

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Series)

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Second Session 1977/1899 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

C O N T E N T S

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

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

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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.

(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.
I	2
1.	Mrs. Shakuntala Masani (1483)
2.	Mr. V. C. Trivedi (1482)
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. Chadiha (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 (1518)
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. Gurmesh 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 शंकररामसह श्री बाबेला : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में मधुरा रोड पर जो न्यू क्रॉडस कामापरेटिव हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसाइटी है, मेरे ब्याल से वहां पर ब्रह्मचारी स्वामी धीरेन्द्र जी महाराज सेवा कर रहे हैं। सन् 1974 में इस सदन में वह मामला उठाया गया था और उस समय शी०डी०ए के जो चैयरमेन थे वे देरे ब्याल से लैफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर थे। डी०डी०ए के कुछ नियम जमीन देने के बारे में वे लेकिन उस सब नियमों को ताक पर रख कर बड़े-बड़े अफसरों और अन्य पालीटीकल लीडर्स को जमीनें और प्लाट्स दे कर लाभांशित किया गया। अगर भारत सरकार के बड़े-बड़े अफसर भारत की राजधानी में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नाक के नीचे सत्ती दर पर जमीन हथियाने पर तुले हुए हों, तो यह बदाशत नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि 26 जनवरी 1974 को लैफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर ने 100 नये मेम्बर बनाने की इजाजत दी थी या नहीं? 26 जनवरी का दिन छट्टी का दिन था लेकिन लैफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर साहब ने 60 नये मेम्बरों को सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बनाया। उन के बारे में सुशीम कोट्टे ने अपनी अपनी टिप्पणी दी है। बार में 21 मेम्बरों ने अपनी मेम्बर-शिप वापस ले ली। जिन 21 मेम्बरों ने अपनी मेम्बर-शिप वापस ली है उन के नाम क्या हैं? क्या उन में भूतपूर्व मंडी, उन के परिवारों के कुछ सदस्य और अन्य प्रतिष्ठित अधिकारी हैं? उन के नाम मैं जानता चाहता हूँ?

श्री सिक्काराव बहत : यह तुलस्त है कि इस बारे में कुछ शिकायत श्री धीर 21 मेम्बरों ने नाम बापस ले लिये हैं। इसलिए वे इंकायरी के आविष्ट में नहीं आते हैं। मेरे पास उन के नाम नहीं हैं।

श्री शंकररामसह श्री बाबेला : जिन अधिकारियों ने अवैध रूप से इस सोसाइटी का मेम्बर बनाना चाहा और जिन अधिकारियों ने मेम्बर बनाना चाहा, उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई। मेरे स्पष्ट प्रश्न का मंडी महोदय ने उत्तर नहीं दिया है। सुशीम कोट्टे ने इस के बारे में क्या निर्णय दिया है?

श्री सिक्काराव बहत : दोबारा मैं यह अर्ज कर दूँ कि जिन लोगों की मेम्बरशिप गलत साबित हुई है उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही हुई है। 60 में से 21 ने अपनी मेम्बर-शिप वापस ले ली है और 39 में से एक की मेम्बरशिप तुलस्त वाई गई और 38 आदिकारियों की मेम्बरशिप को गलत करार दिया गया और मेम्बरशिप खारिज कर दी गई।

Narmada River Tribunal

*506. 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, Lambin...

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 unit 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 Fochampahad 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 contending parties. Unless that is settled, nothing further can be allowed.

श्री निर्वन चन्द्र जैन : जबलपुर के पास बरी बांध अभी तक प्राधारा पड़ा हमा है। जबकि नवगांव बांध की ऊंचाई का उससे कोई संबंध स्थापित नहीं होता है। जबलपुर और उसके प्राप्तपास के लोक में तिराई और

पीने के पाली की इस कारण से कड़ी असुविधा हो रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या आप बांध बांध के कार्य को शीघ्रताकीर्ति आगे बढ़ाने की कोरकाई करने के आदेश देंगे?

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

श्री सोमबीराम डावोर : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया और माननीय राम गोपाल रेडी ने जो सवाल किया उसका मंत्री महोदय ने पूरा जवाब नहीं दिया। बात यह है द्राविड़पुराल का फैसला तो बहुत देर तक आने वाला है जब कि फाउन्डेशन डालने के लिये गुजरात सरकार तैयार है अपने ऊंचे पर तो उसको इजाजत दी जायगी कि नहीं यह सवाल है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इस सवाल का जवाब मैंने दे दिया था कि जगड़ा ही इस बात का है कि बांध कितना ऊंचा जायगा। उस पर सारी चीज डिपेंड करती है कितना ऊंचा बांध जायगा, कितना रिज़वेयर बनेगा और कहां 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 कलक्ष्मील हेमदास जैन : मध्य प्रदेश असेम्बली में मैं 1969 में उप-चनाव में चुन कर आया, यही नवंवा विदाव उस समय भी चला। जगड़ा गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश का इस बात को ले कर है कि ऊंचाई 500 फीट दो या 300 फीट। 300 फीट ऊंचाई पर मध्य प्रदेश लैवार है क्योंकि 300 फीट ऊंचाई होने से मध्य प्रदेश के दो ज़िले सम्मुखी जलाल्ला हो जाते हैं और उनको बहां से उडाकर दूसरी ज़िले बासाना बढ़ा करिय है। इसलिये यह विदाव मेरी जानकारी में 1969 से ले कर अभी तक उही बात को ले कर जल

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

श्री शुरकीत सिंह बरामदा : यही बात है जो मैं कह रहा था कि क्षणदा ही इस बात का है।

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

श्री शुरकीत सिंह बरामदा : जो डिस्पूट्स द्राइव्यूनल के सामने नहीं हैं उनको हम ऐसे सेटिल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। डिस्पूट्स के लिये मैं ने चौक मिनिस्टर्स को लिखा है और उनसे खिलूगा और मिल कर सेटिल करने की कोशिश करेगा।

श्री बद्र बाबू : जो नर्मदा योजना का समक्ष है और उसके बाबं की ऊंचाई का जो समक्ष है इसका बरकी ईम जो जलस्पुर के पास है उससे कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन 4, 5 साल से जो सहमता दी जा रही है वह इसी कम है कि वहाँ जो अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं तभाने भोजन बच्चों उन्हीं पर चला जाता है। मैं मत्ती महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप उसकी सहायता को बढ़ावेंगे क्या? और यदि नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं तो क्या कारण है? क्योंकि उस ईम का बदल करते ही नहीं हैं जो नर्मदा का मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच भी है उसकी ऊंचाई के साथ इस ईम का

कोई संबंध नहीं है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि ईम बन जाने के बाद, हजारों एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई की मामला पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी बजाह से अनाज की कमी हर बार होती है, उस के बन जाने के बाद विक्रमे बहुत कम होंगी। तो मत्ती महोदय बताएंगे कि आप वित्तीय सहायता को तकाल बढ़ावेंगे?

श्री शुरकीत सिंह बरामदा : बरामी के बारे में असल से सवाल कर दें, मैं सारी सूचना आपको दे दूँगा।

बीबरी बलर्हार सिंह : 70 प्रोजेक्ट जो पड़े हुए हैं उनको ऐसपैडाइट करने के लिये मत्ती जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना स्वाम प्रहण 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.

बी अन्तस्त ववे : सबाल का जो जवाब दिया गया है उसको देखते हुए मान्यवर, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि जब हाउर्सिंग प्रौद्योगिकी एक्स्पूट है तो प्रौद्योगिकी परस्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं।

बी सिक्कन्दर बबल : यह प्रौद्योगिकी कि नेशनल कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाय : यह पहली बार जो हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्टर्स की कानफेस मई, जून 1974 में मद्रास में हुई उसमें इस सबाल को तय किया गया था और कमेन्ड किया गया थे किन काइनेस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने 6 अगस्त 1975 को यह कहा कि हमारे रिसोर्सें इतने काफी नहीं हैं कि पूरी हाउर्सिंग पौलिसी सार्पी जा सके। इसलिये इस हाउर्सिंग कमीशन की जरूरत नहीं है।

बी अन्तस्त ववे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सबाल 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 अमल में नहीं आ रहा है जब कि प्रौद्योगिकी एक्स्पूट है?

बी सिक्कन्दर बबल : नेशनल कमीशन बना नहीं इसलिये उसके बैठने का सबाल पैदा ही नहीं होता और नेशनल कमीशन क्यों नहीं बना उसकी बजह भैंने दी।

डा० कर्म सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी शास्त्रीयता का बात कही कि फाइलिंगियल रिसोर्सें जूँ महीने ये इसलिये नेशनल कमीशन नहीं बना। इसने कमीशन रोज बन रहे हैं और मह इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्त है हाउर्सिंग का, सरे देश में विशेष कर गरीबों के लिये काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। तो यह कहा कि काइनेस मिनिस्ट्री ने रिसोर्सें नहीं दिये कुछ उपचार

नहीं मालूम देता। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि तबाल हमारे देश में इतना जटिल हो गया है कि जब तक तारे हमारे भी राष्ट्रीय साइसदां हैं, जो हमारे स्ट्रक्चरल इंजीनियरिंग इस्टीट्यूट्स हैं वह जब तक कोई जैक था, नहीं कोरों प्रीफेक्चिकेशन या सेवी प्रीफेक्चिकेशन में, जब तक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से इसको नहीं देखें तब कि यह प्रस्त कैसे हल होगा। आपने कहा कि बित मद्रास में पैसा नहीं दिया, तो पकारों कमीशन बढ़े हैं इस कमीशन के लिये पैसा क्यों नहीं है?

बी सिक्कन्दर बबल : शायद माननीय सदस्य को नेशनल कमीशन न बनने की पूरी हिस्ट्री मालूम नहीं है इसलिये मैं उन्हें बता दूँ। मद्रास में एक कानफेस हुई हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्टर्स की मई जून 1974 में और उन्होंने रिकमेन्ड किया इस किस्म की नेशनल कमीशन बननी चाहिये। कोई कदम अगस्त 1975 तक पिछली गवर्नरेट ने नहीं उठाया। अगस्त 1975 में काइनेस मिनिस्ट्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इस किस्म की तजीबीज को रह किया दूसरी बार फिर कानफेस हुई हाउर्सिंग मिनिस्टर्स की भोपाल में अक्टूबर, 1975 में। उसके बावजूद भी मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया उसके बावजूद फिर तीसरी कानफेस हुई कलकत्ता में विसम्बर, 1976 में। उसके बावजूद भी मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई कदम नहीं उठाया भोजू। मिनिस्ट्री इस बात पर गौर कर रही है कि क्या इसकी जरूरत है नेशनल कमीशन बने या न बने, या हाउर्सिंग की जो जटिल है उसको बैगेर कमीशन बनाये भी एक हाउर्सिंग पौलिसी बना कर मिनिस्ट्री के लोगों के जरिये से पूरा किया जा सकता है कि नहीं।

बी विषय कुलार कलहौणा : मैं संती महोदय से जानता चाहता हूँ उन्होंने यह तो भी बताया कि पिछली सरकार ने हाउर्सिंग के बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया परन्तु जो बोध्यवास सरकार है हिन्दुस्तान में 8 करोड़ मंकारों की कमी है जिस के ऊपर कुछ विना कर 3.3 हजार करोड़ करोड़ तक कमी

पूर ही सकती है। उसके प्रांतावा स्लम्स का मामला, शुगर शोविंगों का मामला, गरीब लोगों के सत्ते 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?

बी सिकंदर बहल : जो सवाल है इसका तो कोई संबंध नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि नेशनल कमीशन बने तभी हाउसिंग की प्रोब्लम हल हो वह तो बात अलहूदा है। सवाल यह है कि उसके मुकालिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और सोचे जा रहे हैं।

बीमती भुवाल गोरे : बरों की कितनी कमी है और उसको किस प्रकार से पूरा करें इस पर विचार करने के साथ साथ आज जो रेट बार्ज करने की सरकार की नीति है वह गलत है। और स्लम्स के लोगों के लिये तभा गरीब लोगों के लिये जो बर बाये जाते हैं उनका किराया वह नहीं दे पाते हैं। तो इसलिये रेट कैसे बार्ज किया जाये इसकी पोलिसी के बारे में फिर से विचार करना बहुत ही जल्दी है, और इन सब बातों को देखते हुए नेशनल कमीशन बहुत आवश्यक है। हमें बहुती 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?

बी सिकंदर बहल : इसका मैन 'सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इसका जवाब दे सकता हूँ बताते कि मेरे सवाल से और सप्लीमेंटरीज पैदा न हों।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हमें यह कहा भव्यर नहीं है।

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

बीमती भलवीर सिंह : उपायका भव्यर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रबन्ध यह है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि मैं सवाल का जवाब देने को तैयार हूँ बताते कि इसमें सप्लीमेंटरीज प्रौर न हों। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब का यह जवाब दुरुस्त है? इस पर आप अपनी रुलिंग 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.

बीमती भलवीर सिंह : इन्होंने कहा है कि मेरे जवाब पर सप्लीमेंटरीज नहीं करेंगे, तो जवाब देने को तैयार हैं। आप रिकाउं 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 had 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 राम अवधेश तित्तु : हाउलिंग में रुल हाउसिंग और इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की दो स्कीमें हैं। जो मंजूरूर टोटानगर और रामी आदि में बड़े बड़े पूर्जीपतियों और अरबपतियों के कारबाजी में काम करते हैं, उन के लिए तो सरकार घर बनाती है, लेकिन शायदी में जो खेतिहार मजूर हैं, जिन्हें कोई दूसरे घाला नहीं है, क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन उन एगरेसियन लेबर के लिए कोई भक्ति बनाने की योजना है?

श्री सिकंदर बक्त : यह सधार आरेजिनल सबाल से तो पैदा नहीं होता है, लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, रुल हाउसिंग का ब्रोडमर्म भी है और उस पर अभ्यन्तरिक्ष 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 BARNALI): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c). According to the Draft Fifth Plan 1974-75 it was envisaged that besides a fishing harbour at Visakhapatnam major port, fishing harbours would be developed at mines

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 SATYANARAYANA: I would like to know whether there is any proposal before the government to construct fishing harbour at Bhimlipatnam?

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

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: 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 शुभम बन्द बस्त्राचार्य : मैं माननीय संसदीय जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह आहे ग्रांन्ड प्रदेश का मैट्ट-पत्रन हो, कोहे महाराष्ट्र का हो, उडीसा का हो या गुजरात का हो, इन सभी मैट्ट पत्रनों में जिन का आप नियन्य करने जा रहे हैं, छोटे मछुरों को लाइसेंस देने के बायाय बड़े-बड़े सोगों को, टाटा बिरला और डालमियां जैसे सोगों को लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है, इससे छोटे छोटे मछुरों की जीविका भारी जा रही है, तो क्या आप यह तय करेंगे कि आगे से बड़े बड़े सोगों को इस के लाइसेंस नहीं देंगे और केवल छोटे छोटे मछुरों की ही इस के लिए लाइसेंस देकर उन्हें उत्त्साहित करेंगे।

श्री शुभराम तिलू बस्त्राचार्य : इस की जी कोसिल नी जाती है, छोटे मछुरों को इस्ट-ट्रा कर के उन की कोप्पारेरिटेक बनायी जाती है और उन को दूनकरेज निया जाता है। इनलैंड फिल्मरीज में उन को लगाया जाता है। यह तो इत्तिहास जाका जहरत पहुँच वही कि वो सी गोसिं की सुनुक हमें जी नया निया है उस में नयी

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

बी बुकम बन्द कानूनायाः : मेरे प्रस्तुत 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 गारंटी देगी?

बी बुरुलीत निःश 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 आ कर मछली पकड़ते हैं। वह आस किस्म के जहाज होते हैं जो कुछ बाहर से भी मंगाए जाते हैं और कुछ यहां भी बनाए जाते हैं। छोटे मछरों का भी बहुत ध्यान रखा जा रहा है। इस बात की तरफ बड़ी तबज्ज्ह है सरकार की कि छोटे मछरों को कोई नुकसान न हो और उन की आमदानी में कुछ इशारा 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 भूजाल घोरे : उपायक महोदय, इसके पहले सरकार की यह नीति थी कि जानवी पार्टीज को इस प्रकार के गोडाउन्स के कांस्ट्रक्शन के लिए इजाजत भिले और उनको बींक से सुविधा मिलने वाली थी तथा कम इन्ट्रेस्ट पर ऐसा मिलने वाला था लेकिन येरी 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 गए 3-4 साल में, इस नियंत्रण के बदल क्या किसी जानवी पार्टी ने इस प्रकार के गोडाउन दीयार किए हैं।

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

श्रीमती भूजाल घोरे : भाड़ा कितना देना पड़ा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने पहले सदाहर के बदल में बताया है कि कितना

भाड़ा देना पड़ा। बाकी मैं यह बताना 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 फिरंगी प्रसाद : मंत्री जी ने उत्तर में बताया है कि 6 परसेंट की हानि हो रही है। ऐसा देखा गया है कि जहां क्या सेन्टर खाद्यालीज के लिए जोले गए हैं वहां पर बरसात भी होती है, क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि वहां पर किति न हो उसके लिए कोई वैकल्पिक उपचार की व्यवस्था है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जहां खुले में डालना पड़ा उसके लिए पालियांन के कैप इस्टेमाल किए गए। स्टोरेज के लिए कोशिश की जा रही है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कवर स्टोरेज का इन्तजाम 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 3.67 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.

बी श्रीम प्रकाश स्थानी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि देश में हस 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 अचार उन को रखना है तो उस में बहुत ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़ेगा इसलिए ऐसा करने की बजाय रस 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?

बी श्रीम सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : स्टोरेज फैपेसिटी हमारे पास जल्लरत से कम है और रस 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 शुभेश नाथर : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि .06 परसेन्ट अनाज का नुकसान हुआ है। अब अगर इन के पास 20 मिलियन टन अनाज है तो 200 लाख टन का .06 परसेन्ट 1 लाख 20 हजार टन हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि एक साल में जो 1 लाख 20 हजार टन अनाज बचाया हुआ है, उस का कितना दाम होता और उसे जिलेनी लोदासं बोर्प करना सकते हैं? बोर्प ने कूँके परसेन्ट अनाज की छिंदाव लगा कर देका है कि हर लाख जो इसना नुकसान होता है, उसको बचाने के लिए आप कितने समय में अपने गोदाम बनाएंगे?

बी श्रीम सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : माननीय सदस्या ने सारा हिसाब लगा कर बताया है, यह बड़ा अच्छा किया है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शायद पिछली सरकार को यह ज्यादा नहीं होगा कि इतने सारे अनाज के स्टोरेज की जल्लरत पड़ जाएगी। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, काफी कावड़ स्टोरेज बना लें ताकि जो नुकसान होता है, उस से बचा जा सके।

बी श्रीम शंखी कुरेची : रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि उन के पास जो बेगन्स हैं उन का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है और पूरे देश में तकरीबन 20 हजार बेगन्स सरप्लस हो जाएंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ज्ञान देंगे कि जब तक उन बेगन्स को काम में नहीं लाया जाता, स्टोरेज परपजेज के लिये उन बेगन्स के लिए उन का स्तेमाल करें?

बी श्रीम सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे दौस्त को शायद इस बात का पता नहीं है कि गेहूँ जो जाने के लिए भी कवड़ बेगन्स काफ़ी नहीं चिल रहे हैं। आज तो हालत यह है कि गेहूँ जो जाने के लिए भी बेगन्स पूरे बही है क्योंकि हम दूसरे सूखों में इतना ज्यादा जेड़ ले जा रहे हैं। हमें कवड़ स्पेस नहीं मिल रही है। मंत्री तक तो सूखों में क्षुटियाँ भी, इसलिए वहां पर हम ने काफ़ी गहूँ डाल दिया था। इस के अलावा गुच्छारों, भविरों, मस्तिशों और दूसरी जगहें पब्लिक एक्सेज में भी हमने गेहूँ रखा हुआ है। जहां कहीं भी हमें कवड़ स्पेस मिली है, वही हम ने गेहूँ डाल दिया है।

बी श्रीम बद्र शर्मा : मैं आप के मान्यम से मंत्री महोदय का अपने इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गोदामों के अन्दर अनाज की आधिक हारिं छूटों से होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नये गोदाम बनाने जा रहे हैं या जो गोदाम किराये पर लिये जा रहे हैं उन गोदामों के अनामे बांधों को कोई दूसरा सुलाब या हिंदायत या डिक्काइन दिया

है कि जन गोदामों के प्रबन्ध चूहे न जा सकें। सरकार चूहे पता नहीं कितना गेहूं खा जाते हैं लेकिन इन चूहों से गेहूं की हाति को बचाने के लिए क्या कोई सुझाव दिया गया है जिस से वे इन गोदामों के प्रबन्धन न जा सकें?

श्री चुरुचीत तिह बरनाला : जो एक० सी० आई० ने स्पेसिफिकेशन तय किये हैं उसमें इस बात की कोशिश की गयी है कि चूहे न जा सकें। इसके बावजूद भी चूहे प्रा सकते हैं। हम वडे वडे अच्छे पर बनाते हैं लेकिन उनमें भी चूहे चुस ही जाते हैं।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी : मैं मंत्रीजी से जनाज चांडीमा कि व्यापार मण्डल के मकान हैं, कोमाप्रेटिव सोसायटीज के मकान हैं, वे जाली पड़े रहते हैं, कुछ जास अप्रिय उन्हें इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन्हें प्रायमिकता न देकर उन्हें जनाज रखने के लिए क्या किराये पर लेने की अवस्था मरी जी करेंगे?

श्री चुरुचीत तिह बरनाला : आनंदेबल मेम्बर कहीं भी कोई जगह बतायेंगे कि जगह जाली है, वह हम लेने को तैयार है।

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

श्री चुरुचीत तिह बरनाला : एक० सी० आई० का जनाज अपने गोदामों में 58.57 लाख टन है और जो गोदाम किराये पर लिये हुए है उनमें 32.5 लाख टन है। ये सेतुल बेयर हाऊसिंग, स्टेट बेयर हाऊसिंग और राज्य सरकार के गोदामों में हैं। 79 लाख टन जैप 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 लिख : मंत्री महोदय ने कहाया कि गोदामों के प्रभाव में हर साल जनाज खराब हो जाता है। क्या सरकार की जानकारी में है कि बहुत सी सरकारी इमारतें असर जाली रहती हैं? राष्ट्रपति इवन है, राज्यों में राजभवन है, इनमें कुछ हिस्से जाली पड़े रहते हैं। क्या सरकार हेसी सरकारी इमारतों में जनाज रखने की अवस्था करेगी?

श्री चुरुचीत तिह बरनाला : गल्ले का काम ऐसा है, जो लोग इसका काम करते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि इसे कैसे मकानों में रखना चाहिए। अच्छे से अच्छे मकानों में रखने पर भी कुछ न कुछ हिस्ता जनाज का खराब हो जाता है। कुछ रोडंट ले जाता है, कुछ को जीड़ा लग जाता है। ऐसा कोई प्रयोजन नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति भवन में गल्ला 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 : हैंडलिंग चार्ज के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि औदृश या सीलह रखने जो भी ये हैं वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं। एक० सी० शाई० कई बार ऐसा करती है कि पंजाब से गेहूं बरीदा और उसको आकर मद्रास में स्टोर कर देती है और उसके बाद वहां से जहरत के बहत दिल्ली में देती है। इस तरह से कोई तालमेल नहीं। कहां गेहूं बरीदा जाए, चाकल बरीदा जाए और किन डेफिट स्टेंट को वह भेजा जाना चाहिये, इसका उसको पता ही नहीं होता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि उस अनाज की मूलमेट जब तुवारा होती है तो उसमें वर्षीय भाड़ा बदल पड़ जाता है और उसके साथ-साथ बेस्टेंज भी बदल हो जाता है। आपने कहा कि बदल सबसिदी हो गई है, क्यों आपने ज्यादा अनाज रखा था। 450 करोड़ की जो सबसिदी है वह बहुत ज्यादा है। आप 105 समय में गेहूं बरीदते थे और 129 में आप राजन फार्क होल्डर को देते थे। इस तरह से 24 करपये का फार्क होता है। यद्य प्राइवेट-ट्रेड को देते हैं। वह केवल तीन बार रखने के लाई प्रयोग करती है। मैं आनन्द चाहता

हूं कि पिछली बार जब इसना नूकसान हुआ तब कितना अनाज आपके पास था, उसके पहले कितना था और उसे नूकसान क्यों कर होता था और यद्य ज्यादा क्यों होता है? क्या यह ठीक है या नहीं कि आपने कोई ऐसा साइंटिफिक तरीका नहीं अपनाया कि कहां से माल बरीदा गया है उसको किन-किन डेफिट स्टेंट में भेजा जाए ताकि हैंडलिंग चार्ज कम हों? क्या इसके लिए कोई पालियामेंटरी कमेटी आप बिठाएंगे क्योंकि अभी तक आपने जो कमेटी सेनेटरी की अध्यक्षता में बिठाई थी उसका कोई कायदा नहीं हुआ है?

बी चुर्कीत सिंह बरनाला : मेरे दोस्त यह सोचते हैं कि नूकसान हो रहा है। यह सबसिदी भी इसमें से दी जाती है। इसमें हैंडलिंग चार्ज भी लगता है, ड्रांसपोर्ट चार्ज भी लगते हैं। इसे 125 रुपये में रिलीज किया जा रहा है। पहले अनाज बाहर से आता रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान में सारे स्टेंट्स प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेंट्स नहीं हैं। कुछ स्टेंट्स प्रोड्यूसिंग हैं, कुछ कंज्यूर्स स्टेंट्स हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में जहां सर्पलस होता है, वहां से दूसरी स्टेंट्स को भेजना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस्पू प्राइज बही रखी गयी है। पिछले साल की प्राइस से केवल पांच रुपये प्रोड्यूसर्मेट प्राइस बढ़ायी गयी है।

मैं किर कहता हूं कि यह नूकसान नहीं हो रहा है, यह सबसिदी 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.

बी कॉर्पर लाल गुप्त : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का व्यापार दुबारा दिलाता हूँ। पहले आप 105 रुपये में बारीदते थे और 125 रुपये में देते थे। 15 रुपये आपका हेंडलिंग चार्ज था और पांच रुपये और चार्ज था। हो सकता है यह ट्रांसपोर्ट का हो। यह जो बीस रुपये रिंबॉल का फक्त है इसमें आप कहते हैं कि सम्सीढ़ी भी देते हैं। सम्सीढ़ी देने का मतलब हुआ कि आपका ज्यादा खर्च आता है तभी सीधा पाप सम्सीढ़ी देते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपका कितना कास्ट आता है और आपको कितना नुकसान पड़ता है जिसकी बजह से आपको सम्सीढ़ी देनी पड़ती है? क्या आप पार्लियार्मेंट की कोई कमेटी बिठायेंगे जो यह देखे कि कितनी सम्सीढ़ी देनी पड़ती है, कितना आपका नुकसान होता है? बीस रुपये ज्यादा देने पर भी आपको सम्सीढ़ी देनी पड़ती है, इसके लिए कोई पार्लियार्मेंट की कमेटी आप बिठायेंगे?

बी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ये डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हेंडलिंग चार्ज हैं। रास्ते में अनाज लाने ले 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 रिपोर्ट्स 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.

बी राज बिजलत बासवान : यह फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया का नामला है और इसमें एक करोड़ से अधिक का आदान प्रदान हुआ है जिसकी कीमत अब दर्शक रुपये से ज्यादा है। इस पर 10 प्रतिशत के करीब बीजेटर्मेंट पर खर्च होता है और 10 प्रतिशत व्यापार लगता है। इसके साथ ही जैसा कि श्री गुप्ता ने कहा है कि एक स्वान से दूसरे स्वान पर ले जाने में दामों में बढ़ती होती है। फूड कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया के माल के बारे में यह बात बह-जाहिर है कि यह अष्टाचार का मद्दा बन गया है यहाँ पर गेहूँ में कंकड़, पत्थर मिला दिये जाते हैं।

क्या इन सारी चीजों को देखने के लिये सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे माल जाने में विशेष खर्च न हो, बीजेटर्मेंट के और व्यापार के खर्च जो लगते हैं, उनसे बचा जा सके और जो यहाँ बांबली है, अष्टाचार है कंकड़-पत्थर, मिला दिये जाते हैं, उनकी जांच के लिये कोई कमेटी बनाने की सरकार व्यवस्था करेगी?

बी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बहुत से स्वान इकट्ठे हो जाये हैं। जहाँ तक इसका तालिका है कि यह इतना बड़ा भंडार यहाँ इकट्ठा किया जाता है, तो यह बात तो साक्ष हो चुकी है कि कई बार अम नहीं होता है, बाहर के दौलों से लाना पड़ता है और उसको रखना पड़ता है। बाहर अम की कीमत 180

तक जाती रहती है। इसलिये अब का भांडार बहुत जरूरी है और ताजमी तोर पर रखना पड़ता है। इसलिये अब को प्रोक्पोर कर के रखते हैं, जहां जरूरत होती है इसेमाल करते हैं और जहां कहीं होती है वहां भेजना पड़ता है। जहां तक कंकड़-पत्थर भिलाने की बात है, उस बारे में हम कास्टिंग बाज़ कर रहे हैं। मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि जहां से भी शिकायत आये, उसकी जांच फौरन कर के जो भी हल्लो निकाला जाये और ऐसे अकसरों के खिलाफ एकशन 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 racket; 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

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were respectively Rs. 68.55 crores and Rs. 86.67 crores and of April and May, 1976 were respectively Rs. 108.73 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. 708.88 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 Gramaphone 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. 1655.76

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) 664; 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:

(i) 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

*513. 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, 1976 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 श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिल्पा, संस्कृत कल्याण और संस्कृत मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस विषय पर किये गये शोध कार्य को दर्शाने वाली एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित करना चाहती है ?

शिल्पा, संस्कृत कल्याण और संस्कृति अंग्रे (उद्द० उत्तम चक्र चड्ड) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) भारतीय उत्तम अध्ययन संस्कृत, शिल्पा तथा भारतीय ऐतिहासिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, वही दिल्ली को पहले ही 'प्राचीन भारतीय तथा एवियाई सम्पत्ति की एक और पुस्तक' नामक एक परिवेष्कार ही है । इस परिवेष्कार के मन्त्रीत अन्ती तक निम्नलिखित प्रकाशन प्रकाशित हुए हैं :

(1) इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन : दि कर्ट फेज—प्राचीन भारत ए लीर्च ड्रिक

(2) भन्दरस्टैंडिंग इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन : ए कोर्ट अंड भारत इन्डिया

(3) भारतीय रिप्पल ट्रेडिंग नेट

(4) प्लानिंग कॉमेस रिपोर्ट भारत विसेंट एण्ड प्रोटेस्ट बोर्डेन्ट इन इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन

(5) विसेंट प्रोटेस्ट एण्ड रिकार्ड भूमिंग्टन्स इन इंडियन सिविलाइजेशन

(6) काइटीरिया भारत सोशल इंडेपेंडेंशन इन इंडिया प्लानिंग कॉमेस रिपोर्ट

डोर्टों का बीमा

* 516. श्री अर्जेंसह भाई चड्ड : क्या हुवि और सिल्वाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डोर्टों की बीमा सम्बन्धी कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी भूम्य आवेदन क्या है ;

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

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए डोर बीमा के लिए कोई कार्रवाक है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तम्भ क्या है ; और

(घ) किसानों और डोर पालकों (कैटल-बीवरों) के हितों की रक्त करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कम्य कार्रवाक ही है प्रधाना करने का विचार है ?

हुसिं और जिल्लाई मंडी (श्री हुसिं तिल्ल चरणलाल) : (क) सांकेतिक बीमा नियम वी चार बालाएं पक्की बीमा का कार्रवार कर रही हैं ।

उनके द्वारा बताई गई योग्यताएं नीचे दी गई हैं:

बीमाबाद

(कुल)

बर्जन

देशी पशु

दोगली नस्ल के पशु

विदेशी (भारतीय पशु)

(क) सुगठित डेरियां/सोसायटियां/
शीर्ष निकाय जिनके पास अपनी पशु
विक्रित्या 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 से अधिक
है

3.00 प्रतिशत 3.50 प्रतिशत 5.00 प्रतिशत

(ब) अन्य डेरियों के लिए

3.75 प्रतिशत 4.25 प्रतिशत 5.75 प्रतिशत

(ग) अन्य डेरियों के लिए

4.00 प्रतिशत 4.50 प्रतिशत 6.00 प्रतिशत

(द) निम्नलिखित (क) के अलावा
वर्षों तक अन्य वित्तदारी संस्थानों
द्वारा यिल प्रदत्त पशुओं
के लिए विकासान्वित

3.25 प्रतिशत 3.75 प्रतिशत 5.25 प्रतिशत

(क) लशु किसान विकास एजेंसी/
बीमान्य किसान तक दिये अन्यिक/
शुद्ध ब्रह्म लोक कार्यक्रम की अधिक
सहायता से बदौदे यह पशु

—लिंगोद प्रबन्धों के अनुसार बरकरार होते हैं।

बीमाकृत राशि आकार-भूल अथवा वैक अविभ के 80 अन्यिक तक 100 अन्यिक के बीच में होती है। बीमा कुछ लिंग अपवर्जनों से अवैत्य रहते हुए तुरंदत अवका बीमारी से हुई मृत्यु को कवर करता है।

(क) यह तीन बचों के दीरान इस बारे में की गई प्रगति निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	बीमा किए पशुओं की संख्या	बीमा की राशि (रुपए में)	वर्ष		पशुओं की संख्या	बनराशि (रुपए में)
			पशुओं की संख्या	बनराशि (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) भीर (क), 1 मार्च, 1977 से सचु किसान विकास एजेंसी/सुखा प्रस्त अंतर्काम योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत लाभशोधियों द्वारा बढ़ी गए देशी तथा दोगली नस्ल के दुधार कुश्यों के लिए पशु बीमा की एक संशोधित योजना शुरू की गई है। किस्त अधृत भूल्य के 2.25 लेनदेन की विधायती दर पर है। इस योजना में 3-8 बचों की आयु बाले दुधार पशु आते हैं। पालिसी कुछेक अपवर्जनों के अवधीन रहते हुए दुर्घटना घटका बीमारी के कारण बीमा किए पशुओं की मृत्यु को कवर करती है। पूर्ण तया स्थायी असमर्थता भी अतिरिक्त किस्त की अदायगी पर कवर की जाती है। जेडा जिला दुर्घ उत्पादक संघ के अधीन दुधार पशुओं के बीमा की सूची योजना 1-7-1977 से शुरू की गई है। किस्त की दर प्रतिवर्ष बीमाहूत राशि की 2.34 प्रतिशत है। बीमाहूत राशि दुर्घ उत्पादन के आधार पर आंकी गई कीमत की 80 प्रतिशत है। सामान्य बीमा नियम बछड़ा-पालन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत दोगली नस्ल की भोसरों 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 RE-HABILITATION 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 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (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 Sonipat 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 30,292 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 कूटंड सी०पी०एस०
कालोनियों के लिये नागरिक सुविधाएं

* 518. श्री रामनेत्रेश कुमाराहा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास योग्य यह जनता को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतवा गोवी की प्रबन्ध अन्य जातियों की स्वतंत्रता में दिल्ली विकास

प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली में भार जनताओं पर अधिकृत पंचा रोड, सफाररंग, प्लेटर कैलाज और विलमिल कालोनी में जनता कूटंड (सी०पी०एस०) बनाये हैं ;

(ब) क्या आवंटन के सभी इन कूटंडों के निवासियों को पूरी सुविधाओं जैसे स्कूल, दुकानें, समाज सदन, उपचुक्त सफाई, आदि का पूरा प्रबन्ध करने का आवासन दिया गया था किन्तु उन्हें अभी तक ये सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की गयी हैं ; और

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

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास योग्य (श्री सिक्कार बहार) : (क) जी, हां ।

(क) और (ग) ऐसी सुविधाएं विनाप्त नक्ते में दर्शाई गई थी किन्तु पर्याप्त संसाधनों की कमी होने के कारण दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण/दिल्ली नगर निगम इनकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके । यदि कमी 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 SURJEET 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 भारी जलों में पेय जल की स्थाई

* 520. श्री लालभी भाई: क्या निर्भय और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के भारी जलों में पेय जल की स्थाई की समस्या के समावन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रयत्ननीय है;

(ख) क्या इस समस्या के समावन के लिये किसी विवेक संस्था प्रयोग विवेकी सरकार का सहयोग मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

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

*निर्भय और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास भंडी (श्री सिकन्दर बहर): (क) से (ग) देश के भारी जलों में जलपूर्ति के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयत्नित योजना के रूप में एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम इस बर्ष अपराह्न दिया गया है जिसके अधीन राजस्थान सहित सभी राज्यों को, प्रबन्धत: देश समस्या-प्रस्त ग्रामों में सुरक्षित पेय जल की अपेक्षा करने के लिए जल-प्रतिशत घन्यान सहायता भी आएगी जहाँ पानी का ज्ञात 1.6 किलो मीट्रो से दूर है तर अन्य जिलों में पानी

से पैदा होने वाली स्थानिक विधायी हो, या जहाँ जोहा, कलोराइड या क्लोराइड जैसे यादीले पदार्थ पानी में छुले हुए हों। यह सहायता उन निविधियों के अलावा होगी जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन आमीन जलपूर्ति के लिये प्लान के राज्य क्षेत्र में पहले दी दी गई थी।

कठिनाई वाले तथा कमी वाले क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर पश्चीम क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल निकालने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को भूमिसेप सहायता के प्रधीन 9 ड्रिलिंग रिए दिए गए हैं।

भारत इच्छिती कार्यक्रम के अधीन राजस्थान में जलपूर्ति योजना के लिए कुछ सहायता दिलाने की सम्भावनाएं जोही जा रही हैं। इस योजना में चूहू जिले की तारानवर/राजागढ़ तहसीलों और गंगानवर जिले की नोहर तहसील के 238 ग्रामों में जलपूर्ति की अवस्था है। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर लगभग 6.83 करोड़ रुपये लगने का घनुमान है और इससे लगभग 1.75 लाख जनतंत्रज्ञानों को जाम 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 Valsar 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 Pandurajgar 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 Chandraketugarh, Berachampa in District 24-Parganas and Pandurajgar 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, Kuttadi, Chitturpuzha, Kanhirpuzha and Parhassi 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 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 1975 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 आरम्भ किये नये विषय

3760. श्री अमेन 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 आरम्भ किए गए; और

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

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्राताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा ही नई शूलकों के अनुसार इसमें पांचवीं योजना के दौरान अवधिकार प्रताप सिंह विश्वविद्यालय, रीवा में थर्ड शास्त्र, पर्यावरण और शिक्षान और भीतकी विज्ञान में स्नातकोत्तर अध्यापन और अनुसंधान के लिए विभागों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दे दी है। पांचवीं योजना में आयोग ने इन विभागों के भवन और उपकरण के लिए 18.70 लाख रुपये के आवंटन की संस्कृति भी दे दी है।

जिसमें से आयोग का हिस्सा 13.70 लाख रुपये होता। इसके अलावा, प्रोफेसरों के दीन पदों, रीडरों के 7 पदों और लेक्चररों के 9 पदों की स्वीकृति भी जा चुकी है, जिनके लिए आयोग सहायता उपलब्ध करेगा। अर्थसात् विभाग के स्टाफ की नियुक्ति के लिए 35,000 रु. का अन्तरिम अनुदान के रूप में (आनंद काउंटर) अनुदान पहले ही दिया जा चुका है।

अवधिकार प्रताप सिंह विश्वविद्यालय ने आशा व्यक्त की है कि ये विभाग चालू रूप से सब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे।

Production of Sunflower and Soyabean

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

(a) production of Sunflower and Soyabean 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 soyabean in the country are at present not available. However, the estimates of area covered under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Sunflower and Soyabean Development during the last three years are indicated below:—

Year	Area covered	
	Sunflower	hectares
	Soyabean	
1974-75	339	67
1975-76	326	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 24.6 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 कक्षा से से कर स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए

3766. श्री रामचंद्री : क्या शिक्षा, स्नातक कक्षा और स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए सभी पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेंगी और राष्ट्र सरकारों को परामर्श देंगी कि वे उसे स्वीकार करके लागू करें; और

(क) क्या सरकार देश भर में प्रश्न कक्षा से से कर स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा के लिए सभी पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करेंगी और राष्ट्र सरकारों को परामर्श देंगी कि वे उसे स्वीकार करके लागू करें;

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो क्या करने में जीवं शी वाले हैं ?

लिका, समाज कल्याण और सेवाएँ वर्षी (रा० प्रतिवर्ष बजा कारार): (क) और (क) भी नहीं। भारत जैसे विकास देश के जहाँ इतनी विकिता है, सारे देश में विकित पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए एक समान पाठ्यक्रम होना बांधनीय नहीं होगा। तब्दीली, सारे देश में स्कूल लिका में मोटे तौर पर एक समान स्तर रखने की दिक्षा से, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने एक बांधा तथा भावते पाठ्यचर्चा और पाठ्यविवरण किया है। माध्यमिक लिका के विकित बोर्ड रा० से० जा० प्र० चरि० की पाठ्यचर्चा और पाठ्यविवरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अपनी स्पष्टीकरण की पाठ्यविवरण तैयार करते हैं।

इसी प्रकार विकल्पालय स्तर पर, अत्येक विश्वविद्यालय, विश्वविद्यालय की संस्थायों अधिनियमों की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार, विश्वविद्यालय अनुसन्धान प्रयोग के विषय पैनलों/समितियों द्वारा तैयार किये जा रहे अदर्श पाठ्य विवरणों को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा स्वातंत्र्य अनुसन्धानार्थों के अनुसार अपनी शैक्षिक निकायों की परामर्श से अपने पाठ्यविवरण/प्रश्नपत्र के पाठ्यक्रम निर्भरता करते हैं।

Priorities and National Projects 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 agricultural research and also scrutinises the research projects of the Agricultural Universities/Institutes so as to obviate 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 national priorities. An inter-institutional and inter-disciplinary cooperative research system has been developed by ICAR in which the centre participates through the ICAR Institutes and the States through their respective Agricultural Universities. Central Institutes 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 discuss the results of the research work done in the preceding year and chalk out the programme for the next year. Thus, the Coordinated Projects constitute a national grid of cooperative research whose aims and objectives are to maximise benefits from investment on research through the process of elimination of wasteful duplication in research efforts. The various Scientific Panels of ICAR also ensure that duplication is avoided while recommending 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 claimed;

(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

BAKHIT): (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.
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} 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 therefore?

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 groundwater 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 MURMU: 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.

जालीन में पचनदा में यमुना नदी पर बांध का निर्माण

3773. श्री राम बरण : प्रधा शुभि और सिवाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

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

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो बांध का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की सम्भावना है?

शुभि और सिवाई भंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जालीन एवं इटावा जिलों की सीधा पर बब्ल, सिंच, कुंबारी एवं पहुंच नदियों के संगम के अनुरक्ति में यमुना नदी के ऊपर एक बांध का निर्माण करने के एक प्रस्ताव का अन्वेषण किया जा रहा है।

(ब) कूंकि यह प्रस्ताव अभी तक अन्वेषण की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है, इस लिए कार्य को आरम्भ करने के किसी पक्के कार्यक्रम की जानकारी देना समव 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 BARNALI) : (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 आवंटन में अनियमितताएं

3775. श्री नवाब सिंह औहान : प्रधा शुभि, आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुर्वावास भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के भूतदूर्व उपायक ने कांगेसी नेतामों के कहने पर फ्लैटों और समि के आवंटन में गड़बड़ी की थी और उनके कामों की जांच की जा रही है;

(ब) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन के सुयोग्य एवं आवास समस्या के बारे में अनुभव प्राप्त प्रधिकारियों में से कोई व्यक्ति न बनाकर आवास भंडालय के किसी संयुक्त सचिव को इस पद पर नियुक्त कर दिया गया है;

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

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

(इ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के आवंटन की ठीक करने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजनाएं हैं?

सिंगल, बांधने लिए गए और बुलबुल लेने (सी. बिल्डिंग बल्ल): कृतिपूर्ण प्रारंभ प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन पर भीर किया जा रहा है।

(ब) और (ग) एक बर्सिट अधिकारी जी विल्सन प्रेसिलेन में काम कर रहे थे, विल्सन विकास क्रांतिकारण के उपायक नियुक्त कर दिये गये हैं।

(च) अब यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

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

Pigeon with Japanese marking

3776. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE 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 Japanese marking on it; and

(c) whether the Government have made efforts to contact the Japanese Embassy to find out further information 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 authorities at Ilkal, the pigeon was found, had contacted the President of the Japan Racing Pigeon Association. The President has requested return of the pigeon through the Japanese Embassy for restoration to its owner who was expected 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 forest authorities have taken possession of the bird. The Japanese Embassy has been informed about the matter.

महाराष्ट्र: जे केलींग विल्सन में खातिरित कलालों के लिए जानी

3777. और सरकार राज अधिकारी : क्या विल्सन, सेंट मार्टुगा बांधने लिये गये यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र में जलाहर नगर आकूल कारबाने के कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को अप्पारात्र 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 अतिरिक्त संकाय में सेवन प्रारंभ किए जाने के लिए भी किये जाने के बाधाएँ केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति न दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

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

शिक्षा, समाज विधायक और संसदीय चम्पी (डा० ब्रह्मापुर बच बुलार) :: (क) प्रबन्ध और दूसरी श्रेणी को सम्मिलित करके, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में दाखिला, केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी के पालने लाने वाले में हुए तबादलों को व्यायाम में रख कर ही किया जाता है और जलाहर नगर आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री में भी उनके कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की इसी व्यायाम पर वारिश लिया जाता है; उनके दाखिले के लिए किसी विवेद स्वीकृति भी प्राप्तिपक्षका नहीं होती।

(ख) विल्सन में पहली से छठी श्रेणी तक जीवनसे ही ही पालिया वाले यांची हैं, जलाहर आर्डिनेंस की व्यवस्था ऐसी पर है, प्रतिरिक्ष फैक्ट्रा बोर्ड जा रखते हैं।

(a) अतिरिक्त चावल विवरण के लिए नीचे दी गयी संक्षेप संघर्ष चावल करार आगे है जिसकी प्रतीका की जा रही है।

Appointment of Youth Coordinator in Nehru Yuval Kendra, Chittoor

3778. SHRI S. 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 Yuval 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 Yuval 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

3780. SHRI S. KUMARU: 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./Acre
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 section 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 CHATURBHUJ: 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 fertilizers 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. KODIVAN: 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 8091 in the Fourth Five Year Plan. About 46,000 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

	1	2
3 Bihar	.	22
4 Gujarat	.	10
5 Haryana	.	12
6 Himachal Praedh	.	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

बैंगल के लिए सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम
(दो० पी० ए० पी०)

3786. श्री तुमार यात्रा : क्या
कृषि और सिवाई बड़ी यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सूखा प्रभावित
क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैंगल के लिए कोई
योजना भंजूर की है; और

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

कृषि और सिवाई बंडी (श्री तुरजीत
लिह बरनाला) : (क) यह हाँ :

(ब) 271-25 लाख एकड़े के बरिष्यक के
भूकाले में 31-3-77 को अब को प्रवर्ति
272-32 लाख एकड़े थी। तकि यह एक
बालू स्कीम है, इसलिए स्वीकृत योजना परे
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 stabili-
sing the farmer's financial position
and helping him achieve greater pro-
duction;

(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 veri-
fiable natural calamities like hail-
storm, cyclone, flood etc. to begin
with?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
BARNAL): (a) to (e). 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 in-
troduced 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, alongwith others, can avail themselves of the facility of loans to built 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 socity. 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, Trichur 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. Cannanor has so far not been included by the Ministry of Defence in their priority list for starting a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

सम्बन्ध का अध्ययन

3790. श्री विजयेन्द्र लिले जायप : क्या हमें और सिवाई भूमि यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

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

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तमव्याप्ति तथा क्या है ?

हुवि और सिवाई भंडी (बी सुखदीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ब) देश में बी० एफ० सी० तम्बाकू की निर्यात योग्य किसी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1966-67 में आनंद्र 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 क्षेत्र उत्पादकों के लिए नहीं है, अतः इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले उत्पादकों की धार्यायारों के निर्माण की लागत के 20 प्रतिशत भाग के हिसाब से (किन्तु प्रति धार्यायार के लिए अधिक से अधिक 1500 रु. दिये जाते हैं), नीमाटोड (गोल कोडा) रुहित पौद के उत्पादन के लिए प्रति हेक्टार 375 रु. तथा 3 हेक्टार वाले प्लाट के एक युनिट के फील्ड प्रदर्शनों के लिए प्रति हेक्टार 250 रु. के हिसाब से राज सहायता के रूप में प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाला स्टाफ किसी को तम्बाकू की जेती की उभरते विधियों के बारे में आवश्यक तकनीकी सलाह भी देता है। 1977-78 के दौरान उपर्युक्त राज्यों में इसकी बुद्धि के अन्तर्गत 12,500 हेक्टार अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र साने का प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए 88 लाख रु. की बजट व्यवस्था की गई है।

राज्य हुवि कार्म

3791. श्री कूल कुम्ह बर्नार्डः क्या हुवि और सिवाई मत्ती यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितने राज्य हुवि कार्म है और के कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं :

(ब) उनकी जरूरतान वर्द्धन व्यवस्था क्या है ;

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

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

हुवि और सिवाई भंडी (बी सुखदीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सम्बन्धित जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ब) इन कार्मों का प्रबन्ध भारतीय राज्य कार्म नियम लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है जो कि भारत सरकार के अधीन एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का प्रतिष्ठान है।

(ग) और (ब) केन्द्रीय राज्य कार्मों में प्रति हेक्टार भ्रासत उत्पादन में बुद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि इन कार्मों का प्रबन्ध संतोषजनक है। तथापि सुधार की हमेशा गुंजाइश है। अतः इसकी कार्य-प्रणाली में यथासम्भव सुधार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार इसके नियादन पर नियरानी रखती है।

विवरण

भारतीय राज्य कार्म नियम द्वारा व्यवस्थित
कार्यालय राज्य हुवि कार्म

कार्म सं० कार्म का नाम तथा स्थिति

1. सुरतगढ़ (राजस्थान)
2. जेतसर (राजस्थान)
3. लाडीबाल (पंजाब)
4. कोकिलाबाड़ी (असम)
5. बहिराइच (उत्तर प्रदेश)
6. राय बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)
7. हिसार (हरियाणा)
8. राइचुर (कर्नाटक)
9. बेलम (त्रिपुरा भाष्टु)
10. भटालम (केरल)
11. लोकीचेरा और लुजियाचेरा (मिस्रोरम)

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. SHRI 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, Meghwadi, Surwadi—Bk, Surwadi-Kh, Singori, Ittamaon, Palaswada (Partly), Jamalpur (Partly), Haturna (partly), Karajgaon and Sirur.

District Wardha, Taluka Arvi

Pipla, Sawanga, Wedala (Partly), Durgwada (partly), Paturda (Kopra), Sirri, Nandera, Subda, Pilapur, Rajapur 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.

मीलाना जलाल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, भोपाल के बारे में जापन

3799. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या जिला, तथा जलवायन और संसुलिष्ट मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की मीलाना भ्राताद इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, भोपाल के बारे में कोई जापन मिला है ;

(ख) यदि हुं, तो उसमें क्या विकास है ; और

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

जिला जलाल जलवायन और संसुलिष्ट मंत्री (डा० भ्राता जल जल) : (क) से (ग) दो जापन प्राप्त हुए हैं—एक मीलाना भ्राताद देवनालाजी कालेज, भोपाल के कर्मचारी संघ से और दूसरा कालेज के सात प्रबर श्रेष्ठी लिपिकों तथा एक अंगठिक से । कर्मचारी संघ ने लोकीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के विकास के लिए 1974 की जय कृष्ण पुनर्जीवन समिति की एसेंट में भी मई सिफारिशों

बीज्य कार्यालयत करने का प्रयत्नोत्तम किया है । पुनर्जीवन समिति की एसेंट में की गई प्रमुख सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित हैं :

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

(2) जलान्वयन कालेजों में सम्बन्ध सार्ती निकाय होने चाहिए ; और

(3) कालेजों को बन दो क्षेत्रों से देना अधिक सतोषजनक नहीं है तथा अधिव्य में कालेजों की वित्तीय जिम्मेदारी पूर्णतः केन्द्रीय स्रोत की होनी चाहिए ।

अधिक भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने 17 मई, 1974 को ही अपनी बैठक में पुनर्जीवन 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 परिषद् के स्थान पर, सभी नीति संबंधी मानवों पर सलाह देने तथा इन कालेजों के लिए मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखांग 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 संबोधन किया जाए, और (ग) दाविला तथा भर्ती नीतियों, दोनों के संबंध में इन कालेजों के वित्तीय स्वरूप को कायम रखा जाए ।

अधिक भारतीय तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद् ने उपरोक्त सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में सभी नीति संबंधी मानवों पर सलाह देने तथा इन कालेजों के भागी विकास के लिए सार्व-ज्ञानी रूप रेखांग निर्धारित करने के द्वेषु इन लोकीय इंजीनियरी कालेजों के लिए सलाहकार समिति स्थापित की जा चुकी है । इन

कालेजों के शासी निकायों के बठन में भी उपयुक्त संबोधन कर दिया गया है। अहं तक पुनरीक्षण समिति की रिपोर्ट में की गई शैक्षिक सिफारियों का संबंध है, कालेजों के शासी विकास के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करता 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 बर्व 1974-75 से पांच बर्व की और प्रवधि के लिए जारी रखा जाना चाहिए।

भोपाल कालेज के सात प्रबन्ध श्रेणी लिपिकों और एक मैकेनिक द्वारा जेवे गए जापन में कालेज के कुछ प्रशासकीय भागों का उल्लेख है। कालेज के प्राक्तिकारियों 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.

मेहावी छात्रों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में पढ़ने के लिए

3801. श्री यशवंत शर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

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

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापक क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप बन्द्र बन्द्र) : (क) भी और (ब) केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में यांत्रिक मुद्रातः केन्द्र के स्थानान्तरणीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को दिया जाता है मेहावी छात्रों तथा शम्भों 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 मासूमी शुल्क प्रथम् 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 RE-HABILITATION (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
Bedarpur	810	651	414	60	1335
Mehruli 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 offices 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

3806. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3,000 plains' tribal indigent 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 26 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 Coming Universities

3806. MR. 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 CHUNDER): (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 विद्यार्थी योजना

3807. श्री हरप्रीत सिंह: क्या श्री और सिंचाई मंत्री यह योजने की हुपा करते हैं कि :

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

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितनी धनराशि वर्ष होनी चाही योजना को कब तक कियान्वय किया जायेगा?

हाँ और विद्यार्थी (श्री शुभकृत सिंह बर्नला): (क) और (ख). विद्यार्थी राज्य विद्यालय है और विद्यार्थी स्तरीय एवं व्यायोगत और विद्यावाचन राज्य सरकारी

द्वारा किया जाता है। श्रीवृद्धा अनुभावों के अनुसार इस कायदे और लागू स्तरीयों के द्वारा अन्ततः 107 विविध विद्यार्थी का सूचन किया जा सकता है; इसकी सुलगा में विद्यार्थी योजना के वित्तीय तक लगभग 54 विविध विद्यार्थी की विद्यार्थी का सूचन हो जाते की संभावना है।

मान्यता है कि वेष्ट विद्यार्थी विद्यार्थी के सूचन पर श्रीवृद्धा मूल्य-स्तर के आधार पर 30,000 करोड़ रुपए की लगत आएगी और इस विद्यार्थी को लगभग 25 से 30 वर्षों में सुचित 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, whether this scheme requires at least Rs. 282 lakhs;

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

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

(d) the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE 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 Government 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 5th Plan period i.e. 1974-79. 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. 2633 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 96 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 Gian 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 outstanding during the cooperative year 1975-76/calender 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 District 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 अब्दुल्ली मस्तव बाबू: कृषि कौर तिलाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने प्रवत्ति प्रतिवेदन कर्त्तव्य प्रस्तुत किया; और

(ख) सरकार का उत्तर पर कृषि कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

हरिहर तिलाई भंडी (श्री अब्दुल्ली तिलाई बरामदा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने प्रवत्ति प्रतिवेदन 31 जनवरी, 1976 को प्रस्तुत की थी।

(ख) आयोग भी 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 पुनरीकण करने के लिये कृषि विभाग में एक क्रियान्वयन सेल की स्थापना की गयी है।

राज्यों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों से अनुरोध 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 औराई से अधिक को स्वीकार किया जा चुका है और इन्हें या तो राज्यों को क्रियान्वयन के लिये भेज दिया गया है अबका उन्हें क्रियान्वयन करने के लिये कार्यवाही आरम्भ/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 लक्षण 29 साल वर्ष की सांकेतिक व्यवस्था की गई है। यांत्र उत्तरांतों को उत्पादन योजनाएँ/कालान्वयनीयां बनाकर उन्हें सालों की शीलनशीली में आमिल करनी 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 rabbi 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 शीरोड़ प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति नंदी यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब बर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली से सभी विज्ञानों 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 आमूल छूल परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति नंदी (डॉ प्रसाद बहादुर बहादुर) : (क) यह एक ऐसा मामला है जो राज्य सरकारों के लोकाधिकार 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 परिवर्तित है, राज्य सरकारों तथा सभी अन्य संबंधितों के परामर्श से इसका पुनरीकाण 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 सरायुजा जिले में बसाये गये बंगली परिवार

3824. श्री बारेंग साय: क्या निर्बाच और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पूनर्वास भंडी वह बसाने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सरायुजा जिले में कितने बंगली 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 हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि पट्टों का निष्पादन हो चुका है, तो किनने परिवारों के पट्टों का निष्पादन किया जा चुका है; और

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

निर्बाच और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पूनर्वास भंडी (श्री सिकन्दर बहत): (क) 1685 प्रवासी परिवार।

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

(ग) जी, नहीं।

News Report "Jantar Mantar Land Grab Racket"

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

(a) whether attention of the Government 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 officials 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 workshop in 1965. Perpetual lease was granted to him in 1969 for any commercial purpose, excluding a cinema and a hotel. There being no ban on the construction of a 3-storeyed building, the N.D.M.C. sanctioned the building plan of the lessee on 18-9-1976. The plan provides for a basement and a 3-storeyed building. Before 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 approval 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 conducted by S.P., Vigilance, Delhi Administration.

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 reduced 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 4.3 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. 18.83 crores.

The expenditure incurred under Drought Prone Areas Programme in the country during 1974-77 is Rs. 121.82 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 518 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. C's.	Total No. selected	Candidates belonging to S. C's.
Agricultural Statistics	26	..	5	1
Agricultural Economics	13	2	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 CHUNDER): (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 संसाधनों

3835. श्री राजवर्णी: क्या शिक्षा, समाज व संसाधन और संस्कृति मंत्री यह जाने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में प्रथम राज्य में इंजीनियरी विद्या कालेजों की संख्या कितनी है और इन कालेजों से प्रति वर्ष कितने छात्र उत्तीर्ण होकर निकलते हैं;

(ख) क्या इन संसाधनों की संख्या को उनकी आवश्यकता से संबंध करने के कोई अवास किये जा रहे हैं ताकि तकनीकी संसाधन देश में कीमत ही रीजागार पा सकें; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्रयत्न किये जाये हैं और इस दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है?

शिक्षा, समाज व संसाधन और संस्कृति मंत्री (The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Sanskrit): (क) देश में इंजीनियरी और श्रीदार्शिक हास्ताध्यार्थों की कुल संख्या 143 है। राज्यवार स्थिति दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। इन कालेजों से उत्तीर्ण होकर निकलने वाले स्नातकों की संख्या प्रतिवर्ष कलमग 14,900 है।

(ख) और (ग). स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति से इंजीनियरी/श्रीदार्शिक शिक्षा पर, इंजीनियरी कालिक और व्यापार रोजगार स्थिति की आवश्यकता के मुन्हांकन का बहुत हद तक प्रचलन पड़ा है। वर्ष 1947 से 1957-58 तक की प्रवाहिके दौरान विभिन्न राज्य संसिद्धियों की लिफारियों में इंजीनियरी शिक्षा के बारे में शीर्ष निर्धारण के अस्त्रार की व्यवस्था की गई थी। बाद में, पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के नियमिण से सम्बन्धित स्थापित प्रयुक्त जनशक्ति अनुसंधान संसाधन और कार्यकारी दलों द्वारा किए गए विशेष अध्ययन ने इंजीनियरी शिक्षा में दाखिले की नीतियों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित किया। संबंधित विषय योजनागत वस्तोंमें दर्शाए गए हैं।

तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक वैदेशीयार इंजीनियरों और बाद के बारों में उनके अधिकार के पुर्वानुमान से सरकार ने 1968 में इंजीनियरी कालों के दाखिले की संख्या स्वीकृत संख्या की दृष्टि तितहार्द कर कर दी थी। अधिक दूरे में उनके स्टोरी बाजी थी। आरी है, ऐसिन प्रदित शार्टीव तकनीकी शिक्षा परिषद्, स्थिति को पूर्ववत बनाए रखने पर विभार करने के उद्देश्य से सभी समव व पर स्थिति का कुरीया करनी चाही है।

विवरण

सभा संसद/संसद का नाम संसदीय	हिन्दी कालेजों की संख्या	
1	2	3
1. बल्लीगढ़	4	
2. दिल्ली	5	
3. हरियाणा	2	
4. जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	
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6. राजस्थान	5	
7. उत्तर प्रदेश	14	
8. असम	2	
9. बिहार	7	
10. उड़ीसा	2	
11. त्रिपुरा	1	
12. पश्चिम बंगाल	12	
13. गुजरात	8	
14. उत्तर प्रदेश	10	
15. झज्जराट	16	
16. गोवा	2	
17. शाहजहांपुर	11	
18. केरल	6	
19. पर्मिलानाडु	14	
20. कर्नाटक	18	
कुल	143	

News Reports Re: "How the DDA tricked the poor"

*8836. 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 16th May, 1979 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 resettlement 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 SHANKER SINGH 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 utilizing 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. 26 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 RE-HABILITATION (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.

मन्त्रिर मार्ग नहीं विल्सी पर जाली पड़ी भूमि पर जालीरों का निर्माण

3448. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या निर्काली और आवास तथा शूलि और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करने कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गोल डाकघरों के निकट भूमि पर मध्यम श्रेष्ठी के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण करने का है, जिससे आवास समस्या का युछ हद तक समाधान हो सके;

(ख) क्या बिहार मन्दिर के निकट मन्त्रिर मार्ग पर जाली पड़ी इस जग्हन पर भी रिहायशी मकानों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है, जिस पर पहले होटल की इमारत बनाने का प्रस्ताव था; और

(ग) क्या हाँ, तो श्री शाहू शाहू जी में बहुमंजिली आवासीय इमारतों के निर्माण संबंधी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है और इस जग्ह में सभी नागरिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

निर्वाचित प्रौद्योगिकी और आवास तथा शूलि और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री तिकम्बर बहत): (क) नहीं हाँ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) समस्त श्री शाहू शाहू जी जेंडरों का यथा समय पुनर्विकास किया जाएगा; पर्वत आवास्यकता: चार मंजिले होंगे किन्तु एक, दो बहुमंजिले इमारत भी बनाये जाएंगे। टाई-IV के 62 इमारतों के एक ऐसे इमारत की मंजूरी दी गई है तथा यीक्षा ही निर्माण शुरू किए जाने की आशा है। नागरिक सुविधायें भी इन्हाँ की जायेंगी।

Speeding up of Irrigation Projects:

3449. 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. 663 crores is envisaged for major and medium irrigation schemes and the outlay on minor schemes including institutional investments is

likely to be Rs. 487 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 targeted 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. LAKKAPPAN:

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 19,807 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, 1970 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 species of monkey 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

2853. SHRI KANWAR LAL

GUPTA:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI ANNASAHEB P.

SHENDE:

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.

Statewise 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 नियन्त्रित

3854. श्री बर्मिंहम भाई बटेल : क्या भूमि भौत तिथाई भंडी यह बताने की रुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों को मछली के नियन्त्रित के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात राज्य से नियन्त्रक कोर्ट योजना बनाई है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुद्दे बातें क्या हैं;

(ख) यह तीन बयाँ में गुजरात से विदेशों को नियन्त्रण भूमि की तथा किसी नीति का नियन्त्रित किया गया;

(क) मछली उद्योग के विकास के लिये सहकार ने अब तक इशारे कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ब) विदेशों को मछली के निर्यात के बारे में यथा ज्ञानिया हैं?

हांडे श्रीर. तिवारी बंधी (बी सुरजीत रिह बरनाला) : (क) आ नहीं।

(ब) गुजरात की मछली की प्रायः बीरावल और बांद्रा से निर्यात किया जाता है। राज्यवार घांकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। केवल बन्दरगाहबार घांकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। 1973, 1974 और 1975 के बारे के दौरान बीरावल बन्दरगाह से हुआ निर्यात नीचे दिया जाता है:

मात्रा (मीट्रीटनों में)	मूल्य (हजार रुपयों में)
1973 . 532	4,928
1974 . 426	10,273
1975 . 527	8,470

(ग) समझौते पक्ष में किये गए उपायों में ट्रालरों को मुक्त करने के लिये एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम, व्यापारिक दृष्टि से विकासकाम मछली पकड़ने के क्रियाकलापों हेतु संभाव्य मत्स्य स्थलों की अवलम्बन करने के लिये समन्वेती सर्वेक्षण, अधिक यंत्रीकृत नौकाएं मुक्त करना। मछुआ सहकारी संस्थाओं और विशेष मछुओं को सहायता देकर मछली पकड़ने की प्रभ्यरागत नौकाओं का आष्ट्रिकरण करना, आवृत शामिल है। ग्रन्तदर्शीय पक्ष में मत्स्य पालक विकास एजेंसियों आदि के विस्तार द्वारा मत्स्य पालकों की प्रशिक्षण, आवश्यक आवाद और सेवाएं प्रदान करने तथा उत्पादन के उच्च स्तरों को प्राप्त करने के लिये उत्तम तकनीकी का विस्तार करें के लिये उपाय किये गए हैं।

(घ) अमेलिन में एक समुद्री चालाद निर्यात विकास आविष्कारण है जिसका एक माल उद्देश्य आवश्यक सुविधाएं प्रदान करना और निर्यात में संबंधित क्रियाएँ हैं। इस कार्य के तहत नियमित जानकारी संबंधी मार्गवर्णन करके, विदेशों में बाजार परिवान संबंधी कार्य करके और भारत में बहुरीढ़ीय मेलों का आयोजन करके तथा विदेशों में ऐसे मेलों में हिस्सा लेकर भारतीय समझौते उत्पादों की व्यापारिकता में बढ़ि करके किया जाता है। भारतीय सातक संस्थान और निर्यात नियंत्रण परिवर्त मछली के विषयन के लिये अच्छी कोटि के मात्रक सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

यहां की जेती का विकास

3855. श्री अर्वेसह भाई पठेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या गजे की जेती के विकास सम्बन्धी कीई योजनायें सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) चीनी कारबानों को किसानों द्वारा देखे गये गजे के लिये किसानों को अब अदा किये जा रहे प्रति टन मूल्य का राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (बी सुरजीत रिह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ। प्रमुख गजा उत्पादक राज्यों की अपने सम्बद्ध लोकों में गजे की जेती के विकास के लिये अपनी-अपनी योजनाएँ हैं। इन योजनाओं के संक्षय ये हैं: (1) बीज की नरसरियां उत्पादन तथा अच्छे गजे की स्वीकृत किस्मों का वितरण करना (2) विविध आवश्यक आवादों की अधिकारित और उनके प्रयोग में किसानों की सहायता करना। (3) आवश्यकता पड़ने पर पौध रखण संबंधी सहायता

देना। (4) अधिकारी गशा उत्पादकों पर गशे का विकास करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देता। (5) गशे की लोती करने की विभिन्न उपति पद्धतियों के संबंध से प्रदर्शनों का आवृत्ति करता। (6) राज्य स्तर पर गशे की महत्वपूर्ण प्रतियोगिता का आवृत्ति करता। (7) सिवाई जगता में वृद्धि करता और (8) गशा उत्पादक लोतों में महत्वपूर्ण सम्पर्क सदृकों, पुस्तियां शादि का नियाण करता।

विभिन्न राज्यों के ऊपर विए गए सामान्य गशा विकास कार्यकर्ताओं की सहायता करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गशा उगाने वाले महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में गशे का विकास करने के लिए एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना भी शुरू की है। इस योजना में तिस्रसिंहित कार्यकर्ताओं के साधारण सम-शीतोष्ण गशा लोतों में प्रत्येक चीनी के कारखानों के आसपास का 2000 हेक्टार का लोत और चीतोष्ण लोत में प्रत्येक चीनी के कारखानों के आसपास का 1000 हेक्टार का लोत लाने का विचार है।

(1) चीजना के अन्तर्गत लाए गए गश्ते के लोत से सम्पूर्ण गश्ते के लोतों को परिस्थूर्ण करना। (2) पीछे तथा रत्न गश्ते के उत्पादन को कम करने वाली बाधाओं पर कानून पाने के लिये गशा उत्पादन की उपति तकनीकों का प्रदर्शन करना। (3) समय पर गौष्ठ संरक्षण उपाए अपनाना। (4) राज्य स्तर पर अधिकारी की गशा विकास का प्रशिक्षण देना, और (5) चीनी कारखाने के आसपास के लोतों को जोड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण सम्पर्क सदृकों का नियाण करना। इस योजना में उपयुक्त कारबंधक को कार्यव्यप देने के लिये तकनीकी स्टाफ भी दिया गया है।

(ब) उनके द्वारा दी गई सूचना के प्रमुखां 1978-79 के दौरान कंफर्टी के

दार-पर आवृत्ति में गशी की गशी व पर्याप्ति की कीमत का स्तर इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य गशे का भूल्य का दैज-हप्ते प्रति विचंटल 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
ग्राम	11.00 इसमें परिवाहन संबंधी सहाय्य शामिल है।
राजस्थान	12.25 से 14.25
मध्य प्रदेश	12.00**
उडीसा	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
गोवा	12.00

*हरियाणा की एक कंफर्टी 12.50 दैज प्रति विचंटल दे रही है।

**मोरेना की एक सहकारी कंफर्टी 13.50 दैज प्रति विचंटल दे रही है।

ये बेत पर के अनन्तिम भूल्य हैं जो अधिकारी सहकारी चीनी कारखानों द्वारा दिए जाएं रहे हैं।

Minutes 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.

विवेक विहार, नई दिल्ली के लिये दिल्ली तुल्य योजना के दूष के टोकन

3857. श्री राम नरेन्द्र कुमाराहा: क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विवेक विहार, दिल्ली कालोनी, दिल्ली में दिल्ली तुल्य योजना द्वारा शाम के बगमण 200 दूष के टोकनों को घटायी तक नहीं बदला याया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री तुरकीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) विवेक विहार और दिल्ली कालोनी में दिल्ली तुल्य योजना के मिलक दूष की शाम की पारी 15-6-77 से घारम्य की गई है। तुल्य दोकन आरकों को जिन्हें घरेल/मर्ह, 1977 में शाम की पारी के लिए नए टोकन जारी किए गए हैं, 15 जून, 1977 को शाम की पारी आरम्य होने तक अस्थायी रूप से तुल्य की पारी में दूष 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:

	Nos.
Ongoing Major Irrigation Projects	9
Ongoing Medium Irrigation Projects	27
New Medium Irrigation Projects	9
New Medium Irrigation Projects	35

No.	Name of District	Statement		Rs. in. lakhs
		1	2	
1	Ahmedabad	•	•	175.00
2	Baroda	•	•	11.37
3	Brocash	•	•	295.69
4	Surat	•	•	284.85
5	Bulsar	•	•	259.80
6	abarkantha	•	•	126.29
7	Banaskantha	•	•	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	•	•	181.00
18	Rajasthan State (Towards the cost of Mahi Sati Sagar Project	•	•	563.00
	Other Misc. scheme survey and investigation, research feed control and drainsge	•	•	5016.43
		•	•	1101.7
				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

3887. 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

3888. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Govern-

ment are giving grants 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 out 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
	249.50

Financial Assistance for Propagation of Hindi Abroad

3889. 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-DÜ: 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 D.G.S&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. CHANDRAPPAH: 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. CHANDRAPPAN: 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 (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 suits 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.

विभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों का समाप्त किया जाता.

3877. श्री सरदेर जुहू : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश भर में विभिन्न शरणार्थी शिविरों को समाप्त करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ शरणार्थियों के माना शिविर में फीलेकित शिविर लाया जाया जाये का और यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है तथा उन्हें स्थायी रूप में बसाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विभिन्न और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री लिलगढ़ बहादुर) : (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 कम्पश: बन्द कर दिया जाता है।

इस समय भारत में केवल एक शिविर है और भव्य प्रदेश में दो कार्यस्थल शिविर हैं, अर्थात् ताबा और डोलरिया, जैसे ही परिवारों को अपने-परने पुनर्वास स्थलों पर बेच दिया जाएगा, इन शिविरों को बद्द कर दिया जाएगा ।

(ग) जी, हाँ। 177 प्रवसी परिवारों को भारत शिविर से बीलीचीत जिसे (उ०प्र०) के कर्म शिविर में भारत या भौत उन्हें निम्न प्रकार से स्थायी पुनर्वास दिया जा रहा है :—

(i) कृषि में	137 परिवार
(ii) लद्द अवसाय 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:

- whether India also attended the World Food Conference held in Manila in June, 1977;
- if so, how many countries participated and the decision arrived at;
- 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 Communiqué placed in Library. See No. LT-742/77 highlighting the 22-point programme to combat hunger and malnutrition in the world. The Manila communiqué 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:

- 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 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 PANDIT:

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 (andelated 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. Kakra (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. Utkal (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 ANNASHUB 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 50.38 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 Dariage 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 within 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.

Sl. No.	State	Statement	
		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 empircym	.	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 hockeing 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 bye-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 meters (45 feet) if such services are not adequately provided. For residential buildings, the maximum height allowed is 36.58 meters (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 meters (80 feet) where lifts and other services are provided and 13.72 meters (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-743/77.]

भारत मूल के व्यक्तियों का स्वेच्छा प्रत्यावर्तन

3889. डा० सर्वीनारायण 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 (वीर सिकंदर बक्त): (क) (i) 1-1-1974 से 31-12-1976 तक भाए प्रत्यावासियों की देशवार संख्या निम्न है:—

श्रीलंका : 1,16059 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 98 परिवारों को पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई थी। चूंकि प्रत्यावासियों का पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम लगातार बढ़ने वाली प्रक्रिया है, इन आंकड़ों में 1-1-1974 से पूर्व आए और बचे हुए प्रत्यावासी परिवार भी शामिल हैं।

(ब) और (ग) ची, 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 हिंदायते ये हैं कि इन्हें याशीष पुनर्वास दिए जाएं।

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 Mehoobnagar respectively have the highest number of cattle. The number of animals in these two districts is 4.74 and 11.56 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 hecs. 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 hecs. 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), E-414 (a selected from Bikaneri Narma for a selected (Suman for South Punjab), CP 14/2 (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 BARNAL):

(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 unemployment 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

2890. 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 applications 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 RE-HABILITATION 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 RE-HABILITATION (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 RE-HABILITATION 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 RE-HABILITATION (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 सिवाई योजना

3903. डा० रामकी तिहः: क्या हृषि और सिवाई भंडी यह कराने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार भागलपुर जिले में गंगा के किनारे सुलतानगंज से लेकर चरमीटी तक की भूमि की सिवाई के लिए गंगा नदी में उठाऊ सिवाई योजना की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यबाही की जायेगी;

(ख) क्या उक्त ज़ेल में सिवाई सुविधाओं के बारे में सरकार ने कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है; और यदि हाँ, तो सम्पूर्ण ज़ेल में उठाऊ सिवाई योजना पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की आशा है, इस व्यय में केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी राशि का बोगदान देगी;

(ग) इस योजना से कितनी भूमि में सिवाई हो सकती है; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने घासित-रिक्त अन्ताज का उत्पादन हो सकता है?

हृषि और सिवाई भंडी (बी तुरबीत तिह बरनाला) :: (क) से (घ). सिवाई राज्य विवेद है और सिवाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, अन्वेषण तैयार करता, कांचन्द्रियन तथा प्रबालन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी विकासात्मक योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। राज्य की केन्द्रीय सहायता समझ

रूप से ज्ञाक जूणों एवं अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और इसका किसी विभिन्न विकास योजना परियोजना से संबंध नहीं होता है।

विहार सरकार ने भारी हृष्ट में भागलपुर जिले में सुलतानगंज के निकट गंगा के साथ के ज़ेल की सिवाई करने के लिए 8.03 करोड़ रुपए की अनुमति लागत पर अन्यगई-विनायक पम्प नहर लिपट सिवाई स्लीम पर रिपोर्ट मेजी है। इस रिपोर्ट की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है। इस परियोजना से 24,800 हेक्टेयर ज़ेल को लाभ होगा और प्राप्त है कि 20,850 मी. दन अतिरिक्त खाद्याल 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 Vaishnav 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-steamer 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. MAVALANKAR: 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 shapes 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	173.85
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. MAVALANKAR: 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 Maktabs and Madarsas

3909. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maktabs 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 Maktabs 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) Maktabs and Madarsas are within the purview of State Government 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 बोटा जाना

3911. श्री हरप्रीतसिंह बर्जा : क्या कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान को उसके हिस्से की रकम चुका देने के बावजूद भी भारत की नदियों ने ऐसे कि सतलुज, व्यास, रावी, बेनाब पारि का पानी दिया जा रहा है; और

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

कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री (श्री चुरकीति सिंह बद्राला) : (क) और (ख) तिक्का

जल संस्थि, 1960 के अन्तर्गत दीनों पूर्वी नदियों नामका रावी, व्यास और सतलुज का सारा पानी संकरण अधिकारी के 1970 में समात होने पर केवल भारत द्वारा उपयोग किए जाने के लिए उपलब्ध हो गया था। लेकिन भारत ने विश्ववैदिक की माफत 98.36 करोड़ करग का जो अंकदान दिया था, वह विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान में ऐसी तिक्काई प्रणालियों के स्थान पर, जो इन पूर्वी नदियों पर नियंत्रण थी, बनाए जाने वाले नियमित-कार्यों की लागत के सम्बन्ध में था।

तीनों पूर्वी नदियों से एक भ्रातृत बर्जा में 33 मि० ए० फु० उपलब्ध जल में से सतलुज नदी पर भारत बांध द्वारा और इन नदियों पर पूरे किए गए अन्य नियमित-कार्यों की सहायता से भारत भ्रातृत रूप से 24 मि० ए० फु० जल का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1974 में पौंग में व्यास बांध तथा इस बर्जे 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 बंगल-भंडार के नियमि के पश्चात बोब 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 अन्तरराजीय पहुँचों के बारे में सम्बद्ध राज्यों के बीच समझौता न होने के कारण अब तक रावी पर जल-वित्तय के नियमित कार्य को हाव में लेना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है। बहरहाल, इस मामले को शीघ्र हल करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

जल संसाधनों की सम्पत्ति उपलब्धता तथा उपयोग संबंधी योजना

3912. श्री हरप्रीतसिंह बर्जा : क्या कृषि और तिक्काई मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार जल संसाधनों की समान उपलब्धता तथा समान उपयोग

मुनिशिपल करों हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना रही है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो यह योजना कब तक कियाजित हो जाएगी और उस पर कितना बर्ख आयेगा?

कृषि और विकास मंत्री (श्री कुरुजीत सिंह बरलाला): (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 के लिए एक समेकित प्रणाली का होना जरूरी समझा जाता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की दीर्घकालीन स्कीम के बारे में अन्वेषण कार्य शुरू करों से पहले यह जल्दी है कि विभिन्न जिलों, बैसिनों, उप-बैसिनों में फालतू जल और जल की कमियों के बारे में गहन अध्ययन किया जाए तथा सूचा-प्रबण जिलों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जल के अन्तर्बैसिन और अन्तर्ज़ीवीय ट्रांसफर की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जाए। केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा इस प्रकार का अध्ययन किया जा रहा है।

(ब) जब तक रकोमें 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.

किंजबे कैम्प, दिल्ली की बैरकों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों का अन्यायेवन

3915. श्री कवंदर लाल गुप्त : क्या निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को किंजबे कैम्प, दिल्ली की बैरकों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों से गत चार महीनों में उनके पुनर्वास के बारे में कोई ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर क्या कार्यालयी की गई है;

(ग) क्या हडसन लाइन और आउट्रम लाइन, जो किंजबे कैम्प का विस्ता है, में रहने वाले निवासियों की समस्यायें प्राप्त वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से और सरकार हडस सम्बन्ध में कब तक अनियम निर्णय लेगी?

निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिक्षार बहाल) : (क) हां।

(ख) बैरक नं० 26 हडसन लाइन, श्री गुरु तेग बहादुर नगर, दिल्ली के महासचिव श्री कृष्ण कुमार से भूतपूर्व प्रवान भंडी के नाम एक अर्जी 19-2-77 को मिली थी जोकि समा पटल पर रख दी गई है [प्रवान भंडी में रखी गयी] लेकिन संचार एकटी 745/77। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को जामने की ओर करने के लिए कहा था।

(ग) श्रीर (ख) जी, हां। इस जामने में जोकि लगभग 10 बचों से निलमित पड़ा है, जीध द्वारा 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 Raja, 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.

विहार में जेती तथा सिंचाई के ज्ञान भूमि का कुल क्षेत्र

3917. श्री बीरेन प्रसाद : क्या कृष्ण और सिंचाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विहार में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में जेती की जाती है, उसमें से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है तथा सिंचाई के विविध तात्पर्य क्या है?

हुवि और तिकाई भंडी (जी चुर्खीत सिंह बरनाला) : बोये गये निवल खेत, निवल सिंचित खेत और अलग-अलग खोतों से सिंचित खेत संबंधी नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी गई है:—

(हजार हेक्टर में)

वर्ष	1974-75
1. बोया गया निवल खेत	8344
2. निवल सिंचित खेत	2523
3. अलग-अलग खोतों से सिंचित निवल खेत :	
(क) नहर	887
(ख) जलाशय	106
(ग) नलकूप	703
(घ) प्रन्य कुएं	155
(ड) प्रन्य खोत	672

इंचल के लिये खुलों का काटा जाता

3918. जी झोल प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या हुवि और तिकाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड तथा राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आधिक अनुसंधान परिषद् डारा किए गए इस सर्वोक्तु की ओर विदाया गया है कि इंचल के लिए प्रतिदिन 10 करोड़ रुपए काटे जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

हुवि और तिकाई भंडी (जी चुर्खीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). संघर्षित संघठनों से अपेक्षित जानकारी एकल की जा रही है और यासमय 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 farmland. Often, a part of the 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 Alkaline 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 pro- posed to be incur- red (Rs. lakhs)	
		During 1977-78	During 1978-79
<i>(i) Scheme of reclamation of Alkali Soils</i>			
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
<i>(ii) Scheme of reclamation of Acidic Soil</i>			
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
3. 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 भिट्ठी का जनावर और पानी कलना

3923. श्री लखन लाल कपूर: क्या हृषि और तिचाई भंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिलों में कोसी कमाण्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाली उपजाऊ जमीन कोसी नहर में भिट्ठी जमा होने और पानी रुकने के कारण गैर-उपजाऊ हो रही है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप किसानों में दर और निराशा की आवाना व्याप्त है; और

(ख) नेपाल से आने वाली नेत को रोकने के लिए बत्तमान ग्रासफल इजेक्टर के स्थान पर क्या वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और यह व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जाएगी ?

हृषि और तिचाई भंडी (श्री चुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). कोसी जल में आटी 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 गाइड बंध के नवीनीकरण, बराज और नहर के प्रचलन के नियमन, बोल्डरों की मदद से नहर के किनारों की ढालों को भरने वा

विदेशजन-परामर्श के ग्राम्यार पर पूर्वी कोटी नहर प्रणाली में गारीकरण 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 प्रश्नों को दूर करने के लिए, सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्कीमों में से कुछ स्कीमों का क्रियाव्यन पहले ही किया जा चुका है। व्यापक अध्याकट विकास कार्यक्रम को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए एजेंसी की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और फील्ड बैनलों 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 कोर्ट 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 चंद्रशिंह भाई पटेल : क्या छूटि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने नर्मदा योजना की क्रियान्वित हेतु पूर्व अवस्था करने के रूप में भूमि अधिग्रहित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करने के संबंध में केंद्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तथा क्या प्रस्ताव भेजा है;

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है प्रयत्न करने का विचार है; और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए किन राज्यों से भूमि अधिग्रहित की जायेगी तथा प्रत्येक राज्य के कितनी भूमि जी जायेगी तथा उसका क्या व्यौरा है?

छूटि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री बुरवीत तिह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). ये सबाल 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

3926. 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. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: 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 RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Anual 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1966:—

(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 IINDIRA GANDHI'S PRESS STATEMENT RE. CERTAIN STATEMENT MADE BY THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS ON 18-7-1977

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, consider 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,

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 magistrate 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 Horries, the wretches, the rascals, the rascallions"

...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 Pfizers 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 (Chirayinkil): 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 PRA-DHAN: 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 PRA-DHAN: 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 Tapti 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. KUNHAMBU (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 benefitted. 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 diabolical 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 Oлавakot 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-Jaunata Express do stop at Ottappalam, Bellapatnam and Pazhayangadi. Bellapatnam 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 Bellapatnam 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

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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 shareholding 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 Mataji. 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 allround 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

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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 (ठिहरी-गढ़बाल) : श्रीमन्, मैं ने बजट पर काफी भाषण सुने। इस बजट के बारे में कहा गया है कि यह समाजवादी बजट नहीं है। किसी ने कहा है कि यह पूंजीवादी बजट है। अगर यह समाजवादी बजट होता, जैसा कि कुछ लोग यह रहे थे, तो इस में समाजवादी बजट लक्ष्य लिखा होता, तो समाजवादी सब्ज का इस्तेमाल तो ग्रिस ने कई सालों से हर बजट में किया, लेकिन क्या उस से मूल्क 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, चटी 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 समस्याएं हैं उन का अभी तक निराशण नहीं हुआ? तो समाजवादी बजट सिफे नाम लिखने से या एक सब्ज उस में रखने से नहीं हो जाता।

मैं तो इस बजट को कांतिकारी बजट बहता हूँ। कांतिकारी इस माने में कि इस बजट का लक्ष्य हमारे परिवर्तन वित्त मंत्री ने गांव की ओर दर दिया है। गांव की जलाई, उन की तरफी और उत्थान के

लिए इस में उकी गुंजाइश है। लेकिन इस बजट के जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं या बजट जिस मंत्रा से रखा गया है वह मंत्रा दूर होना या नहीं यह देखने की बात है। सारी गवर्नरेंट मशीनरी नहीं किया जा सकता कि कांग्रेस ने सारी गवर्नरेंट मशीनरी को करप्ट किया। गांवों के विकास के लिए देवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं। लेकिन डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स के बाद जितना रुपया दिया जाता है उस में से मैं समझता हूँ कि 20-30 प्रतिशत ही लोगों के काम आता है। वाकी 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 तरफकी चाहते हैं तो गांवों की तरफकी के लिए जो अवस्था चली आ रही है और जिस में काफी गुंजाइश है गांव की तरफकी के लिए उस पर ध्यान दिया जाये। पहले तो गांवों में बिजली पर्याप्त मात्रा में मिलनी चाहिए और सभ्य 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। सभ्य पर बीज मिलना चाहिए। और सभ्य पर पानी मिलना चाहिए। आज पानी के पैसे तो किसानों से लिए जाते हैं लेकिन पानी मिलता ही नहीं है। इसकी अवस्था अगर हो जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गांवों की तरफकी होनी और हमारा हिन्दुस्तान तरफकी करेगा।

मैं तो यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक पिछली सरकार ने काप और कैटेल इंस्पोरेंस इस मूल्क में क्यों नहीं आ गु किया। बहुत जल्दी है कि काप और कैटेल का इंस्पोरेंस हो। वित्त मंत्रालय की तरफ से सबाल पैदा होगा कि पैसे

कहां से आयेंगे। लेकिन इसके लिए ऐसे की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हरेक स्टेट में तकादी का फ़ाइ छोटा होता है जो ज़हरत पड़ने पर किसानों के काम आता है। उस को इस में डायवर्ट किया जाय और उस से लोगों की तरकी के लिए इस्तेंस 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 कंडैम यहां पर किया है जो ठीक नहीं है। यह तो किसी का मंथा नहीं था चाहे वह किसी भी तरफ से बोला हो कि पुलिस को बिल्कूल कंडैम किया जाय लेकिन पुलिस को हरकर्ते ऐसी हैं जिन को नज़र-अंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता। इमरजेंसी के जमाने का एक वाक्या मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। दहरातून जिले में इमरजेंसी के दौरान पुलिस वालों ने तीन नौजानाओं को 4-5 बजे के बीच पकड़ा और 9-10 बजे रात एन्काउन्टर दिखा कर उन को शूट कर दिया। उस के 1-2 महीने बाद जब गत्तैर महोदय बहां गये, लोगों ने उन के सामने यह बात रखी। उन्होंने इक्वायरी करवाई और इक्वायरी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि सी० आ० डी० ने माक लिब दिया कि पुलिस वालों ने कस्त किया है। जब यह रिपोर्ट गवर्नरेट के पास आयी है तो मुख्य मंत्री तिवारी जी कहते हैं कि इस से पुलिस का मनोबल घिर जायेगा इसलिए इस भासले को यहां पर संबोध किया जाय। आज भी अगर ऐसे भासलों में यह सरकार तहकीकात नहीं कर सकती और इस में इंसाक नहीं है सकती तो समय-समय पर हम पुलिस के बिलाफ़ और पुलिस की बातों को लेकर इस सदन में बोलेंगे। पुलिस के बारे में नो यही कहा जा सकता है कि जिस मंथा के लिए पुलिस है वह भासा आज

पूरा नहीं हो रहा है और इसलिए लोगों को पूरी गुजाइश है कि ये पुलिस का किटिसिज्म करें। जब पुलिस इस स्थिति तक पहुँच जायेगी कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की भलाई करे तो लोग स्वयं उसकी तारीफ करेंगे। हमारे कहने, न कहने से कुछ फ़र्क नहीं पड़ेगा। अगर जनता पुलिस की तारीफ करेगी तो जो माननीय सदस्य यहां पर आयेंगे वे स्वयं उस की तारीफ करेंगे।

सप्राप्ति महोदय, रेलवे के बारे में भी मैंने यहां पर चर्चा सुनी थी। यजह जगह नई रेल लाइनें बनाने की बात सुनाई दी थी। कहा गया फलां इलाके में और फलां प्रदेश में नई रेल लाइन ढाली जाएगी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में स्वयं अंग्रेजों ने इस बात को महसूस किया था कि हिन्दुस्तान के ज्यादा से ज्यादा यात्री ब्रिनार्य जाते हैं और इन्हींके से ब्रिनार्य तक रेल ले जाने की उनकी योजना थी। उसका कुछ सर्वे भी हो चुका था लेकिन अंग्रेजों के बाद उस योजना के बारे में कोई चर्चा तक नहीं हुई। इस बात का मुझे बहुत दुःख है। इसी प्रकार से देहरातून से विकास नगर लाइन का सर्वे हुआ, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका कहीं पता तक नहीं है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार के जो पिछले हुये इलाके हैं जिन को आगे बढ़ाने की सरकार की मंथा है वह तभी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे जबकि वहां पर रेल जायेगी और सड़कें बनेंगी और वहां के लोगों को दूसरे प्रकार की मुविधाएँ 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 तरकी हो सकती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश जो एक विशाल प्रदेश है उसकी समस्याएँ भी विशाल हैं। यदि आप आजादी से पहले की पर-कॉपिटा आमदानी का हिसाब देखें तो उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर

[शोटी० एस० नेहोंग]

दूसरे प्रदेशों से पहले आता था लेकिन आज उसकी स्थिति बिघ्कुल पलट गई है। वो तीन प्रदेशों को छोड़कर वाकी अधिकांश प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश से आगे निकल गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के दोनों तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके हैं। उत्तर की तरफ पहाड़ी इलाके में २५ रियासत थी टिहरी गढ़वाल, जो कि 1949 में उत्तर प्रदेश में मर्ज हुई थी। उस समय गर्विमेंट आफ इंडिया ने बादा किया था—उस समय वह रियासत जिले के स्वयं में मर्ज हुई थी—कि उस जिले को दूसरे जिलों के समकक्ष लान की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार की रहेगी। लेकिन दूर्घ के साथ कहना चाहता है कि भारत सरकार ने आज तक वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं किया। जिले देहरादून का एक हिस्सा परिगणित आज़ज़त का चोखित किया गया था क्योंकि वहां का रठन-सदान, कानून-न प्रेष सामाजिक व्यवस्था ज्ञानपुर ब्लाक ज़ीँड़े हैं ही लेकिन टिहरी-गढ़वाल जिले का यह ब्लाक जीनपुर 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 बादा 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 जिग जा है और आकड़ों 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 स्वर्णीय लाल बहादुर जास्ती से, उनके तालकंद जाने के कुछ दिन पहले भिले थे और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की फिकायत उनके सामने रखी थी लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वे तालकंद से लौटकर ही नहीं आए। वह ट्रिपोर्ट पता नहीं कहां चली गई। हमने 1966 में श्रीमती निवारा यादी को भी पर्वतीय राज्य बनाने का

मेमोरेंडम दिया था लेकिन उन्होंने कहा था कि हम आप्ती लड़ाई से फारिंग हुए हैं, और पैसा नहीं है, फिलहाल वहां के ईवेलपमेंट के लिए यैसा दिया जाएगा। हमने उसकी बात मान ली क्योंकि वे प्रश्न मंत्री भी थी और नेता भी थी, लेकिन दूर्घ 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 श्रीमन्, 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 ऐसे और मदद करें, उस कमिटमेंट को पूरा करना चाहिए। वह आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। (अवधारणा) . . .

गगर उस इलाके को हिमाचल प्रदेश में मिला लिया जाए, तो वहमें कोई एतराज नहीं होगा। कुछ न कुछ तरफकी तो होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को हम ने कितनी ही मतंबा लिख कर दिया है और जितने भी मुश्य मंत्री वहां पर हुए हैं उन को कहा है और जितने भी चीफ सेटोरीज वहां पर हुए हैं, उन के सामने भी हम ने अपने मसले रखे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए मैं आग को बतलाऊं कि हम ने कहा था कि फोरेस्ट 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 पचासवी फोरेस्ट्स हैं, 1947-48 में वहां पर रेलोलूशन हुआ था। इसके बाद वे फोरेस्ट्स फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को दे दिए गए बगर कोई लिखा पढ़ी नहीं हुई। उस समय कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती थी लेकिन अब वे फोरेस्ट विभाग कहते हैं कि वे हमारे पास नहीं हैं और वाकई नहीं हैं। इस बाह्य से पंचायती फोरेस्ट्स की कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं है। इस तरह के दर्जनों वहाँ के मासने हैं जिन के बारे में हम कह सकते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार कोई इशान देने वाली नहीं

है।

आगे देखा होगा कि जो अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री बंडल बना है, उस में पूरे गढ़वाल टिक्कीजन का कोई चिप्रेजेन्टेन नहीं है। मुझे पता है कुछ बाँहों पहने मुख्य मंत्री को कुछ नोंग मिले थे। मैं आप को बताऊं कि बरेती में जब एक मुख्य मंत्री गए और वहाँ पर विद्यायक नोग उन के साथ बैठे हुए थे, तो वहाँ पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट भी थे। मुख्य मंत्री जी वहाँ पर पूछने हैं कि यह साहब कौन है। इस तरह से पता चलता है कि वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्री जो थे के यह भी नहीं पहचानते थे कि यह कौन अफसर है। इसी तरह मेरे टिक्कीजन में एक टिक्की फोरेस्ट सकिल बना, परन्तु उन मंत्री को पता नहीं था कि टिक्की जिले को हानि क्या ही और उन्होंने इस को जानने की तकनीप नहीं फरमाई। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टिक्की 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 दुकड़े कर दिए जाएं, तो इस में क्यों आपसि होनी चाहिए। बम्बई प्रान्त के गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र बन गए। इसी तरह मेरी तमिलनाडू और आंध्र प्रदेश बन गए और पंजाब में पंजाब और हरियाणा बन गए और उस के बाद उन्होंने बहुत तरकी की। हरियाणा पहले बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ था लेकिन जब से वह अलग हुआ सब से ज्ञान बढ़ गया। लोटे लोटे कितने ही राज्य बन चुके हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ इन्हीं ज्यादी क्यों, मैं नहीं समझता आपी तक तो यह कहा जाता रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश ने दिए हैं लेकिन अब सो उत्तर प्रदेश का प्रधान मंत्री भी नहीं है। तो हम क्या उम्मीद करें। आवायी गृह मंत्री उत्तर

प्रदेश से आते हैं ये भी पूछे इस बात की मार्ग करते आए हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत अनवीली है और इस को बंड देना चाहिए।

यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज सेन्टर में जनता पार्टी की सरकार नहीं बल्कि राज्यीय सरकार मानता है क्योंकि पहले के बड़े बड़े दलों 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 भियादें ठीक रहे। बंड तो हर साल प्रस्तुत होगा और उस पर भावण भी होंगे और सरकार का दृष्टिकोण जानने आता रहेगा तथा मानीय सदस्य भी आपने विचार रखेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं आज यहाँ 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 निर्भारित किए हैं और यह घोषणा की है कि एक दो साल के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान के हर आदमी के घर पर चिठ्ठी और भनीआंडर पहुँच जायेंगे।

यहाँ पर घोषणा हुई कि पांच साल के अन्दर हरेक गांव को पानी दिया जाएगा। घोषणा हुई कि दस साल के अन्दर वेरोजगारी को खत्म किया जाएगा। ये बड़ी बड़ी घोषणाएँ हैं, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस बंड में न सही तो भगेले बंड में अन्य आवायक समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में भी ज़हर पग उठाए जायेंगे।

मैं दूसरे वित्त मंत्री जी और लिका मंत्री जी से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक सरकार लिका को अनिवार्य करने जा रही है। कब तक सरकार हर आदमी को स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएँ देने जा रही है? यह बहुत अस्ती है। इसी तरह से गाँवों में सड़कें पहुँचाने की अवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। आजकल आप बरसात में देखेंगे कि गाँवों में जाने के रस्ते

[दी ई० एस० नेही]

लोगों को नहीं मिलते। मैं अभी देहरादून के आ रहा हूँ। मुझे वहां लोगों ने बताया कि वहां गांव में जाना सड़क के अभाव में कठिन है। इसलिए सरकार को गांवों तक सड़कों को पहुँचाने की अवस्था करनी चाहिए।

पिछले दो सालों के अन्दर जो जमीन बांटी गई उसमें बहुत अप्टाचार हुआ है। कांप्रेस वालों ने गरीबों की जमीन लेकर अपने लोगों के बीच बांट दी। यह चीज बन्द होनी चाहिए। मैं देहरादून जिले के बारे में आपको बताऊँ। जब चुनाव हुए तो गांव में कहीं बिजली के बाब्बे लगा दिए गए, गांव में पीसे के पानी की व्यवस्था का ढोग रखा 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 अंत जा : हज में लगात जा करता है। देहरादून यहां से पांच चार घंटे में पहुँचा जा सकता है। वहां जाने में मंत्रियों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि इस जिले में इन वातों की इकायी कराई जाए। इस एक जिले से ही आपको सब जगह का पता चल जाएगा।

श्री आर० एस० कुरील (मोहनलाल गंज) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, अनेक लोगों ने बजट पर काफी बातें बताई हैं। हमारे सामने बहुत सी समस्याएं 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 लालच दे कर के इन बांगों से बहुत कुछ कार्य सिया। कांप्रेस सरकार ने उनसे बोट भी लिया। यह तो यही हुआ कि माल सब तुम्हारा है

लेकिन इसको हाथ भत लगाना। इसका भतलब यह है कि जो भी सुविधाएं इस वर्ग को दी गई हैं वे नाममात्र की सुविधाएं भी गई। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि वास्तव में उनको कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया।

पुलिस और वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने उनकी ओर जरा भी ध्यान नहीं दिया। एक मायने में इस वर्ग के प्रति जो उच्च अधिकारियों का रवैया रहा उसी का कल है कि इतनी सुविधाओं के बाबजूद भी वे बहीं के बहीं रहे। पुलिस अधिकारियों में जो हरिजन वर्ग के लोग हैं वे बड़े भोजनों पर नहीं पहुँच पाए। आई एस० आई पी एस बीस० 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 एस हैं उनको भी एम बनाना चाहिए था लेकिन फील्ड में इनका परवेंटेज बहुत ही कम है। उनको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया गया है। इसी तरह ये पुलिस प्राफिसस जो आई पी एस रैक के हैं या ही एस पी रैक के हैं उनको भी साइड ट्रैक कर दिया जाया है। इन लोगों की अच्छी रिपोर्टें हैं लेकिन उनके बाबजूद भी हमेशा पक्षपात का रवैया उच्चाधिकारियों का रहा है, सरकार का रहा है और जिन आई पी एस प्राफिसस को इन में से एस पी अप्टाइंट किया जाना चाहिए था उनको कमांडेंट भी 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 वर्ष अब तक उनकी सताता आ रही है वह घर भी सता रहा है। यह पुलिस की जह पर सब होता रहा है। पुलिस के और समाज के कुछ इनपलूएक्स आदमी हैं, आदम्य लोग हैं, प्रभावशाली लोग हैं वे सब मिल कर एक कंसिपरेसी रुके, इस समाज पर हमेशा से अत्याचार करते आ रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, बेलवी कांड यह स्पष्ट बताता है कि उच्च वर्ग के लोगों और पुलिस की एक कंसिपरेसी भी, एक बहुत बहुत बहु-

वह जा ची इस घटना में तेल्ह व्यक्तियों को जिन्दा जला दिया गया। आज की सरकार भी इस घोर कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। एक तरफ सुन्दर डाकू है दूसरी तरफ बेलडी के तेल्ह लोग हैं जिन को जिन्दा आग में जला दिया गया था, दोनों का कम्पेरिजन भगवर किया जाए तो डाकू का खून तो खून या लेकिन हन तेल्ह व्यक्तियों को जो जिन्दा जला दिया गया था वह खून नहीं पानी से भी बदलता 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 बास्ते न्याय की अवस्था करेगी, उससे हमारी सब उम्मीदें टूटती चली जा रही हैं। उन उम्मीदों के बल पर हमारे बुजुन लोगों ने, हमारे दलित वर्ग के लोगों ने तीस साल से जमी हरी सरकार को उड़ा़ कर फेंक दिया, उन्हें तीस साल से जिनकी जड़ पाताल में घुस गई थीं उनको उड़ा़ कर के छूप में मुका दिया लेकिन आज उनको यह भरोसा नहीं हो रहा है कि इस सरकार से उनको न्याय मिलेगा। उनको सलोष नहीं है। उस सरकार ने कुछ किया नहीं और यह सरकार भी अगर वही रुक्म प्रपनाती है तो वह समय दूर नहीं जब इसकी भी नहीं गति हो सकती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि समय रहते हम इन जीजों को समझें हम ऐसी अवस्था करें ताकि इन बेजुबान लोगों के प्रति न्याय हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BLU 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 शारद शुभ शुरू।

It was murder, not attempted murder.

यह सलत बयान दिया गया था, यह अफसोस की बात है। हरिजन अफसरों को फील्ड में से जाना चाहिये बूकिं जो अवस्था है उसको समझ सकते हैं और वे इन लोगों पर अन्याय तो नहीं होने देंगे, जानवास कर प्लांट मंडर जो किये जाते हैं, उनको नहीं होने देंगे, पुलिस और कुछ धनाड़ी लंग, इनम्युएशनल लोग जो इस प्रकार के घटनाकों में शामिल रहते हैं वे उनसे छरेंगे 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 रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये, अधिक से अधिक अप्लाइंटमेंट इन लोगों के होने चाहिये। किसी भी जेव में हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार 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 अन्वर छुआलुत समाप्त हो जाएगी। इसी बात पर पुनर्पैकट हुआ था। लेकिन आज हमारी हालत ज्यों की त्यों है। जैसे हम अप्रेजों के समम में थे वैसे ही आज भी रहते हैं। आजादी ऊपर बाले वर्ग के लोगों को मिली है, हम लोग आजाद नहीं हैं, हारारा 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 अत्याचार किये जाते हैं और उसकी कोई चाचा नहीं होती है। कितने शर्म की बात है। मुझे कहते हुए अफसोस है कि जिस समाज में लोग इतनी भेहनत करते हैं, लोगों को अज्ञ खिलाते हैं, जुट पैदा करते हैं उनको जाना नहीं है। जो लोग भेहनत करके कपड़ा बनाते हैं उनको पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता। अनाज पैदा करते हैं, बालमती चावल पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनको चाव जाने को नहीं है। मंटा अनाज भी नहीं जाने होता। जो पच्छे-पच्छे बहु बना 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 करूँगा कि इस व्यवस्था को बदले और हरिजनों के लिये, जनजातियों के लिये, गरीब वर्ग के लिये अधिक से अधिक सहायते 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 प्रमोजन है उसमें रिजर्वेशन है, ऐपौट्टमेंट में भी रिजर्वेशन है। लेकिन साथ में सूटेविलिटी ब्लाज लगा दृश्या है। if suitable candidates are available, otherwise, they will be treated as unreserved.

यह समाप्त होना चाहिये। अगर किसी के पास मिनीमम ब्लाजिफिकेशन है जो आपने मांगी है तो वही काफी है। इस सूटेविलिटी ब्लाज की बजह से हमारे लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है क्योंकि देखने वालों के

दिमाग अभी तक ठीक नहीं हुए हैं इसलिये अन्सूटेविल 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 आई०जी० 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, शेड्यूल 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 फस्ट्स में तो अच्छा-प्रच्छा लिख देते हैं और सैकिड में जहां यह लिखा होता है कि क्या यह प्रोमोजन 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 प्रोमोजन 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 शेड्यूल कास्ट्स की एक्वाइंटरी करनी हो वहां अगर 100 कैंडिडेट्स 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 अन सूटेबल हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह लगाना चाहिये कि जो अधिकारी इन्टरव्यू लेने वाले हैं, उनका दिमाग शुद्ध नहीं है और वह प्रैजुडिस्ड है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ 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 सूटेविलिटी 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 वालिफिकेशन के सूटेबल कैडीडेट्स डॉटें हैं और अधिकारी उनसे कोटा पूरा नहीं करते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि एज ए काइम, अनटचेबिलिटी आफैस 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 शैड्यूल कास्ट्स, शैड्यूल ट्राइब्ज और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा निवेदन यही है कि कोटा, परमिट, लाइसेंस वर्गरह में इन क्लासेजेके लिये परसेन्टेज निश्चित कर दी जाये और हर हालत में उसको यह दिया जाये। उसके लिये उसे आवश्यक बैक लोन दिये जायें। सूटेबिलिटी की जो क्लाज है, उसे समाप्त किया जाये और मिनिमम वालिफिकेशन के अधिकार पर ही उनकी प्रोमोशन और एचाइटमेंट 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 शैड्यूल कास्ट्स के लोगों के लिये एक नियम है कि उनकी नीयरेस्ट टू होम टाउन पोस्टिंग करनी चाहिये। लेकिन होता इसके बिल्कुल उल्टा है। अगर कहीं पास में जगह है भी, तो भी उसकी 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 धूर्धा रिप्रैजेन्टेशन करते हैं तो They are liquidated in the process itself.

मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके कंडक्ट रूल्ज में सुधार होना चाहिये जिससे वह डायरेक्ट अपना रिप्रैजेन्टेशन 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 Seetmahal 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

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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 Seetnaha 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?

Seetnaha 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 of 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, Nataktaka, 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 anyway 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 Seetmahaal refugees who would come over to India for settlement. People in authority played ducks and drakes with this money. Far from rehabilitating the Seetmahaal 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 Seetmahaal enclave and even some Pakistani refugees were given a sum of Rs. 10650/- as being the refugees of Seetmahaal 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:—

1. Sitanath Roy, son of Annada Roy, Rani Nagar, Jalpaiguri.
2. Hira Lal Roy, Sukani, Jalpaiguri.
3. Atul Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
4. Hridya Nath Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
5. Dibya Nath Roy son of Thaidar Roy, Jalpaiguri.
6. Prafulla Burman, Kuchanibari, Cooch Behar.
7. Sonu Roy Burman, Fatehmud, Cooch Behar.
8. Jatia Burman, Hal dibari, Cooch Behar.
9. Prafulla Roy, Satkura, Jalpaiguri.

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]**
The Congress workers had set up the **Enclave 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. Das 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.

की प्रतिक्रिया (परिचय): समाजीकृत भूमिहान, जातीय विवाद जैसी जीवे जी वित्त विवेदन विवाद किया है, यह कहते हैं कोई विवाद नहीं है कि सरकार सरकार में विवाद ही की विवाद ही है उससे यह ब्रिटेन है लेकिन जाती वर्गमत में जो परिवर्तित आई और जनता की महावाक्यावादी दस्तक विवाद यह विवाद विवेदन वही है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक जात यह कहती है कि हमारे देश में 70-80 प्रतिशत लोग हावी में लगे हैं और 70 प्रतिशत आय प्री केन्द्रीय सरकार व वायर राज्य सरकारों की हावी से ही मिलती है। इसमें 30-40 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहान हैं। जो मजबूर स्वास के लोग हैं जो गांवों में हावी में लगे हुए हैं या जो मजबूर उद्योगों में लगे हुए है उनकी प्रमाणिया प्रोस्तावन के लिये इस विवेदन में कहीं जात चाह देखने को नहीं मिलती है। लैंड सीरिज के अन्तर्गत जो सरकार जीवीन विवेदन थाई थी उसमें 16,66,125 एकड़ मिली थी और जो सरकार ने ऐकान किया कि हमारे पर्वत में आई वह 10,15,467 एकड़ थी लेकिन उसमें गांवों के बीच में कितनी जांची गई? कुल मिल कर जो जीवीन विवेदन थाई वह 4,21,902 एकड़ थी जो कि 1,78,562 व्यक्तियों में जांची गई। जो जीवीन इस प्रकार जांची गई वह जीवीन ने किसी तरीके से नहीं किया, भूमिहानीया पूर्जीविदों के पास ही जांची जा रही है। यह जात थी सही है कि भूमिहानों को जो जीवीन मिली है उसमें उपर नहीं हो रही है। इसका कारण यह है कि जीवीनों पर्वत का जान नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के जीवीन एक लुप्ताव रखता है। जो यह सरकार लैंड सीरिज एकड़ के अन्तर्गत लैंड है। उसका विवाद में यह परिचय है जहाँ ये जीवीन जात विवादतों की जीवा जाती रहती है। उस जीवीन की हावी वही पर जो जीवी-

भूमिहीनों के बीच में वितान कहें और वहाँ पर भूमिहीनों की व्यवस्था संकलन की बीटर हो गयी होनी चाहिए । बीज, बाबू के अलावा विकास की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए और वहाँ पर इस तरफ ही इतनाम हो कि यह पोलन और नस्तक पोलन का भी कारोबार चले । इससे यह होगा कि जो भूमिहीन मजबूर हैं और जो वहीं लोग उनको जेतें में पानी लेने नहीं देते हैं, वे उनको रोक नहीं सकते । उनके पास स्वयं भी नहीं होता है जिससे कि वे खाद ले सकें । अगर सरकार इन सब बीजों की सुविधा उनको दे देती है तो उनकी सारी विकल्प दूर हो जाएगी । मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहूँगा कि सरकार जो उनके बीज, बाबू या स्वयं जो कर्ज के रूप में देती है, उस सब को उपज से बसूल कर से ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि समाज में जीवीं या हरिजनों की जो समानता की बात है, वह भी उसी से पूरी हो सकती है क्योंकि अगर वहाँ हम दबा का कैप्स्य और जिक्का का कैप्स्य खोल देते हैं तो आधिक, राजनीतिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा के दोष-साथ उनका बैद्धिक 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 धनी उपज ले सकते हैं जिससे उनकी गारीबी भी दूर होती और जीवों भी हमेशा उनके पास रह जाएंगी और उनका ज्ञान भी विकास संबंध हो सकता है । यदि आप तीन, तीन, चार-चार, तीस-तीस और पचास-पाँस भी जीवों की दूरी पर उनकी जमीन बांटेंगे, तो वे उसमें जेती नहीं कर सकते और मजबूत धारमी उनके जेतों में पानी नहीं जाने देते । नतीजा यह होता है कि जोड़ी जमीन मिलने के बाद भी जो किसीन भजबूर है, जो जीवहीन है, वे उस जमीन को धरने पाते नहीं रख सकते । इससे रोक्का की जमीनसाम होती है क्योंकि उसमें उपज नहीं होती है और इस तरह इसकी जितनी पैदावार मिलनी चाहिए वह

नहीं मिलती है । इसलिए किसीकी जाहोरत से इस बात के लिए आपहुँ करता हूँ कि जमीन का जो बटवारा हो, वह इस तरह से हो कि गरीबों को जो जमीन मिलती है वह उसके पास रहे और उससे उसके बच्चों की विवरिति हो । वे महाजन के बच्चों में न कें और साथ-साथ उनका बैद्धिक विकास हो और समाज में समानता का आधिकार प्राप्त हो । यह राय मैं इस सम्बन्ध में देना चाहता था ।

दूसरी बाज में स्मालकेल इन्डस्ट्रीज और काटेज इन्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहता चाहता हूँ । इसके लिए पिछली सरकार ने भी रूपया 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 रूपया बर्ख करती था रही है लेकिन यह कारण है कि हमारे देश में ये जो स्मालकेल इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं, वे आगे नहीं बढ़ सकती हैं । इसका एक मात्र कारण है और उसकी गहराई में अगर आप जाएंगे तो पाएंगे कि गांवों में या दूसरे ऐसे इलाकों में जाने से पता चलता है कि जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं वह भी वही समाज बनाते हैं जो छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे बाले बनाते हैं । आज अगर गांव में साबुन का कारखाना बुलता है तो टाटा साहू भी अपनी साबुन बनाते हैं और अगर गांव का साबुन एक लाख में मिलता है तो टाटा साहू उसको 50 पैसे में बेचते हैं और तब तक बेचते रहते हैं जब तक लाख उद्योग धंधों बनते न हो जाए और उसके बच्चे होने के बांध उसके एक रूपये की जगह गांव रूपया बसूल भरते हैं । इस तरह से आप यह कमीटीनेशन चलवाते हैं और कि एक बाथ और बकरी के बीच में होता है, जिसके बाब बकरी को खा जाया करता है । गांव तक इन जीवों की कमी होती है । इसलिए हमारों इस विकास में सुधार है कि लाख उद्योग जो जमीन में छोटे सामाजिक बनाते हैं इनके लिए जीवों को साथी होने के बावजूद उनके सामाजिक संरक्षण के बावजूद उनके सामाजिक संरक्षण के बावजूद

「बी-एचया」 लिए । उन्होंने बालादी हुई लोगों के लिए एटीक प्राइस में सरकार मार्किट की अवसरा करे, बाजार लोगे । लोग ये छोटे उद्योग बंडे बस सकते हैं । अन्यथा इनका बलना बहुत मुश्किल होगा । हमारी सरकार ने बेकारी दूर करने के लिये प्रारूप तैयार किया है । सरकार इन उद्योगों के लिए भी क्रूछ करे तभी बेकारी दूर होगी ।

हमारे यहां कोयले के बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं जिनमें हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं । इन मजदूरों को पहले प्राफिट में बोनस मिलता था । बीच में जब एमजेसी लागू हुई तो बोनस को बन्द कर दिया गया । हमने लोक सभा चुनावों और असेम्बली चुनावों में बादा किया था कि जो भी एमजेसी के बौद्धन कांग्रेस सरकार ने मजदूरों के हक छीन लिये थे, उनको हम बापस करेंगे । लेकिन हमने ऐसा भी तक नहीं किया है । इससे मजदूरों में काफी असंतोष बढ़ रहा है । इस असंतोष का असर उत्पादन पर भी पड़ेगा ।

हम कोल-बासरी में काम करते हैं जो कि पर्यावरण सेक्टर क्षेत्र है । यहां पर अस्ट्राचार है, फरवरी, 1974 में कोयला उद्योग के मजदूरों के माध्यम से यहां 26 हजार टन कोयले की बोरी पकड़ी गई । यह साक्षित साफ कोयले की बड़ती प्रतिशत से होता है जो आज तक चालू है । हम लोगों पर जो केत बस रहे थे वे अभी चल ही रहे हैं । वे केत अभी तक बन्द नहीं हुए हैं । इसी तरह से बहां से पिय आयरन रिशिया जाता है । इस आयरन पिय में भी चोरी होती थी । 5-3-74 को हम लोगों ने चोरी पकड़ी और उस चोरी के पिय आयरन को स्टेक्टर से अपने सिर पर उठा कर बाने में जमा करा कर आये । आज तक वह आयरन पिय वही चाल रहा है । इस तरह का अस्ट्राचार यहां चल रहा है । इसको देखने की बहुत

जरूरत है । मगर हम यह अस्ट्राचार को देख नहीं पायें तो हमारे देश को भी लाज लगी होगा ।

इसी तरह से हम लोगों से देखा कि बजट में बड़ी लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाया गया है । अनी लोग जो अधिक पैसा लैंगों से लेंगे उन्हें तो उनसे पैसा कम अधिक पर मिलेगा और जो लोग बंडों से कम पैसा लेंगे, उन्हें उस पैसे का ज्यादा अधिक देना पड़ेगा । बैंक रेट को साड़े बीबद्द परसेंट से बढ़ा कर बाहु एक रेट कर दिया गया है । कम पैसा कौन लोग लेते हैं ? कम पैसा छोटे लोग लेते हैं, उनको बैंक अधिक दर में छुट नहीं दी जाती है । इसका भतलब यह हुआ कि अनी लोगों को इसमें बढ़ावा मिलेगा । अगर हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं तो हमें अनी 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 सबाल 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 के जानना चाहिए, कि इस बजट में कौन सा प्रावधान उठाने किया है । जिससे हम यह समझ सकें कि 1977-78 में हमारे देश में बेकारी दस प्रतिशत कम हो जाएगी ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि जबता सरकार का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उसका बुकाव गांवों की ओर है, जोती की ओर है । लेकिन इसमें बहुत सी कमियां रह गयी हैं जिनकी तरफ मंत्री अद्योपय को अधिन देना चाहिए और अपना बलवद्द देते समय उनकी सकारी कर्ता चाहिए कि वे नहीं, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए, स्मालस्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देने के लिए,

बीड़ अस्ट्रावार को लिंगे के लिए ये प्रया
प्राप्तान करने का रहे हैं और उनका बाये-
सोबने का बटीका बदा होता है।

बी बंगा तिह (मंडी) : विल भंडी
महोदय ने जो विल विवेक इस मानीय
सदन में वेश किया है उसका समर्थन करने
करने के लिए मैं बदा हुआ हूँ।

जनता पार्टी को विरासत में भूमि,
नगरता, तानाजाही, भराजकता, अस्ट्रावार
और निरलता मिली है। भारत साठ करोड़
आजादी बाला देश है। वडे अफ्रीस की
बात है, कि पिछले तीस साल की आजादी
के बाद भी आज भारत में 41 करोड़ ऐसे
लोग हैं जिन्हें दो जून का बाना नहीं मिलता
है, जो पार्टी लाइन के नीचे है। दूसरी
ओर बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जिनको इतना
बाना मिलता है कि उसको बैं हजम नहीं कर
पाते। इन 41 करोड़ लोगों के पास इन्हें
के लिए मकान नहीं, पहाने 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 भराने हैं जिन के पास भरपूर माल है,
भरपूर बाना है, शिक्षा के सभी साधन भीजूद हैं। यह सब कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार की
तीस साल की देन है।

कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ बैल्य तीस साल में कुछ
प्रादिवियों के हाथ में हुआ है। यह कांग्रेस
के राज में हुआ है। जनता पार्टी को बाहिये
कि वह इस कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ बैल्य को कम
करे। मैं एक तुम्हार देना चाहता हूँ। कांग्रेस
सरकार मैं पहुँचे गोरों की बमी पर सीलिंग
लगाई और किर बहुरोपर सीलिंग लगाई।
लेकिन यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है, यह
समस्या को डालने वाली भारत है। कैटरंसुपर
यह है कि पार्टी के बाहर सीलिंग लगाई बाहर
मूर्खकाना हम्मूरेस्त। कैटरंसुपर की वाली

पर। फिरी के करोड़ों रुपया बैंक में जाता है,
फिरी के पाव करोड़ों भी बान्डीस्तोन हैं,
उन सब पर सीलिंग लगाई बाली बालिये।
जब तक इस प्रकार की सीलिंग नहीं लगाई
जाती, केवल गोरों की बमी पर या बहुरोप
की बमी पर सीलिंग लगाने से इस समस्या
का समाधान नहीं हो सकेया।

भारत के विफेंट एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिंग
में एक करोड़ दस लाख आदिवियों के
नाम दर्ज हैं जो बेकार हैं। गोरों में रहने
वाले बहुत लोग बहुत नाम दर्ज नहीं करवा पाते
अभी कुछ ही दिन पहले इस मानीय सदन
में मानीय इंडस्ट्रीज भंडी ने बताया था
कि भारत में कम से कम बार करोड़ लोग
बेकार हैं। यह बेकारों की फोज भी हमें कांग्रेस
से विरासत में मिली है। सरकार के भूताविक
चार करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। लेकिन मैं
विश्वासपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि कम से कम
सात करोड़ आदिवी 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 बाबा किया
है कि वह काम करने का धर्मिकार हर व्यक्ति
को देनी। भारत में सात करोड़ बेकार हैं।
भगर आने वाले दस सालों में जो हमने
याद रखिया उसको भगर हमें पूरा करना है,
डेस्ट्रीट्युक्शन को खल करना है, भरीबी,
मूलभरी आदि को समाप्त करना है तो कम
से कम इन सात करोड़ लोगों को कोम देना
पड़ेगा। इन दस वर्षों में मैं समझता हूँ कि
एक करोड़ धर्मिक आदिवी काम करने योग्य
हो जायेंगे। इस प्रकार आठ करोड़ लोगों
को हमें रोजगार देना होता है। यह कैसे दिया
जा सकता है? भगर आठ करोड़ लोगों की
दस साल में रोजगार देना है तो कम से कम
भर्ती लाल लोरी की एक साल में रोजगार होता
होता है। फिरी बी बंड देश विर्या बदा है
उसके भूताविक यह बहु बहु मैं सम्बन्ध नहीं
हो सकता। इस भूताविक ही लाल लाल बालू है।

[वी बात चिट्ठा]

इस बचट के अनुसार जो हमारा जातन का बाबूड़ के हूँ में 27 परसेंट की बढ़ी की नहीं है। लेकिन इस जामूली से यह बेकारी समाप्त नहीं हो सकती। प्राकृतिक सम्पदों प्रमुख भागों में है। नदियाँ हैं, समूद्र हैं, उपजाऊ बहरी है, बनिंज पदार्थ है, प्रादूरी है, लेकिन इसके बाबूड़ भी हम गरीब हैं। सम्पदता की लिस्ट पर भारत दुनिया में 105 नम्बर पर है। यह गरीबी कीसे हूर हो सकती है। उसके बारे में महाराष्ट्रा गांधी ने जो बताया है वह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, और सरकार से कहता हूँ कि जो सुनाव उन्होंने दिया है यह यदि राष्ट्र उसके अनुसार चले तो गरीबी हर हो सकती।

"It is not the mass production, but the production by the masses" that would do the trick."

मेरा कहना है कि सरकार को सबसे पहले गांधों के बांधों को पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिये, जातकर गृह उद्योगों को। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो देश के बेकार सोगों को काम में सकते हैं।

80 प्रतिशत लोग हमारे देश में हावि पर आवाहित हैं। यह बात ठीक है, कि सरकार हावि को प्रायरटी देती है। लेकिन जो फैला जासके लिये रखा जाता है, जिने पिछले साल के बजट के भागों देखे हैं, दोनों में बहुत घोड़ा अल्पार है। इसलिये जो घोड़ा सार्वता हावि के लिये जाहिल दिया जाया है वह मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गांधी नहीं है। हमें हावि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये सबसे पहले जो लहरें, कुर्सें जानू फैली हैं। पहली पंचायती बोर्डों में ड्रुल फैला इन हारीहोल्ल टकीयों पर बहुत किया है। लेकिन अपराधों उन स्थीरमंडों को देखें तो उन्हें जानकर गूंही गड़ी रखी है। जब गांधी ये तर्ज से बोला है कि जल और जलालू का नियन्त्रण जाती है, तो यह जानकर गूंही गड़ी रखी है।

जूलाई चौथे बोले हैं विराजत में गिरावं है यह जानकारी है। 25 जून, 1973 का दिन, जब कि बिहारीलाल जै जाती पांडी की सरकार बड़ी बह देश के इतिहास में उतना ही महान्दूर्घात है जितना कि 15 अक्टूबर, 1947 को हमने अंग्रेजों से आजादी प्राप्ती। लेकिन उसी आजादी को जो हमने भारतीय गांधी के नेतृत्व में अंग्रेजों से प्राप्त की थी उसी आजादी को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने अपनी प्रधान मन्त्री की कुर्सी को बचाये के लिये समाप्त किया। देश में आत्मरिक इमरजेंसी लगाई। इमरजेंसी के दौरान जो ऐसेसेवन हुई है उनको देखने के लिये सरकार ने कई प्रकार के कमीशन बनाये। लेकिन भेरा कहना है कि स्वार्थ के लिये इमरजेंसी लगाना ही एक कानून है। इस आत्मरिक इमरजेंसी को लगा कर, उस व्यक्ति ने, भटपूर्ण प्रधान मन्त्री ने श्रीर जिन लोगों ने इमरजेंसी का समर्थन किया—उनके हृषि में बोट दिये—उन सभों ने हिन्दुस्तान के कांस्टीट्यूशन को सबकट किया है और

subversion of the Constitution is a crime in itself.

मेरा आपसे यह निवेदन है कि इन बोले सियों ने, और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने, जिन्होंने इसका समर्थन किया है, उन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन को सबकट किया है। They subverted the Constitution for their own ends... The subversion of the Constitution is as great a crime as a rebellion against the legally established government.

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि यह जो सबकंत जाक कांस्टीट्यूशन बदला है, जिन्होंने यह नियंत्रण ही उनके विजात भूमिका खेलता जाता है। यह

इसकी जानकारी को जीके हुए विराजत का नियन्त्रण ही बहुत बहुत ज़ाहिर है। कर्तव्यात्मक लियों नियंत्रण बदलती राजनीति लाती है। जाक

नतीजा यह है कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में, जिस क्षेत्र में भी जायें, करण्यान का ही राज्य है। इस करण्यान को समाप्त करने के लिये कई कमीशन बिठाये गये हैं। लेकिन अगर सारे हिन्दुस्तान की करण्यान को हटाना है, तो इन कमीशनों के द्वारा वह समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

करण्यान 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 लालच न हो। मैं इस बात के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं कि कोई सम्पत्ति संचय न करे। लेकिन कानूनी तरीके से करे, गैर-कानूनी तरीके से न करे। मेरा मुझाव 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 सावित न कर दे कि वह सम्पत्ति उसने बैलिड मीन्स से हासिल की है, सम्पत्ति एकवित की है तब तक उसको वह फालतू जायदाद बापिस न की जाय।

सभापति महोदया, मुझे समय तो ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये था, लेकिन इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN (Dhubri): Madam Chairman: When the Janata party was elected with a 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 regional

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 Jigigoppa 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 Jigigoppa and Railway line to Gachati through South Bank touching Meghalaya border and its extension to Tura touching Mankachor is a long felt demand of the region. The

Government should consider it urgently without any hesitation. The existing metre-gauge line between Pukramgram and Dhubri 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 Rupshi 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 Rupshi 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 Sareiwar Hill, a small inland lake of about 8 kilometers in length and 3 kilometers in width is located at a dis-

tance of four kilometers from Rupshi 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.

बी राज लेखक हजारी (रोलड़ा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस विवेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए आया हुआ हूँ। लेकिन पिछली सरकार की तरह यिर्के आज भूम् कर समर्थन ही करते जाना, मह हम नहीं चाहते, हम उसमें कुछ मुश्किली भी देना चाहते हैं और जो जानियाँ हैं उनको भी रखना चाहते हैं।

भारत की जनता को इस सरकार से बहुत बड़ी आशायें और आकांक्षायें हैं कि यह नई सरकार कुछ मुनियादी परिवर्तन लायेगी। लेकिन मूले दुर्ज के साथ कहना पड़ता है, परिवर्तन के काम कुछ आये हैं, जो पिछली कांग्रेस की सरकार करती थी है उससे कहीं अलग है, लेकिन हम उससे ही सतोष नहीं करता हैं। जो परिवर्तन की कुछ

[वी. पम. संदर्भ दस्तावेज़]

योजनावर्ष सालने आई है उनसे हमें सन्तोष नहीं है। हम आपने माननीय मन्त्री जी को गांवों की ओर से जाना चाहते हैं। जाने ही ये आई०सी०एस० रह चुके हैं और इनको गांवों का कुछ ज्ञान बायबद न हो, लेकिन मैं उनको याचिकलता हूँ कि जो लोग बुर्पी, हसिया और कुदाली जाते हैं कोपेस की सरकार ने तो उनके लिए आर्बेटर का इंजार किया, आप कुछ इंजार करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? आप क्या उसमें कोई मुश्वार लाने जा रहे हैं? जो आज तक देख रहे हैं, जो आज तक शोषित और पीड़ित रहे हैं, जिनकी तरफ कोपेस सरकार ने कभी आख तक नहीं उठाई, उनके 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 मन्त्री जी से यह भी कहता चाहता हूँ कि लोटे किसान जो दिन-रात मेहनत करते हैं, उनकी फसल सूख जाती है, उनके पासोंना बहाये हुए खेतों में सूखा पड़ जाता है, क्या उनके लिए भी आपने कुछ सोचा है या नहीं? उनके खेतों को पानी चाहिए, उनको आपने गांवों तक सड़क चाहिए और विजली चाहिए। इन कार्यों के लिए आपने जो पैसे का आर्बेटर किया है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। आप को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। आप उनके खेतों तक विजली पहुँचावें और यातायात के साधन भर्हिया करें ताकि वे अपनी फसल उपका 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 खोखने की कोशिश की है कि कोन आदमी बीड़ी पीते हैं? जो भजूरू हैं या खेत में काम करने के लोटे किसान हैं वहाँ बीड़ी पीते हैं औपं जैसे सर्फेशन लाने तो लिंगट पीते हैं। यदि आपने लिंगट शर टैक्स बढ़ाया तो यहाँ बीड़ी पीते हैं।

तबू दूसरी लोटेन बालकों की ओर पर लैक बढ़ा दिया है। इनमें खलाह काल खलाहों की लकड़ा में लोट दीही बलाकर आपने परिवार की वीविल चलाये हैं। बीउर्स और बच्चे भी बीड़ी जाते हैं जिससे उनका भरज पोषण चलता है। आपके यह टैक्स बलाकर उनके रोजगार पर आकरत पहुँचाया है। इससे उन गरीबों पर बहुत बड़ी बड़ी पहुँची है। मैं तमसातम् हूँ यह बड़े गर्व की बात है। मेरा आपसे आप्रह है कि आप इस पर पुनर्विवार करें, और प्रविष्टिय इसको हटायें ताकि उन गरीबों की सांस लेने का अवसर मिल सके।

समाप्ति महोदय, पिछली सरकार तो भलाकार और रेडियो पर जिन्हा रहती थी लेकिन हमारी सरकार भलाकार और रेडियो पर जिन्हा नहीं रहता चाहती। आज इस देश के लोग ही नहीं, सारी दुनिया के लोग देख रहे हैं कि जनता सरकार के कथा सिद्धान्त हैं, क्या कार्यक्रम हैं। कोपेस के आसन काल में तो प्रति वर्ष दो करोड़ बेकार लोगों की सबवा बढ़ जाती थी जोकि नौकरी की लकड़ा 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 समाप्त होना हो सकता है। आज गांवों में जो बेतिहार मजदूर हैं वे ही 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 करेड बुनने का काम है, साथूल बनाने पर दूसरे लोटे जलोन बोले हैं जिसके लिए आप उनको ब्रोताहन लीकिए। आप इस तरह के बहा पर कुटीर उद्योग बलाये ताकि वो तीन महीने के काम के बाद जो बेकार बैठे रहते हैं उसके बीचोई लेजी कमा सकें। हारे, लिंगट के लाय नौकरी के लिए नहीं बलाह काल जाते हैं ताकि आप उनके बारे पर दूसरी काम दीक्षित रातों आपने खलाह खलाहों के साथ यह कह दी थीं। परिवार काल खलाहों की ओर से आपको

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 पूँजी बढ़ती गई। गरीबों के बीच तो वे कभी गए नहीं इसलिए उनको उनका कोई ज्ञान ही नहीं है। जेसी कि एक कहावत है :

जाके पांव न फटे बिवाई,

वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।

इसलिए आप इस प्रकार की योजनायें 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 विहार में 85.2 प्रतिशत बेकार है, गुजरात में 54.7 प्रतिशत है, 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 विहार आपको कोयला देता है, जो विहार आप को अवरक देता है, जो विहार आपको तांबा देता है, उसकी उपेक्षा पिछली सरकार करती रही है, कांग्रेस सरकार करती रही है। अब क्या आपकी दृष्टि उस विहार पर नहीं जाएगी और आप उसके विकास के लिए कुछ नहीं सोचेंगे। आप वहां पर कोयला खानों में जा कर देखिये। किस प्रकार से वहां के मज़दूर नालियों का पानी पीते हैं। जो मज़दूर 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 मज़दूरी 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 मज़दूरों को स्वच्छ जल और रहने के लिए घर मिले।

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि हम योजना पर खर्च करते चले जाएं और इस और 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 स्टर से लेकर सेक्रेटेरियेट 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 हुक्मत 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 कोई भी योजना सकल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस और अवश्य ध्यान दीजिए।

साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि विहार कृषि के मामले में, मज़दूरी के मामले में बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां के मज़दूरों के स्तर की आप उठाइए। वहां पर बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज नहीं हैं और न बड़े उद्योग धंधे हैं। वहां पर अशोक पेपर मिल है, जोकि आजकल बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। पिछले कई वर्षों से वहां पर जो हजारों

श्री राम सेवक हमारी

महादूर काम करते हैं, वे बेकार बैठे हुए हैं। मैं भंडी भगोदय से आपह करता कि उस नियम को लागू किया जाए।

इसी तरह से वहां परं ठांडूर पेंटर भिल, जोकि समस्तीपुर में है, भी बेच है। वहां के भी हमारी महादूर बैकार बैठे हुए हैं। एक तरफ वे आप महादूरों को काम देते की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो महादूर काम पर लगे हुए हैं, वे बैकार बैठे हैं। उनको आप काम दीजिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपह करता हूँ कि बीड़ी पर से टेक्स हटाया जाए और महादूरों की रोडी-रोटी की व्यवस्था की जाए। हम आशा करते हैं कि वित भंडी जी इस सम्बन्ध में पर उठायेंगे जिससे लोगों का असंतोष और आकोश दूर हो।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस काइनेंस बिल का समर्वन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि वे गरीब लोगों के लिए कोई खास योजना बनायेंगे।

श्री शास्त्रेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (खण्डिया) : सभापति महोदय, वित भंडी महोदय ने जो वित विवेक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्वन करता हूँ।

भी कालाघाट हेमराज जीन (बालाघाट) : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों को भी वो भिन्न भिन्न भिन्न भाषिएं। हम भी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी (खोबरानडे सुप) के टिकट पर जनता पार्टी के समर्वन से केवल वो सदस्य चुन कर आये हैं। हमें भी आपने लोग की बात कहती है।

सभापति महोदय : इनके बाद आप बोलें।

श्री शास्त्रेश्वर श्रेष्ठ योद्धा : इस बजट को समर्वन और स्वामैत इतिहास करता हूँ कि तीस वर्षों के बाद यहां बीर बजट में विसानों की भी और भ्यान दिया गया है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय आप का वचाल प्रतिक्रिया भाग है। लोग से आता है तो इनपि लोग के लिए इस बजट में पकास व्यवस्था भाग रखा जाता। लेकिन फिर भी जो भी वित भंडी जी ने इस बजट में 36% रखा है, उसके लिए वे उनका आभारी हूँ।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कुछ योजनाएं रखें हैं, बजट में कुछ प्रावधान किया है। लेकिन एक और जहां कांसेस सरकार भूमिहिन किसानों के लिए भूमि हवाबंदी के कानून तीस साल में इधर बना पायी और उनको लागू करने से पहले समाप्त हो गयी, वहां आज जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर इन कानूनों को साधू करने, इनके कार्यान्वयन की जिम्बेदारी आयी है। मैं चाहिंगा कि इन कानूनों में जो बुटियां रह गयी हैं उन्हें सरकार दूर करे और उन्हें लागू करने की ओर विवेक भ्यान दे। भूमि हवाबंदी के कानून समयम सभी राज्यों में बन चुके हैं।

सभापति महोदय, जनता पार्टी ने आपने योजना वर्ष में वायदा किया था कि छोटे छोटे उद्योग व्यवसायों का जाल बिछायेंगे। इससे प्रेरित होकर वित भंडी जी ने बजट में कुछ रियायतें भी हैं; मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं आपह करता हूँ कि इन छोटे छोटे उद्योग व्यवसायों की आवृत्ति लोगों में कैलाया जाए ताकि इन उद्योगों के बदले हम लोगों को रोडी रोटी के साथन सुलभ हो सके।

गोप में रहने वाले कुछक समवाय के समने आपने एक दुविया की वित ला कर बचाई कर रही है। उसकी सम्पूर्ण वर्तीका बच्ची लागू कर रही रही है। वह लागू हमी

भी चाहिये । इसका हमारे समझते भी किया है । उपर्युक्त भी किया है । लेकिन उक्तीन बहुतों के विकार के नाम पर कहे जाने वाले उक्तों परिणामों को लेने की जाए रही है । नाम में रहने वाले वाले कृषक समुदाय की जीवनी पर आपने सीमावन्धी लगाई है लेकिन उद्योग बन्धे बलाने वाले जो बहुतों में रहते हैं उनकी आप पर, उनकी सम्पत्ति पर कोई सीमावन्धी लगाए नहीं की गई है । वह जो कांचेस ने किया हम समझते थे कि आप इस गलती को ठीक करें । कांचेस ने उनकी सम्पत्ति पर सीमा लगाए नहीं लगाई इसको हम भली तरह से समझते हैं । कांचेस बराबर उन उद्योगपतियों से, उन पंजीयितियों से चुनाव के बास्ते बन्दे लेती रही । आपका व्याप इवर जाना चाहिये ।

आपने कहा है कि आपकी योजनायें ग्रामोन्मुख होंगी, गांव में रहने वाला कार्यकारी, गांव में रहने वाला कृषक समुदाय उसकी भूमि पर अगर सीमा निश्चित की गई है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी बहुतों में उद्योग बन्धे बलाने वाले लोगों, बड़े बड़े पंजीयितियों की सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमा लगाए । इन्होंने आज तक जनता का जोबक किया है वेश का शोषण किया है । उनकी सम्पत्ति पर भी सीमावन्धी लगाए जाए ।

उद्योग बहुतों को बलाने के लिए वित्त विभेदक में काफी प्रावधान किया है । गांवों में कई प्रकार के उद्योग बन्धे बलाए जा सकते हैं । कई प्रकार के उद्योग बन्धे हैं जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति गांवों में जो कर लगा सकते हैं । हमारे गांवों में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो शासीन उद्योग बन्धे बलाते थे लेकिन उनके बे उद्योग बन्धे थप्प हो गये हैं । क्या उनकी दशा पर आवान किया जाएगा ? क्या नहीं सरकार के द्वारा इस बजट में इस प्रकार का कोई प्रावधान रखा जाया है ताकि गांव में रहने वाला भी समुदाय को छोड़ छोटे उद्योग बन्धे बलाना का उसको किया

प्रकार से तर्कींह दी जाए सकती है, उसका उद्योग बहुतों जो उप पर जाया है उद्योगपति वित हो सके । बड़े ऐसा जात्यय पड़ता है कि इस बजट में उसके बास्ते कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया जाया है । गांव में रहने वाला जुहार आज इस घटना में पहुँच जाया है कि उसका लेहे का उद्योग बन्धा उसके हाथ से छीन लिया जाया है और सारे का सारा यह उद्योग बन्धा टाटा बलाता है । वह बुदाल भी तैयार करता है, बुर्टी भी तैयार करता है, इल भी तैयार करता है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि टाटा पर कोई पावनी लगाई जाय या प्रतिक सैक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े लोहे बलाने के कारबाने बलाए जा रहे हैं उन में कम से कम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर्स को इस प्रकार की हिंदायतें दी जाएं ताकि गांवों में रहने वाला जो जुहार है उसको इस प्रकार की सुविधा मिल सके कि वह अपना गृह उद्योग बला कर, छोटे छोटे औजार बना कर गांव की मावन्यकताओं की पूर्ति कर, सके और इसके लिए उसको गांव में ही हौं मेटीरियल देने की व्यवस्था ये कारबाने-दार करें । गांव में रहने वाला जुलाहा भी आज बड़ी दुविधा में है । कुछ जातियां बहुत हैं जो बुनाई का काम करती हैं । कुछ लोग हैं जो बड़े उद्योग से सम्बन्धित हैं, बमडे का काम करते हैं । बमडे के उनके काम को उन से बाटा ने छीन लिया है और जुलाहों का काम को बिडला जैसे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक बरानों ने छीन लिया है । इसी प्रकार के तेल उद्योग जो बहुत बलाता था उसको भी इन बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक बरानों ने छीन लिया है । बीवर्जी जो थे, बुनकार जो थे उनका सारे का सारा यह उद्योग औद्योगिक बरानों ने छीन लिया है । क्या जनता पार्टी की सरकार उन बरानों से बे सारे के सारे अधिकार ले कर के गांव में रहने वाले बुनकारों को, तेल उद्योग से सम्बन्धित लोगों को, बमडे का काम करते वाले लोगों को तबाह हसी तरह के बुटीर उद्योग बलाने कांसे लोगों को बिकाएगी ? उन हाथों को काम देने की कोई योजना यह सामने रखेगी ?

बी बालेश्वर ब्रह्मद यात्रा

बीलीबाई के सवालित एक बात है और कहा जाहता है। वेश की तुल मूर्मिं विस पर बेती होती है वेश में केवल 25 प्रतिशत में सिवाई भी व्यवस्था उपलब्ध है। ये बात तोर से इस सन्दर्भ में विहार की मिलाल देना चाहता है। यह बहुत ही व्यवाजनक बात है कि वहां पर केवल तीन प्रतिशत मूर्मिं पर सिवाई की व्यवस्था है। वैसी स्थिति में विहार में और पिछड़ापन मर्मों न देखने को मिलेगा? आप सभी राज्यों के नववीं को देखें। उन सब में पिछड़ा हमारा विहार राज्य ही आपको मिलेगा। मूर्मिं इस बात की भी जानकारी है, स्वयं जब सिवाई के बारे में प्राक्कलन समिति ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी विहार विधान सभा में, उसको ले कर कुछ एम०एल०एज० रिपोर्टेशन के साथ आये थे और प्रधान मन्त्री तथा राष्ट्रपति से मिले थे और बताया था कि कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर मिश्रा बन्धुओं स्वर्गीय श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र और जगद्वाय मिश्र ने किनीं धार्मिकी की है, किस प्रकार सरकारी कोष का दोहन किया है इसकी जानकारी उन्हें दी थी।

बी एम० रामगोपाल रेही (निजामाबाद): जो स्वर्णवासी ही गये हैं उनके बारे में नहीं बोलना चाहिये।

बी बालेश्वर ब्रह्मद यात्रा: ठीक है। हमस्ती बात यह कहना जाहता है कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने वित्त विधेयक पर जब बहुमत ले ली है तो बारम्बाह देश में हरिकलों के कापर उत्तीर्ण की बात कही है। वे 1971 में भी लाल सका का सवान्य था, प्रह्ले भी उनके कापर बारम्बाह होते थे, लेकिन इस बार लोक लोक का नाम के बाद और विहार सभा के नाम के बाद विधायिकी किसी जनकान्त्री की तरह कांग्रेसी और इनके कुटुम्बकान्त्री गांवों में इस प्रकार ज्ञानातावरण फैला रहे हैं ताकि गांवों में कैसे

हो, इस प्रकार किंतु भ्रस्ताहन जैसे भारा लिया जा रहा है। विधान की यह स्थानान्वयन सुलभ की जाते जाते हैं। उस विधान कांग्रेसी वर्षों की बहुत उत्तेजित है विधायिका आम जीला सिंह है, इस कांग्रेस के पांच उमी का हाथ है और उन्होंने वहां के किंतुमिलों को उकसा करके हरिकलों पर भ्रस्ताहर कराया है। ये तरकारी की जीती बाहुता है कि यह कांग्रेसी सारे देश में उत्पात मचा रहे हैं। विधायिका में जो बाजार लटी गया है उसके लटने में ज्ञानातावरण के कांग्रेसी लोडर का हाथ था। इस प्रकार के कुहायों से आपको जर्म आयी जाहिए।

देखों में दोनों देश की योजनायें बनाते हैं, योजना आयोग योजना बनाता है। इस देश की 65 करोड़ आवादी है, जो योजना बनती है वह पूँजी प्रधान योजना होती है इतीहास सारी योजनायें पूँजी के कापर निर्भर करती हैं। हमें अब प्रधान योजना डारा ही देश का कल्याण कर सकते हैं, पूँजी प्रधान योजना से नहीं।

अब मैं अपने लेख के बारे में कुछ लिखेदन करना चाहता हूँ। नारायणपुर रैली स्टेशन से जो आसाम की तरफ भेज लाइन गई है गंगा के कटाव से वह लाइन बिल्कुल खाटरे के बिन्दु पर है। अगर वह लाइन बंद नहीं तो आसाम देश से ब्रह्मगंगा ही जायगा। इसके सरकार उस लाइन की तरफ लिवेल ट्रैक दे। गंगा के कटाव से प्रसिद्ध बेगूसराय जिले के बलिया ग्राम्य, बालिया लंब डिवीजन के परवता प्रखण्ड, नेमुचिया सब डिवीजन का बिहूपुर और किंतूर संघ डिवीजन का बरारी प्रखण्ड के दरवारी लोक गंगा के कटाव से हर साल फटते हैं। उनकी जारी सम्यात नष्ट हो जाती है। नरेजा यह होता है कि वह लोग आकर्षी ही देश में विद्युतिप्रद होते हैं, उनकी सारी जीती बाहुती नष्ट होती है। उनके लिये इस ब्रह्म ने कौन श्रीराजन है?

उनकी दोबी दोटी लीन ली जाती है, काशत की जमीन कट जाती है। 30, 30 साल तक वह जमीन जो उपजाए है, उस जमीन के मालिक लोक छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह जले जाते हैं। इसलिए उनकी समस्या की तरफ भी विशेष काप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए ताकि वह जम कर अपनी जमीन पर काशत कर सके।

इन घटनों के साथ मैं वित्त विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

मी संतोष राव गोडे (वर्धा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस वित्त विधेयक पर इसलिये बोल रहा हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मन्त्री ने अपने आवण 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 मन्त्री जी ने यहाँ रखा है, क्या इसमें इस खेत को ध्यान में रखते हुए सफीशियेंट प्रावीजन्स कर दिये गये हैं ?

इस हिन्दुस्तान की 82 फीसदी आब जनता गांव में रहती है। खेती पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों का जीवन अधिक भुखदायी हो, इसके लिये कुछ व्यवस्था इस वर्ष बजट में है या नहीं, यह हमें देखना है। आपको मालूम है कि देहातों के सारे प्रस्त खेती से सम्बन्धित हैं। खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये वहाँ सिक्काई की व्यवस्था पूरी तरह से होनी चाहिये, वहाँ विद्युतीकरण होना चाहिये। उस के लिये हमें बड़ी आशा थी, जब हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि इस देश में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इर्जेशन का काम करने की हम सोच रहे हैं। उन्होंने को

प्रेस-कान्फेस की थी, उसमें से मैं बोडा सा पक्का 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 इर्जेशन ग्रांड बना कर, जो प्रदेश इस लेवल में पिछड़े हुए है, विशेष कर महाराष्ट्र, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ, उनको इसका लाभ मिलेगा। सारे देश में इर्जेशन की एवरेज 22 परसेंट है, तो प्राज महाराष्ट्र में केवल 9 परसेंट ही इर्जेशन की एवरेज है। इसलिये महाराष्ट्र कि खेती पानी के लिये तड़प रही है। हम सोच रहे थे कि सारे इर्जेशन का नेशनल ग्रांड होकर उत्तर का यंगा का पानी काबैरी तक आयेगा और उसका कायदा महाराष्ट्र के छोटे-छोटे किसानों को मिलेगा।

किसानों की दूसरी प्राबलम यह है कि उनकी खेती का जो प्रोडक्शन है, प्रोड्यूस है, उसका रैमुनरेटिव प्राइस उनको मिलना चाहिये। मुझे यह लगता है कि उनको रैमुनरेटिव प्राइस दिये जाएं, हमारे देहात की जो अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, जिसके बारे में यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि हम गवियन सोशलिज्म लाना चाहते हैं, गांधी जी के बचारा ये कि ग्राम स्वावलम्बी बर्तन, ग्रामों में स्वराज्य हो, वहाँ के किसानों को उनकी प्रोडक्शन, प्रोड्यूस का रैमुनरेटिव 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 बत रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र में 10 लाख किसान कपास बोते हैं, उसमें 5 एकड़ के नीचे वाले

[भी संतोष राव गोडे]

किसान भी 52 प्रतिशत के ऊपर हैं। पिछले 5 वर्ष में, इनका जो कपास का ब्रोडबैन होता है, उसे वहां कपास एकाडिकार, काटन मौनपाली स्कीम के अन्तर्गत किसान बुद्ध देवने का प्रबन्ध करते हैं और 5 साल में जो योजना वहां चली है, इससे वहां के किसानों को कायदा हुआ है। जनेता पांडी के सारांख होने के बाद ब्रैंडन भन्ती, श्री भोरारंडी देसाई, ने महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर को लिखा कि वह इस स्कीम के विरोधी हैं और उन्हें यह स्कीम पसन्न नहीं है। होना तो यह चाहिए कि एकाडिकार योजना के रूप में जी सोशलिस्ट भेजर महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने उठाया है, उसको इस देश के उन पांच छ: राज्यों में भी लाए किया जाता, जहां कपास का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन ऐसा करने के बाबत ये जिस राज्य में यह योजना अच्छी तरह से चल रही है, जहां के किसानों को इससे 300 करोड़ रुपये की आमदानी होती है, गवर्नरेंट आँक इंडिया उसे भी केवल 40, 50 करोड़ रुपया देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, जिस के कारण इस योजना के बन्द होने की आशंका हो रही है।

ऐसा मालूम होता है कि महाराष्ट्र में कोमेस सरकार होने की बजाह से यह सोशलिस्ट भेजर न चलने देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से इस प्रकार अदंगा डाला जा रहा है। शासन से भेरा नम्बर निवेदन है कि इस योजना के लिए अनुमति तया मादद दें। केवल सात आठ महीने का प्रश्न है। पहले ही ग्रान्ट-इन-एक नहीं है। किसानों के उत्पादन के व्यापार के लिए को-आपरेटिव लाइन पर अवस्था 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 भर्जित मनों के रूप में 10 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए तैयार है। और महाराष्ट्र स्टेट को-आपरेटिव चैक 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रबन्ध कर सकता है। अगर

गवर्नरेंट माझ इंडिया 25, 30 करोड़ रुपये दे देती है, तो जिस मौजूदा से महाराष्ट्र के किसानों को कपास की रोम्पनरेटिव प्राइवेट मिल रही है, वह जारी रह सकती है। माये ब्रैंड कर इससे किसानों की इसी प्राइवेट के लिए भी अच्छी कीमत प्राप्त करने में मदद मिल सकती है। मेरी विनती है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को महाराष्ट्र सरकार की इस योजना के बारे में कोई सद्देह नहीं रखना चाहिए और उसकी सहायता करनी चाहिए।

देहात के मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेक्षिलाने के लिए भी सरकार को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने एम्प्लायमेंट औरटी इकीम शुरू की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत शासन जिन लोगों को पनहीं दिन के बंदर काम नहीं दे सकता, उन्हें काम से काम एक लंगपा प्रति-दिन दिया जाएगा। एक बैलफैयर स्टेट का यह कार्य है कि जो व्यक्ति काम मांगे, उसे काम दिया जाए।

ये सब योजनायें देश में एक बैलफैयर स्टेट स्थापित करने की दिशा में कदम हैं। आज इस देश के बी 48 करोड़ लोग पर्वांती लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं, उनके जीवन को ऊंचा उन्ने का जनता पार्टी ने दावा किया है। इसलिए उस को चाहिए कि वह ये सब योजनायें सारे देश में करे, ताकि याकों में रहने वाले जीतिहरों और जीतिहर मजदूरों के भीवन में कुछ लुधांग हो सके।

सभापति महोदय, आरने सुने जो सम्प्रदाय दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आपका आशारी हूं।

मुख्य उमंड और वर्षांते (दुलाली) : समाप्ति महोदय, घोज देश में 80 श्रैति-यत ऐसे लोग हैं जो रात-दिन कड़ी मेहनत करके और खून-पसीना एक कले अपनी आजानीवाका करते हैं। लेकिन इन्हीं कड़ी मेहनत करने के बावजूद भी उन्हें दो बक्त की रीटी नसीब नहीं होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में देश की आजानी भिलने का क्या कायदा हूँगा? स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पूर्व भी देहतों में लोगों की जी दिग्गति थी, बंधी आज भी भीजूद है। उस समय देहतों में जो चिंता था, वही आजानी के 30 साल था भी भीजूद है। आज भी लोगों में अद्भुतों की वही दंशा है, उनके मकान खोब के बाहर हैं और उन्हें उसी तरह से प्रतापित किया जाता है जैसे पेंडले किया जाता था। सोचा तो वही था कि स्वतंत्रता भिलने के बावजूद उनके सुधार की आजानी बढ़ जायेगी लेकिन कोई अन्तर नहीं आया। उनका पिछड़ापन ऐसे ही भीर गम्भीर अधिक है। सोच ही उनकी हालत भी जर्जर हो गई है। उनके सूखे हुए खेदे, सीनों की निकलती हुई हड्डियां व पर्सेलियां आज भी उनकी चिंता हुईं व दर्दनीय स्थिति का बर्णन 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 धार्याक श्विति की तुलारने के लिये जो भी कार्यक्रम बनाये गये, सिंक कागजों पर ही रहे, प्रत्यक्ष रूप में उन्हें कोई सामग्री नहीं लिया। अभी बहुत से सदस्यों ने यह बतलाया कि अद्भुतों पर अधिक अस्वाकार होते हैं, उनके पर बला 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।

मैं भाराराष्ट्र के जिस जिले से जाता हूँ, उसके भाग दुलाला है। वहां भी एक ग्राम में एक हारियांक की शादी होने जाती थी,

हूँहा शादी से पूर्व शाम गुलबजांदा के हनुमान मन्दिर में नारियल चढ़ाने के लिए गया तो स्वर्ण भाति के लोगों ने उसे बहां पकड़ कर बूरी तरह से मारा पीटा और जो बीच-बचाव करने वाले उन लोगों को भी बुरी तरह से मारा और उन्हें उक्त गांव से भेजा दिया। शादी का सब महात्म खाराब कर दिया और उसी लोगों द्वारा इस प्रकार गन्दी हरकत करने के बाद अपने गांव में आय गये। इस प्रकार वह शादी 3 दिन तक एकी 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 अस्वाकार और अन्याय आज भी हरियांकों पर किये जा रहे हैं। दुःख के साथ कहना पूर्णता है कि इस 30 साल की आजानी के बावजूद और अधिक बढ़ गई है और जी पिछड़े हुए लोगों के, उनका पिछड़ापन ऐसे ही है। पिछड़ी कांसेस शासन की वही नीति रही है कि उन्होंने अद्भुतों के सुधार के लिये कोई वास्तविक कदम नहीं उठाये। उनका विकास हमको हुआ का द्वारा कांसेस सरकार की यही मांगों थी कि ये लोग पिछड़े ही रहें ताकि उनका अपना राजनीतिक स्थान तिक्क हो सके। ऐसे विकास के लिए उन्होंने अस्वाकार निवारण सप्ताह जैसे प्रयोजन हर साल किये।

बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने 1856 में कहा था कि इस देश में सविवाल के आधार पर जो समाज की अवस्था होनी चाहिए वह, वह नहीं हुई है। यहां पर तो जाति विभीन्न समाज होना चाहिए और निवेद राज्य होना चाहिए, परन्तु दुर्गम्यवश ऐसा देश में नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने तो यह भी कहा था कि हमें स्वतंत्र मतदान-संघ का समर्थन नहीं करें, इसके लिए महात्मा जी की से 21 दिन का उपवास किया। उस दरवा डा० अम्बेडकर

[बी डी ३० गवर्नर]

को कहा गया कि वे व्यापों नहीं महात्मा जी को उपचास करने से रोकते ? आप संयुक्त मतदान संबंध की नहीं मान लेते और इस बात पर दस्तखत क्यों नहीं कर रहे ? 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 दाव पर नहीं लगा सकता । लेकिन बाबा साहब राष्ट्रवादी पुरुष थे । उन्होंने इस देश का संविधान रैयार किया जो सफाई से भरा हुआ, आदर्श, निर्मल व पवित्र था ।

दा० अम्बेडकर नहीं चाहते थे कि देश का कोई नुकसान हो जाय । वे कहते थे कि इस देश में धर्म के आधार पर जो दो टूकड़े हुए हैं, देश में उसके कारण जहरीला बातबदरण न होने पाये, इसलिए उन्होंने संयुक्त मतदान संबंध के कारार पर अपने हस्ताक्षर कियं तथा इस मांग को मान लिया और यांत्री जी का उपचास दूर गया ।

मैं सदन का व्यापार एक भव्य बात की ओर आर्थित करना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश के ग्रामों में जो छोटे-छोटे काश्तकार हैं, जो खून-पसीना एक करके अपनी बंजर भूमि में अपने गाड़े पसीने की बूँदों डारा उते उपजाऊ बनाते हैं अबर्त सोना पैदा करते हैं, ऐसे काश्तकारों की हालत भी आज बदलतर है । वे बहुत बड़े कर्जे से लदे हुए हैं । साथ ही उन्हें कोई भार दबायें और बाद बहुत महंगी मिल रही है तथा उनकी फसल का दाम भी उन्हें पुरा नहीं मिलता है जिससे वे बहुत कठिनाई से अपनी जीविका बचा रहे हैं । कोड़ा भार दबायें 70 रुपये प्रति किंवद्दल उनको लेनी पड़ती है । सरकार को उनकी इस संस्थाया के समाधान के लिए कोई प्रावधान करना

चाहिए, जिससे उन गटीब काश्तकारों की सहायता हो सके ।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास कपास का एकाधिकार है । अब महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास उस कपास को बरीदने के लिए ऐसे 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 किंवद्दल से ऊपर मिलनी चाहिए, उससे कम नहीं मिले, तो हम एकाधिकार को बचाने 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 ज़िले में सहकारी बैंक हैं, जो काश्तकारों को ऋण देते हैं उनसे व्याज की दर 18 प्रतिशत ली जाती है और जो काश्तकार अन्य बचत योजना के अन्तर्भृत रूपया जमा करते हैं, उस पर उन्हें बहुत कम व्याज दिया जाता है । अब उन्हें उस पैसे (यानी अल्प बचत योजना) में से कुछ रूपया मिला होता है तो 10 प्रतिशत व्याज इन काश्तकारों से ही लिया जाता है । ऐसे काश्तकारों के करोड़ों रुपये इन सहकारी बैंकों, संस्थाओं में जमा है जिनका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं है । तो मैं मालवनीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि वे ऐसी अच्छ संस्थाओं की जांच करायें और काश्तकारों को उचित राहत दिलायें तथा इन काश्तकारों की जिन्हीं सुधारने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठायें ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भावण यही 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

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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

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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-

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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-politized 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 scorched 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 resources-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 Dinen 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

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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 tax-payer 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 bidis. 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 (Udipi): 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 intact. 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 Shyamaprasanna
 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.
 Dharla, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeshwar
 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 Raghbir Singh
 Mahale, Shri Harishankar
 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.

Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmal 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
 Raghavendra 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.
 Shastry, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastry, 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 Narsinh
 Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri

NOES

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 Yeshwantrao
 Chettri, Shri K. B.
 Chikkalingiah, Shri K.
 Choudhari, Shri K. B.
 Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque
 Damani, Shri S. R.
 Damor, Shri Somjibhai
 Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
 Desai, Shri Hitendra
 Engti, Shri Biren
 Paleiro, 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
 Kolar, 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.
 Rachaiah, Shri B.
 Ramamurthy, Shri K.
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prassada
 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.
 Sudheteran, Shri V. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiiram, 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 46 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 Samantasinhar, Ram Kinkar, Mukunda Mandal, D. Amat and Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

NOES: Sarvashri Nanasaheb 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 82 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. 18 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. 18 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 (Ponnan): 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", 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 kilometers, 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)

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 Development Allowance Expenditure incurred 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 entitled 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 shortage of industrial housing should be tackled in a very pragmatic manner. While we are prepared to give allowance 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 deduction.

*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 speaking 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 Amendments 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, 1984"

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, 1984, 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" (181)

(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 amalgamating 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 company 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 President.

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 CHATUR-
VEDI: 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 5 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 unabsorbed 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,

hension, 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 SHAMBHU 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-co-operation 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—

"(iii) 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.	Pradhani, Shri K.
Barua, Shri Bedekanta	Rachchiah, Shri B.
Barve, Shri J. C.	Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Basappa, Shri Kondajji	Rao, Shrimati B. Balhabai Ananda
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Coddepalli, Shri Rajagopal Rao	Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Chavan, Shri Yeshwant Rao	Reddi, Shri G. S.
Chettri, Shri K. B.	Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
Choudhari, Shri K. B.	Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Choudhury, Shrimati Rashida Haque	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
Damani, Shri S. R.	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Damor, Shri Somjibhai	Reddy, Shri S. R.
Pasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Roy, Shri Saugata
Desai, Shri Hitendra	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Engti, Shri Biren	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Faleiro, Shri Eduardo	Seyid Muhammed, Dr. V. A.
Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai	Shankaranand, Shri B.
George, Shri A. C.	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Gode, Shri Santoshrao	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar	Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
Gopal, Shri K.	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Thorat, Shri Bausaheb
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.	Tulsiram, Shri V.
Jawade, Shri Shridhar Rao	Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Kadam, Shri B. P.	Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran	Venkataraman, Shri R.
Kolur, Shri Rajsekhar	
Kosalram, Shri K. T.	
Krishnan, Shri G. V.	NOES
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.	Agarwal, Shri Satish
Lakkappa, Shri K.	Aghan Singh, Shri
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.	Ahmed, Shri Halimuddin
Leskar, Shri Nikar	Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan
Mane, Shri Shankarrao	Amat, Shri D.
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Argal, Shri Chhabirem
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishn	Arif Beg, Shri
Murugesan, Shri A.	Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Naik, Shri S. H.	Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Bhanvar, Shri Bhagirath
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar	Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Poojary, Shri Janardhan	Borole, Shri Yashwant

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chandan Singh, Shri	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Chandravati, Shrimati	Mishra, Shri Shyamnandán
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath	Mondal, Dr. Bijoy
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.	Narendra Singh, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram	Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh	Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan
Chavda, Shri K. S.	Negi, Shri T. S.
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh	Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Dasgupta, Shri K. N.	Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Dawan, Shri Raj Krishna	Parmai Lal, Shri
Deo, Shri P. K.	Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Desai, Shri Morarji	Patel, Shri H. M.
Dharia, Shri Mohan	Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
Durga Chand, Shri	Patil, Shri Chandrakant
Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri	Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
Ganga Singh, Shri	Patnaik, Shri Biju
Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand	Pradhan, Shri Gananath
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh	Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Raj Narain, Shri
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri	Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak	Ram Dhan, Shri
Heera Bhai, Shri	Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
Jain, Shri Kalyan	Ram Murti, Shri
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra	Ramachandran, Shri P.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Ramdas Singh, Shri
Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao	Ramapati Singh, Shri
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu	Ranjit Singh, Shri
Kamble, Shri B. C.	Rashid Masood, Shri
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali	Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
Kishore Lal, Shri	Saeed Murtaza, Shri
Krishan Kant, Shri	Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Samantasinhar, Shri Padmacharan
Machhand, Shri Raghbir Singh	Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Mahi Lal, Shri	Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Makkaar, Chaudhari Hari Ram	Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Shastri, Shri Y. P.
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra	Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Mangal Deo, Shri	Sheo Narain, Shri
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.	Sher Singh, Prof.
Miri, Shri Govindram	Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.

Shrikishna Singh, Shri
 Sikander 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
 Yadavendra Dutt, Shri
 Zulfiqarulla, Shri

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 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: 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 Sarvashri N. Sreekantan Nair, M. N. Covindan Nair, P. V. G. Raju, Gev. M. Avvari, P. Rajagopala Naidu, Nanesahib Bonde, Ajitsinh Dabhi and T. S. Shrangare.

NOES: Sarvashri Ram Vilas Paswan, Yuvraj, Karla Munda, Narasingh Yadav, Brij Lal Varma, Mohan Jain, Raghavji, Harishankar Mahale, B. Kundu, S. Nanjeoba Gowda, Ram Kinkar, Mohd. Hayat Ali, Pabitra Mohanty 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 VINODBHAJI 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 not 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 only 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
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Durga Chand, Shri

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Ganga Singh, Shri	Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
Gore, Shrimati Mrinal	Patel, Shri H. M.
Govindjiwala, Shri Parmenand	Patil, Shri Chandrakant
Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeha	Patil, Shri Sonu Singh
Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh	Patnaik, Shri Biju
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal	Pradhan, Shri Gananath
HarikeSh Bahadur, Shri	Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak	Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
Heera Bhai, Shri	Raj Narain, Shri
Hegde, Shri K. S.	Ram Awadhesh Singh, Shri
Jain, Shri Kalyan	Ram Charan, Shri
Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra	Ram Dhan, Shri
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand	Ram Gopal Singh, Choudhary
Kakade, Shri Sambhaji Rao	Ram Murti, Shri
Kaldate, Dr. Bapu	Ramachandran, Shri P.
Kamble, Shri B. C.	Ramdas Singh, Shri
Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali	Ramapati Singh, Shri
Kishore Lal, Shri	Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri
Krishan Kant, Shri	Saeed Murtaza, Shri
Limaye, Shri Madhu	Saini, Shri Manohar Lal
Mahale, Shri Harishankar	Samantasinh, Shri Padmacharan
Mahi Lal, Shri	Sarangi, Shri R. P.
Makkaser, Chaudhari Hari Ram	Sharma, Shri Jagannath
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra	Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari
Mangal Deo, Shri	Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.	Sheo Narain, Shri
Miri Shri Govindram	Sher Singh, Prof.
Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	Sheth, Shri Vinodhbhai B.
Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan	Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri	Sikander Bakht, Shri
Mondal, Dr. Bijoy	Singh, Dr. B. N.
Munda, Shri Karia	Surendra Bikram, Shri
Murmu, Father Anthony	Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
Narendra Singh, Shri	Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.	Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narayan	Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
Negi Shri T. S.	Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash
Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan	Verma, Shri Brij Lal
Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh	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
 *Chandraratni, 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
 Kosakram, 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.
 Rachaiah, 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 Annasehbab 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: I shall put both of them together. The question is:

"That clauses 22 and 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 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 Vallabhbhai Patel and Sarvashri Yuvraj, Chhabiram Argal, Raghbir Singh Machhand, Mohan Jain, Rashid Masood, S. Kundu, Satish Agarwal, M. A. Hannan Alhai, Ram Kinkar, Surendra Jha Suman, Raghavji, Ranjit Singh and Shrimati Chandravati.

NOES: Sarvashri Gov. M. Avari, Ajitsinh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Satyata Roy, Rajshekhar Kolar, S. H. Naik and Somjibhai 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 mopedas." (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 VINODEBHAJ 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, 1976, 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. 8,000" 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 at 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.

18.00 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 Bantawala'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. (1), 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 36 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 VINODEBHAJI 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 83,—

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 81,—

(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 37 to 39. (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 "curls", substitute "curls".
(189)

Page 71, line 13,—

for "they apply", substitute "it
applies". (190)

Page 71, line 38,—

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 Fifty paise per metre.
metres.

(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 Twelve thousand rupees Fifteen thousand rupees per and white. per print.

(b) made wholly or partly Eighteen thousand rupees per Twenty-two thousand and in colour. print. 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 Kondaji
 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
 Kolar, Shri Rajshekhar
 Kosalram, Shri K. T.
 Krishnan, Shri G. V.
 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	Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
Murthy, Shri Kusuma Krishna	Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan	Bashir Ahmed, Shri
Nair, Shri N. Sreekanthan	Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
Patel, Shri Ahmed M.	Borole, Shri Yashwant
Patil, Shri Vijaykumar	Chakravarty, Prof. Dulip
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Chandan Singh, Shri
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Charan Singh, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
Rachaiah, Shri B.	Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Chavda, Shri K. S.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda	Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh	Chunder, Dr. Prajap Chandra
Ravi, Shri Vayalar	Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Reddi, Shri G. S.	Dasgupta, Shri K. N.
Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda	Desai, Shri Morarji
Reddy, Shri K. Obul	Deshmukh, Shri Ran Prasad
Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara	Dharia, Shri Mohan
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Durga Chand, Shri
Reddy, Shri S. R.	Dutt, Shri Ashoke Krishna
Roy, Shri Saugata	Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
Sathe, Shri Vasant	Ganga Singh, Shri
Sayeed, Shri P. M.	Gore, Shrimati Mrinal
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Govindjiwala, Shri Parmanand
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.	Gowda, Shri S. Nanjeha
Stephen, Shri C. M.	Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
Suryanarayana, Shri K.	Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb	Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
Tulsiaram, Shri V.	Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.	Heera Bhai, Shri
Venkataraman, Shri R.	Hegde, Shri K. S.
Noes	
Agarwal, Shri Satish	Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Aghan Singh, Shri	Jain, Shri Kalyan
Ahmad, Shri Halimuddin	Jain, Shri Nirmal Chandra
Amat, Shri D.	Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Argal, Shri Chhabiram	Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao
Arif Beg, Shri	Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali
*Bahuguna, Shri H. N.	Kishore Lal, Shri
	Krishan Kant, Shri
	Limaye, Shri Madhu
	Machand, Shri Raghbir Singh

*He voted by mistake from a wrong peat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

Mahi Lal, Shri
 Makkasar, 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 Karia
 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 Biju
 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

Samantasinh, Shri Padmeharan
 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 Gyaneshwar 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, Nanasaheb Bonde, Ajitsinh Dabhi, T. S. Shrangare, Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammed and S. H. Naik.

NOES: Sarvashri Ramdas Singh, Motibhai R. Chaudhary, Subhash Ahuja, Harishankar Mahale, Chandrakant Patil, S. Kundu, Ram Murti, Zulfquarulla, 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 No. 133 to 135 to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 133 to 135 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment 137 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 137 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall put amendment No. 139 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 139 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall 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 68, 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)

Page 80,—

for lines 16 and 17, substitute—

"C. Motors which are capable of operating on alternating current or on direct current.

Twenty per cent *ad valorem*.

D. Parts of electric motors

Twenty per cent *ad valorem*; (192)

Pages 82 and 83,—

for lines 31 to 38 and 4 to 6 respectively, substitute—

"(xv) 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)

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";

(i) 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

(ii) 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 month. 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 mopping 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 negatived. 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.

क्षे लिख नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं उत्तरीन्ह विनियोग का व्यवस्था कार्य की ओर विनाश करता हूँ। यह इसको बेंचे नियांसे, इस पर विवार करता चाहता हूँ।

उपायम भविष्यत, इस भूक्त में प्राइम नेशनिस्टर ने विजेतामन को बड़ी लम्बी रस्ती दी है, लेकिन उनके कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंगी है। श्री कृष्णमाचारी जब पालीन्ह विनियोग थे, तो उन्होंने 3 बहुमतों का समय दिया था कि बलेक नदी को बलेक कर लिया जावे। मैं कालीन्ह विनियोग से बहुमत चाहता हूँ कि बहुमती 3 बहुमतों का नीतिक दें, कि लोग जलमें दैसी बी सफेद भार ले, उरग 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, June 19, 1977/Asadha 28, 1899 (Saka).