1977-78.

**मौलाना आजाद इंजीनियरिंग कालेज,
भोपाल के बारे में शायन**

3799. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मौलाना आजाद
इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, भोपाल के बारे में कोई
शायन मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या शिक्षा
है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही
की है ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) :** (क) से (ग)
दो शायन प्राप्त हुए हैं—एक मौलाना आजाद
टेक्नालाजी कालेज, भोपाल के कर्मचारी संघ
से और दूसरा कालेज के सात प्रवर श्रेणी
लिपिकों तथा एक बौद्धिक है । कर्मचारी
संघ ने क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के विकास
के लिए 1974 की जय कृष्ण पुनर्-
समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिशों

बीछ कार्यान्वित करने का अनुरोध किया
है । पुनरीक्षण समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई
प्रमुख सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित हैं :

(1) संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा
क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों की एक परिवर्द्ध
स्थापित की जानी चाहिए और उसको डिग्री
प्रदान करने तथा अनुदान देने के अधिकार
दिए जाने चाहिए;

(2) प्रकाश-मालव कालेजों में स्वयंसेवक
शास्त्री शिक्षक होने चाहिए; और

(3) कालेजों को धन दो स्रोतों से
देना अधिक सतोषजनक नहीं है तथा अविव्य में
कालेजों की वित्तीय जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय
स्रोत की होनी चाहिए ।

प्रखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्
ने 17 मई, 1974 को हुई अपनी बैठक में
पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिशों पर विचार
किया था । समिति की सिफारिशों से
सामान्यतः सहमत होते हुए परिषद् ने यह
सिफारिश की कि (क) इन इंजीनियरी
कालेजों के लिए सांविधिक परिवर्द्ध के स्थान
पर, सभी नीति संबंधी मामलों पर सलाह
देने तथा इन कालेजों के लिए मार्गदर्शी रूप
रेखाएं निर्धारित करने के लिए एक सलाहकार
समिति नियुक्त की जाए, (ख) केन्द्रीय
सरकार में पर्याप्त प्रतिनिधित्व प्रदान करने
के लिए शासी निकाय के गठन में संशोधन
किया जाए, और (ग) राजिला तथा भर्ती
नीतियों, दोनों के संबंध में इन कालेजों के
वर्तमान स्वरूप को कायम रखा जाए ।

प्रखिल भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्
की उपरोक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में सभी
नीति संबंधी मामलों पर सलाह देने तथा
इन कालेजों के वास्तविक विकास के लिए मार्ग-
दर्शी रूप रेखाएं निर्धारित करने के हेतु इन
क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए सलाहकार
समिति स्थापित की जा चुकी है । इन

कालेजों के शासी निकायों के बैठन में भी उपयुक्त संशोधन कर दिया गया है। जहाँ तक पुनरीक्षण समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई सैजिक सिफारिशों का संबंध है, कालेजों के भावी विकास के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करना इन कालेजों के शासी निकायों का काम है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी यह निर्णय किया है कि इन कालेजों को धन देने की वर्तमान पद्धति को वर्ष 1974-75 से पांच वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

भोपाल कालेज के सात प्रवर श्रेणी लिपिकों और एक मैकेनिक द्वारा भेजे गए ज्ञापन में कालेज के कुछ प्रशासकीय मामलों का उल्लेख है। कालेज के प्राधिकायियों द्वारा इनकी जांच की गई है तथा एक स्थायी प्रिंसिपल नियुक्त करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

Import of Milk Powder

3800. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the Emergency, milk powder was imported on a large scale;

(b) whether the cost of imported milk powder was more than that of local milk powder; and

(c) if so, the extent of losses suffered in this transaction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There were no commercial imports of skimmed milk powder during the emergency period.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

मेधावी छात्रों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ाने के अवसर

3801. श्री यशवन्त खर्वा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की मेधावी गरीब छात्रों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के अवसर देने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में दाखिला मुख्यतः केन्द्र के स्थानान्तरणीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दिया जाता है मेधावी छात्रों तथा प्रन्थों में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। 1 से VIII तक की कक्षाओं में कोई शिक्षा शुल्क नहीं लिया जाता है तथा IX से X तक की कक्षाओं में केवल मासुली शुल्क प्रत्येक क्रमशः 6 रुपये, 7 रुपये तथा 8 रुपये लिया जाता है।

Non Availability of Text Books.

3802. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Orissa has approached the Central Government regarding the non-availability of text books in respect of 10+2 system of education; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the difficulties being faced by school teachers and help extended by the National Council of Education, Research and Training?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-

DER): (a) and (b). No such complaint has been received from the State of Orissa. However, in December 1976, the Secretary of the Board of Secondary Education Orissa took from National Council of Educational Research and Training and manuscripts of the following nine text books for translation into Oriya and publication by the Board as they propose to adopt these text books from the academic session 1978-79:

- (1) Learning Science through the environment, Class III
- (2) Learning Science, Class VI
- (3) English Reader, Class VI (NIE Series)
- (4) Workbook to the above three books.
- (5) History, Class VI
- (6) Civics, Class VI
- (7) Physics, Classes IX-X
- (8) Chemistry Classes, IX-X
- (9) Life Sciences, Classes IX-X

Time Bound Irrigation Programme

3803. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the Irrigation schemes that will be undertaken by the Government during the current financial year;

(b) if so, whether any time bound programme is being considered in this regard;

(c) whether all the irrigation schemes undertaken by the earlier Government will be completed or are under completion; and

(d) what are the States in which these schemes will be implemented this year?

1571 LS-4.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation schemes are planned and executed by the State Governments within their developmental Plans. Besides large number of minor schemes, 465 major and medium schemes, of which 235 are new starts of the Fifth Plan, would be under execution during the current year.

(b) Yes, Sir. An additional potential of over 3 million ha. is targeted from these schemes (major, medium as well as minor) during the year. Most of the major and medium schemes are targeted to be completed in the next seven years.

(c) Major and Multipurpose Projects take long time for completion. However, most of the schemes taken up up to the end of the Fourth Plan would get completed substantially during the remaining two years of the Fifth Plan.

(d) Whereas minor schemes are being implemented almost all over the country, major and medium schemes are at present under execution in 17 States and 3 Union Territories.

Flats Reserved for out-of-turn Allotment to Government Employees

3804. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats for Government employees under construction at present in various parts of Delhi, their location and type;

(b) when they are expected to be completed and ready for allotment;

(c) whether some flats have been reserved for out-of-turn allotment and for allotment to offices where there is separate pool; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The details of gene-

ral pool accommodation under construction in Delhi/New Delhi are given below:

Locations	Types				
	I	II	III	IV	Total
Badarpur	810	651	414	60	1335
Mehrauli Rd.					
Masjid Moth . . . . .	..	..	360	..	360
Ramakrishnapuram . . . . .	..	..	..	24	24
DIZ Area	272	680	140	..	1092
Minto Road	495	..	330	..	825
Timarpur	128	..	..	..	128
TOTAL	1105	1331	1244	84	3764

(b) 128 quarters have already been completed. 1739 quarters are likely to be completed during 1977-78.

The remaining quarters are likely to be completed during 1978-79.

(c) and (d). No flats have been reserved for out-of-turn allotment. However, allotment to officers, who are sanctioned out-of-turn allotments on medical grounds, are made to the extent of 5 per cent of the clear vacancies. No general pool flats are reserved as such for allotment to officers who have got their separate pools. Requests from other pools for augmentation of their stock of quarters by transferring quarter from the general pool are considered in exceptional cases on merit, if the percentage of satisfaction is very low as compared to that in the general pool.

Central Relief to evicted Tribal of Gahpur Forest Reserve

3305. **SHRI PURNA SINHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,000 plains' tribal indigenous farmers were assured land

in Gahpur Forest Reserve in 1972 as being flood and erosion victims and otherwise landless poor people;

(b) whether the Government of Assam opened the Purvajyoti Farming Corporation but refused membership of the Corporation to the distressed tribal people and on the contrary evicted them during the Emergency in 1975;

(c) whether some 2,000 of such evictees families were taking shelter under trees and on river sands for 18 months awaiting rehabilitation and then re-entered their old holdings, from where also they were evicted on May 28 and 29 last without any notice or warning; and

(d) if so, relief the Central Government is going to give these distressed tribal people?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and the reply will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

.. New Central Universities

3806. **PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed new
Central Universities have started
functioning during the years 1975 to
1977;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the likely dates by
which they will start; and

(a) whether there is any proposal
before Government for increasing the
Central Universities in the years
1977 and 1978?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER):** (a) to (d). No new Central
University has been established after
1974, nor is it at present proposed
to establish any such University in
the years 1977 and 1978.

नई सिंचाई योजना

3807. **श्री हरमोविन्द बर्मा :** क्या
उपेक्षित सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कोई नई सिंचाई
योजना तैयार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितनी
घनराशि खर्च होगी और योजना को कब तक
क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

उपेक्षित सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई
राज्य विभाग है और सिंचाई स्कीमों का
आयोजन और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों

द्वारा किया जाता है । मौजूदा अनुमानों
के अनुसार इस समय और लग् स्कीमों
के द्वारा अन्ततः 107 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की
सिंचाई सम्पत्ता का सृजन किया जा सकता
है; इसकी तुलना से पांचवीं योजना के अन्त
तक लगभग 54 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की
सम्पत्ता का सृजन हो जाने की संभावना
है ।

अनुमान है कि ये सिंचाई सम्पत्ता के
सृजन पर मौजूदा मूल्य-स्तर के आधारे पर
30,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आयेगी
और इस सम्पत्ता को लगभग 25 से 30
वर्षों में सृजित किया जा सकता है ।

Massive Plan for Kerala Farm Crop

3808. **DR. HENRY AUSTIN:** Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government
has prepared a massive plan for
Kerala farm crops and; if so, whe-
ther this scheme requires at least
Rs. 282 lakhs;

(b) whether the State Government
has approached the centre for assis-
tance to implement this scheme;

(c) whether Government have
examined the scheme and how much
loan is to be given to the State Gov-
ernment in this regard; and

(d) the main features of the
scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a)
The Government of India is not aware
of any massive plan for Kerala Farm
Crops prepared by Kerala Govern-
ment for a cost of Rs. 282 lakhs.

(b) to (d). Questions do not arise.

Construction of Godowns for F.C.I. by Private Parties

3809. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to lack of inter-departmental co-ordination the parties offering to construct godowns for the Food Corporation of India are not permitted to undertake the construction work; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to initiate an independent time and motion study and efficiency audit of the manner in which the scheme of construction of godowns by private parties was implemented to ascertain the delays, bottle-necks and difficulties?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Requirement of Deep Sea Fishing Trawlers

3810. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment about the requirement of deep sea fishing trawlers for fishing industry for the next five years;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the number of applications that are pending at present for grant of licences for manufacture of such trawlers and the names of the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government made an assessment

about the requirement of the fishing industry for deep sea fishing trawlers as 200 numbers for the Vth Plan period i.e. 1974-78. An assessment about the requirements beyond 1978-79 has not yet been completed.

(b) At present 36 trawlers are already operating. 124 trawlers are being added by import and by manufacture indigenously.

(c) There is no application pending in this Ministry as these cases are not dealt with here.

Complaints about supply of sub-standard Stores

3811. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints on account of supply of sub-standard and below specification stores to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs due to wilful and calculated action of Director, Deputy Directors, etc. are pending in N.I. circle of D.G.S. & D.;

(b) whether a good quantity of stores out of this were supplies to sensitive section of buyers like Irwin Hospital, Delhi, Gun and Shell Factory, Calcutta and Bombay, Port Trust Bombay during the year 1976-77;

(c) whether some of these stores were got examined and passed by persons other than those concerned with such items; namely Director and Deputy Director against normal practice; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken or proposed to take against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are 67 complaints preferred by the consignees on goods supplied pending examination as on 30.6.77 with the Directorate of Inspection, N.I. Circle, the total value

of the outstanding complaints being Rs. 26.35 lakhs, but no complaints are pending due to any action of the officers, as alleged.

(b) In one case of supply of steel shelving racks the Irwin Hospital made no complaint, but had only desired that an inspector of the office of D.I. be deputed to clarify whether the racks supplied conformed to specification. The inspector confirmed conformity to specification of the racks as laid down in the R/C and the goods were accepted.

In another case of supply of steel racks, the Irwin Hospital requested the D.I. for similar clarification of a few technical points. 40 steel racks supplied were inspected in the presence of firm's representative and Assistant Medical Superintendent and the stores were found to accord with specification and contract. No complaint was received from Gun and Shell Factory during the year 1976-77. In the case of supply of spare saw segments for Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, the consignee reported some dimensional discrepancies in July, 1975. The firm was called upon to replace the rejected stores. The firm have no objection to free replacement of the unacceptable segments.

* One complaint from Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, against the supply of 98 Nos. electric ceiling fans supplied against DGS&D Rate Contract placed on M/s American Universal, Faridabad, was received in D.I., N.I. Circle, New Delhi in April, 77, about 9 months from the date of supply, i.e., after the usual time stipulated for such complaints. The total value of the complained stores is Rs. 26,722. This complaint is under investigation.

(c) All the stores were examined and passed by the authorised concerned inspectors except for two cases of Kanpur sub-office where the inspection has been done by inspectors other than the concerned inspectors who were away on tour or on leave

and this has been authorised by the competent officer.

(d) Some allegations purporting to have been made by Shri Gnan Prakash and Shri Om Prakash which seem to pertain to the cases in question have been received on 26th June, 1977 and 29th June, 1977 respectively in this Department and these are being investigated, and appropriate action will be taken by Government depending on the outcome of the investigation.

Amount of money advanced by Reserve Bank of India to Cooperative Organisations

3812. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money advanced by the Reserve Bank to various cooperative organisations in different States upto 1976 and the amount, out of it, recovered from each State as also the amount outstanding; and

(b) the action being taken to realise the remaining amount?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The statements regarding the amount of money advanced by the Reserve Bank of India for agricultural purposes to various cooperative organisations in different States and the repayments received and outstandings during the cooperative year 1975-76/calendar year 1976 are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-739/77].

(b) There were no defaults in repayments to the Reserve Bank during the year ended June, 1976.

Central aid for Lift Irrigation Societies in the drought Prone Areas in Maharashtra

3813. SHRI SHANKERRAO MANE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have any proposal to give financial assistance to Lift Irrigation Societies in the Drought Prone areas and scarcity area in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the amount of financial help to such co-operative societies; and

(c) whether Central Government are going to promulgate any scheme for such co-operative societies?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Under Drought Prone Areas programme, community irrigation works undertaken by registered co-operative societies with majority of its members comprising of small and marginal farmers are eligible for subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost. So the scheme already exists.

Sugar on Ration Cards in Urban and Rural Areas

3814. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar given on ration cards in urban areas and rural areas; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the disparity in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing the quantity of sugar given on ration-cards in urban and rural areas in various States/ Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-740/77].

(b) The scale of distribution of levy sugar to domestic consumers through the public distribution system within a State is left to the discretion of State Governments. Generally speaking, the factors that go into deciding the scale are the dietary habits and consumption pattern of the people and also availability of alternative sweetening agents. The board guidelines issued by the Central Government stipulate that no individual should get less than 300 grams per month and not more than 1 kg. per month. No family should get less than 1 kg. per month. The State Governments are the best judges to decide on the scale to be allotted to various sections of the population and hence the matter is left to their discretion subject to the broad guidelines already mentioned above.

Demolishing of Lawyers' Chambers

3815. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government are taking to permit the Lawyers to reconstruct their chambers which have been demolished during the emergency in the Districts Courts area of Delhi;

(b) whether Government would grant compensation to enable such victims to reconstruct their chambers; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT: (a) The Delhi Administration is drawing up a plan with regard to the construction of lawyers' chambers by the lawyers themselves in the Districts Courts area in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Reintroduction of Crop Insurance

3816. **SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various State Governments and M.P.s. for the introduction of crop Insurance Scheme in the country to assist farmers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have been receiving representations for the introduction of crop insurance scheme to assist farmers. At the instance of Government of India, the General Insurance Corporation had implemented experimental crop insurance schemes for selected crops in selected areas during 1973-76, on a voluntary basis. These schemes were found uneconomic and also unsuitable for implementation on a larger scale.

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

3817. **श्री कमलम्बी प्रसाद नाथ:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत किया और

(ख) सरकार को उस पर क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट 31 जनवरी, 1976 को प्रस्तुत की थी ।

(ख) आयोग की सिफारिशों का संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा विश्लेषण करने और उन पर कार्यवाही करने का कार्य जारी है । सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करने के कार्य में सहायता देने, समन्वय करने और क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति का समय समय पर पुनरीक्षण करने के लिये कृषि विभाग में एक क्रियान्वयन सेल की स्थापना की गयी है ।

राज्यों और संबन्धित प्रदेशों से अनु-रोध किया गया है कि वे अपने से संबंधित सिफारिशों को कार्य रूप दें । उन्हें ऐसी कई सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करने को कहा गया है, जिन पर राज्यों द्वारा कार्यवाही की जानी है और जिनके लिए केन्द्र की सामान्य सहमति प्राप्त है । इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन में काफी प्रगति हुई है । सरकार द्वारा अब तक कुल सिफारिशों में से एक चौथाई से अधिक को स्वीकार किया जा चुका है और इन्हें या तो राज्यों को क्रियान्वयन के लिये भेज दिया गया है अथवा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ/पूरी कर दी गई है । अन्य सिफारिशों के बारे में कार्यवाही की जानी है । राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित कार्यक्रमों के लिये कृषि विभाग के वर्ष 1977-78 के बजट में लक्ष्य 29 लाख रुपये की संकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है । राज्य सरकारों को उपयुक्त योजनाएं/कार्यक्रम तैयार करके और उन्हें राज्यों की योजनाओं में शामिल करने की सलाह भी दी गई है ।

Tribal Development Agency Project

3818. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Tribal Development Agency Projects in the country;

(b) the total number of minor irrigation project, dugwells and tubewells constructed in Tribal Development Agency areas in the country; how many of them are in working condition;

(c) total areas of land being irrigated by them; and

(d) the nature of directives given to District Agriculture Officers to help Adivasis with a view to diversify rabi cropping in Tribal Development Agency areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There are 8 Tribal Development Agency Projects in the country;

(b) According to data available, the number of dugwells and other minor irrigation works completed and in working condition as on 31st March, 1977 was 4108.

(c) Total area of land being irrigated by them is about 52,796 acres;

(d) No specific directives have been issued to District Agriculture Officers from here. But the District Agriculture Officers are closely associated with the work of the Tribal Development Agency Projects and guide the tribals on cropping patterns, cropwise, in the Agency areas.

तकनीकी शिक्षा केन्द्र

3819. श्री कीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली से सभी शिक्षितों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पाता है तो क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक राज्य के हर जिले में कम से कम एक तकनीकी शिक्षा केन्द्र खोलने का है ताकि जो तकनीकी रोजगार में जाना चाहें, वे जा सकते हैं; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में शिक्षा नीति में ग्रामूल चूल परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत आता है ।

(ख) 1968 की राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति के अन्तर्गत स्कूल शिक्षा के जमा 2 स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा शुरू करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है तथा इसे रोजगार अवसरों में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है । जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय नीति संकल्प में परिकल्पित है, राज्य सरकारों तथा सभी अन्य संबंधितों के परामर्श से इसका पुनरीक्षण शुरू किया जा रहा है और इसे संसद के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा ।

Bhimakunda Irrigation Project

3820. SHRI JENA BAIRAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of including Bhimakunda Irrigation Project of Orissa in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Project Report has been prepared, if so, broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The report for Bhimkund Project Stage I for flood control and power generation only has been received from the Government of Orissa and is at present under examination in Central Water Commission. The report for Bhimkund Project Stage II covering irrigation aspects has not been received, so far.

The scheme will be included in 8th Five Year Plan of Orissa after the project report is received and is found technically and economically feasible and funds are made available by the State Government.

Supervision Charges Fixed by DDA

3821. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount fixed as 'supervision charges' for each of the MIG Flat in Rajouri Garden (Mayapuri) allotted in January, 1977; and

(b) whether the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer have ever visited the above flats since their allotment and have met the residents to know the problems being faced by them in connection with the removal of defects at the time of taking possession of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Supervision Charges form part of the departmental charges. The departmental charges are levied at 15 per cent of the cost of construction.

(b) Yes Sir. It is reported that both the Superintending Engineer and the Executive Engineer have visited the quarters and made enquiries in respect of the complaints of the residents. An Inquiry Office has also been set up at the site. Every effort is made to attend to these complaints.

Cases of Sugar Industry

3822. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state how many cases of Sugar Industry have been finalised by the Government as per the incentives announced by Sampat Committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): No case has yet been finalised. However, incentives in the shape of provisional releases of extra free sale sugar have been given to four sugar factories pending finalisation of their incentive claims, and in case of another three sugar factories provisional releases of additional free sale sugar are being made.

Allotment of Quarters to Government Employees Who Have Their Own Houses

3823. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of Government quarters allotted to the Central Government employees who have their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): 1523 house owning officers are in occupation of general pool accommodation in Delhi/New Delhi.

मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में बसाये गये
बंगाली परिवार

3824. श्री सारंग साव : क्या
निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में
कितने बंगाली परिवारों को बसाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त परिवारों में से
किसी भी परिवार को अब तक भूमि के पट्टे
नहीं दिये गये हैं; और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या
कारण हैं और यदि पट्टों का निष्पादन हो चुका
है, तो कितने परिवारों के पट्टों का निष्पादन
किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) क्या पट्टों के बिना इन परिवारों
को काफी कठिनाई हो रही है ?

निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क)
1685 प्रवासी परिवार ।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण तथा बसाने का कार्य
पूरा होने वाला है और पट्टे का रूप निश्चित
किया जा चुका है । अतः पट्टे शीघ्र ही
जारी किए जाने की प्रार्थना है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

**News Report "Jantar Mantar Land
Grab Racket"**

3825. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Gov-
ernment has been drawn to a report
in "Patriot" on 29th June, 1977,
captioned "Jantar Mantar land grab
racket" in which the members of the
former "Caucus" along with an S.H.O.
of Delhi and other Government offi-
cials are involved;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have
taken to blow up this racket and book
the racketeers?

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

(b) and (c). The position is that a
plot of land measuring 304 sq. yds.
near Jantar Mantar was allotted on
temporary monthly lease to Shri R. L.
Malhotra, a displaced person from
West Pakistan, for running a work-
shop in 1965. Perpetual lease was
granted to him in 1969 for any com-
mercial purpose, excluding a cinema
and a hotel. There being no ban on
the construction of a 3-storeyed build-
ing, the N.D.M.C. sanctioned the
building plan of the lessee on 18-9-
1976. The plan provides for a base-
ment and a 3-storeyed building. Be-
fore doing so, the Chief Architect,
N.D.M.C. informally consulted the
Urban Designer of the Delhi Urban
Art Commission and the Member-
Secretary, New Delhi Redevelopment
Advisory Committee. The lessee did
not seek prior permission of the
L&D.O. in terms of the lease. He has,
however, now sought L&D.O.'s ap-
proval and necessary action will be
taken under lease terms. So far as
the alleged involvement of the S.H.O.
is concerned, an enquiry is being con-
ducted by S.P., Vigilance, Delhi Ad-
ministration.

Price of Chemical Fertilisers

3826. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government of
India propose to reduce the price of
chemical fertilisers; and

(b) if so, what will be the new re-
duced price?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to reduce the prices of chemical fertilisers. However, the prices of fertilisers are reviewed from time to time and as and when any reduction is called for, it is done.

Soft Wood for Match Industry

3827. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government are contemplating any proposal to make available soft wood for the use of hand-made match industries at cheaper rates;

(b) the steps taken to procure more soft wood for Tamil Nadu State for this purpose; and

(c) the outlines of the proposal?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned organisations and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Instructions to States to hold Elections to Local Bodies

3828. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued any instruction to States to hold elections to local bodies, municipal committees and Panchayats where these are due; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to direct these State Governments for the same so as to ensure democratic functioning at all levels?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Local Self Government being a State subject, the States have to arrange for elections to local bodies, Municipal Committees and Panchayats, where these are due.

World Bank Assisted Drought Prone Areas Programme in Nagpur and Jodhpur in Rajasthan

3829. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) achievement of the World Bank assisted Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) in Nagpur and Jodhpur districts of Rajasthan money invested by Central and State Governments in this scheme and nature of assistance received from the World Bank for these works; and

(b) whether Government are satisfied with progress of Drought Prone Areas Programme schemes in other districts of Rajasthan and how much money has been spent in advancing subsidy, loan etc. to people under the scheme and direct gains received from them and other States where Drought Prone Area Programme schemes are being run and with what achievement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Rs. 6 crores have been allocated for Drought Prone Areas Programme each in Nagpur and Jodhpur districts in Rajasthan under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The Central and the State Government's contribution would be Rs. 4.00 crores and Rs. 2.00 crores respectively for each district. During 1974-77 an expenditure of Rs. 235.23 lakhs has been incurred in Jodhpur district and Rs. 187.51 lakhs in Nagpur district.

Credit assistance of 4.8 million dollars has been promised for the programme in these two districts by the World Bank. In addition, lump sum provision of 14.5 million dollars has been made available for all the six districts including these two covered under the DPAP project to take care of price escalation and unforeseen expenditure.

(b) Government is satisfied with the progress of Drought Prone Areas Programme in other districts of Rajasthan. The expenditure incurred on capital investment and subsidy etc. in other districts of Rajasthan during 1974-77 is Rs. 15.83 crores.

The expenditure incurred under Drought Prone Areas Programme in the country during 1974-77 is Rs. 121.52 crores. During this period, soil and moisture conservation was carried out in about 4 lakh hectares and about 50,000 composite demonstrations in the farmers' fields were held. Additional irrigation potential of about one lac hectares has been created under irrigation works. Works are in progress for the creation of irrigation in another 50,000 hectares. Afforestation was carried out in about 1.68 lakh hectares. The number of milch animals distributed was over 9000. About 1000 Milk Producers' Cooperative Societies and 100 Sheep Producers' Cooperatives were formed.

Water Charges charged from Residents of DIZ Area

3830. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Government servants residing in Sector 'D', in DIZ Area, New Delhi have been crying for more than five years that the water charges from them should be charged according to the meter readings which are already installed;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging from them water charges at flat rates which are on the high side;

(c) why Government could not make arrangements for recording water meter readings and charge according to the actual consumption; and

(d) in case it is not possible to charge the water charges according to water meter reading, whether it is proposed to remove the water meters already installed and install them somewhere else?

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

(b) and (c). Water meters had been installed in the hope that the NDMC would take over direct supply, meter reading and billing to the individual occupants. However, it did not do so, and is supplying water in bulk only at one point from where internal distribution is done by the CPWD. As the supply of water is being made in bulk and payment to NDMC is being made accordingly, the cost is passed on to the individual occupants on a flat rates basis, instead of incurring expenditure on meter reading, bill preparation, etc. As only the actual cost is being recovered, the charges cannot be high, and even though these might not reflect the actual consumption by each individual, the difference on this account between one individual and another is not likely to be much.

(d) The question will have to be taken up with the New Delhi Municipal Committee afresh.

Cottage Industry in Schools/Colleges

3831. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to

attach some cottage industry to a school or college, particularly in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Examination for Agricultural Research Scientists

3832. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an examination for Agricultural Research Scientists was held in February, 1977;

(b) if so, the number of posts filled in against the number of vacancies in the category of Agricultural Statistics Scientists and Agriculture Economists as compared to those filled in the last year; and

(c) the number of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in each category mentioned in part (b) above?

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

(b) and (c). Reservation of vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is made for the entire grade S-1 (Rs. 700-1300) of the Agricultural Research Service, direct recruitment to which is done through the Competitive Examinations held by the Agricultural Scientists' Recruitment Board. Reservation is not made for each discipline separately. Out of a total of 516 scientists selected on the basis of 1976 examination, the number of scientists belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was 50 and 8 respectively. In the examination held this year, 381 candidates have qualified out of whom 37 belong to Scheduled Castes and 2 to Scheduled Tribes. The number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates selected to Grade S-1 of the Service through the two examinations in the disciplines of 'Agricultural Statistics' and 'Agricultural Economics' is as under:—

Disciplines	No. of scientists selected through ARS Examination 1976			No. of candidates selected through ARS Examination 1977		
	Total No. of selected scientists	Scientists belonging to S. Cs.	Scientists belonging to S. Ts.	Total No. of selected candidates	Candidates to S. Cs.	Candidates belonging to S. Ts.
Agricultural Statistics	26	..	..	5	1	
Agricultural Economics	13	1	..	27	8	

Proposal for abolition of posts of Dean of Colleges and Pro-Vice Chancellor of Delhi University

3833. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for

the abolition of the post of the Dean of Colleges and Pro-Vice Chancellor in the Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in which year the post of Dean of Colleges was created and for what reasons;

(d) whether there is a great resentment among the students and teachers against the functioning of the Dean of Colleges and the Pro-Vice Chancellor; and

(e) whether it is proposed to make a thorough overhauling of the Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The need for the post of Dean of Colleges was felt when the number of colleges increased and matters had to be coordinated and the post was created in 1971.

(d) and (e). The Delhi University Teachers Association has submitted a representation to the Visitor alleging irregularities in the administration of the University. It is under examination.

इंजीनियरी स्नातकों

3835. श्री राकेशजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में प्रत्येक राज्य में इंजीनियरी डिग्री कालेजों की संख्या कितनी है और इन कालेजों से प्रति वर्ष कितने छात्र उत्तीर्ण होकर निकलते हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन स्नातकों की संख्या को उनकी आवश्यकता से संबद्ध करने के कोई प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं तमिळुनाडु की स्नातक सेवा में सीधे ही रोजगार या सर्वे; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं और इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चण्डर) : (क) देश में इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिक संस्थाओं की कुल संख्या 143 है। राज्यवार स्थिति इसकी तालिका विवरण संलग्न है। इन कालेजों से उत्तीर्ण होकर निकलने वाले स्नातकों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 14,900 है।

(ख) और (ग). स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से इंजीनियरी/प्रौद्योगिक शिक्षा पर, इंजीनियरी कानून और व्यापार रोजगार स्थिति की आवश्यकता के मुल्यांकन का बहुत हद तक प्रभाव पड़ा है। वर्ष 1947 से 1957-58 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न तदर्थ समितियों की सिफारिशों में इंजीनियरी शिक्षा के बारे में नीति निर्धारण के अभाव की व्यवस्था की गई थी। बाद में, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के निर्माण से सम्बन्धित स्थापित प्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संस्था और कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा किए गए विशेष अध्ययन में इंजीनियरी शिक्षा में बाधों की नीतियों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित किया। संबंधित विषय योजनागत दस्तावेजों में दर्शाए गए हैं।

तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक वैरोजगार इंजीनियरी और बाद के वर्षों में उनके अधिकांश के पुर्ननिर्माण से सरकार ने 1988 में इंजीनियरी छात्रों के बाधों की संख्या स्वीकृत संख्या की तुलना में बहुत कम कर दी थी। हालाँकि, में उच्च कटौती जारी की जारी है, लेकिन प्रमुख भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्, स्थिति को पूर्ववत् बनाए रखने पर विचार करने के उद्देश्य से समय समय पर स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण करती रहती है।

बिहार

क्रम राज्य/संघ क्षेत्र का नाम संख्या	इंजीनियरी डिग्री कलेजों की संख्या	
1	2	3
1. चण्डीगढ़	.	4
2. दिल्ली	.	5
3. हरियाणा	.	2
4. जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	1
5. पंजाब	.	3
6. राजस्थान	.	5
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	.	14
8. झारखण्ड	.	2
9. बिहार	.	7
10. उड़ीसा	.	2
11. त्रिपुरा	.	1
12. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	12
13. गुजरात	.	8
14. मध्य प्रदेश	.	10
15. महाराष्ट्र	.	16
16. गोवा	.	2
17. खाड़ी प्रदेश	.	11
18. केरल	.	6
19. तमिलनाडु	.	14
20. कर्नाटक	.	18
कुल		143

News Reports Re: "How the DDA tricked the poor"

*3836. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item which ap-

peared in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 19th May, 1977 under the heading 'How the DDA Tricked the Poor';

(b) whether Government have looked into the matter; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the situation?

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

(b) and (c). In the newspaper report referred to in the Question the following salient points have been made:—

(i) That "multiple allotment" of house sites in a number of new re-settlement colonies has been made on the strength of sterilisation certificates.

(ii) Re-allotment of the sites were being made even though the first allottees to the same sites were still to move in.

(iii) Sites were allotted to people from outside Delhi Union Territory who were not eligible for allotment.

(iv) That the threats of demolition were used to promote family planning on communal lines.

(v) That the foundations of many new houses started "moving" quite early after the construction.

(vi) Some colonies were in low-lying areas prone to water-logging and flooding.

It is expected that the Fact Finding Committee set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs would *inter alia* be looking into these problems.

DDA has reported that steps have been taken to solve the problems of multiple allotment and that claims of all persons for allotment is under scrutiny.

DDA has also reported that steps have been taken to prevent flooding and water logging in the resettlement colonies.

Abolition of Landlordism

3837. SHRI K. A. RAJAN;
SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the view expressed by another Cabinet Minister that the reason for naxalite problem was the failure of the previous Government to abolish landlordism from the country; and

(b) if so, steps proposed by the new Government to abolish the Zamindari system within a definite time limit?

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

(b) The Zamindari system has for all practical purposes been abolished and more than 20 million cultivators have been brought in direct contract with the State as a result of the abolition of intermediary system. Of the remnants of the intermediary system, only a few insignificant Jagirs and Inams continue. Steps are being taken for their abolition.

Central Insecticide Board

3838. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent complaints about mismanagement and favouritism in the Central Insecticide Board;

(b) whether the Board has allowed some pesticide magnates to resume

manufacture of certain insecticides which were banned by the Government two years ago; and

(c) if so, remedial measures the Government proposes to take in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir. Under the Insecticides Act, the Board has purely an advisory role, and it does not allow or disallow manufacture of pesticides.

(c) Does not arise.

Irregularities in the Working of DDA

3839. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have looked into various irregularities in the working of the Delhi Development Authority during the period of emergency;

(b) the number of officers of the D.D.A. suspended, removed from service or charge-sheeted for their act of omission or commission during that period; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint an Enquiry Commission to look into various charges against the then Vice-Chairman of DDA and other officials and do justice to the poor people?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Various complaints and allegations in this regard are being looked into.

(b) (i) 40 officers/officials suspended.

(ii) 6 officials were either removed or dismissed.

(iii) 70 officials/officers were charge-sheeted for imposition of either minor or major penalty.

(iv) The services of 15 temporary officials/officers were terminated.

(c) The Central Bureau of Investigation is already seized of the various charges against Vice Chairman and other officials of the DDA. In addition, a Fact Finding Committee has been set up by the Ministry of Home Affairs to collect information relating to emergency. The terms of reference of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Justice Shah are very wide to cover various kinds of excesses misuse of authority, irregularities etc. In the circumstances no separate Enquiry Commission is proposed to be appointed by the Government at present.

Environmental Pollution

3840. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:
SHRI ANANT DAVE:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious danger of environmental pollution by the year 2000; and

(b) the particular steps taken to control the pollution and save human lives?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Government are fully aware of the dangers of environmental pollution. For environmental quality planning and coordination, a High Level Committee, known as the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination, has been functioning since 1972. At State level also Environmental

Committees/Boards have been constituted in almost all the States.

To control water pollution, the Central Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 has been passed. Boards have been set up at the Central and State levels under this Act to prevent and control pollution of water by industrial effluents, municipal sewage, etc. Proper measures for treatment of industrial effluents are insisted upon before licences are issued to new industries.

Government also hope to introduce shortly in Parliament legislation to control air pollution.

A Central scheme for solid wastes disposal has also been launched with a view to keeping cities clean and utilising the urban wastes for making compost.

Financial Assistance to Bihar to meet Drought Condition

3841. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total financial assistance sought by the State Government of Bihar for the year 1976-77 to meet the drought condition of the State and the Central assistance granted during the year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Government of Bihar did not ask for advance Plan assistance for meeting the drought condition during 1976-77. The State Government had, however, asked for Central assistance of Rs. 72.40 crores to meet the situation arising of floods. The Central Government sanctioned Rs. 10.95 crores as advance Plan assistance and Rs. 28 crores as short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs during that year.

Fire in the Government of India Press, Simla

3842. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office block of the Government of India Press at Simla was gutted in January, 1977;

(b) the extent of loss suffered;

(c) whether some very important papers were also burnt and if so, the nature thereof; and

(d) whether some enquiry was ordered to look into the causes of the fire and if so, the findings thereof and precautionary measures adopted to check recurrence of such incidence of fire?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. One of the Office Block was gutted on the 20th January, 1977.

(b) About Rs. 5 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. The records relating to Stores, Cash, Accounts and Computing Sections were destroyed by fire.

(d) Yes, Sir. The case was reported to Police, apart from a Spot-Study by an Officer of the Directorate of Printing, New Delhi. The Police have given its findings that the fire broke out accidentally and no foul play or negligence could be attributed to any one. To prevent recurrence of such incidents, action to provide an extra tank to store water for fire fighting has been taken. Extra fire fighting equipment is also being installed by the CPWD as per advice of the fire fighting officials.

Stock of Basmati Rice with F.C.I.

3843. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of basmati rice in stock with the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the growers of rice have since been paid the full amount of the rice procured from them and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Food Corporation of India has sufficient storage capacity to store the rice so procured and if not, where the rice procured has been stored; and

(d) whether it is proposed to distribute basmati rice through fair price shops to consumers in ration and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Food Corporation of India have about 2300 tonnes of Basmati Rice in stock.

(b) The Food Corporation of India does not purchase Basmati paddy from growers or rice from millers directly. The State Governments collect Basmati rice from traders/millers if offered under levy and hand over to the Food Corporation of India for the Central Pool. As such the question of direct payment by the F.C.I. to the cultivators does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Compared to the total stock of rice required for distribution through the public distribution system, the quantity of basmati rice available is very meagre. Therefore, there is no proposal to distribute basmati rice separately through the public distribution system. Whatever quantity of basmati rice available in the Central

Pool is issued through the public distribution system after merging it with other long slender varieties of rice.

Literacy among Women

3844. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many women got literate in India State-wise during 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 under the Education Ministry's programme of the Adult Literacy campaign;

(b) how much Government had spent during this programme in the above mentioned period and which voluntary organisations were given this money to conduct the adult literacy campaign among women;

(c) whether Government have ever evaluated how far these literates retain their knowledge of reading and writing after the completion of attending literacy classes; and

(d) whether Government propose to introduce new system in order to retain the interest of new literates in study and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Cooperative Farming

3845. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop cooperative farming for the poorer section of the peasantry; and

(b) if so, the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not have any scheme for development of Cooperative Farming.

Acute Shortage of Water Supply in Gole Market Area

3846. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute short supply of water in seven-storeyed residential houses of Estate Office in Gole Market and there are also insanitary conditions near the houses;

(b) whether despite the letters written by the Members of Parliament to higher officers in this regard, the officers of C.P.W.D. have done nothing in this matter; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There was shortage of water in May and June when the supply from the municipal mains was inadequate. However, there is no shortage at present. Nor are the conditions near the houses insanitary.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up with the NDMC and now there is no shortage of water supply in this area.

Provision of Specification Door from Security Point of View in Gole Market Area

3847. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doors provided in the Ground Floor houses of seven-

storeyed building in Gole Market Area have large glass panels which are not safe from security point of view;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take appropriate steps in this matter; and

(c) if so, when such doors are likely to be provided there as are under specifications suitable from security point of view?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The doors provided on the ground floor of these houses have timber panels except the verandah door which has glass panels to allow light in to the dining verandah.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to provide iron grills.

(c) The work of providing grills to the doors is being expedited.

मन्दिर मार्ग नई दिल्ली पर खाली पड़ी भूमि पर क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

3848. श्री नयब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गोल बाकसाने के निकट भूमि पर मध्यम श्रेणी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए, रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण करने का है, जिससे आवास समस्या का कुछ हद तक समाधान हो सके ;

(ख) क्या बिड़ला मन्दिर के निकट मन्दिर मार्ग पर खाली पड़ी उस जमीन पर भी रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस पर पहले होटल की इमारत बनाने का प्रस्ताव था ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में बहुमंजिली आवासीय इमारतों के निर्माण संबंधी योजना का स्वीकार क्या है और इस क्षेत्र में सभी नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) समस्त डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र का पचास समय पुनर्विकास किया जाएगा; क्वैट सामान्यतः चार मंजिले होंगे किन्तु एक, दो बहुमंजिले ब्लॉक भी बनाये जायेंगे । टाइप-IV के 62 क्वार्टरों के एक ऐसे ब्लॉक की मंजूरी दी गई है तथा शीघ्र ही निर्माण शुरू किए जाने की प्रार्था है । नागरिक सुविधायें भी प्रदान की जायेंगी ।

Speeding up of Irrigation Projects:

3849. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps for Irrigation Projects to be speeded up;

(b) if so, whether agricultural productivity will be improved by such steps; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed by the State Governments themselves within their developmental Plans. For the current financial year an outlay of Rs. 863 crores is envisaged for major and medium irrigation schemes and the outlay on minor schemes including institutional investments is

likely to be Rs. 457 crores. In addition, advance Plan assistance of Rs. 100 crores is proposed to be given for accelerating the completion of certain on-going major and medium schemes, modernisation of existing systems and conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

To keep close and continuous watch on the progress of irrigation projects and for speedy removal of bottlenecks a Monitoring Cell has been set up at the Centre and the State Governments have been asked to set up similar Cells at the Project and State Levels, and also to provide adequate funds and necessary inputs for accelerating the completion of irrigation projects.

It is targetted to create an additional irrigation potential of over 3 million ha. during the current year which would enable assured water supply to improve agricultural productivity.

Wheat Stocks lying in Moga Grain Market

3850. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

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

(a) whether wheat stocks worth several lakhs of rupees are lying nullified in the Moga Grain Market, the biggest grain market in North India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that stocks lying in the godown since 1975 and 1976 have not so far been cleared; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and steps being taken to clear the stock soon?

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

(b) Wheat stocks procured from the 1975-76 crop in Moga have already been cleared. Only about 19,607 tonnes of wheat procured from the 1976-77 crop which is in good condition, is yet to be cleared from the Moga godowns of the Punjab State Government (2562 tonnes) Markfed (8,434 tonnes) Punsup (298 tonnes) and FCI (8513 tonnes). At present, for operational reasons, preference is being given to the inter-State movement of wheat slightly affected by rain and procured this year, with a view to expediting its disposal.

(c) All possible efforts will be made to clear the old stocks of wheat from Moga after August 1977.

Guidelines to States to Fight Floods

3851. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued to the States regarding steps to be taken to fight the floods during the coming monsoon;

(b) if so, the nature of the guidelines;

(c) what help and assistance will be given by the Centre in this regard; and

(d) whether any amount has been kept for the purpose, and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of India in May, 1976 issued guidelines to the States for preparing contingency

plans for dealing with natural disasters including floods. The guidelines included setting up of a High-powered Standing Committee at the State headquarters under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary and other concerned Secretaries and the local Sub Area Commander as members to draw up detailed plans for dealing with situations arising out of floods, cyclones, earthquakes etc. The Engineering authorities are to survey all flood control works and to warn the High-powered Standing Committee and the concerned District-level Committees, if there is a likelihood of the failure of any of the existing works. The guidelines also include advice for distribution in advance, of duties and responsibilities for rescue and relief work, for advance stockpiling of essential supplies and equipments including boats, dry rations, fuel, essential communications equipment, first aid kits, medicines, sand bags etc. The guidelines also include instructions regarding requisitioning of Government as well as privately owned trucks, setting up of a control room when a disastrous situation actually develops, daily meetings of the High-powered Standing Committee, flood forecasting and flood warning system and the training of staff. In addition to these guidelines, the Central Water Commission circulated to the State Governments in October, 1976 a sample Manual of Flood operations concerning various aspects of works which are to be done by the Flood operation Centres. This Manual contains detailed information on methods of flood fighting and also for the organisation of flood fighting training courses.

(c) and (d). The Centre is always ready to provide the necessary help through the Central Agencies such as Airforce, Army, Central Reserve Police, Border Security Force etc. on a specific request by the local authorities depending upon the contingencies of the situation. However, as recommended by the Sixth Fin-

ance Commission with effect from the 1st April, 1974 flood relief and other operations in case of natural calamities are financed and administered by the State Governments through their own resources and the margin money annually available with them. The Central Government if requested by the State Government however, considers providing advance plan assistance to the State for accelerating the implementation of plan schemes which may help in preventing or mitigating the recurrence of such calamities or in providing employment to the affected population.

Park for Reservation of 'Singlaam' on Western Ghat

3852. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance has been sought by the Kerala State Government for developing a park for preserving 'Singlaam' a rare specie of monkeys found in the valleys of Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has sought 100 per cent assistance for the preservation of lion-tailed monkey restricted to the Western Ghats in South India.

(b) Under the Central Sector Scheme for the Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries, Central financial assistance to States is given only for non-recurring items of expenditure and the recurring expenditure is to be borne by the State concerned. The scheme, therefore, needs to be recast accordingly by the State Government.

Money Invested in Storage of Foodgrains

3853. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

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

(a) how much foodgrains has been procured in the last 4 months by the Government, State-wise;

(b) how much money has been invested in the storage of foodgrains in the country by the F.C.I. and the Government; and

(c) how much foodgrains were destroyed during 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A Statement indicating State-wise procurement of foodgrains by public agencies during the last four months is attached.

(b) The stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 30th June, 1977 were about 16.2 million tonnes valued at about Rs. 2214 crores.

(c) The quantities of foodgrains destroyed out of stocks held by F.C.I. are given below:

Year	Quantity
1974-75	1650 tonnes
1975-76	1696 tonnes
1977-78	will be known at the close of the year.

State-wise Procurement of Foodgrains By Public Agencies during the last 4 Months (March-June, 1977)

State	Quantity Procured
Andhra Pradesh	161
Assam	7
Bihar	10
Gujarat	Neg.
Haryana	997
Jammu & Kashmir	10
Karnataka	6
Kerala	11
Madhya Pradesh	37
Maharashtra	34
Orissa	37
Punjab	3127
Rajasthan	99
Tamil Nadu	49
Uttar Pradesh	931
West Bengal	44
Delhi	11
Others	1
TOTAL	5572

मछली का निर्यात

3854. श्री बर्नसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों को मछली के निर्यात के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात राज्य से मिलकर कोई योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात से विदेशों को कितने मूल्य की तथा कितनी मछली का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ब) मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिये सरकार ने भव्य तकेश्वरी कदम उठाए हैं; और

(घ) विदेशों को मछली के निर्यात के बारे में क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) गुजरात की मछली की प्रत्यक्ष निर्यात और बम्बई से निर्यात किया जाता है। राज्यवार धाँकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। केवल बन्दरगाहवार धाँकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। 1973, 1974 और 1975 के वर्षों के दौरान बीरावल बंदरगाह से दूधिया निर्यात नीचे दिया जाता है :—

	मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)	मूल्य (हजार रुपयों में)
1973	532	4,928
1974	426	10,273
1975	527	9,470

(ग) समुद्री पक्ष में किये गए उपायों में टालरों को शुरू करने के लिये एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम, व्यापारिक दृष्टि से विकासलम मछली पकड़ने के क्रियाकलापों हेतु संभाव्य मत्स्य स्थलों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये समन्वयी सर्वेक्षण, अधिक यंत्रीकृत नौकाएं शुरू करना। मछुआ सहकारी संस्थाओं और विशेष मछुओं को सहायता देकर मछली पकड़ने की परम्परागत नौकाओं का आधुनिकीकरण करना, आदि शामिल है। अन्तर्देशीय पक्ष में मत्स्य पालक विकास एजेंसियों आदि के विस्तार द्वारा मत्स्य पालकों को प्रशिक्षण, आवश्यक आधान और सेवाएं प्रदान करने तथा उत्पादन के उच्च स्तरों को प्राप्त करने के लिये उन्नत तकनीकी का विस्तार करने के लिये उपाय किये गए हैं।

(घ) कोचीन में एक समुद्री उत्पाद निर्यात विकास अधिकारी है जिसका एक मात्र उद्देश्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और निर्यात में संबंधित करना है। इस कार्य को तकनीकी सहायता संबंधी मार्गदर्शन करके, विदेशों में बाजार परिचान संबंधी कार्य करके और भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेलों का आयोजन करके तथा विदेशों में ऐसे मेलों में हिस्सा लेकर भारतीय समुद्री उत्पादों की व्यापारिकता में वृद्धि करके किया जाता है। भारतीय मानक संस्थान और निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद मछली के विपणन के लिये अच्छी कोटि के मानक सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

गन्ने की खेती का विकास

3855. श्री बर्बेसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने की खेती के विकास सम्बन्धी कोई योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) बीनी कारखानों को किसानों द्वारा बेचे गये गन्ने के लिये किसानों को भव्य भत्ता किये जा रहे प्रति टन मूल्य का राज्य-वार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी हाँ। प्रमुख गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों की अपने सम्बद्ध क्षेत्रों में गन्ने की खेती के विकास के लिये अपनी-अपनी योजनाएं हैं। इन योजनाओं के लक्ष्य ये हैं : (1) बीज की सुरक्षित उपाना तथा अच्छे गन्ने की स्वीकृत किस्मों का वितरण करना (2) विभिन्न आवश्यक आधानों की अधिप्राप्ति और उनके प्रयोग में किसानों की सहायता करना। (3) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर पीछ रखण संबंधी सहायता

देना। (4) श्रमिकों तथा उत्पादकों को गन्ने का विकास करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देना। (5) गन्ने की खेती करने की विभिन्न उन्नत पद्धतियों के संबंध में प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन करना। (6) राज्य स्तर पर गन्ने की फसल-प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करना। (7) सिंचाई क्षमता में वृद्धि करना और (8) गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में महत्वपूर्ण सम्पर्क सड़कों, पुलिसवा आदि का निर्माण करना।

विभिन्न राज्यों के ऊपर दिए गए सामान्य गन्ना विकास कार्यक्रमों की सहायता करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गन्ना उगाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में गन्ने का विकास करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना भी शुरू की है। इस योजना में निम्नलिखित कार्यक्रमों के साथ-साथ सम-शीतोष्ण गन्ना क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक बीनी के कारखानों के घास-पास का 2000 हेक्टर का क्षेत्र और शीतोष्ण क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक बीनी के कारखानों के घास-पास का 1000 हेक्टर का क्षेत्र लाने का विचार है :—

(1) बीज के अन्तर्गत लाए गए अच्छे गन्ने के बीज से सम्पूर्ण गन्ने के क्षेत्र को परिपूर्ण करना (2) पौध तथा रतन गन्ने के उत्पादन को कम करने वाली बाधाओं पर काबू पाने के लिये गन्ना उत्पादन की उन्नत तकनीकों का प्रदर्शन करना (3) समय पर पौध संरक्षण उपाए अपनाना (4) राज्य स्तर पर श्रमिकों की गन्ना विकास का प्रशिक्षण देना, और (5) बीनी कारखानों के घास-पास के क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण सम्पर्क सड़कों का निर्माण करना। इस योजना में उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम को कार्यरूप देने के लिये तकनीकी स्टाफ भी दिया गया है।

(ख) उनके द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1976-77 के दौरान फैक्टरी के

द्वार पर आसन्न में की गई/की जा रही व गन्ने की कीमत का स्तर इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	गन्ने का मूल्य का रैंज—रूप प्रति क्विंटल में
उत्तर प्रदेश	12.25 से 13.25
बिहार	12.25*
पश्चिम बंगाल	12.50 से 14.50
हरियाणा	13.00
पंजाब	13.25 से 15.25
झारखण्ड	11.00 इसमें परिवहन संबंधी सहाय्य शामिल है।
राजस्थान	12.25 से 14.25
मध्य प्रदेश	12.00**
उड़ीसा	8.50 से 10.50 (बेत में)
महाराष्ट्र	9.50† से 16.50†
गुजरात	9.00† से 13.60†
कर्नाटक	10.00† से 15.00†
केरल	13.00
आंध्र प्रदेश	10.00 से 12.50
तमिलनाडु	8.50† से 11.90†
पांडिचेरी	9.50 (अनन्तिम)
नागालैंड	11.00
मिजोरम	12.00

*हरियाणा की एक फैक्टरी 12.50
र० प्रति क्विंटल दे रही है।

**मोरेना की एक सहकारी फैक्टरी
13.50 र० प्रति क्विंटल दे रही है।

†ये बेत पर के अनन्तिम मूल्य हैं जो
अधिकांश सहकारी बीनी कारखानों द्वारा
दिए जा रहे हैं।

Misuse of Allotted Quota of White Paper

3856. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the white paper allotted to the Delhi Copy Manufacturers Associations mostly goes to the making of account books, ledgers and other items which fetch the higher prices resulting in the dearth of exercise books required for students; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the Copy Manufacturers Associations for misusing allotted quota of white paper?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). No specific complaint has been received by the Government. Further, the alleged misuse which appeared in the press has been reported by the Delhi Administration as baseless. Delhi Administration have also reported that exercise-books are available in adequate quantity.

बिबेक बिहार, नई दिल्ली के लिये दिल्ली बुख योजना के बुख के टोकन

3857. श्री राम नरेश कुसवाहा: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिबेक बिहार, झिलमिल कालोनी, दिल्ली में दिल्ली बुख योजना द्वारा ग्राम के लगभग 200 बुख के टोकनों को अभी तक नहीं बटला गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिबेक बिहार और झिलमिल कालोनी में दिल्ली बुख योजना के मिल्क बुख की ग्राम की पारी 15-6-77 से प्रारम्भ की गई है । कुछ बुख टोकन ग्रामों को जिन्हें अप्रैल/मई, 1977 में ग्राम की पारी के लिए नए टोकन जारी किए गए थे, 15 जून, 1977 को ग्राम की पारी प्रारम्भ होने तक अस्थायी रूप से सुबह की पारी में बुख लेना होता था ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) में स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Soil Conservation under Drought Prone Area Programme

3858. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether three members of the World Study Team inspected the soil conservation work undertaken under the Drought-Prone-Area Programme in Jodhpur District (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the report of the team in this regard?

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

(b) The World Bank Review Mission, which visited Jodhpur District in April, 1977, did not consider contour bunding as the most efficient means of reducing soil erosion. It recommended the use of small graded bunds and the training of farmers to prepare their lands along the contour.

Amount Earmarked for the development of Irrigation Project in Gujarat

3859. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of irrigation project in the State of Gujarat during the year 1976-77, district-wise;

(b) the amount spent out of the sanctioned amount;

(c) the amount earmarked for the year 1977-78; and

(d) the details of the project to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat have reported that an amount of Rs. 54.13 crores was earmarked for the development of irrigation projects in the State for the year 1976-77. The district-wise break up of the earmarked outlay is given in the attached Statement.

The State Government have reported that the amount spent during the year was Rs. 61.00 crores.

(c) and (d). The outlay approved for 1977-78 is Rs. 73.03 crores. The State Government envisage to spend this amount on the following:

	No.
Ongoing Major Irrigation Projects	9
Ongoing Medium Irrigation Projects	27
New Medium Irrigation Projects	3
New Medium Irrigation Projects	35

Statement

No.	Name of District	Ra. in lakhs.
1	Ahmedabad	175.00
2	Baroda	11.37
3	Broach	295.69
4	Surat	284.85
5	Bulsar	259.80
6	abarkantha	126.29
7	Bansakantha	0.30
8	Mehsana	701.10
9	Panchmahals	1875.20
10	Bhavnagar	42.80
11	Surendranagar	0.55
12	Rajkot	96.75
13	Amreli	3.11
14	Kutch	50.50
15	Junagadh	326.02
16	Jamnagar	3.30
17	Kaira	18.00
18	Rajasthan State	583.00
(Towards the cost of Mishin Isaj Sagar Project)		5016.43
Other Misc. scheme survey and investigation, research flood control and drainage		11.17
		5413.00

Proposal for Assistance to Complete Damodar Drainage Scheme

3860. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any proposal from West Bengal Government for assistance to complete Lower Damodar Drainage Scheme;

(b) if so, its reaction thereto; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry is considering any proposal in this regard on its own?

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

(b) and (c). Flood Control forms part of the State Plan and therefore the funds for the implementation of the schemes have to be provided for by the State Government in their plans. However, the Central Government in the wake of severe floods during 1971 provided financial assistance of Rs. 11 crores to the State Government of West Bengal in the last two years of the 4th plan, to supplement the provisions made in the State plan for completing the work on certain priority flood control works including Lower Damodar Scheme.

Assistance for Constructing Housing Estates for Industrial Workers

3861. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his ministry proposes to give any assistance to State Governments for constructing housing estates for industrial workers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). With the exception of Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, all the social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry are in the State Sector and are being implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories Administration. From 1st April, 1969, the Central financial assistance for all State Sector plan Schemes including

'housing' is released by the Ministry of Finance 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 earmark funds for various State Sector schemes including 'Housing', according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them. The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of community provides for construction of accommodation for industrial workers on subsidised rent. Like other members of the public, industrial workers can also avail themselves of the benefits of Low Income Group and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes. Apart from plan schemes, Housing and Urban Development Corporation gives financial assistance to Corporate employers in the public and private sectors for construction of rental housing for their employees including industrial workers.

Dissatisfaction among Refugees in Mana Camp

3862. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction among the refugee inhabitants in Mana Camp in M.P.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to mitigate their difficulties and ensure proper rehabilitation for them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) So far as Government are aware, there is no dissatisfaction among the migrants staying in Mana Camp in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Completion of Seven Major Irrigation Projects in Kerala

3863. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala will be self-sufficient in rice if the seven major irrigation projects are completed;

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in completing the projects; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite and complete the projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Supply of rice to Kerala during 1975 and 1976 was 5.10 lakh tonnes and 8.98 lakh tonnes respectively, and that during January to May, 1977 was 5.82 lakh tonnes. It has been assessed that completion of the seven major projects will increase the rice production in the State by about 4.0 lakh tonnes annually. This will not therefore make the State self-sufficient in rice.

(b) The delay in the early completion of these projects has been mainly due to the inadequacy of funds, resulting in increase in project costs. In case of Periyar project there was considerable change in scope.

(c) The State Government are providing larger outlays for the irrigation sector since the beginning of the Fifth Five Year Plan. As against the outlay of Rs. 27 crores during the Fourth Plan, the outlay tentatively proposed in the Fifth Plan is about Rs. 81 crores. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2.10 crores and Rs. 2.50 crores was provided by the Centre during 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively to accelerate the progress on some of these on going major projects.

Kosi Canal System

3864. SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale silting has taken place throughout the Kosi Canal system and that lands have been rendered infertile and unfit for cultivation in the Purnea District of Bihar;

(b) was the problem anticipated and technically investigated at the time of designing and constructing the Canals;

(c) if so, the precautions, if any were taken, and why were they eventually found inadequate in meeting the problem;

(d) what are the steps now contemplated to remedy the situation; and

(e) will Government take effective steps on a high priority basis, to prevent the menace before extending the canals to the adjacent districts?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Some difficulties are being experienced on the Eastern Kosi Canal system on account of the heavy silt content of the Kosi waters.

The State Government have informed that they have not received any report that the canal system has become ineffective and the lands have been rendered infertile and unfit for cultivation in the Purnea district on this account. On the other hand, there is considerable demand for irrigation water in the district in the Kharif season.

(c) and (d). Provision was made in the project for construction of divide walls, undersluices silt excluder tunnels and silt ejector in the Eastern Kosi Canal for elimination of silt from the water that eventually flows down in the canal. Subsequently the upstream left guide bund of the barrage has also been remodelled on the

basis of model experiments for more effective exclusion of silt. Modified operations of barrage and the canals have also been drawn up for reducing the problem of silting.

In recent years, the side slopes of the main canal have been pitched with boulders for improving the capacity for carrying silt and this has rendered tangible beneficial effect. As a result of improvements undertaken, the silt deposits in the canals have now reduced in the recent years.

(e) The Government of Bihar have stated that there is no programme at present to extend irrigation facilities to any other district from the Eastern Kosi Canal system.

Development of Agriculture in Backward States

3865. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes to develop agriculture in the backward States for the small and medium peasants;

(b) if so, broad outlines of it; and

(c) how many of such schemes have been sanctioned for the States like Orissa, Assam, Punjab, Maharashtra and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India have initiated Central Sector Schemes of Small Farmers' Development Agency (SFDA) and Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) which are extending benefits to weaker sections like small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the selected areas. Under a Centrally sponsored Scheme, Pilot Projects for Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development have also been taken up in different States. There are no special programmes exclusively for medium peasants.

(b) Details of these schemes are available in the reports for 1976-77 of the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development which had been placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The following is the number of projects under implementation in five States:—

State	No. of Projects		
	SFDA	DPAP	Dry Land Pilot Projects
1 Orissa	7	2	1
2 Assam	4	..	..
3 Punjab	4	..	..
4 Maharashtra	13	6	2
5 Bihar	22	4	1

Shortage of Raw Jute

3866. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of raw jute in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is due to lack of the production of raw jute in the country; and

(d) if so, the action thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The shortage in the availability of raw jute is due to low production of raw jute during the last two years and also due to increased mill consumption during these years which resulted in lesser carry-over of raw jute stocks.

(d) Besides the implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of

Intensive Jute District Programme in the important jute/mesta-growing States costing Rs. 143 lakhs in 1977-78. Government of India have launched a special programme to cover an area of 1,00,500 hectares in the States of West Bengal, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa under foliar spray of urea/top dressing with nitrogenous fertilizers at a total cost of Rs. 45.00 lakhs for maximising raw jute production during the current season. In order to cope up with the problem of shortage and to ensure better distribution of the available supply of raw jute, regulatory orders have been issued restricting the holding of stocks of raw jute by the mills up to a maximum of their four weeks' consumption.

Maximum prices have also been fixed for different categories of raw jute for disciplining its price which had shot up to a very high level during the lean season.

Fish Production in Territorial Waters

3867. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether we are fishing beyond territorial waters; and

(b) if so, the production of fish in these waters during 1976-77?

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

(b) No separate statistics are maintained about the quantum of fishing beyond territorial waters.

Assistance for use of Hindi as Medium of Instruction

3868. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Govern-

ment are giving grant to various States to use Hindi as a medium of instruction at all levels of education; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): No grants are being released by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare to State Governments to facilitate use of Hindi as medium of instruction at the primary and secondary stages of education.

In so far as higher education is concerned, there is a Scheme of giving grants-in-aid to States for bringing cut University level books and reference literature with a view to facilitate changeover of medium at the University stage. Under this scheme grants upto Rs. one crore, are to be given to each participating State. The Scheme was primarily meant for fourth plan period but is being continued during the fifth plan also. In so far as Hindi speaking States of Bihar, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are concerned, grants totalling Rs. 249.50 lakhs, have been released till 1976-77 for the implementation of the above-mentioned schemes. The details of the grants released are:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Bihar	53.00
Haryana	27.50
Madhya Pradesh	71.00
Rajasthan	40.00
Uttar Pradesh	58.00
	<hr/> 249.50

Financial Assistance for Propagation of Hindi Abroad

3869. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving financial assistance for the propagation of Hindi abroad; and

(b) if so, the countries to which the assistance was given during 1976-77?

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

(a) and (b). The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare has taken the following steps for propagation of Hindi abroad:—

- (1) Provision of scholarships to foreign nationals for study of Hindi at Kendriya Hindi Sansthan.
- (2) Supply of Hindi books to the Indian missions abroad for setting up Hindi libraries.
- (3) Supply of Hindi typewriters, magnetic tapes, recorded material etc. to our missions abroad at Prague, Suva (Fiji) Port of Spain (Trinidad), Rangoon, Colombo, Georgetown (Guyana), Nairobi, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Port Louis (Mauritius), Kathmandu and Surinam.
- (4) Payment of Honorarium to two part-time Hindi teachers in Sri Lanka.
- (5) Providing funds for deputing Hindi lecturers in three Caribbean countries namely, Surinam, Trinidad and Guyana.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations has also deputed Professors of Hindi (one each) to the University of Bucharest (Rumania), University of Zagreb (Yugoslavia), University of Sofia (Bulgaria) and the Humboldt University (Berlin, GDR) under the bilateral cultural exchange programmes.

The countries assisted under the above programmes in 1976-77 are:—

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 Thailand | 4 Mauritius |
| 2 Kenya | 5 Guyana |
| 3 Nepal | 6 Fiji |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 7 Yugoslavia | 16 Sri Lanka |
| 8 U.S.A. | 17 Afghanistan |
| 9 Federal Republic of Germany | 18 Japan |
| 10 Canada | 19 Malaysia |
| 11 U. K. | 20 Surinam |
| 12 Zambia | 21 Trinidad |
| 13 Burma | 22 Rumania |
| 14 Bulgaria | 23 German Democratic Republic |
| 15 South Korea | 24 Czechoslovakia |

National Test House

3870. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is National Test House in the country; and

(b) if so, its functions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a National Test House at Calcutta with Western and Southern Regional Branches at Bombay and Madras respectively.

(b) The National Test House performs the following functions:—

1. Testing of materials, such as—

(a) Testing of Engineering materials including semi-finished products, fine chemicals, metals, ores; fertilizers etc. for exercising control on the quality of finished products.

(b) Issuing quality certificates in respect of stores purchased by Central Government and various State Governments including the Railways and DGS&D etc.

(c) Testing to assist the industries to improve the method and products of manufacture. Usually prototypes of new products are forwarded to the National Test House before bulk manufacture starts.

(d) Assessing comparative characteristics of indigenous products vis-a-vis items of foreign manufacture for import substitution.

(e) Testing for safety under the Indian Mines Act, Indian Boiler Regulations Factories Act and Explosives Act etc.

2. Carrying out developmental work on the methods of test and analysis.

3. Testing of materials for the Indian Standards Institution under their Certification Marking Scheme and rendering assistance to them in formation of National Standards.

4. Rendering specialised advice to Government Departments, Public Bodies, Plan Projects and Industries on various technical matters in which the NTH Laboratories have specialised knowledge.

5. Investigation of problems relevant to manufacture and engineering industries, for example,

(i) Study of the behaviour of engineering materials in service with special reference to their premature failures in service.

(ii) Evaluation of correct fabrication techniques for structures like bridge and crane girders, Boilers, Oil refineries, Thermal Power Stations etc.

(iii) Study of the effect of ambient conditions on engineering materials, electrical machinery in particular.

(iv) Assessment of paints and enamels with special reference to their objective evaluation.

6. Imparting training in specialised fields to candidates sponsored by Government Departments, Public Bodies and the industry.

7. Certification of Welders.

8. Conducting examinations and tests by Mobile Testing Team at the site of erection/construction of Power Stations, Chemical Plants Ports and Aerodromes etc. for,

(i) assessing the soundness of fabrication of structures;

(ii) ascertaining the airworthiness of some vital parts of certain types of aircrafts; and

(iii) periodic calibration of testing machine.

9. Acting as arbitrator in disputes arising out of matters connected with the testing and evaluation of materials and related subjects.

Production of Cash Crop

3872. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of cash crop in the country for the years 1975, 1976 and upto May 1977;

(b) whether there is any deficit in the production of each cash crop in the country;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) the price at which these cash crops were sold back and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Statement I showing the all-India estimates of production of important oil seeds, cotton, jute, mesta, sugarcane, potato and tobacco for 1974-75 and 1975-76 is attached. For 1976-77, the estimates are available for jute and mesta and these are also given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The position in regard to the surplus or deficit nature of these commodities and particularly in regard to the extent of surplus or deficit, varies from year to year depending on the level of production, etc. Normally, there is a surplus in the case of sugarcane, tobacco, potato and castor. In the case of edible oilseeds, deficit in the current year is sought to be met by imports by the State Trading Corporation of 6 lakh tonnes of oil in addition to certain imports by pri-

vate trade. In the case of cotton, deficit in the current year is estimated at 10—12 lakh bales. In the case of jute, during the period 1972-73 to 1975-76, annual imports varied from 1 to 4 lakh bales.

(d) Statement II giving monthly prices of important oilseeds, cotton and jute for the period 1974 to June 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-741/77].

Statement

Crops	Unit	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Groundnut	Lakh tonnes	51.1	69.9	
Castorseed	Do.	2.1	1.5	
Sesamum	Do.	3.9	4.7	
Rapeseed and Mustard	Do.	22.5	19.4	
Linseed	Do.	5.7	6.2	
Total five major oilseeds	Do.	85.3	101.7	
Cotton	Lakh bales of 170 Kgs.	71.6	61.0	
Jute	Lakh bales of 180 Kgs.	44.7	44.4	53.5
Mesta	Do.	13.6	14.7	17.4
Sugarcane (Gur)	Lakh tonnes	147.2	147.1	
Potato	Do.	62.3	74.3	
Tobacco	Do.	3.6	3.5	

Forest Fire Protection Unit, Kerala

3873. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Fire Control Programme Officer, New Zealand visited Kerala in 1976 and met Inspector General of Forests in New Delhi and recommended an establishment of a model forest fire protection unit in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken a final decision regarding this training centre and facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes. The Chief Fire Control Officer of New Zealand Forest Service met the Inspector

General of Forests during his mission in June, 1974. Subsequently his report was received.

(b) Under bilateral aid programme between India and New Zealand, establishment of fire fighting training, research and demonstration centres has been included. The report of the New Zealand Forest Fire Control Appraisal Mission mounted in May, 1976 proposed that Fire Depot-cum-Fire Control Training School be set up at Peermade, Kerala. Equipment to fight fires like pumping sets, fire engines as well as radios are also to be provided. The details are presently being worked out in consultation with New Zealand representatives.

(c) Does not arise.

Removal of slum from Industrial Cities

3874. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what projects have been started to remove slum areas from the industrial cities in India and the details thereof;

(b) what is the total number of slum dwellers in the industrial cities in India; and

(c) by what time the Government intends to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the state sector from 1st April, 1969 and the State Governments are competent to formulate and implement projects under the scheme depending on their over all priorities. The scheme is applicable to all cities and is not confined to any special category or categories of cities.

(b) No precise estimate of the number of slum dwellers in the country is available. A working group of the Planning Commission had estimated in 1972, on the basis of assessment of growth of slums in some of the metropolitan and major cities only, that between 20 to 25 per cent of the population in cities might be living in slums.

(c) No time limit can be indicated.

Fellowships to outstanding artists and writers

3875. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme for awarding fellowships to outstanding artists and writers;

(b) if so, the details of the programme; and

(c) how many artists and writers have been given the fellowship during the last three years?

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

(b) and (c). The scheme covers the various creative fields i.e., literature, arts, dance, theatre, music, sculpture and painting etc. Two categories of fellowships of the value of Rs. 1,000/- per month and Rs. 500/- per month are awarded; both tenable for five years.

The scheme was introduced in 1975-76 when eleven fellowships—4 in the category of Rs. 1,000/- and 7 in the category of Rs. 500/- were awarded. No awards have been made thereafter as the scheme is under revision.

Scheme to construct small flats

3876. **SHRI S. KUNDU:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct small flats for middle class and working class family and for the working women and men at Delhi and other places;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any design in this connection has been approved?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND REHABILITATION HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There are two State Sector plan schemes, known as Low Income Group Housing Scheme and Middle Income Group Housing Scheme for persons belonging to low and middle income groups. Under these schemes, State Governments and their designated agencies can build houses for allotment to eligible persons on rental basis or on outright sale/hire-purchase basis. There are also specific housing schemes for industrial workers, mine workers, plantation workers, etc. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation also provides finance to Housing Boards, Local Bodies, etc., for construction of houses/flats for persons belonging to these income groups. Cooperative housing societies also plan an important part in providing housing for low and middle income group families.

Apart from this, there is a scheme of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture (Department of Social Welfare) known as 'Working Women's Hostel Scheme'. Under this Scheme, Central Government provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations engaged in the field of women's welfare for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women with an income not exceeding Rs. 800/-

per month. The Central assistance is not to exceed 75 per cent of the total estimated cost of construction/expansion, the remaining expenditure being borne by the State Government and/or voluntary organisation concerned.

Further, there are at present 9 hostels in the General Pool accommodation for working men and women, six in Delhi, one in Bombay, one at Simla and one at Calcutta. One hostel with 84 suites is under construction at Calcutta. During the current year, there is a proposal, not yet sanctioned, for the construction of one hostel with 72 suites in Bombay and one hostel with about 176 suites in new Delhi.

(c) No, Sir.

बिभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों का समाप्त किया जाना.

3877. श्री सत्येन्द्र कुशु : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश भर में बिभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या कुछ शरणार्थियों को माना शिविर में पीलीशिविर लाया गया था और यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें स्थायी रूप में बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिक्कार बख्त) : (क) और (ख) सरकार की नीति यह है कि जैसे ही किसी शिविर के सभी परिवार पुनर्वास स्थलों को भेज दिए जाते हैं, शरणार्थी शिविरों को भी क्रमशः बन्द कर दिया जाता है ।

इस समय माना में केवल एक शिबिर है और मध्य प्रदेश में दो कार्यस्थल शिबिर हैं, अर्थात् ताबा और कोकरिया, वहीं ही परिवारों को अपने-अपने पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिया जाएगा, इन शिबिरों को बन्द कर दिया जाएगा।

(ब) जी. हाँ। 177 प्रवर्गी परिवारों को माना शिबिर से पीलीभीत जिले (उ०प्र०) के कर्मों शिबिर में लाया गया था और उन्हें निम्न प्रकार से स्थायी पुनर्वास दिया जा रहा है :—

(i) कृषि में	137 परिवार
(ii) लघु व्यवसाय में	40 परिवार
योग	177 परिवार

World Food Conference

3878. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether India also attended the World Food Conference held in Manila in June, 1977;

(b) if so, how many countries participated and the decision arrived at; and

(c) whether any agreement has been reached to increase food aid from rich countries to the poor nations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The meeting of World Food Council was held in Manila in June, 1977. India, however, attended the meeting as an Observer. India is, at present, not a member of World Food Council.

(b) and (c). 33 Member-countries participated in meeting. The recommendations of the Council meeting are contained in the Manila Communique copy [placed in Library. See No. LT-742/77] highlighting the 22-point programme to combat hunger and malnutrition in the world. The Manila communique contains following important recommendations of the World Food Council relating to increase and improvement of food aid:—

Traditional donor countries and other potential donors do their utmost to ensure that the minimum annual level of 10 million tons of cereals as food aid is reached in 1977/78 and that those donor countries which have not yet done so should make every effort to ensure, as soon as possible, forward planning of food aid supplies.

Donor countries which provide food aid on a credit basis should increase the element of concessionality in their aid and substantially enlarge the proportion of food aid given on a grant basis, especially to the developing countries in serious economic difficulties. Food aid to least developed countries should be essentially on a grant basis.

All potential donors pledge support to the International Emergency Reserve of 500,000 tons of cereals by the end of 1977, on the basis of the modalities agreed to in the Committee of Food Aid Policies and Programmes, and inform the World Food Programme as soon as possible of their contributions.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Society in South Delhi

3879. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total land available in South Delhi which is under the possession of the D. D. A. up-to-date;

(b) how much land has been acquired in South Delhi during the period of emergency and how much land was available with D.D.A. before the emergency;

(c) out of it how much was allotted to the Group Housing Society and how much of it was utilised by the D.D.A. for preparation of Janta flats,

(d) how much land was sold to the private persons or to the public; and

(e) whether Government have re-allotted the land to those who were earlier forced to leave?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Chairman, National Book Trust

3881. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

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

(a) who is at present the Chairman of the National Book Trust and since when;

(b) what was the duration of the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Gopal; and

(c) what reasons led to his exit?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Dr. D. N. Misra, Joint Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is acting as Chairman, National Book Trust since the afternoon of 18th February,

1977, in addition to his duties in the Ministry.

(b) The duration of the Chairmanship of Dr. S. Gopal was from 1st January, 1973 to 24th December, 1976.

(c) After completing his first term of three years (1st January, 1973 to 31st December, 1975) Dr. S. Gopal declined to accept a second term without assigning any specific reasons but continued to work, at Government's request, until alternative arrangements were made.

Gap between Actual Potential of Irrigation and its use in Irrigation Projects

3882. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in how many major Irrigation Projects in India there is a gap in actual potential of irrigation and its use; and

(b) what steps are being taken to overcome this or to have the maximum utilisation of projects and how much time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Utilisation of irrigation potential created in a particular year is to be compared with the potential created upto the previous year. On this basis the gap in utilisation of created potential at present is about 1.3 million ha.

Potential created upto March 1976 is 22.5 million ha. Utilisation (anticipated upto March 1977), is 21.2 million ha./Gap 1.3 million ha. Details of

potential and utilisation under major projects which mainly contribute to the lag are given below:—

(Thousand hectares)

	Potential created upto March 1976	Likely utilisation upto March 1977	Lag
1. Kosi (Bihar)	416	198	218
2. Chambal (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)	449	356	93
3. Gandak (Bihar & Uttar Pradesh)	731	400	331
4. Kakrapar (Gujarat)	214	149	65
5. Tungabhadra High Level Canal (Andhra and Karnataka)	128	43	85
6. Rajasthan Canal St. I (Rajasthan)	393	310	83
7. Mahi Stage I (Gujarat)	139	95	44
8. Ukai (Gujarat)	91	34	57
9. Ranganga (Uttar Pradesh)	390	330	60
			1036

(b) Government of India had constituted a Committee of Ministers to examine the factors responsible for under utilisation of created potential. This Committee submitted their report in June 1973. The question of optimising utilisation of irrigation potential has also received consideration of the Irrigation Commission and National Commission on Agriculture, set up by Government of India. Based on the recommendations of these bodies, Government of India initiated an integrated command area development programme and requested the States to set up inter-disciplinary Command Area Development Authorities to take care of this programme, consisting of the following main items:—

(1) On-farm development—

- (a) Development of field channels and field drains within the Command of each outlet.

- (b) Land levelling, on an outlet command basis.

- (c) Realignment of field boundaries wherever necessary (where possible consolidation of holding should also be combined).

- (d) Enforcement of a proper system of 'Barabandi' and fair distribution of water to individual fields.

- (e) Supply of all inputs and services, including credit, and

- (f) Strengthening of extension services.

- (2) Selection and introduction of suitable cropping patterns.

- (3) Development of ground water to supplement surface irrigation (conjunctive use under Minor Irrigation Sector).

(4) Development maintenance of the main and intermediate drainage system (Irrigation Sector).

(5) Modernisation, maintenance and efficient operation of the irrigation system upto the outlet of one cuses capacity. (Irrigation Sector).

As a result of the initiative taken by Government of India, Department of Agriculture, 36 Command Area Development Authorities have been set up in 12 States covering 46 Irrigation Projects including the projects mentioned under clause (a). This programme has not only been taken up for projects where the lag between the potential created and utilisation thereof is wide, but also in projects where efficiency of water use can be improved and thereby production can be optimised.

There will always be some time lag in full utilisation of irrigation potential in Irrigation Projects. This has been quite long in many projects. With the introduction of command area development programme which is to ensure proper supply of water and other inputs to the farmers, the time lag is expected to be reduced.

Procurement of Rain Damaged Wheat

3883. SHRI ANNASHEB P. SINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total procurement of Rabi grains this year; and

(b) how much out of this is rain damaged wheat and how long Government propose to keep in store rain damage wheat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). As per information available on 16th July, 1977, a total quantity of 50.36 lakhs tonnes of wheat has been procured

during the current Rabi Marketing season out of which about 21.04 lakh tonnes is rain-affected. Government are making all efforts to dispose of this wheat as early as possible by supplying it to the Roller flour Mills and through the public distribution system, after checking for quality.

Implementation of Barachauka Drainage Scheme

3884. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issue of early implementation of the Barachauka Drainage scheme of Contai sub-division, West Bengal, which was sanctioned by the concerned Planning body, was raised in the House earlier;

(b) whether the former Irrigation Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, wrote to the Government of West Bengal for setting the early implementation of this scheme sanctioned and replied to many concerned question in the House;

(c) if so, whether a token show of implementation of the scheme was made by the former Chief Minister of West Bengal;

(d) if so, whether Government will inform the House by having facts from the Government of West Bengal, the present stage of implementation of the Scheme; and

(e) when the said Drainage Scheme is likely to be completed?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The State Government informed that the scheme could not be included in the Fourth plan due to paucity of funds. However, the scheme was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of West Bengal on April, 1973, but provision for the scheme could only be made during the

Fifth Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 58.8 lakhs. The expenditure during 1974-75, 1975-76, and 1976-77 has been reported to be Rs. 4.00 lakhs, Rs. 7.00 lakhs and Rs. 21.5 lakhs respectively. The outlay proposed for 1977-78 is Rs. 18 lakhs. It is understood that owing to escalation in cost of material and labour and provision of more bridges and cross drainage works, the revised cost of the scheme would be about Rs. 93.8 lakhs.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

3885. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the former East Pakistan refugees who have been rehabilitated during last three years;

(b) facts about and places of their rehabilitation (i) number of refugees rehabilitated in each place (ii) provisions made for their economic rehabilitation and (iii) cash dole provided to them till they are economically rehabilitated;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from them and whether any refugees deserted sites of rehabilitation; if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether the refugees settled at Balapura, District Kota, Rajasthan, have been given uncultivable stoney lands;

(e) whether they asked for good cultivable land on two sides of the canal there; and

(f) if so, whether the Government will sympathetically consider their appeal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). About 12,000 families have been resettled. Details of the resettlement are given in the attached statement.

The details of assistance being given to the migrants for resettlement in agriculture and small trade are available in appendices VI to VIII on pages 102 to 107 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation, (Department of Rehabilitation) for 1976-77.

(c) There have been stray complaints which were attended to. As per available information, about 950 families have deserted the settlement sites during the last three years.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	No. of families rehabilitated in agriculture and small trade during the last three years viz 1974-75 to 1976-77
		(Families)
1	Assam	1,565
2	Andhra Pradesh	520
3	Bihar	345
4	Karnataka	82
5	Maharashtra	1,291
6	Madhya Pradesh	2,339
7	Meghalaya	174
8	Rajasthan	417
9	Tripura	628
10	Uttar Pradesh	1,102
11	Dandakaranya Project	3,276
12	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89
13	Migrants settled in industrial employment	204
TOTAL		12,032

Setting up "House for Homeless" in big cities

3886. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of beggars are found roaming and taking shelter on footpath as their improvised residences, in the large cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Lucknow, etc;

(b) if so, whether the Government consider it desirable to set up "House for Homeless" in each big city;

(c) whether in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs, measures are proposed to be taken for compulsory sheltering of the homeless beggars, vagrants and landless agriculturists hocking to cities from rural areas; and

(d) whether integrated schemes for compulsory housing and employment for the homeless beggars and vagrants are proposed to be drawn out for dealing with beggars' problem?

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

(b) It would be desirable to do so.

(c) and (d). No such proposal for compulsory sheltering of homeless in the cities is under consideration of this Ministry.

Rules regarding height of buildings in big cities

3887. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted certain rules and regulations re-

garding height of the buildings being constructed in big cities; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In Chapter III on "General Building requirements" in Part V, the National Building Code has inter alia given some recommendations relating to height of buildings. The rules and regulations regarding heights of buildings being constructed in big cities are governed by the local by-laws prescribed by the State Governments and local bodies. In regard to Delhi height restrictions in respect of institutional and residential buildings for all areas in Delhi have been notified under the Master Plan regulations.

(b) Details regarding height restrictions, if any in the big cities in India, other than in Delhi, are not readily available.

For institutional buildings in Delhi, the height restriction is 24.4 metres (80 feet) where lifts and other necessary services are provided and 13.72 metres (45 feet) if such services are not adequately provided. For residential buildings, the maximum height allowed is 36.58 metres (120 feet) for Government point block buildings where overhead, water-reservoirs as well as lifts and other services are provided. In other cases, the maximum height allowed is 24.4 metres (80 feet) where lifts and other services are provided and 13.72 metres (45 feet) where these services are not provided.

Cooperative credit society

3888. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Cooperative credit Societies (Primary) functioning at present in different States;

(b) the number of such societies which have been running at loss during the last three years; and

(c) the number of such societies wound up during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/77.]

भारत मूल के व्यक्तियों का स्वदेश प्रत्यावर्तन

3889. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों में किस-किस देश से भारत मूल के कितने व्यक्तियों को भारत भेजा गया और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को बसाया जा चुका है;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ लोगों को अभी भी बसाया जाना बाकी है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उन को कब तक बसाया जा सकेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) (i) 1-1-1974 से 31-12-1976 तक आए प्रत्यावासियों की देशवार संख्या निम्न है :—

श्रीलंका : 1,16,059 व्यक्ति
(28,109 परिवार)

बर्मा : 10,149 व्यक्ति
(2,500 परिवार)

वियतनाम : 1,529 व्यक्ति
(330 परिवार)

(ii) इसी अवधि के दौरान श्रीलंका प्रत्यावासियों के 20,217 परिवारों, बर्मा प्रत्यावासियों के 5,232 परिवारों और

वियतनाम प्रत्यावासियों के 99 परिवारों को पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई थी। चूँकि प्रत्यावासियों का पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इन आँकड़ों में 1-1-1974 से पूर्व आए और बचे हुए प्रत्यावासी परिवार भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हाँ। लगभग 4,700 श्रीलंका प्रत्यावासी परिवार, 490 बर्मा प्रत्यावासी परिवार और 231 वियतनाम प्रत्यावासी परिवार पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा में हैं। इसके लिए कोई निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई है परन्तु हिदायतें ये हैं कि इन्हें यथाशीघ्र पुनर्वास दिए जाएँ।

Construction of type III flats in D.I.Z. area, New Delhi

3890. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of type III new flats likely to be constructed during the year 1977 in the D. I. Z. area of New Delhi;

(b) the number of flats in the General Pool and other pools, if any; and

(c) when the flats are likely to be handed over to the Directorate of Estates for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 140 Type III quarters are under construction in DIZ area of New Delhi at present.

(b) Out of the above 140 Type III quarters under construction, 98 are for General Pool and 42 are for Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat Pools.

(c) The 140 quarters under construction are expected to be handed over for allotment by February, 1978.

Fodder Scarcity

3891. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the arid and semi-arid districts in the country which have the highest population of cattle and facts thereof;

(b) whether fodder scarcities have been recurring in those districts requiring repeated migration of cattle to other States and areas;

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in meeting this situation; and

(d) whether voluntary agencies like Sadguru Seva Sangh have successfully grown special type of grass to meet the fodder scarcity and if so, nature of help Government intends to give them to propagate the new grass variety?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Among the arid and semi-arid districts in the country, Jodhpur and Mehboobnagar respectively have the highest number of cattle. The number of animals in these two districts is 4.74 and 11.58 lakhs respectively.

(b) Fodder scarcity is mostly felt in the drought prone areas in the arid and semi-arid region. In drought affected years cattle migrate to neighbouring districts or States where fodder is available.

(c) Fodder and pasture development is given due weightage in the Drought Prone Areas Programme. Apart from raising the productivity of the existing grazing lands, development of dry pasture is being taken up under the programme. In the 6 districts covered under World Bank assistance, about 80,000 hect. of Government lands are proposed to be enclosed and developed to demonstrate the benefits of growing grass as a crop. In districts where privately owned permanent fallow lands are available, about 10,000 hect. of such lands are proposed to be

brought under pasture. Free seed and technical assistance is provided to land owners willing to improve their land under pasture. To increase the production of pasture seeds, seed production farms for dryland grass species are being financed in the States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Fodder demonstrations are also being laid out on cattle breeders land.

(d) The Sadguru Seva Sangh Trust Limited has been associated with growing/encouraging fodder production by cultivators in Gujarat. Cultivation of green fodder on government waste lands and on fields of private cultivators is being taken up. A fodder tree named Kubabul (*Leucaena leucocephala*) which is very drought resistance is being introduced on a extensive scale in the drought prone areas. Fodder production is one of the components of the integrated programme on cross breeding which is being taken up in collaboration with the Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation which is a voluntary agency like Sadguru Seva Sangh.

Research on Kubabul, particularly for the development of low mimosine type is under way at the Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute Jhansi. Seeds of Kubabul are also being produced in a large scale for distribution to various agencies for propagation of the fodder tree.

New strains of cotton

3892. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether new strains of cotton have been released during 1977; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No new variety of cotton has been released during 1977. However, a short stapled variety LD-133 (for

Punjab) and four medium stapled varieties H.655 C (Haryana), P.414 (a selection from Bikaneri Nerma for Punjab), CP 12/2 (Suman for South India), and JK 97 (for Karnataka) were released during 1976.

Production of Rice, Paddy and Wheat in Orissa

3893. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the production of rice, paddy and wheat in the State of Orissa during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the annual requirement for these items in the State of Orissa during the same period; and

(c) the per capita disbursement of foodgrains, item-wise to the weaker sections in Orissa during the years from 1974 onwards, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALIA):

(Production in thousand tonnes)

(a) Year	Rice	Paddy	Wheat
1973-74	4404.4	N.A.	82.8
1974-75	3166.0	4862.5	85.9
1975-76	4531.8	6972.6	97.7

(b) and (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of University in Goa

3894. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) steps Government have taken towards setting up a University in Goa; and

(b) the salient features of the said University?

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

(a) and (b). In January 1974, the Central Government approved in principle the proposal of the Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu for establishment by it of a University in Goa and suggested to that Government to set up an Advisory Planning Board for formulating lines on which the University should be

developed, keeping in view the special requirements of the territory. It was also suggested that the draft Bill for the University may be cleared with the Central Government.

In July, 1975, the Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu sent a draft Bill for approval. It was suggested to that Govt. to redraft the same in the light of the recommendations made by the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and the matter is pending with that Government.

Provision of Third Electric Fan in Type II Quarters

3895. SHRI K. MALLANNA: SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether some Central Government employees are living in below Type quarters according to their salaries;

(b) if so, the number of such Central Government employees;

(c) whether only two electric fans have been provided in type II quarters and employees are experiencing difficulties; and

(d) if so, whether Government will take some lenient view for the Government employees living in type II quarters to provide Third electric fan in view of the emoluments they are drawing at present?

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

(b) There are 2811 such Central Government employees.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the approved yard stick only two electric fans are provided in type II quarters. Some allottees of newly constructed quarters have represented for provision of third fan.

(d) At the moment there is no proposal to provide a third electric fan.

Effect of use of Agricultural Machinery on Rural un-employment

3896. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made or is proposed on the relationship between the use of agricultural machinery and its effect on the un-employment of agricultural labour; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-747/77].

Contracts for Indian-made Foreign Liquor Shops

3897. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directions to State Governments to stop the auctioning of contracts for India-made foreign liquor shops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir. Government have, however, moved the State Governments to end the contract system of vending liquor in tribal areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of land to group housing societies in South Delhi

3898. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that boards have been set up in certain areas in South Delhi showing the land reserved for the allotment of Group Housing Society;

(b) if so, in how many areas these boards have been set up;

(c) whether such boards have also been set up in Masjidh Moth, R. K. Puram and various other places;

(d) out of it, how much land has been allotted to the Group Housing Societies; and

(e) whether these boards are only for showing and not for giving land to the Societies who ask for it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected.

Scheme for Income from Forests

3899. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to utilise and increase the income from the forests;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to prepare schemes and develop more and more land for agricultural purpose from the forest land;

(c) whether any such scheme was prepared earlier also; and if so, how much such land in the States was developed as agricultural land; and.

(d) nature of assistance likely to be given to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Efforts have been made to fully utilise the forests by opening up inaccessible forest areas through creating necessary communication networks and by finding new uses for species sparingly used or not used in wood based industries. To raise the income from forests various schemes are being implemented under the Fifth Five Year Plan to increase the productivity of existing forests by using more efficient exploitation methods to reduce wastage in harvesting and conversions. Large scale plantations of quick growing/economic species are being raised in suitable areas which are of low value, under stocked, degraded or blank. Forest Development Corporations have been set up to enable institutional finance being utilised for development of forests.

(b) No, Sir. Since forest area is inadequate to meet the present and future demands diversion of forest area to agriculture is not the policy of the Government.

(c) No such scheme was prepared. However, a Small Committee was set up in Department of Agriculture to consider the proposal for leasing out blank areas in the forests to farmers under an agreement to cultivate half the area and plant the remaining half with the tree species on the condition that they should be nurtured and protected by the farmers but the land would be property of the forest department and failure to look after the trees would result in cancellation of leases. The information so far received from the States reveals that either there are no such blank areas in the forests or they were being utilised for afforestations or for growing fodder grass.

(d) The question does not arise.

Applications Pending For House Building Advance

3900. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the Ministry of Works and Housing for sanction of house building advance to Government employees;

(b) since when these application are pending;

(c) the time generally taken by the Ministry in disposing of the applications after they are forwarded to the Ministry for sanction of advance; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to reduce delay and ensure quick disposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). As on 1st July, 1977, 5770 applications were pending. These applications pertain to the period November, 1976, onwards.

(c) Once an application is taken in hand it is disposed of within a day or two; but all applications have a waiting time before they can be taken in hand. This is because the number of applications received and the amount involved therein, atleast during 1975-76 and 1976-77, was far more than what could be accommodated with the budget provision of the years in question. The result was that a large number of applications had to pend for sanction during the next following year. The year 1976-77, thus, began with a back log and the same thing happened in 1977-78. Thus, the waiting time increased from 3 to 4 months in 1976-77 to 7 to 8 months in 1977-78.

(d) The following steps have been or are proposed to be taken to reduce delay and ensure quick disposal:—

(1) The budget provision of Rs. 10 crores in 1976-77 was revised to Rs. 15 crores towards the end of the year and during 1977-78, this has been raised to Rs. 20 crores. This might reduce, if not eliminate, the arrears to be carried forward to the next following year.

(2) Steps are being taken to strengthen the department and its disposal capacity.

(3) Powers to sanction advance for purchase of land have been delegated to the Heads of Departments.

(4) For purchase of flats from public housing agencies, where payment has to be made within a fixed time, out of turn sanction is being given. The question of delegating the power to sanction such advance for purchase of ready build flats from public bodies is also under consideration.

(5) A strict watch is kept on the day to day disposal of cases.

Clearance of Jhuggis at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

3901. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of jhuggis were cleared during the period of emergency from sector 'D' at Mandir Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether the area so got vacated has since been levelled, cleaned and developed;

(c) if not the reasons for not taking action in this regard as it gives a very ugly look and becomes mosquito breeding centre in rains; and

(d) whether Government would instruct the N. D. M. C. officials to look into this immediately and take action against the guilty officers who have not taken steps to clean the area in the past?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Change in Pattern of the Functioning of D.D.A.

3902. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to change the pattern of the functioning of D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Government are keen that D.D.A.'s functioning should be such as

would make it a service-oriented and not a profit-oriented institution and that in all its programmes, it should endeavour to serve social purpose. Government are also keen that the multiplicity of authorities dealing in land in Delhi should be reduced and the proposals, when evolved, might cover the functioning of D.D.A. also.

उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना

3903. डा० राजबी सिंह: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार भागलपुर जिले में गंगा के किनारे सुलतानगंज से लेकर घरमैटी तक की भूमि की सिंचाई के लिए गंगा नदी में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है, और यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र में सिंचाई सुविधाओं के बारे में सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; और यदि हां, तो सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की आशा है, इस व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी राशि का योगदान देगी;

(ग) इस योजना से कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई हो सकती है; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने प्रति-रिक्त भनाज का उत्पादन हो सकता है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (जी सुरजीत सिंह बरबाला): (क) से (घ). सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण तैयार करना, कार्यान्वयन तथा प्रचालन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। राज्य की केन्द्रीय सहायता समग्र

1571LB-7.

रूप से ब्लाक नष्टों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और इसका किसी विशिष्ट विकास क्षेत्र प्रकृति परियोजना से संबंध नहीं होता है।

बिहार सरकार ने अभी हाल में भावलपुर जिले में सुलतानगंज के निकट गंगा के साथ के क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने के लिए 8.03 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर प्रजवर्द्धि विनायक पम्प नहर लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम पर रिपोर्ट भेजी है। इस रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल प्रायोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। इस परियोजना से 24,800 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा और आभा है कि 20,850 मी० इन प्रतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन होगा।

Soil Erosion in Assam Due to Brahmaputra

3904. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware that large chunks of soil in villages and under cultivation of rice are being eroded over the years by the waters of the Brahmaputra river which surrounds the world's largest river. Island Majuli in Sivasagar district of Assam;

(b) whether the whole of Ahatguri Mauza, two religious satras of the Valishnav cult have been completely eroded by the river; and

(c) if so, steps-Government propose to take to save the island, its agricultural lands and the institutions jointly with the Government of Assam or alone?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). Erosion of banks occurs in some reach or the other of Brahmaputra almost every year including the river island of Majuli.

(b) and (c) It has been reported by the Assam Government that very large areas of Ahatguri Mauza has been eroded since 1970. The erosion is extending over a stretch of approximately 40 kms. of the bank in this Mauza necessitating shifting of three Satras, namely, Kamlabari, Auniati and Bengenati. State Government have also reported that protection works will not be economically viable.

Allotment of A Plot to Assamese Community Living in Delhi

3906. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) if a memorandum was submitted by the Assamese community living in Delhi and New Delhi for a plot of land to establish a Centre in the Capital to cultivate the teachings of the great social reformer of Assam Shri Shanker Deva patronised by the late Rashtrapati Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to allot a plot of at least one acre near about the Assam House, New Delhi so that the Centre may be started without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such memorandum has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Standing Crops Due to Lack of Irrigation in Assam.

3906. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether every summer standing AHU and JUTE crops in the Brahmaputra Valley and Surma Val-

ley of Assam are damaged by the overflowing waters of the Brahmaputra, Barak and their tributaries;

(b) if so, the estimated loss annually to these crops in these valleys;

(c) steps Government propose to make irrigation of the main channels of the river Brahmaputra and Barak by mechanical process to ensure quick drainage of waters by these rivers;

(d) steps the Government propose to commission high-powered dredger-steamers to deepen the channels of these two rivers every winter; and

(e) whether the Government propose to obtain aid from the World Bank so that permanent flood control machinery is established to save valuable agricultural land of poor farmers of Assam State from the perennial floods and soil erosion by these two rivers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Brahmaputra, the Barak and their tributaries cause damage to crops by spillage at one place or the other every year during the monsoon period in Assam. According to the reports received from the State Government, the average annual flood damage to crops in Assam is of the order of Rs. 7.4 crores.

(c) and (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is suggesting deepening of the main channels of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers by dredging to increase their carrying capacity and thereby reduce or prevent spillage. Such a process is not economically or technically feasible for huge rivers like Brahmaputra and Barak.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

Financial Assistance to Gujarat Housing Board

3907. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have given financial assistance and/or grants to the Gujarat Housing Board and the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for a building programme for the low income group people and for the Harijans and slum-dwellers, during the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). All the social housing schemes being implemented by the Government of Gujarat are in the state Sector. From the 1st April, 1969, the Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes, including Housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance 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 earmark funds for various State Sector Schemes, including 'Housing' according to the priorities and requirements to be determined by them.

The Government of Gujarat have released the following amounts to the Gujarat Housing Board for implementation of Housing programme for Low Income Group people (persons with monthly income from Re. 1/- to Rs. 600/-) as given below:—

	Amount (in lakhs)
	(Rupees)
1974-75	83.60
1975-76	175.85
1976-77	452.34

10 per cent of the houses constructed by the Gujarat Housing Board for the Low Income Group, referred to above, are reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

The Government of Gujarat have released to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation the following amounts under the Slum Clearance Scheme for Slum Dwellers:—

Year	Amount (in lakhs)
	(Rupees)
1974-75	51.84
1975-76	30.54
1976-77	40.60

Apart from the releases made by the Government of Gujarat, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation have sanctioned loans to the Gujarat Housing Board and to the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation for building programme for Low income Groups during 1975, 1976 and 1977 as under:—

Years	Amount of loan (in lakhs) (Rupees)	
	Gujarat Housing Board	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
1975	117.05	Nil
1976	152.22	82.10
1977	166.87	11.27

Central Schools in Open Tents in Gujarat

3908. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are Central Schools running in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

(c) whether one or more of the said schools are housed in open tents and are working under various handicaps; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are nine Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Gujarat situated at Ahmedabad, Gandhi Nagar, Baroda, Dhrangdhara, AFS Jamnagar, INS Valsura, Rajkot, Surat and Vallabh Vidyanagar.

(c) Yes, Sir. Only in Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) at Ahmedabad and Dhrangdhara, Classes I to VIII and classes I to II, respectively, are being held in tents as a temporary measure.

(d) As a result of persistent efforts made by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, the Government of Gujarat has recently allotted a Hostel building and six acres of land for housing the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) situated at Ahmedabad. When full possession of the building is given by the Government of Gujarat, the classes will be shifted there.

As regards the Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) at Dhrangdhara, construction of new school building has already been sanctioned and the building is expected to be completed by June, 1978.

Facilities to Maktabas and Madarsas

3909. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maktabas and Madarsas enjoyed practically no

facilities and encouragement from the Government since 1947;

(b) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to encourage growth of these institutions and give them their due place in the national academic life;

(c) whether Government have any plans in this regards; if so, details thereof; and

(d) as on 16th August, 1947 how many Maktabas and Madarsas were there in this country, State-wise and how many are there as on 24th March 1977?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Maktabas and Madarsas are within the purview of State Governments and we have no information.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) The time and labour in collecting the information would not be commensurate with the advantage.

Institution Given Grants in Delhi

3910. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the non-Government institutions which were given an yearly grant of Rs. 50,000 or more in the Union Territory of Delhi together with the names of the owners/managers;

(b) what checks Government exercise over these institutions in spending Government grants; and

(c) whether any complaints about misuse of such funds have been received by the Government and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) It is presumed the Hon.

ble Member is referring to only non-Government Educational institutions and the information is furnished in the list laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-744/77] which relate to the year 1976-77.

(b) The grants-in-aid to voluntary institutions are regulated by Delhi School Education Rules 1973 (Rules 62 to 92). Grant-in-aid is payable only on items of expenditure duly approved by a competent authority. Institutions receiving grants upto Rs. 2 lakhs are audited by internal audit parties. Institutions getting more than Rs.2 lakhs per annum are subjected to audit by Accountant General, Central Revenues.

(c) Two complaints regarding misuse of the grant-in-aid—one in case of Nehru Memorial Middle School and the other in case of Jan Kalyan Higher Secondary School, Bhajanpura, Delhi, have been received by the Delhi Administration. These institutions have been taken over by the Administration. These institutions have been taken over by the Administration under Section 20 of the Delhi School Education Act, 1973.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की नदियों के जल का बाँटा जाना

3911. श्री हरमोचिन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान को उसके हिस्से की रकम चुका देने के बावजूद भी भारत की नदियों जैसे कि सतलुज, व्यास, रावी, चेनाब प्रादि का पानी बिना जा रहा है; और

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

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सिन्धु

जल सिन्धु, 1960 के अन्तर्गत तीनों पूर्वी नदियों नामशः रावी, व्यास और सतलुज का सारा पानी संरक्षण अधि के 1970 में समाप्त होने पर केवल भारत द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया था। लेकिन भारत ने विश्व बैंक की मार्फत 98.36 करोड़ रुपए का जो प्रबंधन विद्या था, वह विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान में ऐसी सिंचाई प्रणालियों के स्थान पर, जो इन पूर्वी नदियों पर निर्भर थी, बनाए जाने वाले निर्माण-कार्यों की लागत के सम्बन्ध में था।

तीनों पूर्वी नदियों से एक औसत वर्ष में 33 मि० ए० फु० उपलब्ध जल में से सतलुज नदी पर भाखड़ा बांध द्वारा और इन नदियों पर पूरे किए गए अन्य निर्माण-कार्यों की सहायता से भारत औसत रूप से 24 मि० ए० फु० जल का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1974 में पौंग में व्यास बांध तथा इस वर्ष व्यास-सतलुज लिंक के पूरे हो जाने से भारत इन नदियों के लगभग 32 मि० ए० फु० जल का इस्तेमाल करने में सक्षम हो जाएगा। रावी नदी पर एक जल-मंडार के निर्माण के पश्चात् जल रहे लगभग 1 मि० ए० फु० पानी का भी इस्तेमाल हो जाएगा और तब तक यह पानी अधिकांशतः मानसून के महीनों में पाकिस्तान में बहकर जा सकता है। कुछ अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलुओं के बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच समझौता न होने के कारण अब तक रावी पर जल-संचय के निर्माण कार्य को हाथ में लेना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। बहरहाल, इस मामले को शीघ्र हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

जल संसाधनों की समान उपलब्धता तथा उपयोग संबंधी योजना

3912. श्री हरमोचिन्द बर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जल संसाधनों की समान उपलब्धता तथा समान उपयोग

सुनिश्चित करें; हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक क्रियान्वित हो जाएगी और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ?

इषि और लिखाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरवाला) : (क) देश में वर्षा का वितरण स्थान और समय—दोनों दृष्टियों से, समान नहीं है, इसलिए जल-संचय की तथा उपयोग में लाए जा सकने वाले जल के अधिक से अधिक बढ़िया ढंग से इस्तेमाल के आयोजन की आवश्यकता है। तदनुसार, जल विकास के लिए एक समेकित प्रणाली का होना जरूरी समझा जाता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की दीर्घकालीन स्कीम के बारे में अन्वेषण कार्य शुरू करने से पहले यह जरूरी है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, बेसिनों, उप-बेसिनों में फालतू जल और जल की कमियों के बारे में गहन अध्ययन किया जाए तथा सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जल के अन्तर्बेसिन और अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय ट्रांसफर की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जाए। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस प्रकार का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जब तक स्कीमों पूरी तरह से तैयार नहीं हो जाती स्कीम की लागत के सही अनुमान लगाना या उनके कार्यान्वयन का समय बताना संभव नहीं है।

Construction of a Permanent Official Residence of P.M.

3913. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI RAGHAVJI:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the construc-

tion of a permanent official residence for the Prime Minister; and

(b) the amount likely to be incurred to reconvert the Teen Murti House as the Prime Minister's residence?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A proposal for the construction of a permanent residence for Prime Minister was approved by Government a few years back but before any concrete plans could be worked out it was decided to keep it in abeyance. In August 1976 it was at first decided to go ahead with the proposal, but again this was kept in abeyance.

(b) This has not so far been worked out.

Admission to Preparatory Classes

3914. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Education Ministry has issued directions to all the Universities in the country to admit students who have passed the 10th class Examination (new pattern) of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, to the Preparatory Classes; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof particularly when the Punjab University Vice-Chancellor has issued such instructions to the Colleges of the University as reported in the Tribune of 24th June 1977?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Board of Secondary Education has already taken up the question of recognition of the 10th class Examination under the new pattern with various Boards and Universities to enable students who

pass this examination to seek admission to class XI or its equivalent of the University/Board concerned. The Boards of School Education, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have already recognised 10th class examination of the Central Board on reciprocal basis and as such, students who have passed this examination are eligible for admission to pre-university classes of Punjab University.

किंगडवे कैम्प, दिल्ली की बैरकों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का भ्रम्यावेदन

3915. श्री कंधर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किंगडवे कैम्प, दिल्ली की बैरकों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों से गत चार महीनों में उनके पुनर्वास के बारे में कोई जापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या हडसन लाइन और आउट्रम लाइन, जो किंगडवे कैम्प का हिस्सा है, में रहने वाले निवासियों की समस्याएँ अनेक वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय लेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) बैरक नं० 26 हडसन लाइन, श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर नगर, दिल्ली के महासचिव श्री कुञ्ज कुमार से भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के नाम एक अर्जी 19-2-77 को मिली थी जोकि समा पटल पर रख दी गई है [प्रस्तावित में रखी गयी]। डेक्कन संख्या एनटी 745/77/ दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को मामले की जांच करने के लिए कहा गया था।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां। इस मामले में जोकि लगभग 10 वर्षों से निरन्तर पड़ा है, सीधे ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा।

Flood control measures in regard to Amravati river

3916. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the urgency of flood control measures in regard to Amravati river in Coimbatore District;

(b) whether concrete binding of the Vaikals like Kallapuram Raju, Komaralingam Raja; Sarkar Kannadiputtur and Madathukulam Raja will help to mitigate the menace of floods; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for flood control?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have reported that necessity of flood control measures in Amravati river in Coimbatore District has not arisen in the recent past. In fact, the basin is reported to be suffering from want of water. It has also been reported that the channels Kallapuram, Komaralingam, Kannadiputtur and Madathukulam fed by this river have not suffered from the menace of floods.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार में खेती तथा सिंचाई के अर्थात् भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र

3917. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती की जाती है, उसमें से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है तथा सिंचाई के विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : बोये गये निबल क्षेत्र, निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र और झलम-झलम स्रोतों से सिंचित क्षेत्र संबंधी नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

(हजार हेक्टर में)

वर्ष	1974-75
1. बोया गया निबल क्षेत्र	8344
2. निबल सिंचित क्षेत्र	2523
3. झलम-झलम स्रोतों से सिंचित निबल क्षेत्र :	
(क) नहर	887
(ख) जलाशय	106
(ग) नलकूप	703
(घ) अन्य कुएं	155
(ङ) अन्य स्रोत	672

ईंधन के लिये बुझों का काटा जाना

3918. श्री ज्ञान प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किए गए इस सर्वेक्षण की ओर दिलाया गया है कि ईंधन के लिए प्रतिदिन 10 करोड़ पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). संबंधित संगठनों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Scheme of farmland with Agricultural University

3919. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) main features of the scheme of attaching adequate farmland to each Agricultural University for supplementing the finances of the University;

(b) the number of states in which the scheme has been implemented with success; and

(c) whether Government have made the scheme applicable to all Agricultural Universities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no scheme of attaching farm land to each Agricultural University for supplementing finances of the University. As far as the Agricultural University Development Project is concerned, the requirement is for adequate instructional farmland and research farms is used for nucleus seed production also. Only in the case of the following Universities large areas of land have been transferred by the respective State Governments for commercial cultivation.

(i) Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar: about 16,000 acres

(ii) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidya-peeth, Rahuri (Distt: Ahmednagar) M.S.: about 8,000 acres

(iii) Punjabrao Agricultural University, Krishnagar, Akola. (M.S.): about 8,000 acres

The farming profits, however, have been highly variable depending both on the production level as well as market price. The experience of Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture & Technology would indicate that an agricultural university could not meet its recurring expenditure out of

the earning of the farms attached to it. The shortfalls will have to be met by the State Governments from year to year.

(b) As indicated in part (a) there is no formal scheme of agricultural university farm implementation. Three Agricultural Universities mentioned above have, however, managed the commercial farms attached to them satisfactorily. The University farms in Maharashtra are still in the development phase.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been urging all Agricultural Universities adequate land for "earn while you learn" projects and for nucleus seed production.

Scheme for timely reporting on area and production of principal crop

3920. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the scheme for timely reporting of estimates of area and production of principal crops;

(b) the extent of coverage of the scheme; and

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the scheme, if any, in certain areas?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The scheme aims at providing timely and reliable estimates of area and production of principal crops. Under the scheme, crop area enumeration is undertaken on priority basis in tune with the sowing time of different crops in a sample of 20 per cent of the villages selected at random. The scheme also emphasises supervision by higher level departmental and whole-time statistical staff. The scheme is currently in operation in 13 States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Guja-

rat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, which have a regular reporting agency for collection of agricultural statistics percolating down to the village level. It is proposed to be extended to Himachal Pradesh during the current year. In Kerala and Orissa, which did not have a regular reporting agency, a modified scheme has been implemented by setting up the necessary agency for collection of agricultural statistics. Proposals are under way to having a similar programme of work in West Bengal which also does not have a reporting agency. At present, there is no proposal to extend the scheme to cover small States like Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, and Meghalaya, as they do not have the requisite field agency.

Expenditure on reclamation of Alkaline and Acidic soils

3921. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred so far since the inception of the Scheme for reclamation of Alkaline and Acidic soils and the expenditure proposed to be incurred State-wise;

(b) the number of hectares of land covered so far under the scheme, state-wise; and

(c) the position in respect of the Scheme in Tamil Nadu with regard to expenditure incurred and the area covered?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Pilot Scheme on reclamation of Alkali and Acidic Soils has been taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The expenditure incurred under this programme in various States till 31st March, 1977 and proposed expenditure to be incurred during the

years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is shown in the statement given below:—

State	Expenditure incurred till 31-3-1977 (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure proposed to be incurred (Rs. lakhs)	
		During 1977-78	During 1978-79
(i) Scheme of reclamation of Alkali Soils			
1. Uttar Pradesh	43.12	81.82	81.89
2. Punjab	21.00	80.99	83.05
3. Haryana	40.00	80.99	96.05
(ii) Scheme of reclamation of Acidic Soil			
1. Orissa	2.50	11.34	11.37
2. Kerala	5.77	19.24	19.24
3. Karnataka	1.57	12.50	14.84
4. Bihar	Nil*	27.10	26.90
5. West Bengal	Nil*	13.10	Not yet fixed
6. Assam	Nil*	24.50	24.50
7. Sikkim	Nil*	0.35	Not yet fixed

* Scheme is expected to start in the current year. The figures of expenditure relate to the money spent for purchase of amendment materials supplied to farmers and that which is in the pipeline.

(b) The area covered under this programme till 30-6-1977 in six States where the programme has so far been implemented are given below:—

State	Area covered upto 30-6-77 (in ha.)
<i>Under Alkali Soils</i>	
1. U. P.	5,000
2. Punjab	7,200
3. Haryana	8,500
<i>Under Acid Soils</i>	
1. Karnataka	575
2. Kerala	16,150
1. Orissa	19,259

(c) The Scheme has not yet been extended to Tamil Nadu. A proposal received from the State Government was referred back to them for obtaining further information which is still awaited.

Food target by 1978-79

3922. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present efforts for agricultural development point to the achievement of the target of 140 million tonnes by 1978-79; and

(b) if not, the major break-throughs in strategy envisaged to raise production reasonably close to the target?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan the target of foodgrains production was envisaged at 140 million tonnes. However, subsequent exercises revealed that a more realistic target of foodgrains production would be 125 million tonnes. This target was incorporated in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The target relates to average weather conditions in a given year. However in order to allow for variations in the effect of weather, provisions have been made in individual State plans on a slightly higher scale so that the total production is not materially lowered even if some part of the country is effected. If these outlays are utilised with a fair degree of efficiency and if weather conditions are favourable in all the States, the total production would naturally be much higher and could be of the order of 132.9 million tonnes.

The targetted production of foodgrains is sought to be achieved during the Fifth Plan period through expansion of gross cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities and im-

provement in crop yields. For achieving the growth in crop yields, a number of measures are envisaged. These include (i) expansion of the programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds, (ii) increasing the consumption of chemical fertilisers and improvement in the efficiency of fertiliser use, (iii) water management, (iv) expansion in institutional credit, (v) strengthening of agricultural extension and administration and (vi) intensification of problem-oriented research.

कोसी कमाण्ड क्षेत्र में मिट्टी का जमाव और पानी रुकना

3923. श्री सल्लन लाल कपूर: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिलों में कोसी कमाण्ड क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाली उपजाऊ जमीन कोसी नहर में मिट्टी जमा होने और पानी रुकने के कारण गैर-उपजाऊ हो रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों में डर और निराशा की भावना व्याप्त है; और

(ख) नेपाल से आने वाली रेत को रोकने के लिए वर्तमान असफल इंजेक्टर के स्थान पर क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). कोसी जल में भारी गाद जमा हो जाने से और जल का निकास रुक जाने के कारण जल-जमाव हो जाने से कोसी परियोजना के क्षेत्र में कुछ कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार ने बराज के गाड़ बंध के नवीनीकरण, बराज और नहर के प्रचालन के नियमन, बोल्टों की मदद से नहर के किनारों की ढालों को भरने का

विशेषज्ञ-परामर्श के आधार पर पूर्वी कोसी नहर प्रणाली में गादीकरण की समस्या को हल करने जैसे बहुत से उपाय किए हैं। इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप, नहर में जमा गाद कम हो गई है।

जल के विकास के अवरोध को दूर करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्कीमों में से कुछ स्कीमों का क्रियान्वयन पहले ही किया जा चुका है। व्यापक अग्रगण्य विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए एजेंसी की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और फील्ड चैनलों के निर्माण, भूमि को सही आकार देने आदि के विभिन्न कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें ऐसी कोई 'रिपोर्ट' नहीं मिली है कि इसके कारण जमीन ऊसर हो गई है और खेती करने के योग्य नहीं रही है। बल्कि दूसरी ओर खरीफ के मौसम में पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिले में सिंचाई के जल की भारी मांग है।

नर्मदा योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये भूमि का अधिग्रहण

3924. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने नर्मदा योजना की क्रियान्विति हेतु पूर्व व्यवस्था करने के रूप में भूमि अधिग्रहित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हां, तो कब तथा क्या प्रस्ताव भेजा है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए किन राज्यों से भूमि अधिग्रहीत की जायेगी तथा प्रत्येक राज्य के कितनी भूमि ली जायेगी तथा उसका क्या ब्योरा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सवाल पैदा नहीं होते।

Qualification for teaching in university and UGC grades for Lectures, Readers and Professors

3925. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) What is the other minimum qualification attainment required for a person to teach in an Indian University in (i) Post Graduate Class and (ii) Under Graduate classes, if the person is (A) a Graduate of a recognized British University and (B) a holder of Degree from Indian University only; and

(b) what are the grades of pay, allowances and other benefits for (UGC scale) for a Lecturer, a Reader and Professor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) In the context of revision of salary scales for teachers the minimum qualifications recommended for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in the universities in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce are as follows:—

(a) A Doctor's degree or research work of an, equally high standard; and

(b) consistently good academic record with 1st or high 2nd class (B in the seven point scale) Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign university.

Having regard to the need for developing inter-disciplinary programmes, the degree in (a) and (b) above may be in relevant subjects.

Provided that if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of very high standard, it may relax any of qualifications prescribed in (b) above:

Provided further that if a candidate possessing a Doctor's degree or equivalent research work is not available or is not considered suitable, a person possessing a consistently good academic record (weightage being given to M. Phil. or equivalent degree or research work of quality) may be appointed provided he has done research work for at least two years or has practical experience in a research laboratory/organisation on the condition that he will have to obtain a Doctor's degree or give evidence of research work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment, failing which he will not be able to earn future increments until he fulfils these requirements.

Explanation.—Candidates for being eligible for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers must have a 1st or high Second Class (B in the seven point scale) at the Master's level and for determining consistently good record, average of 50–55 per cent or (B in the seven point scale) may be expected at the two examinations prior to the Master's examination.

The minimum qualification for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers in Law is LL.M. The matter regarding minimum qualifications for the posts of Lecturers in other faculties and for the posts of Readers and Professors have not so far been finalised by University Grants Commission.

In recommending the minimum qualifications mentioned above, no distinction between postgraduate teaching and undergraduate teaching or between the degrees of Indian Universities and Foreign Universities has been made?

(b) On the recommendations of University Grants Commission, the following scales of pay have been approved by the Central Government and recommended to the State Governments for adoption:—

	Rs.
1 Lecturer	700—40—1100— 50—1600
2 Reader	1200—50—1300 60—1900
3 Professor	1500—60—1800— 100—2000— 125/2—2500

The rates of allowances sanctioned to the teachers in Central Universities are the same as those applicable to Central Government employees in corresponding scales stationed at the places where these Universities are located. For the teachers in the State Universities the rates of allowances and other benefits are sanctioned by the State Governments and vary from State to State.

Minimum qualification for recruitment of college/university teachers

3928. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a holder of M. Phil Degree is considered fit for teaching in Post-graduate classes, or there is any condition attached to it;

(b) whether he agrees that the standard of education and examination vary greatly from one university to another; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, how does the Government consider it justified for UGC to impose a blanket rule on minimum qualification and attainment (marks etc.) in the matter of recruitment of college and university teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The holder of M. Phil. with a consistently good academic record is considered fit for teaching in Post-Graduate Classes in colleges and in so far as university is concerned it will be subject to the condition that he obtains a doctor's degree or gives evidence of research work of equivalent high standard within five years of his appointment failing which he will not be able to earn future increments until he fulfils this requirement.

(b) Yes, Sir. But the degree of variation is a matter of opinion.

(c) By prescribing a minimum qualification for the appointment of teachers it is hoped that the minimum standard at least could be ensured and standards will improve.

Price of levy sugar

3927. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMI-NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the price of levy sugar per quintal and also the price taken into account for the purpose of levying excise duty on free sale sugar per quintal for all the zones in the country from 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The ex-factory prices of levy sugar as notified from time to time during the

sugar years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 for all the zones are given in the Statement—I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 746/77.]

In the case of free sale sugar, excise duty is charged on the tariff value which is uniform throughout the country but varies from time to time. A Statement showing the tariff value of free sale sugar during the sugar years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given in the Statement—II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 746/77.]

Loan to agriculturists of drought and flood prone areas

3928. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in different States, the agriculturists of the drought or flood prone areas were given central loans for the rehabilitation of the agriculturists who suffered from such natural calamities;

(b) whether in many areas the poor agriculturists failed to repay such central loans, for years together;

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) whether Government propose to announce remission of such arrear loans?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). The Central Government sanctions loans only to State Governments. No central loan is given directly to agriculturists. In view of this, the question of remission of loans given to agriculturists by the Central Government does not arise.

12.25 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL BOARD FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77, under sub-section (1) of section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-728/77]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TAMIL NADU AGRO INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1975-76 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 425(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1977, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-729/77]

(2) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 819A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) Review by the Government on the working of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1975-76.

(b) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Madras for the year 1975-76 along with the

Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-730/77].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order under Direction 2, sub-section 6. You are not conducting the House as per the Rules and the Directions. You are exceeding the authority; I am sorry to say. Why is it that for the third time, you are doing the same thing? Why don't you convene a meeting of the Rules Committee so that you can supersede what is there on the Statute Book?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The other day also you made the same point and I told you that you yourself break the rules. It has been very clearly laid down that if the Speaker so desires, he can change the order of business. Therefore, today also I am doing the same thing, because I do not want to detain the hon. Ministers unnecessarily just for laying the papers. I am doing it for today only. Dr. Chunder.

REPORT OF THE REVIEW COMMITTEE ON U.G.C. (JANUARY, 1977) AND STATEMENT RE. REASONS FOR NOT LAYING HINDI VERSION OF THE REPORT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Review Committee on the University Grants Commission (January, 1977).

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731/77].

12.27 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—Contd.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI'S PRESS STATEMENT RE. CERTAIN STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON 13-7-1977

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the 16th July, 1977, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai sought to raise a question of privilege against Shrimati Indira Gandhi for issuing a press statement containing alleged reflections and attributing motives to the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Charan Singh, in respect of a statement made by him in Lok Sabha on the 13th and 14th July, 1977.

I am referring this matter to the Committee of Privileges under rule 227 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for examination and report.

MANY HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : Sir, I have written to you to seek your permission to raise a point of order before you give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once the ruling is given, there is no point of order. I held that the other day also. When I have already come to a conclusion, there is no question of any point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Your ruling is there and it has to prevail. Kindly listen to me. Yesterday, Shri Rai made a statement here (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please let me hear his point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Our Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business contain definite provisions as to how the questions of privileges have to be dealt with. This is not a matter where anybody personally is involved. I am not challenging the ruling. Even Shri

Jyotirmoy Bosu made a point; I am also making a point.

Even on a previous occasion, when somebody raised a matter here otherwise than under Rule 222, the Chair ordered that he would give a ruling. On the next day, he came out with the ruling that he was referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges. There is a specific procedure set out in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business and the Rules of Procedure, as far as Lok Sabha is concerned, are different from the Rules of Procedure of the House of Commons. In the House of Commons no previous permission is sought for, no previous permission is necessary and anybody can raise a matter in the House and the Speaker can give a ruling. Here, the position is different. Under Rule 222 it is compulsory that you give permission and the matter comes on the agenda paper and what should be done is stated thereafter.

Once the matter is raised, it comes into the possession of the House. The matter is in the possession of the House and the House must have an occasion to discuss this whole matter. Of course, you have got an extraordinary jurisdiction to refer the matter to the Committee of Privileges at any time you choose, but, that depends upon the special circumstances of the case.

First, I am submitting: was it that under rule 222 that Mr Rai raised this matter yesterday? As far as my understanding goes and as far as what you stated yesterday, it was not under Rule 222 because no previous permission was given to him at all. He just raised. Therefore, you said that you would give a ruling today.

My submission is that now it is the settled practice of this House that anybody wanting to raise a point of privilege must write to the Speaker

and the Speaker must give his sanction and then it has got to be raised. Once it is raised, it becomes the property of the House. This has been elaborately commented upon.

The question whether a matter complained of is actually a breach of privilege or contempt of the House is entirely for the House to decide, the House alone is the master of its privileges. The Speaker, in giving his consent to the raising of a matter in the House considers as a question of privilege, considers only whether the matter is fit for further inquiry and whether it should be brought before the House.

Here, what has happened? Before giving permission to Mr Rai to raise this matter before this House and before his raising this matter under Rule 222, you permitted this matter to be aired in this House, under no rule whatsoever, and then, on the basis of what he stated before this House and without permitting this House to consider this matter, as if it is peremptory, you have come out with a ruling regarding the matter....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, you are going...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In two minutes I am finishing.

The point we are now discussing is a very serious matter. We are protected. Members of Parliament are protected.... (Interruptions) Not about Indira Gandhi. That is not the question.... (Interruptions) Now you have given the ruling. It goes to the committee. I am not challenging that at all. But, for the purpose of guidance now, the question is this. We, the Members of Parliament, are completely protected. We make a criticism against persons outside. The question is: whether the affected persons—they have no right to go to the court of law—have got a right to make the criticism, and, if a criticism is made,

1571 LS-8.

does it become a question of privilege? This matter was dealt with in this House and there are rulings to the effect in this matter.

In a case in Lok Sabha, where one political leader was reported in a newspaper to have said in a public speech that the representatives of a political party in the legislature were "people whom any first class magis-trade would round up" and were "men without any ostensible means of livelihood", the Speaker Ayyangar disallowed the question of privilege. This was the statement. That was challenged and Speaker Ayyangar gave the ruling and he said that there was no question of contempt of the House. Speaker Ayyangar referred to the following ruling of the Speaker of the House of Commons in a case in which during the course of a public speech, as reported in the *Daily Mail*, a section of the House had been referred to as "The Crazy Hories, the wretches, the rascals, the rapscallions"

'...hard words used against persons and parties are dealt with, if necessary, by the law of defamation, and it is only where the House as a whole is affected by the spoken word that, to my mind, a question of privilege arises. In this case, it seems to me that these offensive epithets are selective in their application. Therefore, of the words complained of, I could not really find a *prima facie* case of breach of privilege."

Then, again, in the *Daily Mail* case. it is said:

"...it is not consistent with the dignity of the House..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Member is going into details....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am closing, concluding.

"...that penal proceedings for breach of privilege should be taken in the case of every defamatory statement which, strictly, may constitute a contempt of Parliament. Whilst recognizing that, it is the duty of Parliament to intervene in the case of attacks which may tend to undermine public confidence in and support of the institution of Parliament itself..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot go into the merits.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Are you allowing him? The matter is now in the hands of the Privileges Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Let me finish my speech and I will take my seat.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The matter is in the hands of the Privileges Committee. He wants to prejudice the Committee. Therefore, it should be treated as a matter which is *sub judice*. He should not be allowed to proceed any more in the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : While recognising that it is the duty of the Parliament to intervene in case of attack which might contain something to undermine the public confidence in and support of the institution.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have given a ruling. Let the Privileges Committee take charge of this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I have nearly finished. I wish to say that no question was raised under 222.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They are seized of the matter. He is deliberately prejudicing the case. He is trying to influence the decision of the Privileges Committee. It is unfair.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : In view of the fact that no question was raised on the floor of the House under 222, in view of the fact that ruling being on the basis of what was submitted to the House, the matter having become the subject matter on the floor of the House and the House being in possession of this matter, I submit that the House must be given permission to discuss this matter before a decision is taken to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no question of debate on this. I will give Mr. Stephen the factual position of what happened on Saturday. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai came into my chamber, I think, five or ten minutes before the House started. Of course, he wanted to raise the privilege. I allowed him to raise it in the House. What I said was "I will have to go through all the papers and the statement that Mrs. Gandhi had given, before deciding whether there is a *prima facie* case for sending it to the Privileges Committee." That is what I had gone into. I have come to the conclusion and I have given the ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : Under Rule 222 I beg to move the breach of privilege against Shri Charan Singh who made a statement in the House that there was a plan to kill opposition leaders in jail.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : You allow it to be referred to the Privileges Committee on the same analogy.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what rule?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You cannot do it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : How can you stop him?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let Mr. Ravi speak.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: While speaking on the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Charan Singh said that there was a plan to shoot the opposition leaders during emergency. This was reported in the Press. It created an impression that there was a real plan to kill the opposition leaders. That was raised in the House. I ask under Rule 222....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule he is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I have received notice of whatever you are trying to read. Let me go through that.

12.40 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED LOCK-OUT BY PFIZER LTD. IN ITS THANA PLANT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given notice under 377 stating that Pfizer Co., a multi-national corporation, which is making billions of rupees a year, have given notice declaring lock out in its Thana Plant from 18th July, 1977. They have thereby thrown out of employment more than thousand employees. This is manufacturing life-saving drugs, antibiotics, vitamins and pharmaceutical products. I would request the Minister concerned to make a statement on the floor of the House, and assure us that nothing will be allowed to happen, nothing will be allowed to disturb, the life of the nation and the life of the workers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, I will allow you under Rule 377.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-til): I am withdrawing it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): With your permission, Sir, I want to raise an important issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. We have asked for information.

12.41 hrs.

FINANCE (NO. 2) BILL, 1977—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now resume further discussion on Finance (No. 2) Bill. Now it is 12.40. Four Hours are left. It includes the Minister's reply. He will take about one hour. This will go on till 3.40. I think the Minister will start his reply round about 3.40, or 3.30. We will now proceed with the discussion. Shri Pradhan.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (DEOGARH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was telling the House that poverty cannot be fully eradicated. To remove unemployment is the prime necessity of society and also of the Government. Unemployment cannot be removed by merely opening some industrial concerns, factories, mines and mills. Agriculture should be diverted to industries. Unless this is done Government cannot remove unemployment in society. I do not believe in the figures saying that so many millions are unemployed. These figures given out by Employment Exchanges are based on and restricted to only to the towns and the suburbs of the towns and the unemployed people living therein.

But, the entire unemployed population in the villages are not taken into consideration. It is a fact that nearly 80 per cent of the people of the country remain in villages and we do not take into consideration whether those people are employed or unemployed. In the villages, my point is that fifty percent of them are unemployed or underemployed. Unless the rural underemployed and unemployed peo-

[Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan]

ple are given employment, the unemployment problem cannot be solved. For that, my proposal is that agriculture should be turned into industry. To turn agriculture into an industry means suitable provision for the scientific improvement and growth of agriculture. Provision for irrigation and fertiliser, ready and immediate availability of loan to agriculturists at cheap rate of interest, better seeds, insecticides, cheap agricultural implements and non-imposition of any sort of agricultural taxes on agriculturists may suffice the purpose. In the Finance Bill, I find that there is a provision of agricultural income-tax. Also there is a provision for imposition of excise duty on tractors. I expect the Government not to impose agricultural income-tax and excise duty on imported agricultural tractors and accessories there. Also I desire and demand that Government must abolish the land revenue on all extents of land.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 20 minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: I have taken five minutes only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry, Mr. Pradhan; there are a number of speakers who have got to be accommodated.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: I shall finish soon. To turn agriculture into an industry, there must be provision of irrigation to all lands that are to be cultivated and the provision made for irrigation needs to be completed within a period of fifteen to twenty years. Unless this is done, the national unemployment problem cannot be solved.

There are so many ways of providing irrigation. We have to harness all

the rivers, streams and rivulets. That alone will not suffice to solve the entire problem of Indians. There was a scheme—I do not know whether it was the scheme of the Government of India or not—which was published about seven years back according to which, the waters of the Brahmaputra were to be diverted to the Teesta river and from the Teesta river to the Ganges and from Ganges the waters should be pumped out in eight or ten stages to the South Indian plateau and, thereafter, the water would be allowed to flow into the South Indian rivers like the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, the Narmada, the Tapi and the other smaller rivers—and also the Orissa rivers. If this is done, I think within a period of 20 years or 25 years, the whole of India will get full irrigation facility and, if there is irrigation, naturally, there will be plenty of production and food and clothing will be cheapest in India and there would be surplus of it. Instead of importing foodgrains and other things from outside, India would try to export and thereby earn foreign exchange. I think, therefore, that Government of India will give their due attention to the question of diverting the waters of Brahmaputra to Teesta and from Teesta river to the Ganges and from Ganges by lift system in ten or twelve stages to the South Indian plateau and, thereafter, the waters would flow into the South Indian rivers and also Orissa rivers as mentioned earlier. If this is done, I think, the unemployment problem for 80 per cent of the population of the country will be completely solved and the rest 20 per cent of the people living in the towns and cities will be provided with cottage and other small and medium industries. To remove poverty this is the only way out. Opening of some mills and factories here and there with rationalised mechanised system will not help solve the unemployment problem in the country. If my suggestions are translated into action, the problems of supply of cheap food and clothing, removal of unemployment and

poverty to a great extent will definitely be solved, and the purpose of the Finance Bill achieved. With these suggestions and, thanking you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I conclude.

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR (Ottapalam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am sorry to say that after the Janata Party has come to power the hopes of millions of harijans and Adivasis have been shattered. I would draw your attention to what happened in the village of Belchi in Bihar. 11 Harijans were brutally murdered there. They were roasted alive. Similarly, in the East Champaran district of Bihar a Harijan leader named Gambhir and his friends were arrested and beaten up mercilessly by the police. Thereafter the police handed over Mr. Gambhir and his friends to landlords at their instance. Then the landlords beat them mercilessly and handed them back to the police. Mr. Gambhir was again subjected to severe beating by the police as a result of which he died. I would say that it is a very shameful affair so far as this Janata Government is concerned.

Sir, in the States of Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh etc. Harijans and Adivasis are being driven away from their land and then their land is being taken by the landlords. It is almost a daily occurrence in these areas. In a village named Sherpur Khurd in Bihar, the land which was given to the harijans by the previous Government has been taken back by the landlords. In the villages of Janabad, Richa and Mookhidi in M.P., the landlords are forcing the harijans and adivasis to do bonded labour. The landlords say "We will again make you slaves. The Janata Government is ours, the days of your patrons are over."

In these villages the landlords in collusion with the money lenders and other caste Hindus have unleashed a reign of terror on the harijans. I am

sorry to say that so far as harijans of this country are concerned it is unfortunate that the hon. Home Minister of India has not spoken a word in condemnation of these incidents. In Rajasthan the complete writ of the landlords runs in the district of Udaipur and Chitorgarh. It has become almost impossible for the adivasis who are known as Bhils to protect the honour of their women folk. Incidents of criminal assault on these poor Bhil women are almost a daily affair. If any body dares raise his voice against it he is mercilessly beaten up by these landlords. The police in that State has become so callous and arrogant that they do not bother to give protection to the Bhil adivasis. Sir, I do not want to say anything more on that. Today in the States like U.P., M.P., Bihar and Rajasthan, there is no protection to the life and property of the harijans. I would like to say that the Harijans in India are like a volcano today. I warn this Government if the volcano erupts not only that these State Governments will be swept away but tormentors of harijans will get reduced to ashes in the fire of their anger.

Sir, 30 years have elapsed since we got independence but it is a matter of shame for us that even today untouchability prevails in many of our villages. This Government has not been able to present any meaningful schemes for the abolition of untouchability from this country. For the year 1977-78 a paltry amount of 15 lakhs of rupees has been set apart for this purpose. I would ask this Government whether they are able to view the problems of Harijans as a national problem. If they are serious about it they should chalk out a time bound programme to obliterate the blot of untouchability from the face of this country.

Now, coming to the Finance Bill, I welcome the decisions of the Government to give some benefits by way of

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri K. Kunhamba]

concessions to some workers in the handloom and powerloom sectors. But, Sir, it is unfortunate that the Government could not extend any concession to the millions of poor bidi workers. 20 lakhs of workers working in the bidi industry are not given any concession whatsoever. If the cess on bidi is abolished all that the Government will be losing is a small amount. It will be a negligible amount. But they have not done so. I would point out another thing. I welcome the decision of the Government to exempt those who are drawing an income upto 10,000 rupees from the payment of income tax. But a man whose income is only Rs. 10,500 has to pay income tax for the entire amount above Rs. 8000/-. It is not fair.

Sir, now I would like to point out the problems of the peasants of Palghat and Kuttanad in Kerala. Due to the increase in the price of fertilisers and pesticides and also due to the increase in the cost of production it has become almost impossible to grow paddy in these areas on any extensive scale. The farmers urgently need some kind of subsidy from the Government. It is beyond the financial capacity of the State Government to give them any meaningful assistance. Therefore, I earnestly request the Central Government to help the farmers in Palghat and Kuttanad by giving them subsidy.

Coming to the problem of educated unemployed, I request the Government to set up atleast one major industry in Kerala. Compared to other States, no major industrial undertaking has been set up in Kerala after independence. So my particular request is that the Central Government should take steps to set up one major agriculture based industry in the district of Palghat.

Sir, many progressive measures have been taken by the Kerala Government for the upliftment of the harijans and of the backward sections. It is a proof of the fact that the Kerala

Government is taking active interest in the welfare of the harijans. When the former Central Government introduced 20-point programme the Kerala and the Andhra Governments took earnest steps to implement this programme. As a result of this the harijans and other backward sections of our society have been immensely benefited. I may point out in this connection that large sums of money were taken from the fourteen nationalised banks and spent for their upliftment in the States. But I would draw your attention to the fact that harijans and adivasis have not been given adequate representation in the jobs in these banks. Similarly, the harijans and adivasis are not getting employment opportunities in the public sector undertakings also. Therefore, it is necessary to give them adequate employment opportunities in public sector units. In this connection I would also draw the attention of the Government to the fact that harijan students are being sent abroad for higher studies during the last over 20 years. 248 students have been so far selected out of whom 208 have been sent abroad. It is a fact that a single harijan student has been selected or sent from Kerala so far. Therefore, my request is that when the Government selects harijan students for sending abroad for higher studies during 1977-78, students from Kerala should be given adequate representation.

13.00 hrs.

Now, I come to another point. Today in many parts of our country a systematic attempt is being made to implicate harijan officers and harijan leaders in false cases. This is being done with the blessings of some of the Janata leaders. This should stop. I request the hon. Prime Minister to dissuade such party leaders from associating themselves with such attempts and take all steps necessary to prevent the harijan officers and harijan leaders from being implicated in such false cases. False cases are

also instituted against those who refuse to do bonded labour in the villages. Nobody has raised a little finger against these people. It is really unfortunate that when such diabolic attack is being made on the harijans in the States like Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. etc. Our hon. Home Minister is sitting quiet like a mute witness. However the people of this country are happy that the Prime Minister is taking active interest in the problems of harijans. The hon. Prime Minister has issued instructions to various Chief Ministers to protect the life and property of the harijans. Indeed we are grateful to him. My only request is that the Government should do whatever it can to improve the social and economic conditions of the harijans. Sir, some attempts are being made in certain States to undo whatever good things the previous Government has done to the harijans. I am sorry to say that our hon. Home Minister is not doing anything in this matter.

In the Communication Department about 500 telephone engineers have been promoted but I could not find a single harijan among them this should be reviewed.

I would like to say a word about Railway facilities in Kerala. The Olavakot Division of the Southern Railway is a very big division. Urgent steps should be taken for the development of this division. I have to point out that there is not even a retiring room in this station. Similarly, Railway department should take steps to see that the West Coast Express, Madras Mangalore Mail and the Jayanti-Janata Express do stop at Ottappalam, Ballapatam and Pazhayangadi, Ballapatam has the distinction of being second in the world as far as plywood industry is concerned. This place is very famous for timber business. The Mail which used to stop in Ballapatam in the past does not stop here nowadays. Therefore this position should be urgently reviewed.

Sir, the welfare activities for the harijans should be properly coordinat-

ed and accelerated. If anybody has been deprived of any benefits given by the previous Government it should be restored to him. The hon. Home Minister should not hesitate to accept the suggestions made by the harijan members belonging to all sections of the House who have personally gone to Belchi and other places where the atrocities were committed on the harijans and made on the spot inquiries. It is a matter of regret that the Home Minister has made a statement merely on the basis of the report he received from the police in Bihar. I conclude by demanding the institution of an Inquiry Commission to inquire into the killings of harijans in various parts of the country.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition the other day in his remarks said that the Budget lacks direction and he was very anxious that the public sector should be allowed to continue. That has been the burden of the song from the Opposition benches. Public sector has its due place in the economy, but not to the exclusion of all other sectors, private and cooperative. It is not the panacea for all the ills which the economy is afflicted. This emphasis on public sector fell in line with the general policy of the previous Government of concentrating powers, both economic and political, in the hands of the State. This is a road to dictatorship and actually we had the experience of it in very recent months. Concentration of political power alone did so much mischief already and brought the country to the brink of disaster. The excesses and wrongs which were committed during this period have left wounds and scars which will take long time to heal. I need not expatiate on them. It would be a folly, therefore, to invest the State with total economic power also. The concentration of economic power, whether in the hands of individuals or families, is an evil; it is doubly so in the hands of the State. Gandhiji, Vinobaji and Jayaprakashji have all insisted on the decentralisation of both

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

political and economic power and the Janata Party is also committed to it. We do not want to curb the initiative and resourcefulness of the people. We want that a hundred flowers should bloom and everybody should try to make his contribution not as a servant of the State only, but as a free and independent citizen of this country.

13.15 hrs.

[MISS ABHA MAITI in the Chair]

Sir, if there are certain ills in the capitalist system, most certainly they have to be remedied. The system has to be modified and changed. We will certainly desire the largest participation and share-holding of workers; but the ownership by the State will not be conducive to the welfare of the people. Even in the sphere of administration, the State has not proved a success, much less so in the economic sphere. Even in well-governed countries like Sweden and Norway, the need for Ombudsman to protect people from the tyrannies of the State servants, is being felt. This is much more so in our country, where corruption and inefficiency, waste and extravagance are rampant. The police and the bureaucracy are not the servants, but the masters of the people.

The performance of the public sector in the economic sphere has also not been very laudable. Nationalization of banks, which was heralded with so much of fanfare, has proved a damp-squib. Has nationalization added to their efficiency, or diverted funds for the benefit of the weaker sections of the country? No. Have they not squandered people's money for the benefit of their political masters? The story about the advances made to the Kohinoor Mills against all business norms, has recently been related in this House. It was from the State Bank of India that Shri Nagarwala was able to draw out Rs. 60 lakhs on a telephonic message from Malaji. To this day, it

is not known to which account the money pertained, and where it went. We have also heard about the Food Corporation of India, and about the Enforcement Directorate of the Customs, only to-day in the House. These are some of the performances; and so, it is not desirable, as I said, that we should only repeat the 'mantram' of nationalization and think that all the ills will be over.

Madam, what is the situation to-day. The first and foremost thing is the continued rise in prices. From the peak in September, 1974 when the Index number reached 183.4, a decline began and it came down to 160.2 in March 1976, which means a decline of 11.6 per cent in 18 months. But the trend was reversed and by September 1976, the index again rose to 180; and by the end of March 1977, it was at 181.5; and by the end of April, it rose to 184.7, crossing the earlier peak. This tendency has continued and the index stood at 187.7 in the middle of June.

According to the statement of the Finance Minister, this was due in a large measure to the excessive increase in money supply last year, by about 18.8 per cent, the net effect of which was still operating in the economy. The more puzzling and unfortunate effect of this price rise is that it has come up after a record agricultural harvest in 1975-76 and a fairly good harvest in 1976-77. The buffer stocks, according to the FCI reports, stand at 23 million tonnes. The stocks of not only foodgrains but also other industrial products like steel, fertilizers, coal, engineering goods, chemicals, cement, paper, textiles etc. have gone up because of lack of demand. We have built up a sizable foreign exchange reserve due to the steady expansion of exports, invisible receipts and increasing external assistance and remittances from abroad. Yet, more than 50 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line, and unemployment is growing apace. Also, there are strikes, lock-outs and closures. Thus, in the midst of plenty the people perish.

Therefore, it is towards the eradication of poverty and removal of unemployment and inequalities that our effort has to be directed. We are giving primacy to the rural sector, where 75 per cent of the people live. It is they who contribute 70 per cent of the gross national product. But they are unorganised and, therefore, the benefits go largely to the organised sectors, whose contribution is barely 29 per cent. It is the unorganised sector which is the most hard-hit by the rising prices and unemployment.

The question is: what are we going to do with our granaries that are full? Today we heard in this House that most of the grain is lying in the open without adequate protection and is bound to rot. We have been negotiating and getting aid from foreign countries when there was starvation or scarcity in this country to feed our people. Should our Government not come forward to feed our people who even in normal times starve, by providing subsidised grains to those people who are short of it just now?

The second question is about the foreign exchange reserves. We are still taking aid from foreign countries. When we have got a surplus of foreign exchange, why should we not repay the loans and be free from aid? That will be more befitting the dignity of the nation and also in consonance with the independent economic policies which we choose to pursue.

It was said that we have to make a massive investment if we want to eradicate unemployment, or bring up or develop our rural economy. It is true that it is not only investment but around massive effort that has to be made, and it has to be directed on all fronts, scientific, educational and administrative.

There is wide-spread corruption in the administration, and so long as this persists in the instrument and agency through which all these beneficial schemes are to be executed, we cannot expect to make any progress. If the

instrument or agency is corrupt, then there will be great distortion and waste in the economy and nothing is going to come out of it. So, we have to ensure that corruption is rooted out from the administration.

There has to be a re-orientation of our education. So far, education has been very badly neglected. As a matter of fact, it is continuing to deteriorate. We have to devote much more time to work in the fields and we have to educate people in crafts so that they can be self-employed and stand on their own feet.

The same is the case with scientific research. It has not been directed towards the village problems. Some years back, I read in the papers that they had discovered some sort of solution which could make straw fire-proof and some sort of a mixture of cowdung and earth which could make the walls of kucha houses water proof. Such experiments are a boon for the people who live in the huts and kucha houses and these things will be of great benefit to the entire country.

Similarly, in order to develop the countryside, we have to provide them plenty of power and irrigation facilities. Power in plenty can be developed from the sun, the wind and rain. If the scientific research is directed in these directions, there will be no dearth of power in our country particularly because we get plenty of sunshine, wind and rain. There is no dearth of water resources also. So, these are the problems that we have to solve.

As regards water which is the basic necessity of life and of agriculture, even drinking water has now become a problem in most of the villages in my constituency of Agra District. There the Yamuna has become dry. Because of Tajewala and Okhla water works, actually there is no flow in the river and the bed is dry. So, we do not get even drinking water from the Yamuna. We have been assured of

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi]

Ramganga project, but I do not know when it is going to materialise.

In the end, I must say that the schemes that we have taken up for developing the small scale sector and the rural areas, are certainly a step in the right direction, but much more needs to be done in this direction. Unless we tackle these problems on all fronts and make a revolutionary change in education, science and in the administration, our effort will not be so successful in the short time that we have at our disposal.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) :
श्रीमान्, मैं ने बजट पर काफी भाषण सुने। इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है। किसी ने कहा कि यह पूंजीवादी बजट है। अगर यह समाजवादी बजट होता, जैसा कि कुछ लोग कह रहे थे, तो इस में समाजवादी बजट लब्ध लिखा होता, तो समाजवादी लब्ध का इस्तेमाल तो कांग्रेस ने कई सालों से हर बजट में किया, लेकिन क्या उस से मूलक समाजवादी हो गया? क्या कांग्रेस के जमाने में हम यह नहीं देख रहे हैं कि गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई बराबर बढ़ी है, घटी नहीं है? क्या हम ने यह नहीं देखा कि उन के जमाने में गरीबी बढ़ी, बेरोजगारी बढ़ी? क्या हम ने यह नहीं देखा कि गांव गांव में जो हमारी समस्याएँ हैं उन का अभी तक निराकरण नहीं हुआ? तो समाजवादी बजट सिर्फ नाम लिखने से या एक लब्ध उस में रखने से नहीं हो जाता।

मैं तो इस बजट को क्रांतिकारी बजट कहता हूँ। क्रांतिकारी इस माने में कि इस बजट का रख हमारे पार्लियामेंट मंत्री ने गांव की ओर कर दिया है। गांव की बलाई, उन की तरक्की और उत्थान के

लिए इस में काफी गुंजाइश है। लेकिन इस बजट के जो प्रोपोजिज्ड हैं या बजट जिस मंशा से रखा गया है वह मंशा पूरा होना या नहीं यह देखने की बात है। सारी गर्वनमेंट मशीनरी करप्ट हो चुकी है। इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि कांग्रेस ने सारी गर्वनमेंट मशीनरी को करप्ट किया। गांवों के विकास के लिए डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं। लेकिन डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के धंवर जितना रुपया दिया जाता है उस में से मैं समझता हूँ कि 20-30 प्रतिशत ही लोगों के काम आता है। बाकी 60-70 प्रतिशत गायब हो जाता है। यह स्थिति है आज जो कि कांग्रेस ने इस सरकार को दी है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर गांवों की तरक्की चाहते हैं तो गांवों की तरक्की के लिए जो व्यवस्था चली आ रही है और जिस में काफी गुंजाइश है गांव की तरक्की के लिए उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये। पहले तो गांवों में बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए और समय पर मिलनी चाहिए तथा उसी कीमत पर मिलनी चाहिए जिस कीमत पर बड़े बड़े कारखाने वालों को आप देते हैं। उस से ज्यादा कीमत नहीं होनी चाहिए। समय पर बीज मिलना चाहिए। और समय पर पानी मिलना चाहिए। आज पानी के पैसे तो किसानों से लिए जाते हैं लेकिन पानी मिलता ही नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था अगर हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों की तरक्की होगी और हमारा हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करेगा।

मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक पिछली सरकार ने काप और कैंटेल इम्पोर्ट्स इस मुल्क में क्यों नहीं लाया किया। बहुत जरूरी है कि काप और कैंटेल का इम्पोर्ट हो। विल मंत्रालय की तरफ से सवाल पैदा होगा कि पैसे

कहाँ से आयेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए वैसे की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हर एक स्टेट में तकाबी का फण्ड होता है जो जरूरत पड़ने पर किसानों के काम आता है। उस को इस में डायवर्ट किया जाय और उस से गांवों की तरक्की के लिए इन्वोर्मेंस की योजना लागू की जाय।

गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जब विचार हो रहा था तो मैंने सुना गृह मंत्री कह रहे थे कि पुलिस को लोगों ने आउट-राइट कंडेम यहां पर किया है जो ठीक नहीं है। यह तो किसी का मंशा नहीं था चाहे वह किसी भी तरफ से बोला हो कि पुलिस को बिःकुल कंडेम किया जाय लेकिन पुलिस की हरकतें ऐसी हैं जिन को नजर-बंदी नहीं किया जा सकता। इमरजेंसी के जमाने का एक वाक्या में आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। देहरादून जिले में इमरजेंसी के दौरान पुलिस वालों ने तीन नौजवानों को 4-5 बजे के बीच पकड़ा और 9-10 बजे रात एन्काउन्टर दिखा कर उन को मार कर दिया। उस के 1-2 महीने बाद जब ग.नर. महोदय वहां गये, लोगों ने उन के सामने यह बात रखी। उन्होंने डेक्कायरी करवाई और डेक्कायरी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि सी० आ० डी० ने साफ लिख दिया कि पुलिस वालों ने कत्ल किया है। जब यह रिपोर्ट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाती है तो मुख्य मंत्री तिवारी जी कहते हैं कि इस से पुलिस का मनोबल गिर जायेगा इसलिए इस मामले को यहीं पर समाप्त किया जाय। आज भी अगर ऐसे मामलों में यह सरकार तहकीकात नहीं कर सकती और इस में ईसाई नहीं दे सकती तो समय-समय पर हम पुलिस के खिलाफ और पुलिस की बातों को लेकर इन सबन में बोलेंगे। पुलिस के बारे में तो यही कहा जा सकता है कि जिस मंशा के लिए पुलिस है वह मंशा आज

पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए लोगों को पूरी गुंजाइश है कि वे पुलिस का किटिटिउम करें। जब पुलिस इस स्थिति तक पहुंच जायेगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की भसाई करे तो लोग स्वयं उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। हमारे कहने, न कहने से कुछ फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर जनता पुलिस की तारीफ करेगी तो जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आयेंगे वे स्वयं उस की तारीफ करेंगे।

समापति महोदय, रेलवे के बारे में भी मैंने यहां पर चर्चा सुनी थी। जगह जगह नई रेल लाइनें बनाने की बात सुनाई दी थी। कहा गया फलां इलाके में और फलां प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइन डाली जाएगी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में स्वयं अंग्रेजों ने इस बात को महसूस किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्री बरीनाथ जाते हैं और ऋषीकेश से बरीनाथ तक रेल ले जाने की उनकी योजना थी। उसका कुछ सबे भी हो चुका था लेकिन भ्रजवादी के बाद उस योजना के बारे में कोई चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। इस बात का मुझे बहुत दुःख है। इसी प्रकार से देहरादून से विकास नगर लाइन का सबे हुआ, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका कहीं पता तक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं जिन को आगे बढ़ाने की सरकार की मंशा है वह सभी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे जबकि वहां पर रेलें जायेंगी और सड़कें बनेंगी और वहां के लोगों को दूसरे प्रकार की सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी। अगर किसी इलाके में सड़क जाती है तो उसका मतलब यह होता है कि वहां पर बहुत से रोजगार के साधन खुल जाते हैं। इसी प्रकार से उन इलाकों की तरक्की हो सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक विशाल प्रदेश है उसकी समस्याएं भी विशाल हैं। यदि आप भ्रजवादी से पहले की पर-कंपिटा आगवनी का हिसाब देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर

[श्री टी० एस० नेगी]

दूसरे प्रदेशों से पहले आता था लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति बिल्कुल पलट गई है। दो तीन प्रदेशों को छोड़कर बाकी अधिकांश प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से आगे निकल गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के दोनों तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। उत्तर की तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके में एक रियासत थी टिहरी गढ़वाल, जो कि 1949 में उत्तर प्रदेश में मर्ज हुई थी। उस समय गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने वादा किया था—उस समय वह रियासत जिले के रूप में मर्ज हुई थी—कि उस जिले को दूसरे जिलों के समकक्ष खान की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की रहेगी। लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि भारत सरकार ने आज तक वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं किया। जिले इहाराइन का एक हिस्सा परिगणित करने का घोषित किया गया था क्योंकि वहां का रहन-सहन, खासतौर पर सामाजिक व्यवस्था और पुनर्वास का यह ब्लाक जैसा है लेकिन टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले का यह ब्लाक जौनपुर उसमें नहीं लिया गया। भारत सरकार की ओर से वहां पर संरक्षण देने की बात कही गई थी। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत सरकार ने जो वादा किया था उसको पूरा नहीं किया है और आज भी पूरा नहीं करना चाहती है। उत्तर प्रदेश का टिहरी जिला देश के सभी जिलों में सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है और आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा गरीबी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर इसको आगे बढ़ाना है तो भारत सरकार इसको अपने संरक्षण में ले।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार इसका कुछ भला नहीं कर सकती है। इसके लिए हम लोग स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री से, उनके ताशकंद जाने के कुछ दिन पहले मिले थे और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की सलाह पर उनके सामने रखी थी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वे ताशकंद से लौटकर ही नहीं आए। वह रिपोर्ट पता नहीं कहाँ चली गई। हमने 1966 में श्रीमती निवारा शास्त्री को भी पर्वतीय राज्य बनाने का

मेमोरैंडम दिया था लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि हम अभी लड़ाई से फारिग हुए हैं, अभी पैसा नहीं है, फिलहाल वहां के डेवलपमेंट के लिए पैसा दिया जाएगा। हमने उनकी बात मान ली क्योंकि वे प्रधान मंत्री श्री श्री और नेता श्री श्री, लेकिन दुःख है कि आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। नतीजा यह है कि आज वहां पर फिर यह आवाज उठने लगी है कि हमको अलग पर्वतीय राज्य चाहिए।

तो श्रीमान्, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती, भारत सरकार उस इलाके को अपने संरक्षण में ले और टिहरी के लिए जो सरकार का कमिटमेंट है कि जब तक उस को दूसरे जिलों के समकक्ष या हिमाचल प्रदेश के दूसरे जिलों की बराबरी पर नहीं लाते, तब तक पूरा प्रोटेक्शन देने और मदद करेंगे, उस कमिटमेंट को पूरा करना चाहिए। वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। (व्यवधान)...

अगर उस इलाके को हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिला लिया जाए, तो हमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। कुछ न कुछ तरकीब तो होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हम ने कितनी ही मर्तवा लिख कर दिया है और जितने भी मुख्य मंत्री वहां पर हुए हैं उन को कहा है और जितने भी चीफ सेक्रेटरीज वहां पर हुए हैं, उन के सामने भी हम ने अपने मसले रखे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि हम ने कहा था कि फोरैस्ट सेटिलमेंट एकदम किया जाए जिस से हमारे जो हक हकूक हैं, उनकी समस्या हल हो जाए, लेकिन आज तक वह नहीं हुआ है। हमारे टिहरी उत्तरकाशी जो पंचायती फोरैस्ट्स हैं, 1947-48 में वहां पर रेबोल्यूशन हुआ था। इसके बाद वे फोरैस्ट्स फोरैस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिए गए मगर कोई लिखा पढ़ी नहीं हुई। उस समय कोई कागजी कार्यवाही नहीं होती थी लेकिन अब वे फोरैस्ट विभाग कहते हैं कि वे हमारे पास नहीं हैं और बाकी नहीं हैं। इस तरह से पंचायती फोरैस्ट्स की कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं है। इस तरह के दर्जनों वहाँ के मसले हैं जिन के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कोई ध्यान देने वाली नहीं है।

आपने देखा होगा कि जो अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री मंडल बना है, उस में पूरे गढ़वाल विभाजन का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं है। मुझे पता है कुछ वर्षों पहले मुख्य मंत्री को कुछ लोग मिले थे। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि वरेली में जब एक मुख्य मंत्री गए और वहाँ पर विधायक लोग उन के साथ बैठे हुए थे, तो वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट भी थे। मुख्य मंत्री जी वहाँ पर पूछने लगे कि यह साहब कौन हैं। इस तरह से पता चलता है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री जो ये-वे यह भी नहीं पहचानते थे कि यह कौन कौन हैं। इसी तरह में टिहरी गढ़वाल में एक टिहरी फोरिस्ट सचिव बना, परन्तु वन मंत्री को पता नहीं था कि टिहरी जिले को हानि क्या है और उन्होंने इस का जानने की तकलीफ नहीं परमाई। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिहरी गढ़वाल के लिए जो भारत सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है, वह उस को निभाए। उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो पहले यह कहा जाता था कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है और इसके टुकड़े कर दिए जाएँ, तो इस में क्यों आपत्ति होती चाहिए। सम्बन्धी प्रान्त के गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र बन गए। इसी तरह में तामिलनाडु और आन्ध्र प्रदेश बन गए और पंजाब में पंजाब और हरियाणा बन गए और उस के बाद उन्होंने बहुत तरक्की की। हरियाणा पहले बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था लेकिन जब से वह अलग हुआ सब से आगे बढ़ गया। छोटे छोटे कितने ही राज्य बन चुके हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ अपनी ज्यादातर क्यों, मैं नहीं समझता अभी तक तो यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ने दिए हैं लेकिन अब तो उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रधान मंत्री भी नहीं है। तो हम क्या उम्मीद करेंगे। माननीय गृह मंत्री उत्तर

प्रदेश से आते हैं ये भी पहले इस बात की मांग करते आए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत अनवीरवी है और इस को बांट देना चाहिए।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज सेक्टर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। मैं इसको ज़ाता पार्टी की सरकार नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सरकार मानता हूँ क्योंकि पहले के बड़े बड़े बलों के सब बड़े बड़े नेता इसमें हैं। वे पूरी तरह से इस पर विचार करें कि हिन्दुस्तान को वे कहाँ ले जाना चाहते हैं; सबसे पहले प्रदेशों की मियादें ठीक रहे। बजट तो हर साल प्रस्तुत होगा और उस पर भाषण भी होंगे और सरकार का दृष्टिकोण सामने आता रहेगा तथा माननीय सदस्य भी अपने विचार रखेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं भाषण होते हुए भी कितना काम यह सरकार कर सकेगी इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कह सकता। मुझे खुशी है कि इस सरकार ने कम से कम लक्ष्य तो निर्धारित किए हैं और यह घोषणा की है कि एक दो साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी के घर पर बिट्ठी और मनीआर्डर पहुँच जायेंगे।

यहाँ पर घोषणा हुई कि पाँच साल के अन्दर हरेक गांव की पानी दिया जाएगा। घोषणा हुई कि दस साल के अन्दर बेरोजगारी को खत्म किया जाएगा। ये बड़ी बड़ी घोषणाएँ हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बजट में न सही तो अगले बजट में अन्य आवश्यक समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में भी जरूर पग उठाए जायेंगे।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री जो और शिवा मंत्री जी से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक सरकार शिवा की अनिवार्य करने जा रही है। कब तक सरकार हर आदमी की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ देने जा रही है? यह बहुत जरूरी है। इसी तरह से गाँवों में सड़कें पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। आजकल आप बरसात में देखें कि गाँवों में जाने के रास्ते

[श्री टी० एस० नेमी]

लोगों को नहीं मिलते। मैं अभी देहरादून के आ रहा हूँ। मुझे वहाँ लोगों ने बताया कि वहाँ गांव में जाना सड़क के अभाव में कठिन है। इसलिए सरकार को गांवों तक सड़कों को पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर जो जमीन बांटी गई उसमें बहुत अश्रद्धाचार हुआ है। कांग्रेस वालों ने गरीबों की जमीन लेकर अपने लोगों के बीच बांट दी। यह बीज बन्द होती चाहिए। मैं देहरादून जिले के बारे में आपको बताऊँ। जब चुनाव हुए तो गांव में कहीं बिजली के खम्बे लगा दिए गए, गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था का ढोंग रचा गया, कहीं सड़क बनने लगी। लेकिन जब चुनाव खत्म हुए तो ये सारे काम बन्द हो गए। जब इस जिले में यह हालत है तो अन्य जगहों का भी आँख में लगा जा सकता है। देहरादून यहां से पांच चार घंटे में पहुँचा जा सकता है। वहाँ जाने में मंत्रियों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस जिले में इन बातों की इश्वरयारी कराई जाए। इस एक जिले से ही आपको सब जगह का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री आर० एस० कुरीब (मोहनलाल गंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अनेक लोगों ने बजट पर काफी बातें बतलाई हैं। हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएँ पिछले तीन सालों से चली आ रही हैं। पिछली सरकार ने हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए बहुत कुछ कहा लेकिन वास्तव में उनको कुछ नहीं मिला। उन्हें इसी प्रकार से देखा गया जिस प्रकार से एक मालिक अपने कुत्ते को टुकड़े डाल कर उससे काम लेता है। कुत्ता जिस प्रकार घर की रखवाली करता है उसी तरह से पिछली सरकार ने इन हरिजनों को छोटे छोटे सालख दे कर के इन वर्गों से बहुत कुछ कार्य लिया। कांग्रेस सरकार से उनसे वोट भी लिया। यह तो यही हुआ कि माल सब पुँहारा है

लेकिन इसको हाथ मत लगाना। इसका मतलब यह है कि जो भी सुविधाएँ इस वर्ग को दी गई हैं वे नाममात्र की सुविधाएँ ही गई। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वास्तव में उनको कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया।

पुलिस और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने उन बी और जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। एक मायने में इस वर्ग से प्रति जो उच्च अधिकारियों का रवैया रहा उसी का फल है कि इतनी सुविधाओं के बावजूद भी वे वहीं के वहीं रहे। पुलिस अधिकारियों में जो हरिजन वर्ग के लोग हैं वे बड़े मोहों पर नहीं पहुँच पाए। आई ए एस, आई पी एस वगैरह में उनको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। यही लोग हैं जो वास्तव में समाज की स्थिति को जानते हैं। इन लोगों में जो आई ए एस हैं उनको डी एम बनाना चाहिए था लेकिन फील्ड में इनका परसेंटेज बहुत ही कम है। उनको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह से पुलिस आफिसर जो आई पी एस रैंक के हैं या डी एस पी रैंक के हैं उनको भी साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। इन लोगों की अच्छी रिपोर्टें हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी हमेशा पक्षपात का रवैया उच्चाधिकारियों का रहा है, सरकार का रहा है और जिन आई पी एस आफिसरों को इन में से एस पी अग्लाईंट किया जाना चाहिए था उनको कमांडेंट पी ए सी में कर दिया गया है और कहीं होम गार्ड में कर दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहे हैं। जो वर्ग अब तक उनको सताता आ रहा है वह अब भी सता रहा है। यह पुलिस की शह पर सब होता रहा है। पुलिस के और समाज के कुछ इनफ्लुएंसल आदमी हैं, अनाइय लोग हैं, प्रभावशाली लोग हैं वे सब मिल कर एक कंस्पिरेसी करके, इस समाज पर हमेशा से अत्याचार करते आ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जिसकी कांड यह स्पष्ट बताता है कि उच्च वर्ग के लोगों और पुलिस की एक कंस्पिरेसी थी, एक बहुत बड़ा सब-

इस का भी इस घटना में तेरह व्यक्तिओं को जिन्दा जला दिया गया, सार दिया गया। आज की सरकार भी इस धोर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। एक तरफ सुन्दर डाकू है दूसरी तरफ बेलची के तेरह लोग हैं जिन को जिन्दा प्राण में जला दिया गया था, दोनों का कम्पेरिजन भगर किया जाए तो डाकू का खून तो खून था लेकिन इन तेरह व्यक्तियों को जो जिन्दा जला दिया गया था वह खून नहीं पानी से भी बदतर था। यह कितनी विडम्बना की बात है, मैं की बात है कि जिस सरकार से हम उम्मीद करते थे कि वह हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय नहीं होने देगी, उनके वास्ते न्याय की व्यवस्था करेगी, उससे हमारी सब उम्मीदें टूटती चली जा रहीं हैं। उन उम्मीदों के बल पर हमारे बज्जन लोगों ने, हमारे दलित वर्ग के लोगों ने तीस साल से जमी हुई सरकार को उखाड़ कर फेंक दिया, उसने तीस साल से जिनकी जड़ें पाताल में घुस गई थीं उनको उखाड़ कर के घूप में सुखा दिया लेकिन आज उनको यह भरोसा नहीं हो रहा है कि इस सरकार से उनको न्याय मिलेगा। उनको सन्तोष नहीं है। उस सरकार ने कुछ किया नहीं और यह सरकार भी भगर वही रख प्रपनाती है तो वह समय दूर नहीं जब इसकी भी नहीं गति हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि समय रहते हम इन बीजों को समझें हम ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि इन बेजुबान लोगों के प्रति न्याय हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SRI BIJU PATNAIK): On a point of information to the hon. Member. The Home Minister had announced in this House that 29 people had been arrested on attempted murder charge in the Belchi incident. I think the hon. Member does not know that.

श्री बार० एन० कुरीस।

It was murder, not attempted murder.

यह सत्य बयान दिया गया था, यह अफसोस की बात है। हरिजन अफसरो को फील्ड में ले जाना चाहिये वह कि वे जो व्यवस्था है उसको समझ सकते हैं और वे इन लोगों पर अन्याय तो नहीं होने देंगे, जानबूझ कर प्लांड मर्डर जो किये जाते हैं, उनको नहीं होने देंगे, पुलिस और कुछ धनाइय लॉंग, इनफुमर्शल लोग जो इस प्रकार के घटयंत्रों में शामिल रहते हैं वे उनसे डरेंगे तो सही, उनको यह पता तो चल जाएगा कि जनता को अब न्याय मिलेगा, लेकिन उनको फील्ड में भेजा नहीं जाता है। इस वर्ग के लोगों का पुलिस में अधिक से अधिक रिजर्बेशन होना चाहिये, अधिक से अधिक अप्पाइंटमेंट इन लोगों के होने चाहिये। किसी भी क्षेत्र में हरिजनों के साथ प्रत्याचार या अन्याय होता है तो यह सरकार मूक होकर और बेजुबान की तरह इसको देखा करती है, क्या उसके पास इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है? किस तरह से अन्याय को समाप्त किया जाय? महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि 10 साल के अन्दर छुमाछुत समाप्त हो जाएगी। इसी बात पर पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। लेकिन आज हमारी हालत ज्यों की त्यों है। जैसे हम अंग्रेजों के समय में थे वैसे ही आज भी रहते हैं। आजादी ऊपर वाले वर्ग के लोगों को मिली है, हम लोग आजाद नहीं हैं, हमारा समाज आजाद नहीं है। जो सोचते हैं कि हमारा वर्ग आजाद है वह गलत सोचते हैं। हमारे लोगों को जिन्दा जलाया जाता है, हम पर प्रत्याचार किये जाते हैं और उसकी कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। कितने शर्म की बात है। मुझे कहते हुए अफसोस है कि जिस समाज में लोग इतनी मेहनत करते हैं, लोगों को भ्रम खिलाते हैं, खुद पैदा करते हैं उनको खाना नहीं है। जो लोग मेहनत करके कपड़ा बनाते हैं उनको पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। आजाज पैदा करते हैं, बासमती चावल पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनको खुद खाने को नहीं है। मं. 27 अन्याय भी नहीं होता। जो अफे-अफे कहकर बला कर देते हैं उनके रहने के लिये

[श्री आर० एल० कुरील]

झोंपड़ी भी नहीं है, उस से भी निकाल दिया जाता है। यह कैसी विडम्बना की बात है कि जो आदमी मेहनत करता है उसको खाने को नहीं, रहने को कोई मकान नहीं, कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। और जो मेहनत नहीं करते हैं, जो हराम को खाते हैं उनका नाम समाज में इज्जत से लिया जाता है, आज वह सम्मानित है। यह कितनी गलत व्यवस्था है। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस व्यवस्था को बदले और हरिजनों के लिये, जनजातियों के लिये, गरीब वर्ग के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहायित्व प्रदान करे।

कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस सभी लोगों को दिये जाते हैं। इस वर्ग को क्यों नहीं दिये जाते हैं। हमारा कहना है कि इस वर्ग के लोगों को कम से कम 50 परसेंट कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस देने चाहिये, और उसके लिये आवश्यक लोन सरकार बैंकों से दिलाये। सेक्योरिटी वह बेचारे कैसे देंगे। जिनके पास खाने को नहीं है। उनकी सेक्योरिटी सरकार ले तभी यह वर्ग ऊपर उठ सकेगा। नहीं तो आज तक हम जिसके गुलाम रहे हैं वह कैसे चाहेगा कि हम उसके मालिक बन जायें। इसलिये हमारा मौजूदा सरकार से यही निवेदन है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस में 50 परसेंट तक रिजर्वेशन हम लोगों के लिये किया जाये ताकि इनकी आर्थिक हालत ठीक हो सके।

पोस्ट्स में प्रमोशन है उसमें रिजर्वेशन है, ऐपॉइंटमेंट में भी रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन साथ में सूटेबिलिटी क्लज लगा हुआ है।

if suitable candidates are available, otherwise, they will be treated as un-reserved.

यह समाप्त होना चाहिये। अगर किसी के पास मिनीमम क्वालिफिकेशन है जो आपने मांगी है तो वही काफ़ी है। इस सूटेबिलिटी क्लज की वजह से हमारे लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है क्योंकि देखने वालों के

दिमाग अभी तक ठीक नहीं हुए हैं इसलिये अनसूटेबिल डिक्लेयर करके कोई भी पोस्ट हरिजनों को नहीं दी जाती है। जो ऊंची पोस्ट्स हैं उन पर किसी भी हरिजन को नहीं लिया जाता है, चाहे डायरेक्टर जनरल हो या आई० जी० हो। यही नहीं हम जब कानून बनाते हैं तो कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर, स्टेट मिनिस्टर, चीफ मिनिस्टर, गवर्नर्स या राजदूत, इन तमाम जगहों पर भी हमारा कोई भी प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। हमारा रिजर्वेशन हर क्षेत्र में पूरा होना चाहिये। अगर आप वास्तव में चाहते हैं कि इन हरिजनों, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोगों के साथ न्याय हो तो सरकार को इस पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

14.00 hrs.

मेरा निवेदन है कि सर्विसेज में जो कांफिडेंशल रिपोर्ट होती है, उसमें फस्ट में तो अच्छा-अच्छा लिख देते हैं और सैकंड में जहां यह लिखा होता है कि क्या यह प्रमोशन के योग्य है, उसमें लिख देते हैं—

He requires more practice before he is promoted.

तो वह चीज़ उनको कम्युनिकेट नहीं की जाती है। जब प्रमोशन की बात आती है तो उसको ड्राप कर दिया जाता है। उसको पता ही नहीं चलता कि क्यों ड्राप किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की एप्वाइंटमेंट करनी हो वहां अगर 100 कैडीडेट्स आए हैं तो जो उनमें सबसे अच्छे हों, उनको चुन लिया जाना चाहिये। 100 में से 10 तो अच्छे होंगे ही। अगर वह 10 के 10 अनसूटेबल हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह लगाना चाहिये कि जो अधिकारी इन्टरव्यू लेने वाले हैं, उनका दिमाग शुद्ध नहीं है और वह प्रैजुडिस हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां भी कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है, उस जगह यह मान लेना चाहिये कि वहां का अधिकारी छूत-छात मानता है और इसके लिये उसको पर्सनली लायेबल होना चाहिये और उसे दंडित किया जाना चाहिये। जब तक सूटेबिलिटी की बात

उनके दिमाग में रहेगी तब तक कोटा पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। उच्च अधिकारी नहीं चाहते हैं कि इस वर्ग के लोग आयें। जब तक उनको दंडित नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक हमारा यह कोटा पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

जो मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन के सूटबल कैंडिडेट्स होते हैं और अधिकारी उनसे कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि एज ए क्राइम, अनटचेबिलिटी ऑफिस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत जो 500 रुपया जुर्माना और सजा की बात है उसमें उस अधिकारी को दंडित किया जाये। वास्तव में अगर इसमें सुधार लाना है तो इस प्रकार के प्रोवीजन करने पड़ेंगे, जिससे जिन अधिकारियों के दिमाग सही नहीं हैं, वह मानने के लिये बाध्य हो जायें। अगर हम वास्तव में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन यही है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंसिंग वगैरह में इन क्लासेज के लिये परसेन्टेज निश्चित कर दी जाये और हर हालत में उसको यह दिया जाये। उसके लिये उसे आवश्यक बैंक लोन दिये जायें। सूटेबिलिटी की जो क्लॉज है, उसे समाप्त किया जाये और मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन के आधार पर ही उनकी प्रमोशन और एम्प्लॉयमेंट की जायें। जो अधिकारी कोटा पूरा नहीं कर सकें, उन्हें दंडित किया जाये।

इस बजट में हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कम प्रावीजन रखे गये हैं, उनके लिये अधिक से अधिक प्रावीजन होने चाहियें। सर्विसेज में भी हमने देखा है कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये एक नियम है कि उनकी नीयरेस्ट टु होम टाउन पोस्टिंग करनी चाहिये। लेकिन होता इसके बिल्कुल उल्टा है। अगर कहीं पास में जगह है भी, तो भी उसको पोस्ट नहीं किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि हरिजन कर्मचारियों को डायरेक्ट रिप्रैजेंट

करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये जिससे वह कमिशनर को रिप्रैजेंटेशन कर सकें। अगर वे थू रिप्रैजेंटेशन करते हैं तो They are liquidated in the process itself.

मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके कंडक्ट क्लॉज में सुधार होना चाहिये जिससे वह डायरेक्ट अपना रिप्रैजेंटेशन उच्च अधिकारी या मिनिस्टर को दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

*SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Madam Chairman, Seated in this air-conditioned Chamber of Lok Sabha, where a thick soft green carpet spreads from wall to wall and where the members are seated on cushioned chairs, a discussion on the Finance Bill is proceeding where we are talking loud about democracy, freedom and amity and before long the Finance Bill will be passed by this House sanctioning huge amounts of money to Government for running the administration but may I ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he is really aware of the fact that this Finance Bill has not made any provision even worth one naya paisa for the people of an area which is a part of India? If he is surprised, let me tell him that the area is in the far eastern part of India, a part of West Bengal—it is the Seet-mahal enclave. While we discuss the problems of the nation in this Chamber in comfort and ease, a reign of chaos and terror prevails in this part of India about which many of us are not fully aware of. Loot, arson and robbery is the common feature of the day-to-day life of the people of this area. There is no rule of law, nor there is an administration which can ensure the welfare of the people. It is an area which is virtually being ruled by the goondas. It is a land locked area of Bangladesh. There is no Government office, no police post, and in

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

fact no visible signs of an orderly administration are traceable here. The people are at the mercy of the Government of Bangladesh, at the mercy of people of Bangladesh. The Indian people have no right of citizenship. They are not living in the truest sense of the term but they are merely surviving rather struggling to survive for their mere existence.

You will be surprised to know Madam that on 3rd July, 1977 in the Seetmahal area of Cooch Behar of West Bengal, as many as 87 houses were burnt and no less than 17 persons were burnt alive apart from the mass looting that the people of this village had to suffer. There is no justice for them. They have no option but to lament and suffer. The ladies were not spared they were subjected to inhuman torture but the news about such atrocities do not travel beyond the enclave and the nation and its Government remain ignorant about the plight of such helpless people. Such incidents of atrocities are occurring in this area day after day but there is none to heed and take care. While the Government spokesmen speak hoarse about democracy, socialism and freedom, it is a cruel irony and a strange farce that the citizens of the country should suffer untold atrocities and the Government of India should remain a mute observer. This cannot be tolerated. This cannot be allowed to go unchallenged and must be brought an end to. How long such robbery, murder and arson continue? How long will the ladies continue to be raped and humiliated?

Seetmahal area is a small chunk of the vast country of ours with an area of 30 sq. miles and if the Government feels that nothing matters for whatever happens in this tiny inhabitation then I have nothing to say. If the Government feel that the area is inhabited by only 1½ lakh of people which is a very small fraction of the total population of 60 crores of this country, then I have nothing to say. If the Government feel that

It is nothing really significant if a population 1½ lakh is subjected to such humiliating conditions of loot, arson, chaos and rape, then I have nothing to say, if the Government feel that the citizens of India can be allowed to live at the mercy of the Government of Bangladesh then I have nothing to say. But if it matters to them it is humiliating, it is shameful to say the least and surely the Ministers of the Central Government have no right to stick to their seat of power nor be in this House.

This one and half lakh unfortunate population of India live in Shalbari, Natakata, Dahala Khagra Bari, Kot Bhajini, Bans Kata, Purba Bhag areas of the district of Cooch Behar.

As I have already stated the entire area is within the main land of Bangladesh and there is no direct means of communication between this enclave and India. There is no shadow of an organised administration. Not even a chowkidar. Here human life is far less precious than that of cattle.

In this House we are talking about democracy; we are talking about the vote and voting rights of the people of our country and we all are really worried that democracy is not killed once again in our country in future. But has any one in this House ever cared to know that there is a sizeable section of the Indian population who have either no right to vote or they have been denied the opportunity to exercise their right. I do not look to the Congress benches for the answer. For the last 30 years they have never bothered their head about this problem but those who have come to power today are in any way better. Have they also cared to know the facts of this case. Have they ever cared to find out whether the people of this enclave exercised their vote, whether they have such a right or not? The other day I had put this question to the Minister of Law and in reply he had told me that if an instance was brought to his notice he will have the matter inquired into and facts collected. How shameful; how disgraceful. A Minister of the Central Government re-

quires notice to educate himself whether 1½ lakh of Indian population have a right to vote or not. That shows how indifferent and ignorant the Government chooses to remain in this matter. The entire population of this enclave has been denied the opportunity of exercising their franchise. Is it not something which should bend our heads in shame? Not one single individual of this population of 1½ lakh persons could exercise their vote; no polling booths were set up and even voters lists were not prepared. You will be amazed to know that while the population of this enclave was denied the right to vote, persons belonging to the enclave which forms a part of Pakistan and Bangladesh and falls within the area of India, that is, Bangladesh enclaves, were allowed to have their right to vote through the efforts of the Government of India. If these people were given the right to vote, I must say that a good thing was done but and I would not have raised this issue at all if the Government in a likewise manner had taken up the issue with the Government of Pakistan and Bangladesh to ensure that these people too could cast their vote. The erstwhile estate of Cooch Behar had merged with India in 1949 and during all these 28 years the people of this area have never known what freedom is and what democracy means functionally. If after these long 28 years we are not able to show sympathy and accommodation in solving the problems, the people will never excuse us.

The Congress Government have done nothing for these people for all the years they were in power but they have done one significant thing, that is, they have ensured to the Congress workers a right to exploit and make lakhs of rupees therefrom. I will tell you Madam how this has been going on all these years. In the year 1969 the Central Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs for the rehabilitation of the Seetmahal refugees who would come over to India for settlement. People in authority played ducks and drakes with this money. Far from rehabilitating the Seetmahal refugees, the Congress party and its Government ensured full

rehabilitation of the Congress workers, their hench-men and their leaders. I will give you some examples, Madam. Land was distributed which would not cost more than 100 to 150 per bigha because these were fallow land and for this the administration has shown in the books of accounts an expenditure of Rs. 1000 per bigha. There were many persons who were not the residents of Seetmahal enclave and even some Pakistani refugees were given a sum of Rs. 10650/- as being the refugees of Seetmahal enclave. It really never mattered with the Government to verify these facts and the only consideration that seemed to have weighed with them was whether one was enjoying the patronage of the Congress party or not. With your permission I would quote some of the names of persons who enjoyed such monetary benefits even though they were not entitled to it:—

1. Sitanath Roy, son of Annada Roy, Rani Nagar, Jaipalguri.
2. Hira Lal Roy, Sukani, Jaipalguri.
3. Atul Roy son of Thaldar Roy, Jaipalguri.
4. Hridya Nath Roy son of Thaldar Roy, Jaipalguri.
5. Dibya Nath Roy son of Thaldar Roy, Jaipalguri.
6. Prafulla Burman, Kuchanibari, Cooch Behar.
7. Sonu Roy Burman, Fatehmud, Cooch Behar.
8. Jatia Burman, Haldibari, Cooch Behar.
9. Prafulla Roy, Satkura, Jaipalguri.

This is to mention only a few names as there are many others who enjoyed this benefit when they were not entitled to.

A section of the Congress workers made lakhs of rupees by forming the Indian Enclave Refugee Association in collaboration with Government officials. I will give you an example how this was achieved; how international passports and permits were issued; how business was done and how money was

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

assessed. The Congress workers had set up the Swatantra People's Committee who were given the powers to issue permits which could enable the permit holders to do business across the border. Hon. Members will be interested to know the composition of the Committee's chief functionaries. The adviser of the Committee was a former member of Lok Sabha Smt. Maya Roy. The President of the Committee was again a former Congress member of Lok Sabha Shri R. K. Dass Choudhary, and the Secretary of the Committee was Shri Bimal Chakravarty.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): He has mentioned the name of Shri Das Choudhary.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Here is a document, I can prove it, I am handing it over to the House. (Interruptions) I have a photostat copy of the permits that I have mentioned. It reads like this:

Enclave People's Committee, H.O. Haldibari Dt. (Cooch Behar) (W.B.), Identity Card No. 621.

Name of the holder. Sri CHILANU DAS Father's/Husband's name Late. BADYA NATH DAS.

Residence: Village DARI BASH, P.O. HALDIBARI District Cooch Behar.

He may be allowed carrying fish only 20, (Twenty) K.G. from Enclave to bari town) to and from Enclave and main-land.

Through these permits lot of illegal trade was done. As is clear, the Identity Card bears No. 621 and I do not know whether more such cards were issued or not. Madam, the people of this area had appealed on 1st January, 1977 to the then Prime Minister of India India, Smt. Indira Gandhi the Home Minister and to the Rehabilitation Minister about their difficulties but nothing was done. I would appeal and request the hon. Home Minister kindly to enquire into the whole matter, and give to the people of this Enclave the right

to vote which they are entitled to. I thank you Madam for the opportunity to speak that you have given me.

श्री प्रधानमंत्री (विशेष) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जीने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने वित्त वग की व्यवस्था रही है उससे यह प्रश्न है लेकिन अभी वर्तमान में जो परिस्थिति आई और जनता की महत्वाकांक्षाएँ बड़ी उसके अनुकूल यह वित्त विधेयक नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक बात यह कहनी है कि हमारे देश में 70-80 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि में लगे हैं और 70 प्रतिशत आय भी केन्द्रीय सरकार व राज्य सरकारों की कृषि से ही मिलती है। इसमें 30-40 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहीन हैं। जो मजदूर क्लास के लोग हैं जो गांवों में कृषि में लगे हुए हैं या जो मजदूर उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं उनकी प्रगति या प्रोत्साहन के लिये इस वित्त विधेयक में कई खास चीज देखने को नहीं मिलती है। लैंड सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत जो सरप्लस जमीन डिस्पोज कर दी गई थी उसमें 16,96,125 एकड़ भूमि भी और जो सरकार ने ऐलान किया कि हमारे पञ्चेतन में बाई बह 10,15,467 एकड़ भी लेकिन उसमें गरीबों के बीच में कितनी बाँटी गई? कुल मिला कर जो जमीन वितरित हुई वह 4,21,902 एकड़ थी जो कि 1,78,562 व्यक्तियों में बाँटी गई। जो जमीन इस प्रकार बाँटी गई वह भी किसी न किसी तरीके से महाजनों, भूमिपति या पूंजीपतियों के पास ही चली जा रही है। यह बात भी सही है कि भूमिहीनों को खे जमीन मिली है उसमें उपज कम हो रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि उनके पास साधन नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के समक्ष एक सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। जो वह सरप्लस लैंड सीलिंग एक्ट के अन्तर्गत की गई है, उसका प्रभाव में हर परिवार में जहाँ जो तीन कान्त वंशजों की सीमा लगी रहती है, उस जमीन को हम बड़ी दर से और

भूमिहीनों के बीच में बिताइए करें और वहां पर किसानों की व्यवस्था संकटों की दृष्टि से होनी चाहिए। बीज, खाद के अभाव बिना की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए और वहां पर इस ढंग के इंतजाम हो कि पशु पालन और मत्स्य पालन का भी कारीबार बने। इससे यह होगा कि जो भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं और जो धनी लोग उनको खेतों में पानी लेने नहीं देते हैं, वे उनको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। उनके पास खपया भी नहीं होता है जिससे कि वे खाद ले सकें। अगर सरकार इन सब चीजों की सुविधा उनको दे देती है तो उनकी सारी विषमताएं दूर हो जाएगी। मैं वह भी सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि सरकार जो उनको बीज, खाद या खपया जो कर्ज के रूप में देती है, उस सब को उपज से बसूल कर ले।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज में धरियों या हरिजनों की जो समानता की बात है, वह भी उसी से पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि अगर वहां हम दवा का कैम्प और शिक्षा का कैम्प खोल देते हैं तो आर्थिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ उनका बौद्धिक विकास भी हो सकता है। इस ढंग की व्यवस्था अगर हम कर दें तो जो जमीन हमें मिली है वह हम उन लोगों को दे सकते हैं और उसमें वे अपनी उपज ले सकते हैं जिससे उनकी गरीबी भी दूर होगी और जमीन भी हमेशा उनके पास रहे जाएगी और उनका आगे भी विकास संभव हो सकता है। यदि आप तीन, तीन, चार-चार, तीस-तीस और पचास-पचास मील की दूरी पर उनको जमीन बांटेंगे, तो वे उसमें खेती नहीं कर सकते और मजबूर आदमी उनके खेतों में पानी नहीं जाने देते। नतीजा यह होता है कि थोड़ी जमीन मिलने के बाद भी जो किसान मजदूर हैं, जो भूमिहीन हैं, वे उस जमीन को अपने पास नहीं रख सकते। इससे राज्य की भी नुकसान होता है क्योंकि उसमें उपज नहीं होती है और इस तरह देश की जितनी पैदावार मिलनी चाहिए वह

नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं अभी तत्काल से इस बात के लिए आग्रह करता हूँ कि जमीन का जो बंटवारा हो, वह इस तरह से हो कि गरीबों को जो जमीन मिलती है वह उसके पास रहे और उससे उसके बच्चों की परवरिश हो। वे महाजन के बंगल में न फँसे और साथ-साथ उनका बौद्धिक विकास हो और समाज में समानता का अधिकार प्राप्त हो। यह राज्य में इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता था।

दूसरी चीज में स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और कांटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इसके लिये पिछली सरकार ने भी खपया दिया था और यह कोई नयी बात नहीं है लेकिन यह बात ठीक है कि इस सरकार ने इस रकम को बढ़ाया है। पिछली सरकार भी इस पर बराबर खपया खर्च करती आ रही है लेकिन क्या कारण है कि हमारे देश में ये जो स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकी हैं। इसका एक मात्र कारण है और उसकी गहराई में अगर आप जाएँ तो पाएँगे कि गांवों में या दूसरे ऐसे इलाकों में जाने से पता चलता है कि जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वह भी वही सामान बनाते हैं जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे वाले बनाते हैं। आज अगर गांव में साबुन का कारखाना खुलता है तो टाटों साहब भी अपनी साबुन बनाते हैं और अगर गांव का साबुन एक रुपये में मिलता है तो टाटों साहब उसको 50 पैसे में बेचते हैं और तब तक बेचते रहते हैं जब तक सब उद्योग धंधे बन्द न हो जाए और उसके बन्द होने के बाद उसके एक रुपये की जगह पांच खपया बसूल करते हैं। इस तरह से आप यह कम्पटीनिशन फैलवाते हैं जो कि एक बाघ और बकरी के बीच में होता है, जिसमें बाघ बकरी को खा जाता करता है। आखिर तक इन चीजों की कमी रही है। इसलिये हमारी इस विषय में सुझाव है कि लघु उद्योगों को गांवों में छोटे-छोटे सामान बनाते हैं इनके बिना गांवों की तरफ से उद्योगों की सरकार को बनाना

[बी. उग्रवाल सिंह]

कंट्रोल करे, उनकी बनायी हुई चीजों के लिए ऋणिक प्राइस में सरकार माफ़िक्ट की व्यवस्था करे, बाजार बाजो । सभी ये छोटे उद्योग धंधे चल सकते हैं । अथवा इनका चलना बहुत मुश्किल होगा । हमारी सरकार ने बेकारी दूर करने के लिये प्रारूप तैयार किया है । सरकार इन उद्योगों के लिए भी कुछ करे सभी बेकारी दूर होगी ।

हमारे यहां कोयले के बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं जिनमें हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं । इन मजदूरों को पहले प्राफ़िट में बोनस मिलता था । बीच में जब एमर्जेंसी लागू हुई तो बोनस को बन्द कर दिया गया । हमने लोक सभा चुनावों और असेम्बली चुनावों में वादा किया था कि जो भी एमर्जेंसी के दौरान कांग्रेस सरकार ने मजदूरों के हक छीन लिये थे, उनको हम वापस करेंगे । लेकिन हमने ऐसा अभी तक नहीं किया है । इससे मजदूरों में काफ़ी असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है । इस असन्तोष का असर उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा ।

हम कोल बासरी में काम करते हैं जो कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कंसर्न है । वहां पर अष्टाचार है, फरवरी, 1974 में, कोयला उद्योग के मजदूरों के माध्यम से वहां 26 हजार टन कोयले की चोरी पकड़ी गई । यह साबित साफ कोयले की बढ़ती प्रतिशत से होता है जो आज तक खालू है । हम लोगों पर जो केस चल रहे थे वे अभी चल ही रहे हैं । वे केस अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुए हैं । इसी तरह से वहां से पिन धायरन रक्षिया जाता है । इस धायरन पिन में भी चोरी होती थी । 5-3-74 को हम लोगों ने चोरी पकड़ी और उस चोरी के पिन धायरन को स्टेशन से अपने सिर पर उठा कर जाने में जमा करार कर दिये । आज तक वह धायरन पिन वहीं पड़ा हुआ है । इस तरह का अष्टाचार वहां चल रहा है । इसको रोकने की बहुत

जबरत है । अगर हम इस अष्टाचार को रोक नहीं सकते तो हमारे देश को साथ नहीं होगा ।

इसी तरह से हम लोगों से देखा कि बजट में धनी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया गया है । धनी लोग जो ज्यादा पैसा बैंकों से लेते उन्हें तो उनसे पैसा कम ब्याज पर मिलेगा और जो लोग बैंकों से कम पैसा लेते, उन्हें उस पैसे का ज्यादा ब्याज देना पड़ेगा । बैंक रेट को साढ़े चौबह परसेंट से बढ़ा कर बारह परसेंट कर दिया गया है । कम पैसा कौन लोग लेते हैं ? कम पैसा छोटे लोग लेते हैं, उनको बैंक ब्याज दर में छुट नहीं दी गयी है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि धनी लोगों को इसमें बढ़ावा मिलेगा । अगर हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो हमें धनी लोगों को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहिए ।

इसी तरह से अगर हम स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देंगे तो इससे हमारे देश में बेकारी दूर होगी । हमने एलान किया है कि हम दस वर्षों में बेकारी को दूर करेंगे । एक तो सवाल यह है कि अगर हम दस साल में सारी बेकारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो एक वर्ष में हमें दस प्रतिशत दूर करनी चाहिए । हम वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इस बजट में कौन सा प्रावधान उन्होंने किया है जिससे हम यह सपना सके कि 1977-78 में हमारे देश में बेकारी दस प्रतिशत कम हो जाएगी ।

इन सबों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका मुकाबल गांधी की धोर है, बेटी की धोर है । लेकिन इसमें बहुत सी कमियां रह गयी हैं जिनकी तरह नहीं मजबूत के ब्याज देना चाहिए और अपना मतलब लेते समय उनकी सफाई करनी चाहिए कि नदीबी, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए

घोर अत्याचार को बिटाने के लिए मैं ज़्यादा प्रयास करने जा रहा हूँ। घोर उनका अपने सोचने का तरीका क्या होगा।

श्री मंगल सिंह (मंडी) : वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक इस माननीय सदन में पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

जनता पार्टी को विरासत में भूख, नमनता, तानाशाही, भ्रारजकता, भ्रष्टाचार और निरक्षरता मिली है। भारत साठ करोड़ आबादी वाला देश है। बड़े भ्रष्टाचार की बात है, कि पिछले तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज भारत में 41 करोड़ ऐसे लोग हैं जिन्हें दो जून का खाना नहीं मिलता है, जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। दूसरी ओर बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको इतना खाना मिलता है कि उसको बँट्टन नहीं कर पाते। इन 41 करोड़ लोगों के पास रहने के लिए भूख नहीं, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नहीं, शिक्षा देने की, इलाज करवाने की व्यवस्था नहीं, इन कामों के लिए उनके पास पैसा नहीं। दूसरी ओर कुछ ऐसे लोग और बराने हैं जिन के पास भरपूर माल है, भरपूर खाना है, शिक्षा के सभी साधन मौजूद हैं। यह सब कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार की तीस साल की देन है।

कंसिट्रेशन थाफ बैल्ब तीस साल में कुछ आदिमियों के हाथ में हुआ है। यह कांग्रेस के राज में हुआ है। जनता पार्टी को चाहिये कि वह इस कंसिट्रेशन थाफ बैल्ब को कम करे। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस सरकार ने पहले गाँवों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाई और फिर गहरों पर सीलिंग लगाई। लेकिन यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है, यह समस्या को डालने वाली बात है। केराकुमाव यह है कि आपकी के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाई जाए, मूवेकन या इम्पूवेल। सभी प्रकार की आपकी

पर। किसी के करोड़ों रुपया बैंक में जमा है, किसी के पास करोड़ों की जमीन-खेत है, उन सब पर सीलिंग लगाई जानी चाहिये। जब तक इस प्रकार की सीलिंग नहीं लगाई जाती, केवल गाँवों की जमीन पर या गहरों की जमीन पर सीलिंग लगाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकेगा।

भारत के डिफेंट एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सपेंजिब में एक करोड़ बस लाख आदिमियों के नाम दर्ज हैं जो बेकार हैं। गाँवों में रहने वाले बहुत लोग वहाँ नाम दर्ज नहीं करवा पाते अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इस माननीय सदन में माननीय इंडस्ट्रीज मंत्री ने बताया था कि भारत में कम से कम चार करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। यह बेकारों की फौज भी हमें कांग्रेस से विरासत में मिली है। सरकार के मुताबिक चार करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन मैं विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि कम से कम सात करोड़ आदिमी आज भारत में बेकार हैं। इनको जनता सरकार ने रोजी देनी है, रोटी देनी है। यह काम किस तरह से हो सकता है? जनता पार्टी ने यह वादा किया है कि वह काम करने का अधिकार हर व्यक्ति को देगी। भारत में सात करोड़ बेकार हैं। अगर आने वाले दस सालों में जो हमने वादा किया उसको अगर हमें पूरा करना है, डेसीट्युशन को खत्म करना है, गरीबी, भुखमरी आदि को समाप्त करना है तो कम से कम इन सात करोड़ लोगों को काम देना पड़ेगा। इन दस वर्षों में मैं समझता हूँ कि एक करोड़ अधिक आदिमी काम करने योग्य हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार साठ करोड़ लोगों को हमने रोजगार देना होगा। यह कैसे दिया जा सकता है? अगर साठ करोड़ लोगों को दस साल में रोजगार देना है तो कम से कम अच्छी लाख लोगों को एक साल में रोजगार देना होगा। लेकिन जो बचत पेश किया गया है उसके मुताबिक यह दस वर्षों में सम्भव नहीं हो सकता। इस प्रकार कई साल लग जायेंगे।

नतीजा यह है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जिस क्षेत्र में भी जायें, करप्शन का ही राज्य है। इस करप्शन को समाप्त करने के लिये कई कमीशन बिठाये गये हैं। लेकिन अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की करप्शन को हटाना है, तो इन कमीशनों के द्वारा वह समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

करप्शन किस लिये लोग करते हैं? इसलिये करते हैं ताकि वह कुछ सम्पत्ति जो कानून के द्वारा ग्रहण नहीं कर सकते हैं, वह इकट्ठी कर सकें। हमें कोई ऐसा साधन निकालना पड़ेगा ताकि लोगों में सम्पत्ति का बालू न हो। मैं इस बात के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ कि कोई सम्पत्ति संचय न करे। लेकिन कानूनी तरीके से करे, गैर-कानूनी तरीके से न करे। मेरा सुझाव है कि जो लोग 30 वर्षों के दौरान सरकार के कारोबार में रहे, सरकार में जिनका हाथ रहा है, जो मिनिस्टर या दूसरे अधिकारी रहे हैं, उनकी सम्पत्ति को देखा जाना चाहिए। प्रत्यक्ष साधनों से अधिक है या कम? मान लीजिये कि किसी की तनख्वाह एक हजार रुपये प्रति मास है और उसने 30 सालों में 10 लाख रुपया जमा कर लिया है। ऐसी सूरत में उनका खर्च काटकर, उसके अतिरिक्त जो जायदाद ज्यादा बढ़ती है, उसको जप्त कर लिया जाये और जब तक वह साबित न कर दे कि वह सम्पत्ति उसने वैलिड मीन्स से हासिल की है, सम्पत्ति एकत्रित की है तब तक उसको वह फालतू जायदाद वापिस न की जाय।

सभापति महोदया, मुझे समय तो ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये था, लेकिन इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Madam Chairman: When the Janata party was elected with the massive majority, a lot of things were expected, particularly by the poor and weaker sections of the society. Rather they were happy to have a Gandhian

Prime Minister. But what they find in the beginning in the budget is that to disappoint the backward and minority communities as they have not been thought in the Gandhian way. The budget is neither Gandhian nor socialist; but it can well be described as a capitalist budget, for its lack of stress on economic equality.

The Finance Minister had, in his budget speech, talked about the task of devising an effective strategy for dealing with the problems of inadequate growth, crushing poverty, unemployment, growing regional imbalances and rising prices. But their first budget has laid no clear emphasis on removing regional imbalances, and for the uplift of poor and minority community.

Madam, I took this opportunity to narrate some problems being felt by the people of Assam and North-Eastern region, in the various spheres of their day-to-day life. First of all, I would like to discuss agriculture and industry. In comparison to the other regions—and States as well—Assam remains far behind, not for the reason that it has no resources. Agriculture, as you know, fully depends on irrigation, which in further depends on energy. Due to the non-availability of power, energy and training on modern agricultural methods, the people of Assam, of whose population 80 per cent are agriculturists, feel rather discouraged. Assam is prone to natural calamities. People have to face floods and drought. No remedial measures have so far been taken to meet the situation.

The Janata Government perhaps thinks on the old way of granting some assistance when the situation arises, which serves no useful purpose for the people except on paper, as is evident from the budget. This year due to the early rainfall all the summer crops like paddy, jute etc. have been damaged and there is a possibility of famine. Even though the State

[Shri Ahmed Hussain]

Government have requested for adequate help to face the situation, I think no action has been taken by the Centre on that request so far. The Central Government should clarify their stand on this. I am sure that in case some remedial measures are taken, the flood situation can be fought properly.

Coming to the land problem, the Janata Government seem to have no policy about land and its distribution amongst the rural and backward people. About one third of the population of Assam, which is about 40 lakhs, are immigrants who depend on agriculture. A major portion of this population live in the riverine areas. They are experts in cultivation and produce all varieties of food and cash crops like jute, paddy and pulses, which are of national importance and because of which our country has prospects of earning good foreign exchange. Due to frequent land erosion, these agriculturists are becoming landless day by day and so they are showing less interest in agriculture and they are living like beggars. It looks that their upliftment has no place in the budget of the Janata Government.

Describing the problems of industry, Assam may lead one in a sorry state of affairs. Though our State is rich in minerals and natural resources, they have no utility for the backward people of our State. Even the industries so far set up in the north-eastern region, including Assam, could not function properly due to one reason or other. Very often there is power crisis, resulting in the closure of industries and thus causing loss to the industrialists. The other hindrances in the way of rapid development of industries are lack of transport and communications.

We are happy that the supply of electricity, which is an essential prerequisite for accelerated economic progress, is being planned on a regio-

nal basis. Yet, we are sorry to note that while the north-eastern region has to go a long way, the advanced regions have gained considerably. The reason behind this is perhaps the step-motherly treatment given by the Centre.

As I have mentioned earlier, the cement factory at Bokajan, the Ashoka Paper Mill at Jogigoppa and the Namrup Fertilizer factory face power crisis frequently, resulting in delay in production. Assam has plenty of natural resources like coal, lime-stone, iron ore and graphite. But they have not yet been exploited and that is why we are still continuing as a backward State. More attention should be paid to the exploration and utilisation of all these natural resources.

Even in the case of the existing industries, the petro-chemical complex at Bongaigaon, for instance, is causing agitation in the minds of the people of the north-eastern region. The head office of that unit is now located at New Delhi and not at Bongaigaon. Here I want to throw some light on the mismanagement for the project which is taking place. The project management consist of some retired personnel having no knowledge in the line. The local people are not given any preference. Although the work at the site is still in progress, all the top officers remain at Delhi, and most of them avail of tours very frequently for personal gains. There are several irregularities in the project, like deputing some officers for training abroad and thus incurring a huge avoidable expenditure. The mystery as to why trained personnel are not recruited and why inexperienced people are recruited and then deputed abroad for training after appointment still remains a controversy.

Construction of Brahmaputra Bridge near Jogigoppa and Railway line to Gauhati through South Bank touching Meghalaya border and its extension to Tura touching Maimkachor is a long felt demand of the region. The

Government should consider it urgently without any hesitation. The existing metre-gauge line between Pokiragram and Dhumbri should also be converted into broad-gauge line which is the long felt demand of Goalpara District of Assam. The previous Government assured the people of Assam for setting up of a railway division at Rongia for which the State Government has allotted the required land promptly as desired by the Railway Board, but the Railway Minister had nothing to say in his Railway Budget about that. May I, therefore, request him to seriously consider for setting up of a railway division there urgently?

Air transport facility for the North-Eastern Region is not in the Development chapter of the new Government. To cite the example of Rupahi Airport located in the Goalpara district of Assam which was constructed during the Second World War. Later on this airport was used for commercial traffic by the private airline companies. The airport was the only life line air traffic in the Goalpara district with a hinterland in Garo Hills District now in Meghalaya State. Unfortunately, for more than a decade now, however, no private company was allowed to operate and the travelling public have been experiencing various difficulties. Several representations to this effect to the concerned authorities resulted in nothing. The importance of this airport at Rupahi in the commercial development of the District can hardly be over emphasised; the district is one of the tea producing and principal jute growing areas in the State. Moreover, the timber industry is well known in and outside the State.

Madam, the Government has not given any thought to the tourism industry for the region. There should be some provision for opening hotels both in public and private sectors. The Saraiwar Hill, a small inland lake of about 5 kilometers in length and 3 kilometers in width is located at a dis-

tance of four kilometers from Rupahi Airport—locally known as Khopati. This lake is one of the most beautiful spots in the Goalpara District and if properly developed with modern and scientific method may easily turn into a tourist attraction spot.

Unemployment is one of the greatest problems and requires specific attention. Assam is facing acute unemployment problem. The backward class and minority community are worst among them. Moreover, the local people of the North Eastern Region and Assam in particular have hardly any occasion of being recruited in various Central Government offices in Assam. The position of the backward classes and minority communities being recruited by the authorities can hardly be imagined. No development work has been undertaken without agitation. We had to agitate for oil refinery, Brahmaputra Bridge, Petro-chemicals and even for a broad gauge railway line. I hope, the Government will not force us to follow the path of agitation in this matter.

With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak.

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोहता) :
सभापति महोदया, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन पिछली सरकार की तरह सिर्फ श्रांख मूव कर समर्थन ही करते जाना, यह हम नहीं चाहते, हम उसमें कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहते हैं और जो बाधियाँ हैं उनको भी रचना चाहते हैं।

भारत की जनता को इस सरकार से बहुत बड़ी आशाएँ और आकांक्षायें हैं कि यह नई सरकार कुछ बुनियादी परिवर्तन लायेगी। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है, परिवर्तन के काम कुछ घाटे हैं, जो पिछली कांग्रेस की सरकार करती रही है उसके नहीं घटता है, लेकिन हम उसके ही समर्थन नहीं करना चाहते हैं। जो परिवर्तन की कुछ

[श्री राम सेन हजारी]

योजनाओं सामने आई हैं उनसे हमें संतोष नहीं है। हम अपने माननीय सभा जी को गांवों की ओर से जाना चाहते हैं। उसे ही ये आई०सी०एस० रह चुके हैं और इनको गांवों का कुछ ज्ञान जायद न हो, लेकिन मैं उनको याद दिलाया हूँ कि जो लोग खुरपी, हंसिया और कुवाली बजाते हैं कांग्रेस की सरकार ने तो उनके लिए प्रार्थना का ईजाद किया, आप कुछ ईजाद करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? आप क्या उसमें कोई सुधार लाने जा रहे हैं? जो आज तक दबे रहे हैं, जो आज तक शोषित और पीड़ित रहे हैं, जिनकी तरफ कांग्रेस सरकार ने कभी ध्यान तक नहीं उठाई, उसके लिए भी आप कुछ गौर करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो आपको उनकी तरफ गौर करना चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, मैं माननीय सन्नी जी से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसान जो दिन-रात मेहनत करते हैं, उनकी फसल सूख जाती है, उनके पसोना बहाये हुए खेतों में सूखा पड़ जाता है, क्या उनके लिए भी आपने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं? उनके खेतों को पानी चाहिए, उनको अपने गांवों तक सड़क चाहिए और बिजली चाहिए। इन कार्यों के लिए आपने जो पैस का आवंटन किया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आप को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आप उनके घरों तक बिजली पहुंचावें और यातायात के साधन मोहैया करें ताकि वे अपनी फसल उपजा सकें।

इसके साथ ही मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो टैक्सेशन किया है उसमें बीड़ी पर भी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। क्या कभी आपने सोचने की कोशिश की है कि कौन प्रादमी बीड़ी पीते हैं? जो मजदूर हैं या खेत में काम करने वाले छोटे किसान हैं वही बीड़ी पीते हैं आप जैसे संकटग्रस्त लोग तो सिगरेट पीते हैं। यदि आपने सिगरेट पर टैक्स बढ़ाया होता तो हम किसी प्रकार की कोई भी प्रतिक्रिया

नहीं देती लेकिन सरकार की नीति पर टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है। इसके अलावा गांव-गांवों की सड़का में लोग बीड़ी बनाकर अपने परिवार की वित्तिक चलाते हैं। बीरते और अपने भी बीड़ी बनाते हैं जिससे उनका भरण पोषण चलता है। आपने यह टैक्स बढ़ाकर उनके रोजगार पर आघात पहुंचाया है। इससे उन गरीबों पर बहुत बड़ी चोट पहुंची है। मैं समझता हूँ यह बड़े नाबं की बात है। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और प्रतिक्रिया इसको हटायें ताकि उन गरीबों की सांस लेने का अवसर मिल सके।

समापति महोदय, पिछली सरकार तो प्रखवार और रेडियो पर जिन्दा रहती थी लेकिन हमारी सरकार प्रखवार और रेडियो पर जिन्दा नहीं रहना चाहती। आज इस देश के लोग ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया के लोग देख रहे हैं कि जनता सरकार के क्या सिद्धान्त हैं, क्या कार्यक्रम हैं। कांग्रेस के शासन काल में तो प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ बेकार लोगों की सख्या बढ़ जाती थी जोकि नौकरी की तलाश में निकल पड़ते थे। क्या आपने कोई योजना बनाई है जिससे कि उन लोगों को रोजगार मिल सके। कोई बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बना देने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। आज गांवों में जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं वे भी तीन महीनों खेतों में काम करते हैं और बाकी समय बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। क्या आपने उनके लिए भी कुछ सोचा है या नहीं? जैसे कंड़ा बनने का काम है, साबुन बनाने से दूसरे छोटे छोटे उद्योग बंधे हैं जिनके लिए आप उनको प्रोत्साहन दीजिए। आप इस तरह के वहां पर कुटीर उद्योग चलायें ताकि वो तीन महीने के काम के बाद जो वे बेकार बैठे रहते हैं उसमें वे कोई छोटी कमाई सकें। हमारे बिहार के खेप नौकरी के लिए नहीं बंकाए जाते हैं, कहीं बंसाए जाते हैं उनको आप उनके घर पर ही काम दीजिए ताकि वे अपने खाना पाने के साथ-साथ अपने परिवार का फसल की बिक्री कर सकें। कृषि

सरकार तो आज तक बड़े लोगों के लिए ही सोचती रही। वह तो बिड़ला और टाटा के लिए ही सोचती रही जिसके कारण उन लोगों की पूंजी बढ़ती गई। गरीबों के बीच तो वे कमी गए नहीं इसलिए उनको उनका कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है। जैसी कि एक कहावत है :

जाके पांव न फटे बिवाई,

वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।

इसलिए आप इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ बनायें जिनसे गांवों में जो बेकार हैं उनको काम मिल सके।

15.00 hrs.

भारत सरकार के पिछले आंकड़ों के आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में 85.2 प्रतिशत बेकार है, गुजरात में 54.7 प्रतिशत हैं, महाराष्ट्र में 39.8 प्रतिशत है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 62.8 प्रतिशत हैं और तामिलनाडु में 60.3 प्रतिशत हैं। इतने लोग बेकार हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिहार आपको कोयला देता है, जो बिहार आपको अबरक देता है, जो बिहार आपको तांबा देता है, उसकी उपेक्षा पिछली सरकार करती रही है, कांग्रेस सरकार करती रही है। अब क्या आपकी दृष्टि उस बिहार पर नहीं जाएगी और आप उसके विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचेंगे। आप वहाँ पर कोयला खानों में जा कर देखिये। किस प्रकार से वहाँ के मजदूर नालियों का पानी पीते हैं। जो मजदूर दिन रात मेहनत करते हैं उन के रहने के लिए घर नहीं है और उनके बाल-बच्चे सड़कों पर सोते हैं। कम से कम उनको रहने के लिए अच्छा घर मिले और सही मजदूरी मिले। इतना ही नहीं, वे जो नालियों का पानी पीते हैं उस की बजाए उन के लिए स्वच्छ जल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। आज तक उस की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस बात की व्यवस्था करें कि उन मजदूरों को स्वच्छ जल और रहने के लिए घर मिले।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि हम योजना पर खर्च करते चले जाएँ और इस ओर ध्यान न रहे कि उस पर कैसा काम हो रहा है यह ठीक बात नहीं है। पिछली सरकार ने इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था और नतीजा यह हुआ कि भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ा और अब वह सरकार नहीं रही। क्या आप उस दिशा में कुछ करने जा रहे हैं। आज हर क्षेत्र में सब जगह भ्रष्टाचार है। ब्लाक स्तर से लेकर सेक्रेट्रियेट तक भ्रष्टाचार है। इस भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिए आप को विचार-विमर्श करके कोई समाधान निकालना चाहिए। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह सुझाव है कि प्रान्त से लेकर ऊपर तक इसके लिए आप एक समिति बनाएं और वह बताए कि इस भ्रष्टाचार को कैसे समाप्त किया जा सकता है। पिछली सरकार ने लोगों का बड़ा नैतिक पतन किया है। इस सरकार को लोगों के नैतिक स्तर को सुधारना चाहिए। आज तो गांव वाले भी अगर किसी को नौकरी मिलती है तो पूछते हैं कि कुछ बाहरी आमदनी है, कुछ काजिल आमदनी है या सिर्फ 200, 300 रुपये की ही नौकरी है। अगर वह कहता है कि ऊपर की आमदनी नहीं है, तो वे कहते हैं कि नौकरी अच्छी नहीं है। यह देन कांग्रेस सरकार ने इन पिछले 30 सालों तक हुकूमत करने के बाद दी है और आज हमारा नैतिक स्तर इतना गिर गया है। जब तक आप नैतिक स्तर को नहीं उठाएंगे, तब तक आप की कोई भी योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस ओर अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए।

साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि बिहार कृषि के मामले में, मजदूरी के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ के मजदूरों के स्तर को आप उठाइए। वहाँ पर बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं और न बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं। वहाँ पर अशोक पेपर मिल है, जोकि आजकल बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। पिछले कई वर्षों से वहाँ पर जो हज़ारों

[श्री राम सेवक हजारी]

मजदूर काम करते थे, वे बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि उस भिन्न की सलाह किया जाए।

इसी तरह से वहाँ पर ठाकुर देवर मिले, जोकि समस्तीपुर में है, भी बन्द है। वहाँ के भी हजारी मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। एक तरफ तो आप मजदूरों को काम देने की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ जो मजदूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं, वे बेकार बैठे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो मजदूर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उनकी आप काम दीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि बीड़ी पर से टेक्स हटाया जाए और मजदूरों की रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था की जाए। हम आशा करेंगे वित्त मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में पग उठावेंगे जिससे लोगों का असंतोष और आक्रोश दूर हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस फाइनल बिज का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वे गरीब लोगों के लिए कोई खास योजना बनायेंगे।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव (खगरिया) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री कचरालाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को भी दो मिनट मिलने चाहिए। हम भी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (खोबरामदे घुप) के टिकट पर जनता पार्टी के समर्थन से केवल दो सदस्य चुन कर आये हैं। हमें भी अपने क्षेत्र की बातें कहनी हैं।

सभापति महोदय : इनके बाद आप बोलेंगे।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव : इस बजट का समर्थन और स्वागत इसलिए करता हूँ कि तीस वर्षों के बाद पहली बार बजट में किसानों की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि जब हमारी राष्ट्रीय जाय का पचास प्रतिशत भाग कृषि क्षेत्र से आता है तो कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए इस बजट में पचास प्रतिशत भाग रखा जाता। लेकिन फिर भी जो भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में 38% रखा है, उसके लिए मैं उनका आभारी हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं रखी हैं, बजट में कुछ प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन एक ओर जहाँ कांग्रेस सरकार भूमिहीन किसानों के लिए भूमि हबंदी के कानून तीस साल में इधर बना पायी और उनको लागू करने से पहले समाप्त हो गयी, वहाँ अब जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर इन कानूनों को लागू करने, इनके कार्यान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी आवी है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इन कानूनों में जो कुरियाँ रह गयी हैं उन्हें सरकार दूर करे और उन्हें लागू करने की ओर विशेष ध्यान दे। भूमि हबंदी के कानून समर्थन सभी राज्यों में बन चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जनता पार्टी ने अपने घोषणा पत्र में वायदा किया था कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों का जाल बिछावेंगे। इससे प्रेरित होकर वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में कुछ रियायतें दी हैं; मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि इन छोटे छोटे उद्योग धंधों को प्राथमिक क्षेत्रों में फैलाया जाए ताकि इन उद्योगों के चलते हम लोगों की रोजी रोटी के साधन सुलभ हो सकें।

गांव में रहने वाले कृषक सन्ध्या के सामने अपने एक दुबिधा की स्थिति ला कर खड़ी करती है। उसकी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा बन्दी लागू कर दी गई है। यह लागू होनी

भी कहिये। इसका हमने स्वागत भी किया है, समर्थन भी किया है। लेकिन उद्योग धन्धों के विकास के काम पर बड़े बड़े उद्योग-पतियों की पूर्ण भीक्षा रही है। गांव में रहने वाले कुछ समुदाय भी गांव पर, कुछ समुदाय की बेसी बाड़ी पर आपने सीमाबन्दी लगाई है लेकिन उद्योग धन्धे चलाने वाले जो शहरों में रहते हैं उनकी धार्य पर, उनकी सम्पत्ति पर कोई सीमाबन्दी लागू नहीं की गई है। यह जो कांग्रेस ने किया हम समझते थे कि आप इस चलती को ठीक करेंगे। कांग्रेस ने उनकी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा क्यों नहीं लगाई इसको हम प्रच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। कांग्रेस बराबर उन उद्योगपतियों से, उन पंजीपतियों से चुनाव के वास्ते बन्दे लेती रही। आपका ध्यान इधर जाना चाहिये।

आपने कहा है कि आपकी योजनायें प्रान्तीय होंगी, गांव में रहने वाला कास्त-कार, गांव में रहने वाला कुछ समुदाय उसकी भूमि पर भ्रगर सीमा निम्नित की गई है तो मैं चाहता हूं कि जनता पार्टी शहरों में उद्योग धन्धे चलाने वाले लोगों, बड़े बड़े पंजीपतियों की सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमा लगाए। इन्होंने आज तक जनता का शोषण किया है देश का शोषण किया है। उनकी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमाबन्दी लगाई जाए।

उद्योग धन्धों को बढ़ाने के लिए वित्त विधेयक में काफी प्रावधान किया है। गांवों में कई प्रकार के उद्योग धन्धे चलाए जा सकते हैं। कई प्रकार के उद्योग धन्धे हैं जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति गांवों में जा कर लगा सकते हैं। हमारे गांवों में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो ग्रामीण उद्योग धन्धे चलाते थे लेकिन उनके थे उद्योग धन्धे ठप्प हो गये हैं। क्या उनकी दसा पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा? क्या नई सरकार के द्वारा इस बजट में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान रखा गया है ताकि गांव में रहने वाला वह समुदाय जो छोटे छोटे उद्योग धन्धे चलाता था उसको किस

प्रकार से तरकीब दी जा सकती है, उसका उद्योग धन्धा जो ठप्प पड़ गया है वह पुनर्जीवित हो सके। मुझे ऐसा भावना पड़ता है कि इस बजट में उसके वास्ते कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। गांव में रहने वाला मुहार प्रायः इस अवस्था में पहुँच गया है कि उसका लोहे का उद्योग धन्धा उसके हाथ से छीन लिया गया है और सारे का सारा वह उद्योग धन्धा टाटा चलाता है। वह कुदाल भी तैयार करता है, खुरपी भी तैयार करता है, हल भी तैयार करता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि टाटा पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाई जाय या पब्लिक सैक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े लोहे बनाने के कारखाने चलाए जा रहे हैं उन में कम से कम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स को इस प्रकार की हिदायतें दी जाएं ताकि गांवों में रहने वाला जो मुहार है उसको इस प्रकार की सुविधा मिल सके कि वह अपना गृह उद्योग चला कर, छोटे छोटे औजार बना कर गांव की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर सके और इसके लिए उसको गांव में ही रॉ मैटीरियल देने की व्यवस्था ये कारखाने-दार करें। गांव में रहने वाला जुलाहा भी प्रायः बड़ी दुविधा में है। कुछ जातियां बहुत हैं जो बुनाई का काम करती हैं। कुछ लोग हैं जो चर्म उद्योग से सम्बन्धित हैं, चमड़े का काम करते हैं। चमड़े के उनके काम को उन से बाटा ने छीन लिया है और जुलाहों का काम को बिड़ला जैसे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों ने छीन लिया है। इसी प्रकार के तेल उद्योग जो वहां चलता था उसको भी इन बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों ने छीन लिया है। बीबई जो थे, बुनकार जो थे उनका सारे का सारा गृह उद्योग औद्योगिक घरानों ने छीन लिया है। क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन घरानों से बे सारे के सारे अधिकार ले कर के गांव में रहने वाले बुनकरों को, तेल उद्योग से सम्बन्धित लोगों को, चमड़े का काम करने वाले लोगों को तथा इसी तरह के कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वाले लोगों को बिसाएगी? उन हावों को काम देने की कोई योजना वह सामने रखेगी?

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

जोताबाड़ी से सम्बन्धित एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। देश की कुल भूमि जिस पर खेती होती है उस में केवल 25 प्रतिशत में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। मैं चास तीर से इस सुन्दर में बिहार की मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। यह बहुत ही सज्जजनक बात है कि वहाँ पर केवल तीन प्रतिशत भूमि पर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। वैसी स्थिति में बिहार में और पिछड़ापन क्यों न देखने को मिलेगा? आप सभी राज्यों के नरेशों को देखें। उन सब में पिछड़ा हुआ बिहार राज्य ही आपको मिलेगा। मुझे इस बात की भी जानकारी है, स्वयं जब सिंचाई के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी बिहार विधान सभा में, उसको लेकर के कुछ एम०एस०एज० रिप्रजेंटेशन के साथ आयें थे और प्रधान मंत्री तथा राष्ट्रपति से मिले थे और बताया था कि कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर मिश्रा बन्धुओं स्वर्गीय श्री सलिल नारायण मिश्र और जगन्नाथ मिश्र ने कितनी धार्मिकता की है, किस प्रकार सरकारी कोष का दोहन किया है इसकी जानकारी उन्हें दी थी।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : जो स्वर्गवासी हो गये हैं उनके बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : ठीक है। दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने वित्त विधेयक पर जब चर्चा कर रही है तो बार-बार देश में हरिजनों के ऊपर उत्पीड़न की बात कही है। मैं 1971 में भी लोक सभा का सचिव था, पहले भी उनके ऊपर अत्याचार होते थे, लेकिन इस बार लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद और विपक्ष सम्मेलन के चुनाव के बाद जिसबाकी जिसकी चर्चा-चर्चा की तरह कांग्रेसी और इसके कुछ भाइयों-पार्षदों में इस प्रकार का बातवार्ता फैला रहे हैं ताकि गांधी में होने

वाला, इस प्रकार का अत्याचार उनके द्वारा किया जा रहा है। बिजनेस की यही रणनीतिक योजना की बात करते हैं। जैसे बैलगाड़ी की चर्चा की गई, उसके पीछे डॉ० जगन्नाथ मिश्र के बैरों पर भी आवेगी है जिसका नाम मोना सिंह है, इस काण्ड के पीछे उसी का हाथ है और उन्होंने वहाँ के कमिश्नर को उकसा करके हरिजनों पर अत्याचार कराया है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी चाहता हूँ कि यह कांग्रेसी सारे देश में उत्पन्न भया रहे हैं। तिमसुखिया में जो बाजार सूटो गया है उसके सूटने में चाँच बागान के कांग्रेसी लीडर का हाथ था। इस प्रकार के कुत्त्यों से आपको जर्म भागी चाहिए।

खेतों में पानी देने की योजनाएँ बनाते हैं, योजना आयोग योजना बनाता है। इस देश की 65 करोड़ आबादी है, जो योजना बनती है वह पूँजी प्रधान योजना होती है इसीलिए सारी योजनाएँ पूँजी के ऊपर निर्भर करती हैं। हमें श्रम प्रधान योजना द्वारा ही देश को कल्याण कर सकते हैं, पूँजी प्रधान योजना से नहीं।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। नारायणपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से जो घासाम की तरफ मेन लाइन गई है गंगा के कटाव से वह लाइन बिल्कुल खतरे के बिन्दु पर है। अगर वह लाइन फट गई तो घासाम देश से प्रलग हो जायगा। इसलिये सरकार उस लाइन की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दे। गंगा के कटाव से प्रतिवर्ष बेगूसराय जिले के बलिया प्रखण्ड, कभरिया सब विभाजन के परबता प्रखण्ड, मकुधिया सब विभाजन सब विहीपुर और कठिहार सब विभाजन का बरारी प्रखण्ड के दर्जनों गाँव गंगा के कटाव से हर साल फटते हैं। उनकी सच्चा नष्ट हो जाती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह लोग अपने ही देश में विस्थापित होते हैं, उनकी सारी खेतीबाड़ी नष्ट होती है। उनके भविष्य इस वक़्त की चर्चा प्रार्थना है?

उनकी रोजी रोटी छीन ली जाती है, कास्त की जमीन कट जाती है। 30, 30 साल तक वह जमीन जो उपजाऊ है, उस जमीन के मालिक बांध छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। इसलिए उनकी समस्या की तरफ भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह सब कर अपनी जमीन पर कास्त कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री संतोष राव गोडे (बर्धा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक पर इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था :—

“The massive mandate that the people of India gave the Janata Party in March this year was not just a vote against authoritarianism. It was also a manifestation of our people's desire for a reorientation and a reshaping of our economic policies so as to bring about speedy elimination of poverty and destitution.”

यह जो वित्त विधेयक वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहाँ रखा है, क्या इसमें इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए सफीकियेंट प्रावीजन्स कर दिये गये हैं ?

इस हिन्दुस्तान की 82 फीसदी ग्राम जनता गांव में रहती है। खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन अधिक मुश्किल है, इसके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था इस धर्म बजट में है या नहीं, यह हमें देखना है। आपको मालूम है कि देहातों के सारे प्रश्न खेती से सम्बन्धित हैं। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये वहाँ सिंचाई की व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से होनी चाहिये, वहाँ विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिये। उस के लिये हमें बड़ी धाशा थी, जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि इस देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इर्रिगेशन का काम करने की हम सोच रहे हैं। उन्होंने जो

प्रेस-कॉन्फ्रेंस की थी, उसमें से मैं थोड़ा सा पढ़ कर बताना चाहता हूँ—

“The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said here today that the Centre was considering a national irrigation scheme involving an investment of between Rs. 15000 crores and Rs. 20000 crores which would cover the entire irrigation system of the country.”

इसे सामने रखते हुए हम सोच रहे थे कि बहुत बड़ी राशि इस काम के लिये लगाई जायेगी और सारे देश में एक नेशनल इर्रिगेशन ग्रिड बना कर, जो प्रदेश इस क्षेत्र में पिछड़े हुए हैं, विशेष कर महाराष्ट्र, वहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, उनको इसका लाभ मिलेगा। सारे देश में इर्रिगेशन की एवरेज 22 परसेंट है, तो प्राज महाराष्ट्र में केवल 9 परसेंट ही इर्रिगेशन की एवरेज है। इसलिये महाराष्ट्र कि खेती पानी के लिये तड़प रही है। हम सोच रहे थे कि सारे इर्रिगेशन का नेशनल ग्रिड होकर उत्तर का गंगा का पानी कावेरी तक जायेगा और उसका फायदा महाराष्ट्र के छोटे-छोटे किसानों को मिलेगा।

किसानों की दूसरी प्राबलम यह है कि उनकी खेती का जो प्रोडक्शन है, प्रोड्यूस है, उसका रैमनरेटिव प्राइस उनको मिलना चाहिये। मुझे यह लगता है कि उनको रैमनरेटिव प्राइस दिये बगैर, हमारे देहात की जो धर्म-व्यवस्था है, जिसके बारे में यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि हम गांधियन सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं, गांधी जी के विचार थे कि ग्राम स्वावलम्बी बनें, ग्रामों में स्वराज्य हो, वहाँ के किसानों को उनकी प्रोडक्शन, प्रोड्यूस का रैमनरेटिव प्राइस मिलना चाहिये। इसे सामने रखते हुए, इस बजट में कुछ होगा, ऐसा हमको लगता था, लेकिन उससे भी हम बहुत निराश हैं।

इस बारे में महाराष्ट्र में कुछ प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 10 लाख किसान कपास बोते हैं, उसमें 5 एकड़ के नीचे वाले

[श्री संतोष राव गोडे]

किसान भी 52 प्रतिशत के ऊपर है। पिछले 5 साल में, इनका जो कपास का प्रोडक्शन होता है, उसे वहां कपास एकाधिकार, काटन मोनोपॉली स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसान खूब बेचने का प्रबन्ध करते हैं और 5 साल में जो योजना वहां चली है, इससे वहां के किसानों को फायदा हुआ है। जैन्ता पार्टी के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई, ने महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि वह इस स्कीम के विरोधी हैं और उन्हें यह स्कीम पसन्द नहीं है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि एकाधिकार योजना के रूप में जो सोशलिस्ट मेजर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उठाया है, उसको इस देश के उन पाँच छः राज्यों में भी लागू किया जाता, जहाँ कपास का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन ऐसा करने से बचाये जिस राज्य में यह योजना अच्छी तरह से चल रही है, जहाँ के किसानों को इससे 300 करोड़ रुपये की आयवनी होती है, गवर्नमेंट फ्रॉक इंडिया उसे भी केवल 40, 50 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिस के कारण इस योजना के बन्द होने की आशंका हो गई है।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में कांग्रेस सरकार होने की वजह से यह सोशलिस्ट मेजर न चलने देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार धरंका डाला जा रहा है। शासन से मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि इस योजना के लिए अनुमति तथा मदद दें। केवल सात घाठ महीने का प्रश्न है। यह कोई ग्रांट-इन-एड नहीं है। किसानों के उत्पादन के व्यापार के लिए को-ऑपरेटिव लाइन्स पर व्यवस्था करना कोई अनुचित बात नहीं है। किसानों ने अपने बल पर इस योजना के लिए 45 करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठे किये हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार इसके लिए माजिन मनी के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए तैयार है। और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है। अगर

गवर्नमेंट फ्रॉक इंडिया 25, 30 करोड़ रुपये दे देती है, तो जिस योजना से महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को कपास की रीम्युनरेटिव प्राप्ति मिल रही है, वह जारी रह सकती है। धार्य चल कर इससे किसानों की दूसरी प्राप्ति के लिए भी अच्छी कीमत प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। मेरी बिनती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सरकार की इस योजना के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं रखना चाहिए और उसकी सहायता करनी चाहिए।

देहात के मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेज दिलाने के लिए भी सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एम्प्लायमेंट गारंटी स्कीम शुरू की है, जिस के अन्तर्गत शासन जिन लोगों को पन्द्रह दिन के खंवर काम नहीं दे सकेगा, उन्हें कम से कम एक रुपया प्रति-दिन दिया जाएगा। एक विलफेयर स्टेट का यह कर्ज है कि जो व्यक्ति काम मांगे, उसे काम दिया जाए।

ये सब योजनायें देश में एक विलफेयर स्टेट स्थापित करने की दिशा में कदम हैं। आज इस देश के जो 48 करोड़ लोग पाँचवीं लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनके जीवन को ऊँचा उठाने का जनता पार्टी ने दावा किया है। इसलिए उस को चाहिए कि वह ये सब योजनायें सारे देश में करे, ताकि गांवों में रहने वाले खेतिहरों और खेतिहर मजदूरों के जीवन में कुछ सुधार हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

श्री ०० जी० बर्दे (बुधगाँव) :
समापित महादेव, धाज देश में 80 प्रति-
शत ऐसे लोग हैं जो रात-दिन कड़ी मेहनत
करके धीर खून-पसीना एक करके अपनी
आर्थिकता कमाते हैं। लेकिन इतनी कड़ी
मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी उन्हें दो वर्क की
रोटी नसीब नहीं होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में
देश की आजादी मिलने का क्या फायदा हुआ ?
स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व भी देहातों में लोगों
की जी स्थिति थी, वही आज भी मौजूद है।
उस समय देहातों में जो भिख था, वही आज की
30 साल बाद भी मौजूद है। धाज भी
गाँवों में धक्कतों की वही धंशा है, उनके मकान
गांव के बाहर हैं और उन्हें उसी तरह से
प्रताड़ित किया जाता है जैसे पहले किया जाता
था। सोचा तो यही था कि स्वतंत्रता मिलने
के बाद उनके सुधार की गुंजाइश बढ़ जायेगी
लेकिन कोई धन्तर नहीं था। उनका
पिछड़ापन वैसे ही है और गम्भीर अधिक है।
साथ ही उनकी हालत भी अर्जर हो गई है।
उनके सूखे हुए बेहरे, सीने की निकलती हुई
हड्डियाँ व पसलियाँ आज भी उनकी बिगड़ी
हुई व दयनीय स्थिति का वर्णन करती हैं।
स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात् आज भी उन्हें
किसी प्रकार की कोई सुविधायें उपलब्ध
नहीं कराई गई हैं जिससे कि उनका पिछड़ापन
दूर हो सके। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति की
सुधारने के लिये जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाये गये,
सिर्फ कागजों पर ही रहे, प्रत्यक्ष रूप में उन्हें
कोई लाभ नहीं मिला। अभी बहुत से सदस्यों
ने यह बतलाया कि धक्कतों पर अधिक अत्याचार
होते हैं, उनके घर जला दिये जाते हैं, उन लोगों
को हर प्रकार से तंग किया जाता है और
उन लोगों को हालत बद से बदतर कर दी
जाती है। यह बात बिल्कुल सही है।

मे महाराष्ट्र के जिस जिले से आता हूँ,
उसका नाम बुधगाँव है। वहाँ अभी एक
घंटे में एक हरिजन की शादी होने वाली थी,

सूहा शादी से पूर्व ग्राम मुखनबेड़ा के हनुमान
मन्दिर में नारियल चढ़ाने के लिए गया तो
स्वर्ण भाति के लोगों ने उसे वहाँ पकड़ कर
बुरी तरह से मारा पीटा और जो बीच-बचाव
करने आये उन लोगों को भी बुरी तरह से मारा
और उन्हें उबत गांव से भगा दिया। शादी
का सब महूर्त खराब कर दिया और सभी
लोग इस प्रकार गन्दी हरकत करने के बाद
अपने गांव में भाग गये। इस प्रकार वह
शादी 3 दिन तक रुकी रही और तीसरे दिन
ही एक दूसरे गांव में जाकर वह विवाह
सम्पन्न हो पाया। यह हम लोगों के लिये
बहुत ही दुःख और शर्म की बात है। हमारे
देश में इस तरह के अत्याचार और अन्याय
आज भी हरिजनों पर किये जा रहे हैं। दुःख
के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि इस 30 साल की
आजादी के बाद कुप्राकृत और अधिक बढ़
गई है और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग थे, उनका
पिछड़ापन वैसे ही है। पिछले कांग्रेस शासन
की यही नीति रही है कि उन्होंने धक्कतों के
सुधार के लिये कोई वास्तविक कदम नहीं
उठाये। उनका विकास वहाँ हुआ था और
कांग्रेस सरकार की यही धंशा थी कि ये लोग
पिछड़े ही रहें ताकि उनका अपना राजनैतिक
स्वाध स्वयं हो सके। जैसे विधान के लिए
उन्होंने असुविधा निवारण सप्ताह जैसे प्रयोजन
हर साल किये।

बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने 1956 में
कहा था कि इस देश में संविधान के आधार
पर जो समाज की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी,
वह नहीं हुई है। यहाँ पर तो जाति बिहीन
समाज होना चाहिए और निर्धन राज्य होना
चाहिए, परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश ऐसा देश में नहीं
हुआ। उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा था कि हमें
स्वतंत्र मतदान संघ चाहिए, हम संयुक्त
मतदान-संघ का समर्थन नहीं करेंगे, इसके
लिए महात्मा गांधी जी ने 21 दिन का
उपवास किया। उस वक़्त डा० अम्बेडकर

[श्री डी० जो० गवई]

को कहा गया कि वे क्यों नहीं महात्मा जी को उपवास करने से रोकते ? आप संयुक्त मतदान संघ क्यों नहीं मान लेते और इस बात पर दस्तखत क्यों नहीं कर देते ? बाबा साहब ने कहा कि मैं 10 करोड़ लोगों के सुख के लिए सब कुछ कर सकता हूँ और एक महात्मा की जान बचाने के लिए 10 करोड़ लोगों के सुख को दांव पर नहीं लगा सकता । लेकिन बाबा साहब राष्ट्रीयवादी पुरुष थे । उन्होंने इस देश का संविधान रीयर किया जो सफाई से भरा हुआ, आदर्श, निर्मल व पवित्र था ।

डा० ब्रम्हदेकर नहीं चाहते थे कि देश का कोई नुकसान हो जाय । वे कहते थे कि इस देश में धर्म के आधार पर जो दो टुकड़े हुए हैं, देश में उसके कारण जहरीला वातावरण न होने पाये, इसलिए उन्होंने संयुक्त मतदान संघ के करार पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किये तथा इस मांथ को मान लिया और गांधी जी का उपवास टूट गया ।

मैं सदन का ध्यान एक अन्य बात की ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश के ग्रामों में जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जो खून-पसीना एक करके अपनी बंजर भूमि में अपने गाढ़े पसीने की बूंदों द्वारा उसे उपजाऊ बनाते हैं अर्थात् सोना पैदा करते हैं, ऐसे काश्तकारों की हालत भी आज बदतर है । वे बहुत बड़े कर्ज से लदे हुए हैं । साथ ही उन्हें कीड़े मार दबायें और जादू बहुत महंगी मिल रही है तथा उनकी फसल का दाम भी उन्हें पूरा नहीं मिलता है जिससे वे बहुत कठिनाई से अपनी जीविका चला रहे हैं । कीड़ा मार दबायें 70 रुपये प्रति कीडर और जादू लगभग 200 रुपये प्रति किबटल उनको लेनी पड़ती है । सरकार को उनकी इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई प्रावधान करना

चाहिए, जिससे उन गरीब काश्तकारों की सहायता हो सके ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास कपास का एकाधिकार है । अब महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास उस कपास को खरीदने के लिए पैसे की व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको पैसा देना चाहती है तो इसके लिए हमें कोई तकरार नहीं है । लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के काश्तकारों को कपास की कीमत 600 रुपये प्रति किबटल से ऊपर मिलनी चाहिए, उससे कम नहीं मिले, तो हम एकाधिकार को चलाने के लिए उनका समर्थन करेंगे । अगर इससे कम भाव मिलेगा तो हम एकाधिकार होने की बात पसन्द नहीं करेंगे ।

ग्रामों में जो विधि सहकारी संस्थाएँ हैं तथा जो जिले में सहकारी बैंक हैं, जो काश्तकारों को ऋण देते हैं उनसे ब्याज की दर 18 प्रतिशत ली जाती है और जो काश्तकार अन्य बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत रुपया जमा कराते हैं, उस पर उन्हें बहुत कम ब्याज दिया जाता है । अब उन्हें उस पैसे (यानी अन्य बचत योजना) में से कुछ रुपया लेना होता है तो 10 प्रतिशत ब्याज इन काश्तकारों से ही लिया जाता है । ऐसे काश्तकारों के करोड़ों रुपये इन सहकारी बैंकों, संस्थाओं में जमा हैं जिनका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है । तो मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे ऐसी अल्प संस्थाओं की जांच करायें और काश्तकारों को उचित राहत दिलायें तथा इन काश्तकारों की जिन्दगी सुधारने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened carefully to the comments made by the hon'ble Members on

the Finance Bill as well as other aspects of the Budget. In my reply I shall try to cover the more important points made by the hon'ble Members. They have made many useful suggestions and also raised valuable questions of policy. As I stated earlier in this Session, this first budget of ours had to be prepared at a time when allocations proposed for different Ministries had been made and they had started operating on them. The scope, therefore, for giving new direction in a pronounced manner was limited if there was to be no wastage of scarce resources.

Nevertheless, sufficient changes were made to make clear the direction in which we intended to and would move in the following years. The valuable suggestions made by the hon'ble Members will certainly guide us in the formulation of our next budget and I may say within a matter of weeks we shall be working on it.

The Opposition leader, Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan, made a rather lengthy and emotive statement. He has painted a grim picture of the economy. He bemoans the fact that there is great poverty in the villages and rural areas. He complains that there has been no true understanding of agricultural and rural programmes in the Central Government. I must confess, however, that he has left me extremely perplexed. It is not clear to me whether he was making a confession about the failure of his own party to tackle the problems of poverty and development in our country or whether he was really saying that these problems are intractable. For instance, he referred to the lack of growth in many districts in the country and said miracle is necessary to improve agriculture. This is a strange admission from the leader of the opposition which only a little while ago was crowing about its achievements in agriculture. Shri Chavan also wants us to sit down and solve those matters jointly. While I welcome this, I wonder what contribu-

tion he or his party would make to the solution of those problems if all that they feel is that a miracle is necessary to bring about a change. I am sorry Shri Chavan is not here... (Interruptions). Mr. Chavan also blamed us for not having a policy. He and his party had a policy and the consequence of pursuing that policy for so many years has been an increase in poverty, fluctuations in agricultural output and increase in the importance of large houses. It is difficult to understand what use such a policy was. Or perhaps the policy was merely a facade set up to attract good people of this country who believed that the Congress meant what it said. Their true policy was something totally different from what they professed. A policy must be judged by its end result. We propose to formulate a policy which will achieve results we desire and which we have set out in our manifesto. Shri Chavan has twitted us for not functioning like an orchestra. I wonder if Shri Chavan knows what an orchestra is. It does not mean that everybody plays the same tune as the leader. Different instruments have different roles assigned to them and the role of the conductor or the leader is to ensure that those instruments perform in a harmonious way. That is the orchestra. He said that we had no policy. If he had looked at the budget a little more carefully and a little less emotionally, he would have found that the budget does enunciate a certain policy for growth and does seek to implement it through measures of taxation and allocation of expenditure. Since policy has to be implemented, a set of actions can be more eloquent about the intentions of government and the direction it wants to take than a set of words which are to act only as a smokescreen.

As I said in my budget speech, our intention is to give primacy to agriculture because we feel that that is the only way in which we can solve the problems of poverty and unemployment. Not only have I allocated

[Shri H. M. Patel]

more resources in this budget; I have no doubt in my mind that I propose to allocate appreciably larger and larger resources to this prime objective in future. I wonder why Shri Chavan feels that we shall not be prepared or able to do this. The fact that his party did not do so has persuaded him to believe that it really cannot be done and that is scarcely surprising for he has in a startling public confession admitted that it was only now, when he was free from office, that he had had time to think.

I have amplified again and again, that primacy of agriculture does not mean neglect of industry. Modern industry is absolutely necessary in certain sectors for over all growth and government is determined to give its due share, attention and care. Nor will public sector suffer at our hands. Public sector is much too important to be neglected and a large volume of the country's hard earned savings have been invested in the public sector enterprises and it shall be our duty to see that they work well and provide the resources for future growth. It is of the utmost importance to see that efficiency and profitability increase very rapidly in all ways. Our basic approach however, is that in a Poor, mixed economy all the sectors should be enabled to work well in order that they provide more resources for further growth.

Shri Chavan seems to be in a soul-searching mood like all his other colleagues. What I find surprising is that he has merely repeated many of the misgivings expressed earlier in the General Debate on the Budget by his colleagues. To all these I had given adequate answers in my reply to the Budget Debate. The criticism that there was no increase in the resources allocated for agriculture made by his colleague Shri Subramaniam has been repeated. I do not wish to bore the House by refuting this charge again with facts and figures, but merely refer Shri Chavan to the record of this

House for 23rd June. Similarly he has voiced apprehensions about the allowance for rural development being used as a tax loophole. In reply to this also I refer him to the same record. He has also criticised me for raising the rate of excise on all items other than those liable to specific excise duties from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. I am afraid he is wrong in this. I do not believe that this will have any inflationary impact. I would also like to point out that where there is a possibility of cascading I have allowed for a set off.

Referring to the modifications which I have proposed in the Finance Bill, and the further concessions which I have allowed, the Leader of the Opposition has placed a most extraordinary interpretation on it. He says that I have mauled my own Budget and that this is a proof that it was carelessly prepared. I wonder whether Shri Chavan has forgotten the time when he himself was the Finance Minister. Now that he has time to think and read, he might refer to the Parliamentary proceedings in the month of May, 1974 when in a similar manner, while moving the Finance Bill, he made modifications and allowed concessions. I have only one comment to make. We are a Government which believes that it is necessary to be responsible to genuine grievances of the public and it is our duty to examine with great care submissions made both in the House as well as by citizens and taxpayers. I have spent a great deal of time and energy in this process. My doors have always been open and wherever I have found that a change is genuinely required in the overall public interest, I have not hesitated to make it and I have not stood dogmatically on false grounds of prestige.

Shri C. M. Stephen launched a broadside on Budget and has alleged that we have attempted to support the rich against the poor, that we have tried to benefit the upper classes of society and that we have tried to support business houses and private capitalists.

May I ask him, why was he silent in 1974 and 1976 when the rates of income-tax were reduced drastically to help the upper income groups? I would also like to ask Shri Stephen "Who created these large business houses? Who encouraged the growth of the capitalists? Who allowed the multi-nationals to increase business? Was it the Janata Government?" Where was Shri Stephen's voice all these years when the present pattern of economy was developed in this country and the capitalist forces, which he accuses us of encouraging, were built up? Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are conscious of our responsibilities to the common man and the poorer sections of society. I believe that it is our responsibility to ensure that all productive assets in this country are used efficiently and fully so that production is maximised, so that there is adequate availability of consumer goods and so that prices are stabilised. This can only be done if all sectors of the economy—the public sector, the private sector, the small scale sector and the cooperatives—are encouraged to grow, to develop to invest and to produce.

Mr. Stephen and some other hon. members have felt uneasy about my proposal to exempt closely held industrial companies from the obligation to compulsorily distribute dividends on the ground that it will benefit only monopoly houses. Let me explain to the House why I feel that this is a desirable change and that the fears expressed by the hon. members are not likely to be realised. The need for a provision requiring closely held companies to distribute a minimum percentage of their profit arises when the rates of tax on companies are substantially lower than the maximum laid down for personal taxation. In such a situation it is possible for individuals to avoid being taxed at a higher rate by using the company as cover for businesses which are in fact under proprietary ownership and control. When, however, corporate tax rates themselves are nearly as high as the maximum

rates for personal taxation, as is the position now, there is not much of tax advantage to be gained by retaining profits in the company. Waiving of the compulsory distribution requirement under such circumstances is not an undue concession because ordinarily all such companies have to bear tax at the rate of 63 per cent.

I should like to point to certain other aspects of this concession. This concession has been given only to industrial companies and not to other companies such as investment companies or trading companies. If one examines the growth of monopolies in this country, it will be found that they have been built up largely by holding companies which do not, I repeat do not, get this tax concession. Secondly, even under the present law, one can secure a waiver from the Income-tax officer against such compulsory distribution. That being so, the House should appreciate that I have taken away a discretionary element in a tax concession and made it available to all. It has also been mentioned that the Wanchoo Committee was against it. This is not at all correct.

Shri Stephen has referred to the report of the Wanchoo Committee more than once in the course of his speech. He seems to have conveniently forgotten that the Wanchoo Committee had recommended the omission of this provision from the Income-tax Act. However, I have not gone that far. In the interest of industrial growth and development and maximising production, I have only exempted industrial companies from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends, leaving the other categories of closely-held companies, like trading or investment companies, within the purview of this provision.

Shri Stephen has ridiculed the provision relating to rural development allowance on the ground that this will provide an opportunity to rich

[Shri H. M. Patel]

tax-payers to build bungalows in rural areas for their personal residence and claim depreciation allowance on the cost of such bungalows. The hon. member has evidently not read the provisions in the Bill, or has at least not read them carefully. The Bill clearly provides that the concession by way of rural development allowance will be allowed only in respect of programmes of rural development approved by the prescribed authority, which will be of an adequately high level. The prescribed authority is certainly not going to regard construction of bungalows for the rich as a programme of rural development!

14.00 hrs.

Many hon. members have complained that, the tax concession given for the amalgamation of sick units with healthy ones will provide a tax loophole for the rich people. Shri Stephen and Shri Banatwala have argued that this provision will mean higher profits for the merging units but will not help the absorption of the workers in the sick units. May I repeat what I said in my reply to the Budget Debate that such mergers will be carefully examined by an appropriate authority before they are permitted to go through. Therefore, there would be very little scope for using them as a loss absorbing device. Secondly, the whole purpose of these mergers would be to revive the sick units and, thus, continue to use existing equipment and provide employment to their workers. I am sure the authority which sanctions the mergers will not allow them if the prime objectives of working the sick unit properly and providing employment are not likely to be fulfilled.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): It is there in the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: We will draw upon your wisdom. But the point is

that even the Bill as it is drafted has provided all the safeguards that are necessary and a great deal of flexibility is needed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You do not expect the appropriate authority to refer to your speech in Parliament every time.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Of course, not. That kind of thing might have happened in your Government; it is not going to happen in our Government. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Do not be sarcastic when somebody raises a point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All right, you be a good boy and do the right thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is the kind of behaviour which the Congress Party must now give up.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): The hon. Minister just now said that before sanctioning amalgamation, the scheme would be properly considered. If the amalgamation is sanctioned under the Companies Act by the High Court, then the provisions of this Act will come into force. So, where is the question of sanctioning amalgamation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Shri Samar Guha Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, and several other hon. Members have expressed concern about the price situation. As the House is aware, prices have been rising steadily in the last three months and have increased by 3.4 per cent in this quarter. Although this is half the increase that took place in the first three months of last year, I do not wish to deny the gravity of the situation because this rise has taken place on top of the 12 per cent increase which occurred in

1976-77. There is little doubt that the present level of prices is very high and is causing hardship to people of small and limited means.

The bulk of the price increase in recent months has taken place on account of the rise in the prices of oil-seeds, edible oils, oil cakes, pulses and fruits and vegetables. Part of it is due to a shortfall in production, part of it is due to a rise in export demand and part of it is due to seasonal factors. It is also undeniable that we are witnessing the lag effects of the large increase in the money supply which took place last year.

Government can control prices through imports of scarce commodities, improving public distribution, checking speculative inventory building and releasing more from public stocks. My colleague, the Commerce Minister has explained to the House the steps that have been taken to hold the price line, particularly of essential commodities. These measures have had varying degrees of impact because the factors causing a price rise have been different with different commodities. While we have been successful in damping the price rise in cotton through large imports, we have not been equally successful with regard to edible oils partly because it has not been possible to import adequate quantities of oil for direct consumption.

Similarly, while it has been easy to limit speculative inventory building in cotton through direct and monetary measures, it has not been possible to do so with regard to edible oils to the same extent. The stocks are too widespread and relatively small for effective control.

There is no doubt that prices will have to be watched carefully in the coming months because of the seasonal factor. We will have to continue with some of the measures we have adopted so far such as a tight credit

and monetary policy, larger imports of needed commodities from abroad, a well-regulated export policy and above all, a more effective public distribution system. I must emphasize also the need for greater fiscal discipline. This means a much greater control on public expenditure. I trust my hon. friends opposite will cooperate fully in our efforts to keep the quantum of money flowing into the economy to the minimum necessary. It must be remembered that in our society, it is the vast majority which is silent and weak, that will be made to bear the brunt of inflation. The vocal and the powerful always manage to neutralize it. This throws upon us all the tremendous responsibility of maintaining self-restraint.

Shri Nathwani asked if a borrowing of Rs. 1221 crores by Government from the Reserve Bank of India reported in the weekly bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India on 4th July, will not be inflationary. I would request him not to be misled by figures reported in any particular week. The figures in regard to transactions between the Government and the Reserve Bank of India keep changing. For instance, if we look at the figures as on July 1, 1977, the increase in net Reserve Bank of India credit to Government was only Rs. 556 crores, i.e. there was a decline of about Rs. 675 crores from the position reported two weeks earlier.

There is another point. These figures describe the changes in net Reserve Bank of India credit to the Government of India since the last Friday of the financial year. It is more appropriate to look at these changes since the end of the financial year, i.e. March 31, if we are interested in the inflationary impact of government transactions. If that is done, it will be found that there is an actual decline of Rs. 280 crores in net Reserve Bank of India credit to Government between 31st March and July 1 this year, in contrast to an in-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

crease of Rs. 109 crores during the corresponding period last year. I can assure him that it will be my endeavour in the present situation to limit the resort to financing by the Reserve Bank of India.

I am most grateful to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Guha who, in their zeal for the eradication of corruption, have drawn pointed attention to a number of alleged instances of irregularities in the nationalized banks, alleged illegalities committed by certain business houses and breaches of law by persons in high authority. I would like to assure the House that this Government will leave no stone unturned to examine all these matters and to bring to book any transgression of the law. We have no intention of protecting or shielding proven law-breakers. I must point out to the hon. Member that one of the major planks of the Janata party's manifesto was the restoration of the rule of law. It is necessary for us, therefore, to proceed in accordance with the provisions of the law to collect specific evidence and to be satisfied that a law has indeed been broken. We do not propose to persecute the innocent, but we shall certainly not fail to deal with the guilty. Quite apart from the questions of irregularities, it is my intention to examine with great care the existing operation and efficiency of the public sector financial institutions and to ensure that their working is beyond reproach and is consistent with the objectives and goals which we have set before the people. I have taken note of the specific allegations regarding irregular loans sanctioned by the public sector banks etc. I assure the Members that all these cases will be looked into by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Soon after the Janata Government took office, I declared in unequivocal

terms that banks will be de-politicized and no political influences or pressure will be brought to bear on them. Banks are now allowed functional autonomy and will be free to decide loan cases that come up before them on merits and on their commercial judgment, within the over-all policy of the Government. I would like to reiterate this policy of the Government.

Shri Samar Guha, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri Murugesan have made strong references to the question of Centre-State relationship, particularly in financial matters. The members of the House are aware that we have recently appointed the Seventh Finance Commission and hope that its recommendations will take into consideration the new socio-economic parameters in the country.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee has referred to the decisions taken by the previous Congress Government in West Bengal, and the serious mess in which they have left the finances of the State. As the House is aware, the out-going Congress Government, not only in West Bengal but all over the country, had displayed a total lack of good sense of financial discipline. In sheer desperation, these Governments in the last few months of their inglorious tenure, gave up revenues merrily, despite the solemn commitment which they had made to the Planning Commission in regard to the financing of the Plan. They also took up additional items of expenditure, knowing full well that the resources for sustaining these additional commitments were nowhere in sight. If I may say so, like a defeated army in retreat, they indulged in squashed earth policy in the financial sphere.

According to the information at our disposal, all the State Governments concerned have frittered away as much as Rs. 400 crores of resources since January. The resource-base of

State Plans has been seriously eroded. Many States ran up massive overdrafts, which the Government of India have had to clear at the end of June.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Scandal-mongering.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): The West Bengal Finance Minister stated only a few days back how in the last 15 days the earlier government....

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know why Shri Dinan Bhattacharya is so angry. The hon. Members on the opposite side are not at all interested in facts. They want to shirk them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We do not want you at least to twist or distort them.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is a highly unparliamentary statement. Not one fact has been twisted. Do you dare say so? It is shameless.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is worse than twisting.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What is twisted? Come along. I would repeat these sentences again in order that I may ask sentence by sentence, let Shri Sathe tell me, which of these facts, which of these statements, are either distorted or twisted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your last sentence that we have squandered away money. That is a distortion.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will read those sentences again.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: These are all facts... (Interruptions) The Finance Minister of West Bengal has stated how this Government behaved in the last 15 days of their tenure.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I will read sentence by sentence. Let Mr. Sathe say what is wrong in it.

According to the information at our disposal, all the State Governments have frittered away as much as Rs. 400 crores of resources since January. The resource base of State Plans has been seriously eroded. Many States ran up massive overdrafts which the Government of India have had to clear at the end of June. I would like to know from Mr. Sathe if he ventures to question any one of these statements.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The overdrafts taken by the State Governments were restricted by the Reserve Bank. Is it after the General Elections or before that?

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Spending is one thing and 'frittered away' is another thing.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only pity these hon. Members because they do not understand and they do not want to understand. These are facts and I sympathise with them. (Interruptions) I do not yield. (Interruptions) I am not yielding.

When the Congress Members talk of rising prices and the need to contain inflationary pressures. I would like to tell them that their colleagues in the erstwhile Congress Governments in several States have directly contributed to inflation and rising prices through reckless squandering away of the resources on an unprecedented scale. It will now be for the new State Governments to rehabilitate the shattered finances of the States and piece together a viable Plan. I have already written to the Chief Ministers of these States that the Government of India would fulfil whatever commitments they had made at the time of the finalisation of the Annual Plan. At the same time, having regard to the overall need to

[Shri H. M. Patel]

minimise deficit financing, it will not be realistic to expect the Government of India to fill up all the gaps in resources that have been left behind by the previous regimes in different States. I would request the States to enforce the utmost economy in expenditure and make an earnest attempt to fulfil all the undertakings that had been given at the time of the finalisation of the Plan.

Planning is an enterprise in which States and the Centre are partners and can succeed only to the extent that each partner fulfils his obligation in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation. I would like to assure Shri Somnath Chatterjee that we shall respond to all reasonable requests of States in a spirit of understanding, goodwill and cooperation. It is my firm belief that it is possible to find satisfactory answers to the problems which arise from time to time in Centre State relations within the framework of our Constitution. Finance Commissions make a quinquennial review of the fiscal needs of the States and provide for a scheme of transfer of resources from Centre to States on an equitable basis.

I have already addressed State Chief Ministers in this connection and it is my intention to commence shortly a dialogue with the State Chief Ministers particularly with reference to the financial resources and programme of expenditure of the State.

A number of hon. Members have expressed their concern over the development of small scale industry. I have no hesitation in saying that this Government is determined to stimulate and increase the production base of the country. I am glad that many Members of the House including Opposition Members have recognised that the budget proposals and the modifications which I have proposed to the Finance Bill give clear and unmistakable support to the cause of

the smaller undertakings. It is necessary, however, in my opinion that small scale industry should acquire its own strength and self sufficiency. While Government will do all in its power to encourage and foster small entrepreneurs, we should not in the process build up unviable and high cost units. In the interest of the country and for that matter in the interest of the small scale industry itself, we must ensure productive efficiency.

Various hon. Members have criticised the increase in the rate of surcharge on income-tax from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on the ground that this will hit tax-prayers in the middle income group. I am not sure whether they have seen the Table given in paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Memorandum (circulated to hon. Members along with the Budget papers. It will be observed from this Table that the annual increase in tax liability in the case of an individual having a taxable income of Rs. 11,000 will be only Rs. 23. On a taxable income of Rs. 12,000, the increase in tax liability will be Rs. 30 and on a taxable income of Rs. 15,000, the increase in tax liability will be only Rs. 53 per annum.

I would also like the hon. Members to bear in mind that the taxable income is determined after allowing various deductions admissible under the law, with the result that the taxable income of a person is generally lower than his real income. For instance, the taxable income of Rs. 15,000 in the case of a salaried taxpayer who contributes 10 per cent of his salary towards provident fund and life insurance premium really represents a gross remuneration of Rs. 20,000. An additional tax of Rs. 53 for the whole year would not result in hardship in the case of a person drawing a remuneration of Rs. 20,000.

I am glad to note that in respect of my proposals for indirect taxes in-

including amendments which I have suggested, there has been a general acceptance by the House and there has not been very much discussion. Many Members were, however, rather unhappy about the question of bids. Of course, the Government is deeply concerned with problems of the common man but what we want to do is to solve his basic and essential problems—his food, his clothing, his shelter, his employment and the education of his children. I would urge my hon. friends to forgive me for my inability to comply with their request in this matter and to appeal to them not to press this point, acceptance of which would only raise the quantum of deficit financing.

As we are now reaching the concluding stages of the budgetary exercise, may I express my sincere sense of gratitude to all the Members of the House both of the ruling party and of the Opposition for the time and attention which they have given to the budget, for their valuable comments, suggestions and for their forthright expression of their views. I would express the hope that the Finance Bill with the proposed amendments will be carried by the House.

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udupi): All of us including, I think, the Finance Minister also, are very much concerned about the rise in prices. I hope, the Finance Minister will give us the credit of being anxious as anybody else in this country to see that the prices are stabilised.

The time has come when it is no use finding fault with each other as to who is responsible for increase in prices. It has been put down to large pumping of money into the monetary system. Last year, everybody knows that the purchases of foodgrains were primarily responsible for it. This year also, we will have to repeat it. But apart from the monetary factors, I would like the Finance Minister to consider that the problem in this

country is in respect of particular commodities. The monetary theory alone is not going to control the prices of certain commodities. A proper management of the commodities has also become necessary. The year before last, suddenly we found that the commodities like the oilseeds, oil cotton and jaggery were responsible for the rise in prices.

And therefore to say that it is due to monetary supply would not be fair, and a time has come.... (Interruptions) I would like to say that after all an observation was made that it is only the monetary supply that was responsible for it. I would like to know whether there would be management of individual commodities, because the trade seems to feel that there is more freedom to do what they like and greater control over the commodity is necessary. Will the hon. Minister ensure that it is not merely the monetary management but the management of commodities would also be the concern of the Government.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I just clear this point. I think, the hon. member, Shri Pai, has not fully listened to what I have said with some care that I hoped he would have given. I did not say that the price rise was due to monetary factor. I went on to say that Government can control prices by importing scarce commodities. I also pointed out how in certain commodities the situation was due to a shortfall in production, in certain other even by imports, we cannot get the commodities we want. For instance, edible oil is there. The kind of oil we want is not available in the world. So there are a number of factors. We intend to do exactly what Mr. Pai has suggested, and in fact, I hope I have clearly indicated that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Cen-

[Mr. Chairman]

tral Government for the financial year 1977-78, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clauses. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 8.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I want to make some observations on clause 3. We oppose clause 3. I would suggest that you first put to vote clauses 2, 3 separately and then other clauses upto 7 separately. These three are the clauses on which we have objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there is no amendment to clause 2. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 2)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Clause 3 relates to the definition of short-term capital gains. Originally, as the Income Tax Act stood, the short-term capital gains were charged on the asset which was in existence for not more than 24 months. Thereafter, the Wanchoo Committee reported and in pursuance of this decision of the Wanchoo Committee's Report, the Government amended this and said that short-term capital assets are those which are not held over 60 months. The reason for this amendment is that capital gains are really a tax on an unearned increment. It arises out of inflation or out of social causes. If there is an unearned increment, the community, the society and the government are entitled to share. If you give a shorter period

of two years or 24 months, it will enable people to speculate and change their assets from time to time.

16.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Therefore, the Wanchoo Committee recommended that only assets which are held at least for five years should be deemed to be long-term capital assets. By reducing it to 36 months or three years—and if read with Clause 13—it will enable people to go on changing their stocks and shares every three years. Thus it will just come under the very abuse which the Wanchoo Committee explained and wanted to be avoided. Therefore, in order to preserve that capital gains tax is levied on all assets which are of a short-term nature, assets, I submit, those which are held less than five years should be subjected to tax. Therefore, my submission is that this Clause may be dropped so that we may keep the present section 2, Clause 42A, of the Income-tax Act in tact. There is also another reason. The Wanchoo Committee has also referred to the scope for bringing in a lot of black money....

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): On a point of order. Those Members who have given notice of amendments should be given a chance to speak. He is only making some observations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is opposing the Clause.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member has not understood me. It is a matter of serious and vital importance. Therefore, Sir, we are opposed to this Clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put Clause 3....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Minister must reply. He should tell us why he wants to change.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can only speak if I am called upon to speak by the Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want to say anything, you may.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I wish to say only this that I do not accept the arguments of the hon. Member; I consider that the proposal we have made in this Clause is sound and is designed to achieve the purpose that we have in view.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Clause 3 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 6]

[16.35 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
Aghan Singh, Shri
Arif Beg, Shri
Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Bashir Ahmad, Shri
Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyama-
prasad
Borole, Shri Yashwant
Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
Chandan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Sheshrao A.
Dharie, Shri Mohan
Durga Chand, Shri
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Ganga Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeshu
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri
Jain, Shri Kalyan
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
Krishan Kant, Shri
*Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
Mahale, Shri Harishanker
Makkasar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
Manohar Lal, Shri
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Miri, Shri Govindram
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
Multan Singh, Chaudhary
Munda, Shri Karia
Narendra Singh, Shri
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
Negi, Shri T. S.
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

NOES

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Parmai Lal, Shri

Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai

Patel, Shri H. M. -

Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai

Patil, Shri Chandrakant

Patil, Shri Sonu Singh

Patnaik, Shri Biju

Patwary, Shri H. L.

Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Raghevendra Singh, Shri

Raghavji, Shri

Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary

Ramachandran, Shri P.

Ramdas Singh, Shri

Ramapati Singh, Shri

Ranjit Singh, Shri

Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Sarangi, Shri R. P.

Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar

Shastri, Shri Y. P.

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.

Sheo Narain, Shri

Sher Singh, Prof.

Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.

Shrikrishna Singh, Shri

Surendra Bikram, Shri

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji

Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir

Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad

Verma, Shri R. L. P.

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad

Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basappa, Shri Kondajji

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chavan, Shrimati P.

Chavan, Shri Yeswantrao

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Chikkalingiah, Shri K.

Choudhari, Shri K. B.

Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque

Damani, Shri S. R.

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Desappa, Shri Tulsidas

Desai, Shri Hitendra

Engti, Shri Biren

Faleiro, Shri Edurado

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

George, Shri A. C.

Gode, Shri Santoshrao

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Murugesan, Shri A.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Naik, Shri S. H.
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Pai, Shri T. A.
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachalah, Shri B.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rathwa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudhakaran, Shri V. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiaram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes : 98; Noes : 75.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 13)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The law as it stands allowed the charitable trusts who hold assets to convert them into approved securities before 1st April, 1978. The purpose was that many of these charitable trusts were holding company shares and exercising undue pressure on the concerned companies. The Wanchoo Committee have said in their report:

"The Committee also took note of the fact that out of 45 trusts connected with the industrial

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri Surendra Jha Suman, Ram Sewak Hazari, Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Yuvraj, Parmanand Govindjiwala, S. Kundu, S. K. Sarda, Ram Murti, Zulfiqarulla, Mahi Lal, Padmacharan Samantasinghar, Ram Kinkar, Mukunda Mandai, D. Amat and Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

NOES: Sarvashri Nanasehiv Bonde, Ajitsinh Dabhi, Vijay Kumar Patil T. S. Shrangare and M. V. Krishnappa.

[Shri R. Venkataraman]
houses and having a corpus of 24.11 crores, the investments by 32 trusts in the concerns connected with the industrial houses were 50 per cent or more of their funds. In some cases, it was noticed that the investment in such concerns amounted to as much as 90 per cent of the funds of the trusts"

I do not want to carry coal to Newcastle, Shri Patel knows this very well. The time to convert these assets from shares into approved securities was given to these trusts until the 1st April, 1978. No reason has been given why this date is being extended to 1st April, 1981. This would enable the trusts to continue to exercise control over the companies and the holding of these shares would continue to affect the management of these companies. Therefore, we oppose this clause.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The reasons advanced by the hon. Member in support of his arguments are that this is something done in accordance with the Wanchoo Committee Report. When the Wanchoo Committee report was considered in the Select Committee, I was there as a Member of that Committee and I know very well how the discussion went on and the trend of discussion was totally against adoption of a clause of this nature. This was because it would have created a great deal of avoidable upsetting of both efficient management as well as share/stock market. The time given, three years, was for the purpose of unloading these shares in the market in a satisfactory way, and if this has not been done, a further time has to be given for that. There is no reason, why this is being considered from a narrow point of view. The entire question has been considered from the point of view of public interest and from that point of view, I request that this clause be accepted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Amendment of section 32A).

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, I want to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point in moving it, unless you are pressing for it.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Under this section, it should be provided that the owner of the technology or of the invention should also be entitled to claim investment allowance at 35 per cent if he utilises the same for production of goods in India. Under the proposed draft, all persons other than the owner alone can claim such relief.

*Amendments made:

Page 9,—

for lines 23 to 34, substitute—

'(i) in clause (b), for sub-clauses (ii) and (iii), the following sub-clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

(ii) in a small-scale industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of manufacture or production of any article or thing; or

(iii) in any other industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

article or thing, not being article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule." (154).

Page 10, line 22,—

after "University", insert—

"or by an institution recognized in this behalf by the prescribed authority" (155).

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

Page 11,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute—

"the Official Gazette, add any article or thing to, or omit any article or thing from, the list of articles or things specified in the Eleventh Schedule:

Provided that the addition of any article or thing shall have effect in relation" (156).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri H. M. Patel, printed as No. 156 in List No. 16 of amendments,—

omit "add any article or thing to, or" (196).

I will briefly explain both his amendment and my own so that he can understand it better.

In Schedule 11 to this Bill a list of industries has been included which will be called the negative list and they are not entitled to the investment allowance.

Now, in the amendment No. 156, the Minister wants power to add to the list or to delete from the list. If he deletes any item from that list, that industry gets the benefit of an investment allowance. But if he adds to the list, the industry which is already enjoying the investment allowance will be deprived of it. While executive discretion can be given for extending a benefit or a concession to industries, there should be no power vested in the executive to deprive an industry of a privilege which is already existing. Therefore, I have moved an amendment saying:

omit "add any article or thing to, or"

which means that the Minister will have the power to omit the industries from the list but he will not have the power to add to the list. I hope he will accept it. It is a very reasonable one.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Perhaps the Minister has not read it. It is a reasonable amendment.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): Perhaps he may accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he is accepting it.

Now, I will put Shri Venkataraman's amendment to vote. The question is:

That in the amendment proposed by Shri H. M. Patel, printed as No. 156 in List No. 16 of amendments,—

omit "add any article or thing to, or" (196).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 156 as amended to vote.

The question is:

Page 11,—

for lines 19 to 21, substitute—

"the Official Gazette, omit any article or thing from, the list of articles or things specified in the Eleventh Schedule:

Provided that the addition of any article or thing shall have effect in relation" (156 as amended).

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Insertion of new section 35CC).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): I beg to move*:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "development," insert—

"and/or any programme for housing of its employees" (2).

Page 12,—

after line 18, insert—

"(2A) Where any expenditure on any programme for housing

of employees referred to in sub-section (1) results in any income to the assessee, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction of the amount of such income." (3)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): I beg to move:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "development" insert—

"which the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette specify," (107),

Page 11,—

omit lines 36 to 38. (108)

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I beg to move:

Page 12, lines 2 to 4,—

for "any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area"

substitute "only provision of drinking water, agricultural development for the small and marginal farmers, construction of roads, bunds, irrigation channel, drainage system, dairy and poultry development, construction of school buildings and supply of equipments and books, construction of hospitals and dispensaries, village and small industries, development of fisheries and co-operative, construction of community centres, demonstration centres" (150).

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move*

Page 11, lines 28 and 29,—

for "1st day of April, 1978"
substitute—"1st day of September,
1977" (157)

Page 11, line 30,—

for "being a company", substi-
tute—"being a company or a co-
operative society" (158)

Page 11, line 31,—

omit "after the 30th day of June,
1977" (159)

Page 12,—

for lines 5 to 8, Substitute—

"(b) "rural area" means any area
other than—

(i) an area which is comprised
within the jurisdiction of a
municipality (whether known
as a municipality, municipal
corporation, notified area com-
mittee, town area committee,
town committee or by any
other name) or a cantonment
board and which has a popula-
tion of not less than ten thou-
sand according to the last pre-
ceding census of which the
relevant figures have been
published before the first day
of the previous year; or

(ii) an area within such distance,
not being more than fifteen
kilometers, from the local
limits of any municipality or
cantonment board referred to
in sub-clause (i), as the Central
Government may, having re-
gard to the stage of develop-
ment of such area (including
the extent of, and scope for,
urbanisation of such area)
and other relevant consi-
derations, specify in this

behalf by notification in the
Official Gazette... (160)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have
moved my amendment No. 2:

Page 11, line 32,—

after "development," insert—

"and/or any programme for
housing of its employees".

This clause provides for Rural Develop-
ment Allowance Expenditure incur-
red on any approved scheme or rural
development will be deducted while
computing the taxable profits.

My amendments extend the scope by
adding to it—

"any programme for housing of its
employees" which should also be en-
titled to deduction while computing
the taxable profits.

As I had observed while speaking on
the Finance Bill the interests of the
labourers have been totally thrown to
winds. I have been thinking that the
Finance Bill has not only ignored the
interests of the labourers but is anti-
labour in character also. There are
various observations that I have made
to this effect. Now, here I rise with
the request to this House and appeal to
the Government that the significance
of the industrial housing should be
fully realised by us. The acute short-
age of industrial housing should be
tackled in a very pragmatic manner.
While we are prepared to give allow-
ance for any approved scheme of rural
development, we should also in the
similar manner take up the programme
of industrial housing and where there
is an approved scheme for the housing
of its own employees, the concern
should also be given the benefit of de-
duction.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

I need not take much time of the House by sueaking at length on the significance and the need for industrial housing and the acute shortage that we have in this country. I need not read out the entire statistics because it is a subject which is well known to one and all of us sitting here.

I hope that the interests of labour will be considered by the Government in a sympathetic manner.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
I have moved two amendments. My first amendment is—

"Page 11, line 32,—

after "development" insert

"which the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette specify,"

I want lines 36 to 38—proviso to be deleted.

In my opinion these amendments seek to serve better purpose underlying the clause. Instead of assessee's approaching every time, the prescribed authority, the Government, which I presume has got a clear programme of rural development, can declare these items of programme by notification in official gazette so that every company operating in that area knows in advance that these are various objects of rural programme on which they can spend. If the programme is known before hand, they can be prompted to apply their mind and the purpose can be served better. With these words I conclude and I hope that the hon. Minister will accept these amendments.

SHRI S. KUNDU: This clause speaks about rural development and about concessions which will be given to some of the private sector industries and companies if they invest money for rural development. It is a very good clause and I am sure that a good amount of money will come

to be spent in the rural side. So, I want to just re-word this clause. It is better to see that the money is properly utilised. Here in the clause itself it has been said: "Programme of rural development includes any programme for promoting the social and economic welfare of, or the uplift of, the public in any rural area." This definition is very far-reaching and very sweeping. I want to make it very specific so that the companies may not claim unnecessary deductions. Suppose a company has a big research centre at Delhi. They may say, we are doing research for rural development. Simply by that the company cannot justifiably claim deduction straightway. Therefore, what I have done is this. I have added a few words to make it specific. I have said this:

'Only provision of drinking water, agricultural development for the small and marginal farmers, construction of roads, bunds, irrigation channel, drainage system; dairy and poultry development, construction of school buildings and supply of equipments and books, construction of hospitals and dispensaries, village and small industries, development of fisheries and cooperative, construction of community centres, demonstration centres.'

My object that the companies should get concession in an honest manner and on specific items of rural development, and not on anything and everything which can directly or indirectly connected with rural development. I hope the Minister will accept this amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am unable to accept these amendments. Mr. Banatwalla's amendment says 'Where any expenditure on any programme for housing of employees referred to in sub-section (1) results in any income to the assessee, the assessee shall be entitled to a deduction of the amount of such income'. I am afraid, in our scheme of things, it is not

intended to enable the companies to build houses for their employees and get this concession.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If they do it for rural development, it will help matters.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have given my view. You are certainly entitled to your opinion. It is not sound. That is what I consider. So far as Mr. Kundu's amendment is concerned it is not acceptable because it introduces an undue rigidity. This is therefore not acceptable and this will run counter to the objective which we have placed before ourselves. So far as Mr. Nathwani's amendment is concerned, he suggests that this should be decided beforehand. I am afraid this introduces an even greater degree of rigidity and therefore it is not acceptable to me. I have already moved Government Amendment 157 to 160.

17.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put amendments 2 and 3 moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 2 and 3 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 107 and 108 moved by Shri Narendra P. Nathwani to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 107 and 108 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, do you want to withdraw your amendment?

SHRI S. KUNDU: I want leave to withdraw my amendment No. 150 already moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since you have already moved your amendment, I shall put that to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 150 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Government amendments Nos. 157, 158, 159 and 160 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

'Page 11, lines 28 and 29,—

for "1st day of April, 1978" substitute—

"1st day of September, 1977" (157)

'Page 11, line 30,—

for "being a company", substitute—

"being a company or a co-operative society" (158)

'Page 11, line 31,—

omit "after the 30th day of June, 1977" (159)

'Page 12,—

for lines 5 to 8, substitute—

'(b) "rural area" means any area other than—

(i) an area which is comprised within the jurisdiction of a municipality (whether known as a municipality, municipal corporation, notified area committee, town area committee, town committee or by any other name) or a cantonment board and which has a population of not less than ten thousand according to the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published before the first day of the previous year; or

(ii) an area within such distance, not being more than fifteen kilometres, from the local limits of any municipality or cantonment board referred to in sub-clause (i), as the

Central Government may, having regard to the stage of development of such area (including the extent of, and scope for, urbanisation of such area) and other relevant considerations, specify in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette.' (160)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Amendment of section 36).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to this clause. I shall put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12—(Amendment of section 50)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sheth, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I move:*

Page 12, line 38,—

for "1st day of January, 1964"

substitute—

"day ending ten years before the end of previous year" (4)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: Sir, there is democracy in our party. So I have moved my above amendment that instead of 1st January, 1964, I thought it better that it should be "day ending ten years before the end of previous year". Anyway I would like to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Having moved your amendment, there is no question of your withdrawing it. I shall put amendment No. 4 to Clause 12 moved by Shri Sheth to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(Insertion of new section 54E)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there are some amendments to this Clause. Shri Amin is not here. Sarvashri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta are not moving. There is Government Amendment No. 161. Are you moving, Mr. Patel?

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President

*Amendment made:

Page 14, line 23,—

after "new asset is transferred"
insert—

"or converted (otherwise than
by transfer) into money" (161)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI R. VENKATRAMAN: Sir, on this Clause I want to make a submission. This clause relates to the capital gains. As the law stands now, only immovable property namely, one house held for more than five years, if it is transferred, and the profits are utilised for the purchase of another house, then the capital gains will not be attracted. Now, the whole concept of the capital gains is diluted. Any asset, jewellery, shares and other moveable assets which are held for more than three years according to the amendment which we have accepted in Clause 3 can be sold once in every three years and the speculative transactions can go on. The government will be deprived of all the taxes. This is totally against the principle of taxing the un-earned income which people get in the country. We oppose this clause.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am sorry to say that the arguments advanced by the hon'ble Member do not carry any conviction with me. He argues for the sake of opposing this very salutary and desirable provision.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 13, as amended,
stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13, as amended, was added
to the Bill.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15—(Insertion of new section
72A).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I
beg to move:*

Page 15, line 36—

after "is claimed," insert—

"the volume of employment
and business of the amalgama-
ting company during the year
immediately preceding the year
in which the amalgamation was
effected is not reduced by the
amalgamated company and"
(6)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Sir, I beg
to move:

Page 15, line 15,—

omit "and" (28)

Page 15,—

omit lines 16 to 20. (29)

Page 15,—

omit lines 30 to 42. (30)

Page 16,—

omit lines 1 to 5. (31)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Sir, I beg to
move:

Page 16,—

after line 5, insert—

"(iii) the amalgamated com-
pany absorbs in full the staff
and labour borne on the rolls
of the amalgamating company
at the time of amalgamation."
(48)

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as Presi-
dent.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 15, lines 5 and 6,—

for "on the recommendation of"
substitute—

"in consultation with" (124)

Page 15, line 21,—

for "may" substitute "shall"
(125)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I beg to move:

(i) Page 15,—

(a) lines 33 and 34,—

omit "the following conditions are fulfilled, namely:—"

(b) omit lines 35 to 42;

(ii) Page 16,—

(a) line 1,—

omit "(ii)";

(b) line 5,—

add at the end— "and an appeal against the refusal of the specified authority to furnish such certificate shall lie to the Central Government." (126)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
Sir, I beg to move:

Page 16,—

after line 5, insert—

"(iii) the amalgamated company absorbs all the staff and labour enlisted in the rolls of the companies amalgamated."
(127)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:*

Page 15, line 4,—

after "industrial undertaking",
insert—

"or a ship" (162)

Page 15,—

for lines 8 to 14, substitute—

"(a) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation, financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;" (163)

Page 15, lines 15 and 16,—

for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute—

"(b)" and "(c)" respectively.
(164)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this clause 15 provides that in case of a merger of a sick concern with a sound one the accumulated losses and the unab-sorbed depreciation of the sick concern can be set-off against the profits of the sound concern. It is interesting to note that while several conditions have been laid down in this clause 15 with respect to the set-off, there is not a single condition in the interest of the employees of the sick concern at the time of merger. My amendment seeks to protect the interests of the employees of the sick concern at the time of the merger and it only goes to say that the amalgamated concern, namely, the sound concern which has taken over the sick concern must also absorb all the labourers of the sick unit. This, Sir, is in the interest of labour. I have always been stating in this House that unfortunately the policy of the Janata government is totally anti-labour.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

In another place I had pointed out that investment allowance has been thrown open to the entire gamut of industries thereby emphasising the capital intensive industry to the detriment of labour. That is one great disadvantage of capital intensity. Here in the case of merger of sick units with profitable ones, no concern has been shown whatsoever with respect to the employees of the sick unit. The Finance Minister in his reply to the various points raised during the general discussion had said that the competent authority will look into the matter. I am sorry that the interest of labour should meet with such light consideration at the hands of this government. It is necessary that the interest of labour should be protected properly by the House and there should be statutory protection. Moreover, I want to put a specific question to this government. If it is the intention of the appropriate authority to protect the interest of labour while granting approval to any scheme, why not extend statutory protection to the labour. Therefore, I appeal to the House and I hope that the amendment moved by me will get sympathetic consideration at the hands of the House, and the Government will rise to its responsibilities to labour which is not even allowed to smoke its bidi.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): While supporting the arguments of my friend Banatwalla I should say that the intention of Finance Minister to rehabilitate about 9000 small scale units and about 300 other units is welcome. But the conditions which have been introduced in the Bill are so difficult and hence the intention could not be fulfilled. So many clauses have to be satisfied and so many difficulties have to be overcome. If really the hon. Finance Minister wants that those units must come into production and must create employment opportunities and increase production, then those conditions must be simplified so

that they may be practical and the intention might be fulfilled.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I have nothing much more to say than what my friend Banatwalla said. The Finance Minister was waxing so eloquent when he said that the so called appropriate authority would take care of everything. I ask him what is the objection to include it in the Bill itself? What prevents him from giving statutory content to say that the healthy units, when they take over sick units, should absorb the workers and employees also. It might so happen that in a particular undertaking there might be labour unrest resulting in loss. Another company which is friendly to that may take over the entire sick concern but throw away the workers. So full protection should be given to the workers and so I request him to accept this amendment so that the working class could get protection.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: Sir, I propose to take a few minutes. My amendment may appear to be verbal or formal but it seeks to effect a very material change. At the outset it is necessary to remember that before amalgamating a sick unit with a healthy unit, there will have to be made an application to the High Court.

If both the companies are situated in one State, even then two applications will have to be made, one by sick unit and the other by the healthy unit. At that stage, the Court considers all the aspects of the situation and even at that stage the Central Government has the right to make representation. The hon. Minister may look at the relevant provisions of Companies' Act. I have got Sec. 394 (A) before me. In every case of proposed amalgamation, notice has to be given to the Central Government and at that stage, the Government or the Registrar can make such representation as it thinks fit and the Court is bound to take it into consideration. After taking into consideration the representation made by the Government through either Company-

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Law Board or the Registrar, amalgamation is sanctioned. Then comes the next stage.

The new section 72A sought to be introduced by this clause says in its opening that "where there has been an amalgamation a healthy unit wants to take over the sick units. Why? Because it will get the benefit of carrying forward the losses incurred by sick units. Even at the stage of amalgamation, the Government has got an opportunity to consider and make its representation and get it duly considered by the High Court. Still the new Section 72A makes reference to certain conditions. I am not opposed to them. Kindly bear in mind that sub-clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 72A empowers the Government to make such other conditions as it may think necessary to ensure certain benefits to the employees. Even after making all these provisions, even after all these conditions are satisfied, still the Section says 'Government may declare'. Why do you want to give discretion to the Government even at that stage? Sir, discretion of this nature, unlimited nature is the worst tyrant. I can do no better than quote a passage which is well known. "It has been said that law has reached its finest moments when it has freed man from the unlimited discretion of some ruler, some civil or military official, some bureaucrat. Where discretion is absolute, man has always suffered. At times it has been his property that has been invaded, at times, his privacy, at times, his liberty of movement at times his freedom of thought, at times his life."

The High Court looks into the question. The High Court looks into the representation made by the Government and even then the Government is to be satisfied about certain requirements of sub-section (1) of new Section 72A. Still it says 'Government may declare'. Because there is an apprehension, I say, a right, justified apprehension,

held by the industry that even after the amalgamation has taken place, the Government may refuse even though according to them, they satisfy all these requirements. I may be asked a question what difference does it make if it is 'may' or 'shall'? If it is 'shall', there is no discretion left. Even if somebody arbitrarily or capriciously refuses to make such a declaration, the Company has the right to approach the Court and it will be granted by merely asking of it. Sir, I move the amendments and I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider them dispassionately.

SHRI SHAMSHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Sir, the amalgamation of sick and healthy units has first to be approved by govt. in public interest. After approval, this clause says that the amalgamated Company should carry on without any modification or reorganisation. Then how can the sickness be removed. No modification, no reorganisation is permitted. Then, how can the conditions improve? Another sanction has to be obtained. I thought this clause was redundant because all these have already been taken care of in the earlier paragraphs.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: My amendment No. 127 reads thus:

"The amalgamated company absorbs all the staff and labour enlisted in the rolls of the companies amalgamated."

Clause 15 lays down the provisions relating to carry forward and set off of accumulated loss and unabsorbed depreciation allowance in certain cases of amalgamation. All these things are amalgamated. The employers are looked after, but the workers and staff are left out. I am sorry to say that all the pledges given by the Janata Party during the elections are being betrayed one by one. The compulsory deposit scheme continues. The Bonus Act has not been amended. We are going to face hell throughout this

country in the next few months, during Onam in Kerala and during Diwali in other areas. All these definite promises of the government are being betrayed one by one. When they want to do so much for the employers by allowing them to amalgamate the losing concerns with the profitable concerns, even though in this process the government will lose the income by way of taxes from the profitable concerns, the staff and workers should not be left out. There must be a specific provision for the protection of the staff and labour. I deliberately laid down 'staff' because 'employees' is an equivocal term which can be explained away in so many ways under the labour laws. So, I have said 'staff and labour' in my amendment.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Sir, I would like to emphasise on behalf of my party the importance and significance of amendment No. 48 which has been moved, which reads thus:

"The amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation."

Why I wanted to intervene at this stage is because we attach great importance to this. Really speaking, this is the real test of the policy of this government towards labour. There is a history of sickness of industries in our country. There has been a deliberate and scientific technique of neglecting the maintenance of the industries. When a new technology is coming up, it is completely ignored because further investments are not made. So, it is a design of the private sector to kill some of these industries by making them sick. This is one of the ways of making more profit. Ultimately they will say, it cannot be done. Therefore, in the course of the last 20 years, there was taking over of sick undertakings with a view to provide employment. But this govern-

ment has come forward and said, we have got no method of doing it, but we will allow the industry to be given to somebody who is doing it well, so that the other man gets all the advantages of writing off the profits in the name of amalgamation process. In this process of amalgamation, the accounts are completely amalgamated. The conscience of the income-tax and other authorities is satisfied. But what happens to the people who are employed? During the discussion on the demands of the Industry Ministry, Mr. George Fernandes said, it is the policy of the government to allow the employees to take over the sick industries. This is the test of that policy. If you are so serious about your policy statement, you should accept this amendment which gives a guarantee that the employees will be absorbed. You should not merely give the arguments of an accountant. As politicians and policy-makers you should give arguments which will prove that you really want to solve the problems of unemployment.

Therefore, we are pressing this amendment. We want the Finance Minister not merely to say that he will convince me and not to give some such evasive reply. He'd better give us some clear explanation and clarification of his policy on this point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I propose to answer first the amendment on which the Leader of the Opposition chose to intervene and expressed himself so very eloquently as usual. First of all, the very object of proceeding in this manner is that there is a sick industry for which if you want to find some way of reviving it, the Government tried the way of taking over and nationalising and the result has been that the country has had to pay a very heavy bill to a point where it becomes an extremely heavy burden on the country. The working of the National Textile Corporation resulted in a loss of over Rs. 100 crores and in the cur-

(Shri H. M. Patel)

rent year another Rs. 80 crores. (Interruptions)

I listened to the Leader of the Opposition with complete silence. I did not intervene. Now, I think at least they must listen.

It is with that object that this particular arrangement was considered and I may say that the hon. Leader of the Opposition should know that this scheme of amalgamation was something that the Congress Government had approved. This proceeds exactly on the same lines. Now, I come to this point. (Interruptions)

If the hon. Members do not wish to listen to me, it is all right. I can certainly say 'I oppose it'. That is all there is to it. But if you wish to listen, then I will say all this. It is non-cooperation on your side which compels me to say this.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have an appeal to make to the Finance Minister. While explaining and while putting forward his views, he may kindly explain how he is safeguarding the interests of the employees. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I can assure this House, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the interests of the labour will be safeguarded. (Interruptions)

The prescribed authority will see to it. These are the problems which he has to go into. The conditions which are laid down make it quite clear that unless he is satisfied on these scores, he will not accept the scheme of amalgamation. (Interruptions)

The administrative arrangement is that there should not be imported into it undue rigidity and this could mean excessive rigidity which we do not propose to have.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendment No. 6 of Shri Banatwalla.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 28 to 31 of Shri Damani.

Amendment Nos. 28 to 31 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now again put it to vote.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I repeat what I said before? Probably, it was not fully understood. I repeat that the interests of the labour will be fully safeguarded. (Interruptions)

Many hon. Members: No. How?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 16.—

after line 5, insert—

"(H) the amalgamated company absorbs in full the staff and labour borne on the rolls of the amalgamating company at the time of amalgamation." (48)

The Lok Sabha divided;

Division No. 7]

[17.35 hrs]

AYES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Ahsan Jafri, Shri

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Ankineedu, Shri Maganti

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.
 Barua, Shri Badabrata
 Barve, Shri J. C.
 Basappa, Shri Kondaji
 Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
 Coddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tulcidas
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Faleiro, Shri Eduardo
 Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
 George, Shri A. C.
 Gode, Shri Santoshrao
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
 Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
 Kadam, Shri B. P.
 Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
 Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shri G. V.
 Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
 Lakkappa, Shri K.
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
 Lasker, Shri Nikar
 Mane, Shri Shankarrao
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishnr
 Murugesan, Shri A.
 Naik, Shri S. H.
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachaiab, Shri B.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Balhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin
 Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
 Amat, Shri D.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bhanvar, Shri Bhagirath
 Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dillip

Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram

Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramchandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantashinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.

Shri Krishna Singh, Shri
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadendra Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiqarulla, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 75; Noes: 115.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment Nos. 124 and 125 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 124 and 125 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 126 to the vote.

Amendment No. 126 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 127 to the vote.

Amendment No. 127 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

Page 15, line 4,—

after "industrial undertaking", insert—"or a ship" (162)

Page 15,—

for lines 8 to 14, substitute—

"(a) the amalgamating company was not, immediately before such amalgamation, financially viable by reason of its liabilities, losses and other relevant factors;" (163)

Page 15, lines 15 and 16,—

for "(c)" and "(d)" substitute—

"(b)" and "(c)" respectively. (164)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and Sarveshri N. Sreekantan Nair, M. N. Govindan Nair, P. V. G. Raju, Gov. M. Avari, P. Rajagopala Naidu, Nanasahib Bonde, Ajitesinh Dabhi and T. S. Shrangare.

NOES: Sarveshri Ram Vilas Paswan, Yuvraj, Karla Munda, Narsingh Yadav, Brij Lal Varma, Mohan Jain, Raghavji, Harishankar Mahale, S. Kundu, S. Nanjappa Gowda, Ram Kinkar, Mohd. Hayat Ali, Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and Shrimati Mrinal Gore.

Clause 18 (Insertion of new section 80 HHA)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment in the name of Shri Vinodbhai B. Sheth. Does he want to move it?

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: No.

*Amendment made:

Page 17, line 14,—

for "30th day of June, 1977"

substitute—

"30th day of September, 1977"
(165)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18A (New)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 19,—

after line 3, insert—

'18A. In section 80L of the Income-tax Act,—

(a) in sub-clause (a) of sub-section (1) for the words "three thousand rupees", the words "five thousand rupees" shall be substituted;

(b) in sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) for the words "three thousand rupees", the words "five thousand rupees" shall be substituted.' (32)

By this amendment I am seeking to insert a new clause 18A. Now under the 1970 Act the exemption limit for taxation on interest on bank deposits or Government securities is Rs. 3,000. At the time this exemption limit was placed the rate of interest on deposits was 7-1/2 per cent. Now the rate of interest paid by the banks has been increased to 10 per cent. Therefore, simultaneously, the exemption limit should also be raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The amendment is not acceptable to us. There is no question of increasing the limit and giving a windfall gain to those having plenty of money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put Amendment No. 32 of Shri S. R. Damani, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 32 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 (Amendment of Section 104)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now clause 20.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Clauses 20 and 21 deal with, what is called, closely held companies. These are companies which are practically family concerns and which distribute only a portion of the profit and reserve everything without distributing it. The reason for this is that if they actually distribute the profits to the shareholders, they will be liable to income-tax. In order to avoid paying income-tax the closely

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

held companies do no distribute whole of the profits as dividend. In order to get over this, the present law says that if the statutory percentage of the distributable profit is not distributed, then it shall pay additional tax. Mr. Patel while replying to my friend, Mr. Stephen, said that there will be no loss to the Government. But, if the dividend is distributed to the shareholders, then there will be income-tax which they will have to pay on this dividend. Now, what they will do is that they will accumulate a major portion of the profit in their company and then after three or four years, the accumulated profit will be distributed as bonus share because there is no tax on bonus shares. Most of these closely held companies which are masquerading as Companies are only partnerships and in a partnership, the whole of the profits are liable to tax. By adopting subterfuge methods, they only pay corporate tax. They distribute only a limited amount of the dividend and hold back large amounts of profits without distributing it and thereby void paying income-tax to the State. My submission is that there is no reason why we should show any concession to closely held companies, to a family concern, to people who have concentrated a major part of the wealth in their hands. Moreover, it is totally contrary to the Janata Government principles which have been adumbrated by the Finance Minister for the last three or four hours here. Therefore, we feel that clauses 20 and 21 will mean loss to the country.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In the course of my speech a little earlier I explained very clearly how the closely held companies to which this particular clause applies, would be advantageous to the economy. Firstly this is only applicable to industrial companies. Secondly, however, eloquently my hon. friend spoke by saying that this will mean that not distributed profits

will be given later on as bonus shares, so what? It means that more capital is available for investment (interruptions). You may not accept my argument, but let me at least explain. I think, the hon. Member is not correct in saying that this provision, this particular clause, will benefit individuals. It will benefit the economy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 20 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.50 hrs.

Division No. 8]

AYES

Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin
 Amat, Shri D.
 Arif Beg, Shri
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Dharis, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hegde, Shri K. S.
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamble, Shri B. C.
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Mahale, Shri Harishankar
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkasar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Karla
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Negi Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
 Ram Murti, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
 Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
 Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodhbal B.
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal
 Verma, Shri Hargovind

Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad

Varma, Shri R. L. P.

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad

Yadav, Shri Narsingh

Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad

Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

Zulfiqarulla, Shri

NOES

Ahmed Hussain, Shri

Ahsan Jafri, Shri

Alluri, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose

Ankineedu, Shri Jaganti

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barve, Shri J. C.

Basappa, Shri Kondajji

Basu, Shri Bhirendranath

Boddepalli Shri Rajagopala Rao

Bonde, Shri Nanasahib

*Chandravati, Shrimati

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chettri, Shri K. B.

Chikkalingiah, Shri K.

Choudhari, Shri K. B.

Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque

Damani, Shri S. R.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Deo, Shri P. K.

Desai, Shri Hitendra

Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Engti, Shri Biren

Faleiro, Shri Eduardo

Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai

George, Shri A. C.

Gode, Shri Santoshrao

NOSE

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kosalram, Shri K. T.

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Krishnappa, Shri M. V.

Lakkappa, Shri K.

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Laskar, Shri Nihar

Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Patel, Shri Ahmed M.

Patil, Shri Vijaykumar

Poojary, Shri Janardhana

Pradhani, Shri K.

Rachaiiah, Shri B.

*Raghavji, Shri .

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

*Ranjit Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada

Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Reddi, Shri G. S.

Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda

Reddy, Shri K. Obul

Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri S. R.

Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

*Wrong voted for NOES.

NOES

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Stephen, Shri C. M.

*Suman, Shri Surendra Jha

Sunna Sahib, Shri A.

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb

Tulsiram, Shri V.

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

Ayes: 116; Noes: 77.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there are no amendments to Clause 21. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put both of them together. The question is:

"That clauses 22 and 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 22 and 23 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 24 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 24 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 25 to 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 28 (Insertion of new Eleventh Schedule)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are several amendments to clause 28.

††Amendment made:

Page 25,—

omit lines 8 and 9. (166)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

*Wrong voted for NOES

†The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Km. Maniben Vallabhbbhai Patel and Sarvasbri Yuvraj, Chhabiram Argal, Raghubir Singh Machhand, Mohan Jain, Rashid Masood, S. Kundu, Satish Agarwal, M. A. Hannan Alhaj, Ram Kinkar, Surendra Jha Suman, Raghavji, Ranjit Singh and Shrimati Chandravati.

NOES: Sarvasbri Gev. M. Avari, Ajitsinh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Satgata Roy, Rajshekhar Kolur, S. H. Naik and Sonjibhai Damor.

††Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 26, line 4,—

omit "23. Synthetic detergents." (35)

Page 26, line 16,—

omit "motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds." (36)
Amendments made:

Page 25,—

omit line 17. (167)

Page 26,—

omit line 13. (168)

Page 26,—

omit line 16. (169)

Page 26,—

omit line 17. (170)

Page 26, line 18,—

after "Latex foam sponge" insert—

"and polyurethane foam". (171)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move*:

Page 25, line 27,—

omit "16. Pressure cookers." (9)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I beg to move:

Page 25, line 1,—

omit "biris," (99)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you want to press your amendment.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I want to withdraw it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon.

Member be allowed to withdraw his amendment.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Naidu, you also want to withdraw your amendment.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the hon. Member be allowed to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 99 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put amendments Nos. 35 and 36 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 and 36 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Clause 30 (Amendment of Act, 27 of 1957)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move*:

Page 28, line 7,—

for "1977" substitute "1978" (10)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the tax statute should not be retrospective. When Mr. Morarji Desai was the Finance Minister, he said something about it. I think he had assured that tax should be levied with perspective effect. With these remarks, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Mr. Sheth's amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

*Amendment Made:

Page 28,—

for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

"Finance Act, 1978, the following Part shall be substituted, namely:—" (172)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36 (Amendment of Act 36 of 1974)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 31, line 1,—

after "individual" insert—

"whose income does not exceed Rs. 25,000/-, or" (49)

I would ask for a small mercy and see whether I succeed in that. The present exemption limit in respect of compulsory deposit is Rs. 15,000. In view of the fact that the exemption limit in respect of income-tax has been raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, it is my suggestion that the exemption limit for payment of compulsory deposit may be raised from the present limit of Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000/-.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am opposing it; I am not accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 49, moved by Shri R. Venkataraman, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 49 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 37 to 39 were added to the Bill.

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

New Clause 39A*

†Amendment Made:

Page 34,—

after line 6, insert—

"Lower to exempt
feature films, etc.
from payment of
excise duty.

39A. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt retrospectively from a date not earlier than the 18th day of June, 1977, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the notification, cinematograph films, exposed, falling under Item No. 37 in the First Schedule to the Central Excises Act, from the whole or any part of the duty leviable thereon under that Act.

(2) the provisions of the central Excises Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply in relation to any notification issued under subsection (1) as they apply in relation to any notification issued under rule 8 of the said rules." (184)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 39A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39A was added to the Bill.

Clause 40 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA
(Serampore): I beg to move:

Page 47, line 10,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (20).

Page 47, line 11,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (21)

Page 47, line 12,—

for "Rs. 10,540" substitute—
"Rs. 13,000" (22)

Page 47, line 14,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (23)

Page 48, line 22,—

for "Rs. 10,000" substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (24)

*In view of amendment No. 184, inserting new clause 39A, having been adopted by the House, new clause 39A was renumbered as clause 40 and the existing clause 40 renumbered as 41, as patent error under the direction of the Speaker.

†Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Page 48, line 23,—

for "Rs. 10,000", substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (25)

Page 48, line 24,—

for "Rs. 10,690", substitute—
"Rs. 13,250" (26)

Page 48, line 26,—

for "Rs. 10,000", substitute—
"Rs. 12,500" (27)

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I beg to move:

Page 36, line 8,—

add at the end—

"where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000" (37)

Page 37, line 2,—

add at the end—

"where the total income exceeds Rs. 30,000" (38)

Page 41,—

after line 31, insert—

"Provided that a company may deposit the equivalent amount of surcharge with the Industrial Development Bank of India for a period of five years" (39)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 46, line 13,—

for "Rs. 8000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (50)

Page 46, line 15,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (51)

Page 46, line 16,—

for "Rs. 8,000" substitute "Rs. 10,000" (52)

Page 46, line 18,—

for "Rs. 1,050" substitute "Rs. 750" (53)

Page 46, line 22,—

for "Rs. 1,950" substitute "Rs. 1,650" (54)

Page 46, line 26,—

for "Rs. 3,200" substitute "Rs. 2,900" (55)

Page 46, line 30,—

for "Rs. 4,700" substitute "Rs. 4,400" (56)

Page 46, line 34,—

for "Rs. 12,700" substitute "Rs. 1,400" (57)

Page 47, line 19,—

after "at the rate of" insert—

"10 per cent of such income tax on income upto Rs. 25,000/- and on income in excess of

Rs. 25,000 at the rate of" (58)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Sir, my Amendment is very simple and I hope there will be no difficulty on the part of the Minister to accept it. Whereas he has fixed the exemption limit as Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of incometax, I propose that it should be raised to Rs. 12500. The reason is that the exemption limit, though fixed at Rs. 10,000, will become Rs. 8000 for the purpose of calculating surcharge. Moreover, the surcharge has also been increased from 5 per cent. Therefore, if you desire to give some relief to the middle income group, I would suggest that the limit should be raised to Rs. 12500. It does not make much difference. If you calculate the money value for five years, it does not come to more than Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 on an amount of Rs. 10,000. I therefore request the Minister to consider it and accept it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage, since it is already 6 o'clock, I propose that we may sit a little longer to dispose of this Bill. I hope the proposal is acceptable to the House.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My Amendments are 37 and 38. One relates to increasing the exemption limit from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000 for all purposes and the other purposes that the surcharge which is proposed to be collected from Rs. 8,000 onwards should be collected from Rs. 30,000 onwards. Now, the Finance Bill says that income up to Rs. 10,000 will be exempted from income-tax but the Schedule says that surcharge will be collected from Rs. 8,000 onwards which means that, if the income exceeds Rs. 10,000, the exemption limit remains Rs. 8,000. My suggestion is that total income up to Rs. 10,000 should be exempted for all purposes.

Secondly, the surcharge which has been increased to 15 per cent should be applied only after Rs. 30,000/-. A person earning upto Rs. 30,000 cannot be considered to be very well off and this increased burden should not be thrust on him. I would therefore suggest that this increased surcharge should be collected only from Rs. 30,000 onwards.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, my Amendments are Nos. 128 to 130 and I have no doubt at all that the Minister is going to accept them because, in such a short time—hardly fifteen minutes—he can carry out his assurance that he has the interests of the workers at heart. A large number of workers in the public sector undertakings today get an income of Rs. 10,000/- or more and if he is going to say that those who get a certain amount above Rs. 10,000 will have to pay surcharge calculated from Rs. 8,000 onwards can you imagine what is going to happen to the working class? It will become very complicated and they will get into trouble. This is

only logical that when you are raising the income-tax limit to Rs. 10,000 for those whose income is less than Rs. 10,000 because you feel that quite a large section of our people have gone upto that ceiling that for income-tax purposes for those whose income is more than Rs. 10,000 you start at Rs. 10,000. It is most illogical that you start at Rs. 8,000 for those whose income is more than Rs. 10,000. Here is the first opportunity for you to carry out the assurances without any difficulty whatsoever and help the working class.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I agree with the arguments put forward by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to save the middle income group people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, your amendments have been covered by the earlier amendments, therefore, they would not be considered as moved.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I regret, I cannot accept any of these amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put all the amendments moved to First Schedule by Shri Dinen Bhattacharya, Shri S. R. Damani, and Shri Venkataraman to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 20 to 27, 37 to 39 and 50 to 58 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: As I told you, as your amendments have been covered by the earlier amendments, therefore, they would not be considered as moved and would, not, therefore, be put to vote.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Earlier, it has happened. Shri Bantawalla's amendment was covered, but it was again put to vote.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It was not done that is not the procedure. The question is:

"That the First Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The First Schedule was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

*Amendments made:

Page 58,—

for lines 29 to 31, substitute—

'(2) in sub-heading No. (3), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (185)

Page 59,—

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

'(xi) in Heading No. 85.14, for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (186)

Page 59,—

for lines 7 to 9, substitute—

'(I) in sub-heading No. (I), for the entry in column (3), the entry "100 per cent" shall be substituted;'. (187)

Page 60,—

for line 34, substitute—

other than paper capacitors
100 per cent.....'. (188)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Third Schedule

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I request the hon. Minister to consider removal of the duty from man-made fabrics including handloom etc. for which certain assurance has been given.

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I beg to move:

Pages 67 and 68,—

omit lines 34 to 38 and 4 to 22 respectively. (12)

Pages 76 to 78,—

omit lines 25 to 41, 4 to 42 and 4 to 6 respectively. (18)

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: I beg to move:

Page 83, lines 4 and 5,—

for "ten per cent. ad valorem." substitute—

Prints	Rate below 4,000 metres in length	Rate above 4,000 metres in length
1 to 12	Free	Free.
13 to 15.	30 Paise per metre	50 Paise per metre
16 to 25.	70 Paise per metre	120 Paise per metre.
26 to 40.	160 Paise per metre	240 Paise per metre
41 onwards	300 Paise per metre	400 Paise per metre
After one year	70 Paise per metre	120 Paise per metre

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I beg to move:

Page 61,—

omit lines 1 to 3. (59)

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,

omit "(3) (ii)" and

(ii) lines 13 and 14,

omit "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (60)

Page 63, line 34,—

after "ingredient"

insert "or vegetable or fruit juice or fruit pulp" (61)

Page 63,—

omit lines 29 to 33. (62)

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I beg to move:

Page 67, line 30,—

add at the end—

"OPERATED BY POWER DRIVEN UNITS" (104)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,—

omit "(3) (i), (3) (ii)";

(ii) lines 12 to 14,

omit "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand," "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (131)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I beg to move:

Page 80,—

omit lines 28 to 32. (133)

Page 81,—

omit lines 27 to 29. (134)

Page 82, line 16,—

for "Fifteen per cent." substitute "Ten per cent." (135)

Page 83,—

omit lines 15 to 17. (137)

Page 84,—

omit lines 11 to 17. (139)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I beg to move:

Page 61, line 10,—

omit "(3) (i), (3) (ii)" (151)

Page 61, lines 12 to 14,—

omit "Four rupees and sixty paise per thousand," "One rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (152)

*Page 83, lines 4 and 5,—

for "ten per cent. ad valorem" substitute "Rs. 2/- per metre for film of a width of 30 mm. and higher and Re. 1/- per metre for film below 30 mm." (153)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I beg to move:

Page 68, line 15,—

for "curis", substitute "curis". (189)

Page 71, line 13,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (190)

Page 71, line 33,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (191)

*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

Page 80.—

for lines 16 and 17, *substitute*—

"C. Motors which are capable of operating Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
on alternating current or on direct current.

D. Parts of electric motors.

Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*." (193)

Pages 82 and 83,—

for lines 31 to 38 and 4 to 6
respectively, *substitute*—

'(xxv) for Item No. 37, the

following Item shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 18th day of June, 1977, namely:—

"37. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—

I. Unexposed

Two paise per metre.

II. Exposed—

(i) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres. Fifty paise per metre.

(ii) Feature films

Rate of duty for films which are of a length

not exceeding 4000 metres.

exceeding 4000 metres.

(a) made wholly in black and white.

Twelve thousand rupees per print.

Fifteen thousand rupees per print.

(b) made wholly or partly in colour.

Eighteen thousand rupees per print.

Twenty-two thousand and five hundred rupees per print.

(iii) Advertisement shorts and films not otherwise specified—

(a) made wholly in black and white

Four rupees per metre.

(b) made wholly or partly in Colour.

Six rupees per metre." (193)

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Regarding amendment with regard to the Bidi, bidi is a thing used by common man and by the poor man. The additional excise imposed on it will affect the poor man. I appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider the matter, if not now, at least later on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the Minister want to say anything.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have nothing to say.

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH: There is a lot of agitation in the film industry. Now the duty has been

shifted from the number of prints to an *ad valorem* basis. I congratulate the Finance Minister for exempting upto 12 prints. By that, the problem of regional language pictures is almost over. For other prints *ad valorem* basis should be removed because the excise cannot be transferred by the exhibitors to the audience.

Secondly, if a picture flops, then the producers suffer a lot, 90 per cent of the pictures do not click at the box-office. So, I request the Finance Minister to kindly consider these aspects and make some amendments in these areas.

With these words, I would withdraw my amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no question of withdrawal now.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have four amendments to the Third Schedule.

The first amendment relates to butter. At present only pasteurised butter is subjected to an excise duty. The Finance Minister has brought unpasteurised butter also into the excise net. It will lead to a lot of harassment. He says only people who manufacture 50 kgs. and more will be subjected to the tax, but, Sir, the process of ascertaining whether a person is manufacturing more than 50 kgs or more, is a very troublesome affair and it will lead to harassment. Further, the income from out of this levy also will be very small. Therefore, I appeal to him to exempt the unpasteurised butter from any levy.

I have moved that levy of Rs. 1.60 per thousand on hand made bidies should be deleted and the existing rate should continue.

I do not want to elaborate this argument. Almost every Member of this House has said so. Apart from the consumer who will have to bear the brunt, a large number of people engaged in the manufacture of bidies will be affected.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should he not accept the near unanimous demand of this House?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have confidence that the Finance Minister will be very reasonable and he will accept this.

My third amendment relates to vegetable or fruit/juice or fruit pulp. A large number of people are engaged in this cottage industry in Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and in hill areas. The proposed excise duty is 55 per cent. I

have said that the same excise duty of 25 per cent as on aerated waters should be levied on this too. Otherwise, it will kill cottage industry. It will cause hardship to those engaged in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice. A large number of people are dependent on that. Employment aspect is very important.

I, therefore, move that the rate may be reduced to 25 per cent instead of 55 per cent.

The last one relates to hand tools. Hand tools are used by small artisans—pliers, wrenches and screw drivers. The Finance Minister says that the tax will be leviable on an industry with a turn-over of Rs. 50 lakhs. If you levy tax on industry with a turn-over of Rs. 50 lakhs, the cost of the small articles will go up. The poor self-employed village artisan will suffer. I, therefore, appeal to him to retain the present rate of 1 per cent and not to increase it to 10 per cent.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I support Shri Venkataraman. Unpasteurised butter is manufactured in small units. The proposal of the Government to put them on par with big factories making pasteurised butter will have ruinous effect on them. Fresh butter is consumed by the middle and lower class people. In U. P. on unpasteurised butter they have to pay 10 per cent Sales Tax. The total revenue from this tax on butter (unpasteurised) will come to Rs. 10 lakhs which is almost a negligible amount.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I am not only pleading the case of bidies but also the case of cigarettes. Bidies are used by the poor people in the country. The argument advanced by the Finance Minister is—to protect the health of the people this additional levy has been made. Those who smoke bidies will definitely smoke even if you raise the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

tax. They would not cut it down. For their mental system, for their nervous system, those who are accustomed to use bidi should use bidi. There are those who smoke cigarettes like me who are afflicted with heart disease or who may be afflicted with heart disease. But it is a necessity for us. Why should you prohibit such articles like these? It would be dangerous, it would be unhealthy and it would be unreasonable. I would say that it would be undemocratic, because, rightly or wrongly some people who want some relaxation use bidi or some liquor. That provides some relaxation for them. Prohibition has been attempted in America, it has been attempted in so many other countries and it has also been attempted in our own country but it has been a failure. I want the Janata Party to consider once again whether they want the people to drink illicit liquor and die in thousands. I want to know whether they would allow them to smoke bidis or cigarettes. They would use whatever they like, cutting down their expenses on food. You can educate them. I agree. I think my amendment is quite reasonable and the hon. Minister, I hope, will accept it.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I want to appeal to his commonsense. Not only from the opposition but from the ruling party also many people have argued that tax on bidi should be abolished. Workers who are engaged in doing arduous jobs are going to be affected by this. As a result of this, tax the workers' wages are going to be reduced. That will affect the industry itself. You will see this. The industry itself will be affected. That is the unfortunate part of it. Shri Vajpayee has never smoked; so also our Prime Minister. Mr. Biju Patnaik uses bidis. My appeal is this. Don't take it on a moral basis or a moral plane but take these things from a

away this tax on bidi and give people proper health education. Thank you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, crores and crores of poor people working in the fields and factories smoke bidis. The Minister has stated that it is not an essential commodity. But I want to say that poor people smoke bidi because they can't afford anything else. Those who are below poverty line smoke bidi. I do not smoke. But I would like to plead for these poor people. I would like to appeal to the Janata Party Govt. because the poor Janata smoke bidi! Please do not tax them. Tax the tax-evaders, capitalists, monopolists etc. who evade the tax. You can recover this from these people. I would appeal to him to accept my amendment.

Secondly, regarding taxation of films, you know, Sir, the Bengali, Malayalam, Oriya, Assamese, Telugu and Canarese films will be affected by this tax. Previously, beyond the 12 copies, the films were exempted from tax. You know, Sir, specially the Bengali films got international awards and thousands of technicians and poor ordinary common artists will starve. So, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister not to tax the regional films. I hope he will ultimately accept our amendment regarding the biri and to save the regional films, he will accept our amendment.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I am unable to accept any of the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment Nos. 12 and 13 moved by Shri Bashir Ahmad to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not know what happened to Shri Bashir

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have been negatived.

I shall put amendment No. 14 to vote.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please listen to us. We want to press the amendment relating to biris.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are other amendments also. I shall put amendment Nos. 59, 60, 61 and 62 moved by Shri Venkataraman to the vote of the House. Shall I put them all together.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Except my amendment No. 60, all the other amendments may be put together to the vote of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall first put amendment No. 59 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 59 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you pressing your amendment No. 60, Mr. Venkataraman?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I would like to press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:—

Page 61,—

(i) line 10,

omit "(3) (ii)" and

(ii) lines 13 and 14,

omit "one rupee and sixty paise per thousand." (60)

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 9]

18.32 hrs. Ayes

Ahmed Hussain, Shri
Ahsan Jafri, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.
Barve, Shri J. C.
Basappa, Shri Kondajji
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna
Boddepalli, Shri Rajagopala Rao
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chettri, Shri K. B.
Choudhari, Shri K. B.
Damani, Shri S. R.
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Desai, Shri Hitendra
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao
Engti, Shri Biren
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai
George, Shri A. C.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao
Kadam, Shri B. P.
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran
Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar
Kosalram, Shri K. T.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Mandal, Shri Mukunda
Mane, Shri Shankarrao

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Bam
 Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna
 Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan
 Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Patel, Shri Ahmed M.
 Patil, Shri Vijaykumar
 Patnaik, Shri Sivaaji
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pradhani, Shri K.
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Raju, Shri P. V. G.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri S. R.
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiaram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.

Notes

Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Aghan Singh, Shri
 Ahmad, Shri Halimuiddin
 Amat, Shri D.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Arif Beg, Shri
 *Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Bashir Ahmad, Shri
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chandan Singh, Shri
 Charan Singh, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shamohu Nath
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Praiap Chandra
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ran Prasad
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Ashoke Krishna
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
 Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hegde, Shri K. S.
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
 Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Krishan Kapt, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Machand, Shri Raghubir Singh

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkar, Chaudhari Hari Ram
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govindram
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
 Munda, Shri Karla
 Narendra Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
 Patnaik, Shri Bijju
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
 Ram Charan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhary
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramapati Singh, Shri
 Rashid Masood, Shri
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal

Semantashar, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sikandar Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Brij Lal
 Verma, Shri Hargovind
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Gyaaneshwar Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes: 73; Noes: 110.

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri A. Sunna Sahib, Subhash Chandra Bose Alluri, Gov M. Avari, Eduardo Faleiro, P. Rajagopal Naidu, Nanasahib Bonde, Ajitsingh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed and S. H. Naik.

NOES: Sarvashri Ramdas Singh, Motibhai R. Chaudhary, Subhash Ahuja, Harisnankar Mahale, Chandrakant Patil, S. Kundu, Ram. Murti, Zulfiqarulla, Saeed Murtaza, Ranjit Singh and Raj Krishna Dawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The amendment is negatived.

I shall now put amendment No. 61 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 61 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 62 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 62 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 104 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 104 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 131 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 131 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 133 to 135 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 133 to 135 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment 137 to the vote of the House.

Page 80,—

for lines 16 and 17, substitute—

"C. Motors which are capable of operating on alternating current or on direct current.

D. Parts of electric motors

Pages 82 and 83,—

for lines 31 to 38 and 4 to 6 respectively, substitute—

"(XIV) for Item No. 37, the following Item shall be substituted, and shall be deemed to have been substituted, with effect from the 18th day of June, 1977 namely :—

37. CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS—

I. Unexposed.

Amendment No. 137 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 139 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 139 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 151, 152 and 153 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 151 to 153 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put government amendments to the vote of the House—Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192 and 193.
The question is;

Page 88, line 15,—

for "curis", substitute "curls". (189).

Page 71, line 13,—

for "they apply", substitute "it applies". (190)

Page 71, line 33,—

for "they apply", substitute, "it applies". (191)

Twenty per cent *ad valorem*.

Twenty per cent *ad valorem*";. (192)

Two paise per metre.

II. Exposed.

(i) News-reels and shorts not exceeding 500 metres.

Fifty paise per metre.

(ii) Feature films

Rate of duty for films which are of a length

	not exceeding 4000 metres.	exceeding 4000 metres.
(a) made wholly in black and white	Twelve thousand rupees per print.	Fifteen thousand rupees per print.
(b) made wholly or partly in colour.	Eighteen thousand rupees per print.	Twenty-two thousand and five hundred rupees per print.
(iii) Advertisement shorts and films not otherwise specified—		
(a) made wholly in black and white		Four rupees per metre.
(b) made wholly or partly in colour.		Six rupees per metre." (193)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Third Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Third schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the Fourth Schedule. Is Shri Bashir Ahmad moving his amendments?

SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: I am not moving them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Fourth Schedule stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.**The Fourth Schedule was added to the Bill.***Fifth Schedule**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We take up Fifth Schedule.

**Amendments made:*

Page 89, line 15,—

for "in sub-sections (1) and (2)", substitute—

"in clause (b) of sub-section (1), omit "or section 272A" and in that sub-section and sub-section (2)' (173)

Page 89,—

for lines 24 to 26, substitute—

"insert "or to the Commissioner (Appeals)" and after "in the case of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or";

(b) in clause (c), after "subject of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or"; (174)

Page 90, line 33,—

omit "the" (175)

**Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.*

Page 93, line 3,—

after '(Appeals)', insert—

'and in the same sub-section, omit "or to an order passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under section 18A,"' (176)

Page 93, line 11,—

after '(Appeals)' insert—

'and after "in the case of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or". (177)

Page 96, line 22,—

after '(Appeals)' insert—

'and in the same sub-section, omit "or to an order passed by the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under section 17A"' (178)

Page 96,—

for lines 30 to 32, substitute—

'insert "or to the Commissioner (Appeals)" and for "in the case of the Appellate Tribunal", substitute "in the case of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals) or to the Appellate Tribunal";

(b) in clause (b), after "subject of an appeal", insert "to the Commissioner (Appeals) or". (179)

Page 97, line 35,—

omit "subordinate to him". (180)

Page 98,—

for lines 1 to 3, substitute—

'(b) in sub-section (4), for clauses (a), (b) and (c), substitute—

"(a) where an appeal against the order lies to the Commissioner (Appeals) but has not been made and the time within which such appeal may be made has not expired, or the assessee has not waived his right of appeal; or

(b) where the order has been made the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals)." (181)

Page 98, line 32,—

omit "subordinate to him" (182)

Page 98,—

for lines 33 to 35, substitute—
'(b) in sub-section (4), for clauses

(a), (b) and (c), substitute—

"(a) where an appeal against the order lies to the Commissioner (Appeals) but has not been made and the time within which such appeal may be made has not expired, or the assessee has not waived his right of appeal; or

(b) where the order has been made the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner (Appeals)." (183)

(Shri H. M. Patel)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Fifth Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Fifth Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Prof. Dilip Chakravarty.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: There is a consequential amendment because of some amendments which have been accepted. I beg to move the following amendment to clause 9.

Page 11,

omit lines 21 to 26. (187)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

'Page 11,
omit lines 21 to 26.' (197)

The motion was adopted.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): Thank you for the opportunity given to me. I should like to make only three points. With regard to regional films, I know that the hon. Finance Minister is rather sympathetic to the problems of regional film producers. My suggestion on the floor of the House is to bring down the first slab (13th to 24th print) and the second slab (25th to 36th print) at least to one-third of the imposed levy. This will save and encourage the growth of regional films which are necessary to compete with All India colour Hindi big budget films and for existence of the regional films industry.

The second suggestion is: withdrawal of levy on re-issue prints; this point has already been made by my friends over there, from West Bengal—prints made out after one year of the release. 80 per cent depends upon the re-issue films in Tamil, Bengali, Kannada, etc. films. The amount of such levy will give only a maximum of Rs. 80 lakhs or Rs. 90 lakhs. Even after giving the proposed concessions, the revenue will be much more than the expected Rs. 9 crores. I believe that the Finance Minister who has already taken a sympathetic view before the deputation will consider this suggestion even at a later stage.

Another point which I should like to emphasise is this may be this is due to an omission. The glass industry, particularly the labour intensive part of the glass industry had been forgotten.

My suggestion for consideration of the Finance Minister is to fix the excise duty on products manufactured by semi-automatic and mouth blown glass industries—at a differential scale than the automatic units. This has actually been done with regard to paper, textile

rubber and aluminium. This is what I could follow from the first budget speech and also from the subsequent speeches made by the hon. Finance Minister.

As regards bidi, It has already been discussed at length in the House. I would only join those who are in support of the withdrawal of the excise duty on bidi. I can understand the anxiety of the Finance Minister not to forego these Rs. 42 crores of expected revenue from bidi. I can give a suggestion to save money, to plug the loopholes against wastages in regard to the Food Corporation of India. I am only drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that on 7th February after the general elections were announced, the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India issued a circular letter to all the units to write off Rs. 210 crores. This is a subject which calls for a fresh discussion by a calling attention motion. For the time being, I am just content by drawing the attention of the Finance Minister to this and requesting him to see that such wastages on different scores can be plugged. If the hon. Finance Minister in his wisdom decides to withdraw the excise duty on bidi, we can point out some other methods as to how we can save the Government money and stop wastages.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): The hon. Finance Minister in his speech referred to the question of Centre-State relationship. His answer to the question was the Seventh Finance Commission. Unfortunately he has not understood the seriousness of the situation. The qualitative change that has taken place in the political set up—that he has not grasped. Nor has he understood the problems facing the States. Formerly when the Congress had the monopoly of Political power both at the Centre and in the States, more than the provisions of the Constitution, it was the authority of the Congress high command that decided the fate of the States. Now the pattern is entirely different. From

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]

Kashmir to Kanyakumari, you find different parties heading the State Governments. Therefore, you have to depend on the provisions of the Constitution itself.

Secondly, more important than that was, whatever might be the thinking of the framers of the Constitution, the sad experience of the States is that they have to depend entirely upon the Central Government even for their day-to-day functioning. Here, mention was made about the overdrawings. There is a permitted limit. But most of the State Governments had to take recourse to overdraw than the permitted limit. You can answer them by saying that it is allowed. But the stage has started not now, not during the last three or four months. All the State Government were suffering from this. So a situation has come, where, rather than leaving the whole matter to the Seventh Finance Commission, a high level political body can go into this matter. I understand from the speeches of the Prime Minister that you are for more and more decentralisation. Then in the powers that are being shared, the revenues that are being shared between the Centre and the States—the share of the States must go up. Therefore, a situation has come when the Government of India has to take this matter very seriously. If you want all the State Governments to be at your mercy, then continue the present policy. On the other hand, if you want the State Governments to function in their own sphere at least, you have to change the whole pattern. A radical change is necessary. This point was raised by Tamil Nadu and they had appointed a High Court Judge to go into it. The West Bengal Minister has raised it. The leader of Jammu & Kashmir, I am sure, will also raise this question. Therefore, instead of leaving it to the confines of the Finance Commission, the Prime Minister should take steps to set up a high level body for holding consultations with State leaders and leaders of various political parties,

so that you may be able to reorient the Centre-State relationship. Otherwise, the situation may grow into grave dimensions.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur):

Sir, my friend, Shri Venkataraman has made certain useful suggestions by way of amendments. Today after the Janata Party coming into power, there is a serious, explosive situation which has developed. The integrity of this country is in jeopardy. The Finance Minister has to deal with the problems of development of various States and while doing so, certain allocations of finances has to be made. The question today is whether you have got the integrity of the States. You are having the Janata Party Government in the Centre. But after the recent elections, various types of government have come into existence in the States. I do not know how you are going to co-ordinate and cooperate with the various regional parties, which have come up as a mushroom growth, in Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and various other parts of the country. Regional tendencies are developing and we do not know the views of such governments. Therefore, so far as mopping up the resources and distributing it to the various State Governments is concerned, a very scrupulous exercise by the Central Government is necessary. I would like to pose this political question on the basis of the events that have been taking place for the last three months. While trying to topple the legally established governments and in your anxiety to establish your own governments, you have encouraged the regional tendencies. The Prime Minister is an experienced politician and statesman and he knows what has been happening in this country for the last thirty years. It is most unfortunate that these tendencies are developing throughout the country. The Finance Minister must be very careful in dealing with the various States. We do not know what the fiscal policies of the new state Governments are and we do not know how far you will agree

with their proposals. Therefore, the task of the Central Government in stopping up the resources and distributing them is very difficult. I should like to urge upon the Finance Minister that there should not be any discrimination in the matter of distribution of resources because a particular party is in power in a particular State. When the Congress Party was ruling from Kanyakumari to Kashmir, we never had experience of regional parties coming to power and creating this sort of situation. This is a very important aspect. All these things should be taken note of. I would like to quote an example.

For example, the small levy on fruit juice. You know fruits are available in the hill areas and we want to see that the hill areas are developed. Thousands of people in the hill areas of this country are living on this and you are not sparing even that. Therefore, the various concessions and the financial views expressed by Mr. Patel are completely negated. There is no approach to socialism or socialist-orientation. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of all these things and see what best out of these could be achieved in the interest of the country. The Finance Bill has to be dealt with in the interest of the integrity of this country.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Lakkappa has indicated that in West Bengal we have regional feelings. But on behalf of my Party, the CPI (M), I want to say that we have no such regional feelings, but we want decentralisation of power and more autonomy and finan-

cial help to the States. So there is no question of regional feelings at all here.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्रा (दुर्गापुर): मैं काँग्रेस मिनिसटर का जवाब फ़ारो ज़न की ओर धिक्काना चाहता हूँ। वह इसको कैसे निकालेगा, इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुल्क में प्राइम मिनिसटर ने बिजनेसमेन को बड़ी लम्बी रस्सी दी है, लेकिन उनके कान पर जू नहीं देंगे। श्री कृष्णमाधारी जब काँग्रेस मिनिसटर थे, तो उन्होंने 3 महीने का समय दिया था कि कलकत्ता नदी को सफ़ेद कर लिया जाये। मैं काँग्रेस मिनिसटर से कहूँगा चाहता हूँ कि वह भी 3 महीने का नोटिस दे दें, कि लोग ज़पने बेत को सफ़ेद कर दें, वरना उसके बाद सरकार को कोई उपाय सोचना पड़ेगा।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir so far as the various suggestions made by my hon. friends here about the regional feelings, about the fast growing industry and so on are concerned, the representatives of industry have met me and I have told them that I shall go into their problems and see what relief can be given.

Regarding the other questions, I just cannot understand in what way they arise today in the context of this Finance Bill. I do not know what is there in the Finance Bill or in the Budget that has led to the apprehensions to which my hon. friends opposite gave expression to just now. In fact, the Finance Ministry behaves in a completely objective and dispassionate manner in respect of all the States. There is no question of unequal treatment. Whatever is done is done in discussion and consultation with them

[Shri H. M. Patel]

where the matter applies to a particular State. The question of integrity of the country has been brought in as if something has occurred as a result of what is mentioned in this Budget or in the Finance Bill which has jeopardised the integrity of the country. I appreciate very much what the hon. Member Shri Halder said that this is not a problem which arises with the State Governments at all. There is complete harmony. The Planning Commission formulates the Plan in consultation with the State Governments and the Finance Ministry proceeds always in discussion and in con-

sultation with every State Government. I hope that the hon. Members are reassured by what I have said. In fact, there need not have been any necessity for any such assurance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, July 19, 1977/Asadha 28, 1899 (Saka).