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Chaitra 12, 1901(Saka)

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(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 2, 1979/Chaitra 12,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met of Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Complaints regarding quality and
quantity of Foodgrains supplied by
F.C.I.

+

*577. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of Food Corporation of India during the last three years relating to sale and purchase of wheat;

(b) whether some State Governments have sent complaint; regarding quality and quantity of foodgrains supplied to them by F.C.I.; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government are continuously reviewing the operations of the Food Corporation of India including those pertaining to procurement and issues of wheat.

(b) Delivery of Foodgrains is taken by allottees at Food Corporation of

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India depots, on weighment. Hence, complaints regarding quantity do not arise. As regards quality, some complaints about wheat were received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar, and about rice from Kerala, Delhi, Pondicherry, West Bengal and Tripura. From Gujarat Goa, Daman and Diu complaints were received regarding wheat and rice, both.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

In Madhya Pradesh, the matter regarding the alleged poor quality of wheat by Food Corporation of India is under investigation.

In Orissa, in the Food for Works Programme, better quality wheat was asked to be issued. The State Government was advised to jointly inspect the stocks in the FCI depots, before issues.

In Bihar, stocks conforming to the specifications were only issued. The system of joint sampling at the time of delivery is being strictly enforced.

In Kerala, the main complaint was regarding issue of par-boiled rice which takes more time in cooking. This has been traced to defective pressure par-boiling technique adopted by the Millers in the Punjab. However, the issues of par-boiled rice received from Punjab have been withheld on the request of the State Government.

In Delhi, the complaint was mainly against issue of I.R. 8 variety of rice which is generally not preferred by the consumers even though the stocks supplied conformed to the specifica-

tions. The complaint was investigated by a joint team of officers from the Department of Food (Government of India), Food Corporation of India and the Delhi Administration, who visited 36 Fair Price Shops in and around Delhi. It was reported that the quality of stocks issued was satisfactory. However, in one case, the samples issued by the FCI and supplied by the complainant did not tally. Departmental action against the Fair Price Shop holder was initiated by the Delhi Administration.

In Pondicherry, the State Government demanded that only long bold/short bold and boiled rice of good quality should be supplied. Since availability of this variety of rice was inadequate, the State Government was provided all facilities to inspect the stock of rice available in FCI depots and only those stocks which conformed to specifications were issued.

In West Bengal, the consumers prefer boiled rice and complaints are generally received when raw rice is issued. A joint inspection of the stocks by a team of officers of the State Government and the Food Corporation of India is always done and the stocks which are not approved, are withheld. Only stocks, which have been cleared by the joint team as fit for issue are being delivered to the Ration Shops.

In Tripura, the stocks of par-boiled rice when offered to the State Government were rejected on the ground that the same did not conform to the specifications laid down by the Government of India. The upgrading of rice by re-milling is in progress. Fresh stocks of rice are also being moved to this State. Some stocks not conforming to the specifications were found to have been despatched from Punjab and necessary disciplinary action is being taken against the concerned staff.

In Gujarat, only good and sound quality of wheat is issued to the State Government and the State Govern-

ment is provided all possible facilities to inspect these stocks. However, the Gujarat State Government keep wheat stocks in their own godowns also before releasing the same for public distribution. Some deterioration of stocks in storage with the State Government and its agencies cannot altogether be ruled out. The complaint regarding supply of inferior quality of wheat to the Roller Flour Mills in Gujarat is under investigation. As regards rice, the complaint was about issues at Rajkot. But no rice stocks were ever held or issued at and from Food Storage Depot, Rajkot. In Gujarat, the State Government is directly concerned with the Public Distribution System.

In Goa, Daman and Diu,.....the complaint regarding poor quality of wheat and rice was investigated and it was found that only good quality (within P.F.A. limit), pest-free; stock acceptable to the representatives of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu were issued.

The Rice Millers in the Punjab have been instructed to strictly follow and adhere to the prescribed techniques and procedures. Practical demonstrations by Food Corporation of India have been given to the Punjab Rice Millers so that, in pressure parboiling, the kernels do not get spoiled. The Food Corporation of India is purchasing only those stocks which conform to the uniform specifications of the Government of India, laid down from time to time.

All facilities are provided by the Food Corporation of India to the State Governments for inspection of the stocks and only those stocks which conform to the specifications, fixed by the Government of India, are issued.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply is exhaustive and I want to know in what percentage the quality of rice has deteriorated and whether the Minister can consider reducing the price of such foodstuffs? Otherwise what is he going to do with that rice?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: we have not yet taken a decision regarding the deteriorated stocks of rice but we are thinking to clean it, repolish it and see whether that can be disposed of in the market.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: In spite of such a lengthy reply, the Minister says that he has not taken a decision. How much time will he take to take a final decision? Is he going to take such a long time that by the time he takes a decision the whole stock becomes unfit for consumption?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We will not take a long time. But, according to the present situation, there is a surplus of rice all over the country; and it is doubtful whether the down graded rice stock can be sold. It is not easy to sell that kind of stock. It will have to be cleaned and polished before it can be put into the market.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has not answered the first part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other questions also. If I allow you, I will have to allow other also. No. no, you go by some rules.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Whether the Minister is aware that FCI is delivering bags of wheat and rice containing less weight and are charging money for a full bag; if so, whether the Government is going to instruct FCI to charge money only for the weight which a bag contains which they are giving to BDOs.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: A complaint has been received by us. Moreover, as I said, all stocks are issued after weighing them; and the State Government, are fully authorised to check the weight as well as the quality of foodgrains issued.

श्री गोविन्द राम शिरा: अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कार्यों के बड़े प्रभाव योजना के अन्तर्गत जारी कार्यों

में प्रशासन के सकल निर्वह के बावजूद भी फूड कारपोरेशन के खिलाफ ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि वे अच्छी क्वालिटी का गेहूँ नहीं दे रहे हैं, साथ ही जो सरपंच वहाँ जाते हैं उन से 5 रुपये प्रति बोरी की बूस माँगी जाती है। तथा उन को हैरान किया जाता है। क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायत मिली है? यदि नहीं तो इस सदन में यह शिकायत मैं इस समय कर रहा हूँ उस को दूर करने के लिये क्या आप शीघ्र उपाय करेंगे ताकि सार्वजनिक कार्यों की योजना पर कोई विपरीत असर न पड़े?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: कल ही मैं मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी भोपाल में था, वहाँ खाद्य मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री और राज्य सरकार के जितने भी सम्बन्धित मंत्री हैं, उन सब से मुलाकात हुई, लेकिन किसी ने भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत हम से नहीं की।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम पंचायतों से सीधे डील नहीं करते हैं, हम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को देते हैं और जैसा मैं पहले निवेदन कर चुका हूँ—स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को वजन और क्वालिटी दोनों को देख कर लेने का अधिकार है। अगर क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं है तो राज्य सरकार हम से कह सकती हैं, उस को लेने से इन्कार कर सकती हैं, लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात राज्य सरकार हमारे ध्यान में नहीं लाई है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALICK: Whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government is requesting the Minister as well as the Railway Minister to supply more wagons for the movement of foodgrains. I want to know whether his Ministry will request the Railway Minister to supply more wagons for the movement of foodgrains.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Is the Minister aware that the Tripura Government has lodged a serious com-

plaint about the food stocks now in possession of the F.C.I. which is as old as five years and it has been declared by the Medical Health Department as unfit for human consumption? That food is being supplied. The Chief Minister's letter I have handed over to Shri Barnala two days before. Is the Government taking remedial measures to remove the complaints made by the Chief Minister? What measures they are just now taking to remove this because there is no supply in the ration shops and price has gone up extremely and the crisis is very serious. I want to know what immediate steps the Government is thinking to take to alleviate this situation.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We had decided to replenish stocks in Tripura with good quality rice. But some difficulty may arise there really on account of poor movement of foodgrains by our Railways in that sector.

SHRI K. GOPAL: In five years time you will improve that.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No, no.

Railway movement situation in that sector is not satisfactory, and therefore,....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: He wants to know whether you are supplying that?

MR. SPEAKER: Have you decided to supply that?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: They were supplied on demand from the Tripura Government. They used to ask for large stocks. But they really did not lift stocks and they have been left there. The stocks deteriorated. We have made it clear to them that we do not intend to give them deteriorated stocks and that those stocks will have to be replenished by the fresh stocks.

Alleged Irregularities in I.I.T., Kanpur

***578. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to serious irregularities and decline of academic values in I.I.T., Kanpur; and

(b) if so, what are the details and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. We had received some reports about the state of affairs in the I.I.T. Kanpur. Comments of the Institute on the allegations were called for. *Prima facie*, there is no case for further inquiry.

On 20th January, 1979, the Institute suspended the Registrar, Shri Giriraj Kishore and started disciplinary proceedings against him. In the context of this development, further complaints have been received including a joint memorandum submitted by some Members of Parliament to the President. These complaints are being looked into.

There has been no decline in the academic values of the Institute.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has just said that *prima facie* there was no case.

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier complaint and not the later.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I understood that about the earlier part. I did follow the English when the Minister read out.

When this statement was made out, I would like to know what type of preliminary enquiry was there? If there was no *prima facie* case, why is it again that the disturbance is there?

What is there that has forced the Members of Parliament to make further representation? I would like to know who conducted the enquiry? What type of enquiry was it? How is it that the earlier representation has not been sufficiently acted upon to prevent recurrence or continuance of such happenings?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: You know that the Indian Institute of Technology is a statutory body constituted under the Institute of Technology Act. It has an internal regulation in which we cannot intervene. Even when there were certain complaints earlier, we got the facts as ascertained from the Institute and on that basis we found that there was no case for further enquiry. I will tell you one or two points.

There was a complaint that one Principal of Campus—Shri J. S. Mattoo was dismissed. He was dismissed after following all the details of procedure. Then this gentleman went to the High Court. The High Court dismissed his application. Then political pressure was brought to bear on the Institute. After looking into the matter it was not found possible to accept the demand.

There was another gentleman who was dismissed. He has gone to court and the matter is *sub judice*. So, we cannot interfere in these matters. So, I have said *prima facie* the case was not made.

When the Registrar was suspended and disciplinary proceedings had been started some hon. Members made representations to our Rashtrapati. The opinion of hon. members deserve highest consideration. We are, therefore, looking into the matter.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, now the Minister has said: "This is an autonomous body, we cannot do anything". And one peculiar thing is, I think it is better he understands what happens in the country. He says:

"Because somebody has gone to court, we cannot interfere because it is *sub judice*." Many employees go to the courts when dismissals are there and even when cases are in court, negotiations continue. We talk and quite often come to an agreement and then the case from the court is withdrawn. So this is a very odd answer for an hon. Minister to give. But the point is, as far as this Institute is concerned ... (Interruptions). I do not want a running commentary from the Works and Housing Minister, let him confine himself to which he is neglecting.

The point is that when Rs. 7 crores annually are given to this Institute, this manner of saying: "We cannot interfere, we cannot do anything" is really something that is unacceptable because, after all, we would like to know whether the money that is being given there is being properly utilised or not, are the students restive or not because of these rivalries amongst the administrative staff. If so, does not the Government and the Ministry have a responsibility to go into it? That is why, hon'ble Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari had raised the matter on the floor of the House and the Minister has not yet chosen to reply though he has raised that matter about a week ago. Therefore, on this matter, since the question has come up, I would like to know from the Minister what serious steps the Government is going to take in order to go into this representation seriously and see that a proper inquiry is conducted.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In the Act itself there is an in-built protection of public money and the accounts are audited by the A.G., and then the Report of the Institute is laid on the floor of the House. The hon. Member, like all other Members, can seek a debate on the working of the Institute and then the details of charges can be made. It is not the responsibility of the Government alone, it is also the responsibility of the hon. House to look into all these details, but no such details. . .

MR. SPEAKER: But the primary responsibility is yours.

(Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We are doing our best.

श्री बजमूखन तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आई० आई० टी० कानपुर के सम्बन्ध में कई रिप्रेजेंटेशंस दिये गये और कई स्पेसिफिक एलिवेशंस लगाये गये, क्योंकि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों से वहाँ की हालत बहुत खराब हो गयी है। खास तौर से वहाँ के डायरेक्टर, मिस्टर भट्टाचार्य, जिनके बारे में अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि कोई प्राइमा केसी केस नहीं बना और जिनके बारे में स्पेसिफिक एलिवेशंस लगाये गये जिनकी कि जांच खुद मंत्री जी ने नहीं की, उन एलिवेशंस पर केवल वहाँ के डायरेक्टर की रिपोर्ट मंगा ली गई। यह आश्चर्य की बात है कि जब डायरेक्टर के खिलाफ एलिवेशंस हों और आप उन्हीं से रिपोर्ट मंगायें तो उसमें कितनी सत्यता होगी। जैसा कि श्रीमती पार्वती कृष्णन ने कहा कि आप उस संस्था को सात करोड़ रुपये सालाना दे रहे हैं, उसके पास हवाई जहाज है जिसका इस्तेमाल वहाँ डायरेक्टर व्यक्तिगत कार्यों में करते हैं। वे घर पर बैठे रहते हैं और इस्टीमेट का सारा प्रशासन वहाँ से ही करते हैं। काफी बड़ी संख्या में वहाँ तथ्य नियुक्तियाँ की गयीं, मनमाने तौर पर लोगों को लगाया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या वहाँ के कामिक पिछले एक महीने से अनशन कर रहे हैं? मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ के संसद सदस्य, मनोहर लाल जी को अभी परसें, वहाँ के दो हजार कर्मचारियों ने घेरा और जब उन्होंने वहाँ के डायरेक्टर से फोन पर बात की तो उन्होंने कहा...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिस्टर तिवारी, आप भाषण कर रहे हैं।

श्री बजमूखन तिवारी : आप अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसे सुन लें। इसकी इम्पार्टेंस है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के डायरेक्टर

पर जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं और मंत्री आरोप बताते गये हैं, वह उनको बनाया जा रहा है। वहाँ पर व्यपक तरीके से अनियमिततायें फैली हुई हैं। उन्होंने हमारे संसद सदस्य श्री मनोहर लाल जी, को धमकी दी है कि आप इस प्रकार से या संसद सदस्य अगर इस प्रकार से सदन में ऐसे मामले उठावेंगे तो हम इसकी परवाह नहीं करते हैं और हमारा कोई कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सकता है। यह बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय है। यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर सवाल बड़ी ही गम्भीरता के साथ मैं यहाँ आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मैं खफा हुआ हूँ कि वहाँ जो केवल एक ही मांग है—वहाँ के कर्मचारियों एवं वहाँ के अधिकारियों और विद्यार्थियों की और संसद सदस्यों की भी कि सरकार इन सारे आरोपों के बारे में एक उच्चस्तरीय जांच बिठाये, क्या सरकार इसके बारे में विचार कर रही है? आई० आई० टी० के जो रूल हैं उन में भी यह प्रोवाइडिड है कि बिजिटर को यह अधिकार है कि अगर वहाँ पर वहाँ के प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत हो तो वह अपने तरीके से जांच बिठा सकते हैं। हम राष्ट्रपति जी से भी इसके बारे में मिल चुके हैं।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have clearly stated that the hon. Members have made a certain representation to Rashtrapati and we are looking into this matter and when all the facts will come before us, then the question will be decided as to what steps will be appropriate.

श्री मनोहर लाल : मंत्री महोदय ने जो टालू मिस्टर जवाब दिया है उस में मैं फंसता नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं एक ही बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आई० आई० टी कानपुर के निष्ठावान क्षेत्र में है। छ करोड़ का उसका बजट होता है। वहाँ के जो डायरेक्टर हैं श्री भट्टाचार्य उन्होंने वहाँ पर तानाशाही कायम कर रखी है, वह किसी की भी कोई परवाह नहीं करते हैं

परसों मेरी उन से फोन पर बातचीत हुई थी। वहाँ पर 1455 कर्मचारियों ने दस्तखत करके उनके खिलाफ लैटर दिया है। यह मेरे पास लैटर मौजूद है। अखबारों में सब निकल रहा है। जब मेरी उन से फोन पर बात हुई तो उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे हाथ नक्सलाइट्स के खून से रंगे हुए हैं। तुम जैसे एम पीज की मैं परवाह नहीं करता हूँ। परसों उन्होंने मुझ से फोन पर यह कहा। यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है और बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भी मामला है।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions)**

मनोहर लाल : प्रिंसिपल मट्रू हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री के रिस्तेदार है। वह पांच सौ से सात सौ रुपये के ग्रेड में एम्पाइंट हुए थे। उनको उठा करके 1100-1700 का ग्रेड दे दिया गया है। दो सौ रुपये अलग उनको एलाउंस मिलता है। हम दो बार माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी से मिल चुके हैं। 21 एम पीज मिल करके राष्ट्रपति जी से मिल चुके हैं। दो बार मैमोरेडम दिया है। हम लोगों की यही मांग है कि इस आई आई टी की पूरी जांच होनी चाहिए। शिक्षा मंत्री ने जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में विजिटर साहब से पावर ली थी उसकी इनक्वायरी कराने के लिए। इस तरह की पावर ले कर या जैसे भी हो हम चाहते हैं कि आई आई टी की इनक्वायरी हो, पड़ताल हो। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको मानने के लिए तैयार हैं?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: No power was taken from the Visitor to make an inquiry into the affairs of JNU. The Prime Minister, on his own, as Chancellor, took upon himself the task of making preliminary inquiry for internal guidance of the

Ministry. So far as this institution is concerned, I find that under the Act and statutes, the Board of Governors is all powerful. The hon. Member says that the Director is a great or little dictator there. How can it be, when on the Board, with representatives of five State Governments and representatives of the Central Government are the controlling forces? (Interruptions) Simply by saying this, they will not deviate from the rules and regulations.

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 579.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I forgot to mention one thing, that no relation of mine was appointed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please! I am on my legs. This is not a matter to be dealt with in the Question Hour. The Education Ministry's Demands will come and you can discuss the matter then.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Yes?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: When a certain question has exercised the minds of Members of Parliament and when the Minister is not replying satisfactorily, it is your duty to invite Government's attention to it. This question has exercised the minds of the House for the last so many months now and the answers are given absolutely technically. . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I can give you a discussion under Rule 193 or I can give you Half-an-Hour Discussion. . . (Interruptions).

**Not recorded.

I cannot give you a discussion now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is not merely a question of procedure and rules. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not a discussion, but you can ask him why he is evading. That is the point.

MR. SPEAKER: If the Members so desire I can give him Half-an-Hour Discussion or a discussion under Rule 193 but, in the Question Hour I cannot allow a debate on this.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Why is he evading an answer? *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you, I have already come to a conclusion.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: A charge has been made against a Minister. Mr. Speaker Sir, you are here. . .

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already clarified it Sir.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Mr. Speaker Sir, you are here. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you I am prepared to give you a discussion under 193. . . *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: A charge has been made against the Minister. . . *(Interruptions)*. When a charge is made against a Minister you keep quiet?

MR. SPEAKER: Do you think I will answer for him?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: You should force the Minister to reply. A serious charge has been made against the Minister and you are sleeping over it! The Minister should say either 'yes' or 'no' categorically.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you I am prepared to give you a full discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: There is no question of discussion here. A charge has been made against the Minister and he must say yes or no.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel him to say yes or no

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: You can.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not decide

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: A charge has been made. I think it is a wrong charge. But the charge must be replied to then and there by the Minister concerned. Otherwise you will be held responsible for not doing your duty. Let him come forward and say 'No'. The charge may be false, but you cannot sleep over it. *(Interruptions)* Sir, you will be held responsible for not doing your duty. The Minister must reply to this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: When a specific question is put to the Minister...

(Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I say that somebody was deputed from the Central School—Kendriya Vidyalaya. I do not know the Principal who has been appointed there and it has been done as per the rule. As far as I know, she is not related to me. I have made it clear earlier.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I have a point of order. The point of order is the question of threat. They have raised a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Guha, during Question Hour, no point of order is allowed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Please allow me to make a point. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow you. During Question Hour, no point of order is allowed under the rules. Therefore I cannot allow any point of order. But the Minister has denied it. I have also said that I am prepared to consider a discussion on this under rule 193.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Not on this point.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know your point.

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Various complaints have been made by my friend that the Director is reported to have threatened the Member of Parliament by saying that this question should not be raised on the floor of the House. That is the point I am making. If it is a fact, then it is a very serious matter. Whether the Director of any Institute that is under the Government can create that impression of making a threat by saying that the Member of the House should not raise the matter relating to an Institution and the Director of that Institution, on the floor of the House? If it is a fact, it is a very serious matter. You have to take cognisance of this point. That is the point.

(Interruptions)

If you say that you have taken cognisance of the fact and if he is going into the matter, I have nothing to say.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot understand this. This is a Question Hour. You cannot raise this during Question Hour.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: This is a question which concerns the fundamental right of the Member.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 579.

Building for Automatic Telephone Exchange at Dharamsala (Himachal Pradesh)

***579. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building for automatic exchange has been completed at Dharamsala in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the reason for which the automatic exchange has not been installed at Dharamsala; and

(d) when the automatic exchange is likely to be installed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The telephone exchange building at Dharamsala was extended during 1973-74 to relieve congestion and provide additional accommodation for offices and amenities for the staff. However, while constructing the building, it was so designed that at a later date a small automatic exchange and a new trunk exchange could be installed in replacement of the existing manual exchange.

(c) and (d). Supplies of automatic switching equipment have been extremely limited. However, a 400-line MAX-II type of automatic exchange equipment has been allotted and is under supply. The exchange is expected to be commissioned during early 1980.

श्री दुर्गा चंद : श्री महोदय ने जो इनकॉमेशन दी है, उसके मुताबिक धर्मशाला में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की बिल्डिंग इसलिए बनी थी कि स्टाफ की सीट को दूर किया जाए और दफ्तर के लिये एडीशनल एकापोजेशन प्रोवाइड की जाये। लेकिन मेरी इनकॉमेशन के मुताबिक 1973-74 में यह बिल्डिंग इस स्पेसिफिक परपज के लिए बनाई गई थी

कि वहां आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाई जायेगी। मगर वह आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज आज तक नहीं लगाई गई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह बिल्डिंग किस परपज के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा रही है।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह : जैसा कि मैं ने अभी बताया है, धर्मशाला टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज बिल्डिंग का एक्सटेंशन इसलिए किया गया था कि वहां एक स्माल आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज और एक नई ट्रंक एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था की जाये। अब वहां एक 400 लाइन की मैक्स-II टाइप की आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज लगाने का फैसला किया गया है जो 1980 तक कम्पलीट हो जायेगी।

श्री दुर्गा चंद : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यह आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज 1980 तक लग जायेगी और वह सप्लाई की जा रही है। क्या वह सप्लाई 1973 से गवर्नमेंट को नहीं मिल रही है? क्या वे धर्मशाला पहुंच चुकी हैं या नहीं? वहां पर माइक्रोवेव लगाने का प्राविधान था। क्या वहां पर माइक्रोवेव प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह : माइक्रोवेव के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास अभी सूचना नहीं है। लेकिन वहां तक 400 लाइन मैक्स-II आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज का सम्बन्ध है यह सप्लाई हो जायेगी, तो 1980 तक इसको इन्स्टाल कर देंगे।

Taking Over of Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi

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*580. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to take over Rao Tula Ram College, New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which this college is likely to be taken over by Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Government have received a proposal from the University Grants Commission for the take over of the Rao Tula Ram College by the Delhi University to be run by it as a University maintained institution. Information about the assets and liabilities of the college was called for but has not yet been received. The proposal will be examined further on receipt of this information.

श्री मुस्तयार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपकी ओर हाउस की इतना के लिए यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कालेज का नाम एक ऐसी अश्लील हस्ती के साथ बाबस्ता है, जिस पर सारे देशवासी क्रोध करते हैं। खास तौर से हरियाणा में राव तुलाराम के नाम को हर एक आवामी जानता है, क्योंकि वह मुल्क की आजादी के लिए शहीद हुए और उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ लड़ने और हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराने में जबर्जस्त कुर्बानियां दीं। अगर उन्हें 1857 के "गदर" का हीरो कहा जाये, तो गलत नहीं होगा। लेकिन बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि जिस कालेज का नाम उनके साथ बाबस्ता है, उसको यूनिवर्सिटी और यू० जी० सी० ने इतनी बुरी तरह से स्टार्व किया है कि न तो उसे बिल्डिंग ग्रांट दी है और न मेन्टेनेंस ग्रांट दी है - वे उसको महज इतनी ग्रांट देते थे कि टीचिंग स्टाफ और एम्प्लॉईज की पे और एलाउंसिज दिये जा सकें, लेकिन वह भी बहुत ज्यादा इर्रगुलर था। यू० जी० सी० और यूनिवर्सिटी ने इस कालेज के साथ बहुत बुरा सुलूक किया है। राव तुलाराम ने देश को आजाद कराने के लिए इसकी जबर्जस्त कुर्बानियां दीं कि उसने अपने सारे परिवार को खत्म करा दिया।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 1972 में यूनिवर्सिटी ने एक आफर उस सोसाइटी को की थी, जो इस कालेज का इलाजाम करती है, कि वह इसको ले लेने और हम उसको कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन देंगे, जिससे वह राब तुलाराव के नाम से कुछ बोर्डो बहुत इन्स्टीट्यूशन बन सकें और यू० जी० सी० ने इस बात को नहीं माना? क्या 1976 में वही आफर यूनिवर्सिटी ने फिर रीन्यू की वह और किसी कम्पेन्सेशन के इस कालेज को लेने के लिए तैयार है? वह भी सोसाइटी ने मान कालेज को लेने के लिया। लेकिन बाद में सोसाइटी ने उस आफर को कैंसिल कर दिया। क्या यह सही है कि सोसाइटी ने बाद में आफर को कैंसिल किया वह चार्ज लगा कर यूनिवर्सिटी के ऊपर कि उन्होंने कालेज के स्टाफ के साथ कौन्सिल कर के कालेज के अंदर सोसाइटी के खिलाफ स्ट्राइक करवाई? अब मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस आफर के ऊपर कालेज को लेने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On 18th October, 1977 the Executive Council of Delhi University passed a Resolution that this college should be taken over by the University and the proposal be referred to the University Grants Commission for approval.

On 2nd May, 1978 the University Grants Commission suggested that as the College had only 164 students, 8 Lecturers and a Principal the College be merged with the adjoining Ram Lal Anand College which was a University maintained institution. But this suggestion was not accepted by the Executive Council of the University and the University again addressed U.G.C. for their approval.

On 12th January, 1979 the University Grants Commission considered the reference from the Delhi University and accepted that proposal. The University Grants Commission referred the matter to us on 27th January,

1979. So, on 2nd February we asked for these particulars—about the assets and liabilities. After we receive information, a final decision will be taken.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह नलिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी नहीं है। मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

MR. SPEAKER: You do not decide that.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह नलिक : मेरे सवाल का जवाब क्या है? 1972 और 76 के बाबत मैं पूछ रहा हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब 77, 78 और 79 का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। मैं ने उन से यह पूछा है कि 72 में उन्होंने आफर दिया था या नहीं जो सोसाइटी ने ऐक्सेप्ट कर लिया था? फिर 76 के अंदर उन्होंने आफर किया। उस के बाबत तो उन्होंने कुछ बताया नहीं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह उन आफर का जिक्र करें जो 72 और 76 में उन्होंने किया।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The question was whether Government have taken any decision to take over Rao Tula Ram College, I have said that the latest position...

MR. SPEAKER: He wants earlier history.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In regard to the earlier history I have no facts before me.

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह नलिक : अब चूंकि उन्होंने बताया है कि वह एक इरादा बना चुके हैं इस को लेने का, कालेज की एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज को टेक ओवर करने का तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज के बाबत कितने दिनों से यह मामला चल रहा है और कब फर्स्ट टाइम यूनिवर्सिटी गवर्नमेंट की मीटिंग में यह चीज लाई?

दूसरे मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह एक्चोरेंस चाहता हूँ कि इस कालेज को टेक ओवर करते

बहादुर राव तुलाराम का नाम इस के साथ रखा जायगा या नहीं ? अगर यह नहीं रखा जायगा तो हरियाणा की करोड़ों जनता की फीलिस को हनन करने वाली बात होगी। तो भाया उन के सेंटिमेंट्स का क्या रखते हुए इस के साथ साथ तुलाराम का नाम मेंटेन किया जायगा और, जबर्दस्ती इस कालेज की सीसाइटी की मर्जों के खिलाफ नहीं लिया जायगा, ये दो एम्पॉरेंट्स मैं बिलकुल साफ साफ चाहता हूँ।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government does not intend to mean any disrespect to any great man. When the College will be taken over, if at all it is taken over, certainly the University itself will consider to continue this name.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in a position to give assurance now because the matter has to be considered.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Is it a fact that Rao Tula Ram College caters to the need of the poor section of society, the backward classes people of the villages of Delhi State, but the U.G.C. has not made any grant uptill now although the College started ten years ago? Is it not a fact that, the University is meting out a step motherly treatment towards this college? Is it not a fact that there is a conspiracy in the higher ups, in the authorities, at the University level and the U.G.C. level to close down this college take ten acres of land of this college and to remove the name of Rao Tula Ram?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The Government is not aware of any such conspiracy, and as for the other questions raised by the hon. Member, I will require notice.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि चौधरी साहब ने बताया है, राव तुलाराम 1857 के गदर के एक महान नेता था। उनके पास नाम पर हरियाणा के दलित लोगों ने यह कालेज बनाया है।

10-15 साल से बराबर कालेज की ओर से दरखास्त दी जाती रही कि भवन बनाने के लिए ग्रांट दी जाये लेकिन यू जी सी ने कुछ नहीं दिया। सिर्फ इसी कालेज का सवाल नहीं है, यू जी सी की बनावट ही ऐसी है, वह पिछड़ी जाति तथा हरिजनों के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन करती है, उनके कालेज को प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया जाता है। जैसा कि श्री चौधरी साहब ने कहा है, इस कालेज को चलाने वाली समिति की ओर से 72-74 में इस कालेज को लेने के लिए जब दरखास्त दी गई थी तो कहा गया था कि 10 बीघे, जमीन का जितना दाम है और मकान बगैरह—उसका आधा यू जी सी देने के लिए तैयार है लेकिन समिति इसपर राजी नहीं हुई थी। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या 10 बीघे जमीन तथा भवन बगैरह जो बना है वे उसका पूरा-दाम जोड़कर देने की बात सोच रहे हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसा अविबेक पूर्ण काम कोई नहीं कर सकता कि कालेज से उनके नाम को हटा दिया जाये बल्कि राव तुलाराम के नाम पर यदि कोई दूसरा इंस्टीट्यूशन दिल्ली या हरियाणा में चले तो क्या उसके लिये सरकार ग्रांट देगी ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I have already explained. We have asked for information about assets and liabilities. When these are furnished, all these questions will be discussed at that time.

Students Demand for Educational Reforms

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*581. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether student rally in New Delhi on 6th March, 1979 had demanded educational reforms;

(b) if so, whether they had submitted a charter of demands to the Union Education Minister;

(c) how many of their demands have been examined; and

(d) whether any of the demands have been accepted for implementation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A deputation of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad met me on 7th March, 1979. They were apprised of position in respect of the various demands contained in their Charter. The Government will take into consideration the views expressed by the Parishad in formulating the draft National Policy on Education, which is receiving its final touches.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Sir, this very important question is not only agitating the minds of the students, but also agitating the minds of the entire nation. That is why this question has come up before this House immediately in this Session itself. When this Government had come to power, they announced that there is going to be a new policy. Every day we have seen in the press some statement or the other about this new policy, but we do not know what this policy is. Only yesterday, our Prime Minister—I am glad he is here now—has announced that the Government is going to have a new policy announced soon and it will be placed before the House; and this will be dramatised as it is. I do not know what the new policy is. If there is any concrete step that is being taken, we would like to know about it. So, I would like to know whether the Minister is in a position to tell this House what the new policy is and secondly, Sir, whether the Minister will agree with me or not that the new experiment again and again is creating

a problem for the students community as a whole and as such they are now about to discuss this educational policy—10+2 system I believe. It is only just for two or three years that it has been in operation and in most of the States they have adopted this new system—10+2. If you want to disturb the policy now, don't you think that this will create difficulties for the students community as a whole?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the policy cannot be framed overnight if it is going to be a national policy. So, several bodies were consulted, the meetings of Ministers from different States were called and certain drafts were prepared on the basis of these discussions, and opinions of the State Governments also were taken. And after that these are being reviewed and the total draft will be placed before the House when the details will be known to the hon. Members and there will be ample opportunity for discussion of the policy.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that in this particular representation made by the students as a whole, they demanded some sort of streamlining of the present ten plus two system. They say that it is very lengthy and that it should be shortened. As regards the funds allocable to education, they want that it should be raised from three per cent to ten per cent. I believe that the basic problem is that the Educational reconstruction plans are not being implemented properly. Are you going to agree to this sort of demands at least?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the load of syllabus and text-books are concerned, it has been repeatedly said that efforts are made to reduce it. In the last year's examination, the Central Board of Secondary Education reduced the load by about one-third, that is to say, by about thirty three per cent. Further

reduction is being considered. But the State Governments are also to carry out some of the suggestions that have been sent to them because, the State Governments deal with school education by and large. We are having dialogues with the Secondary Boards of Education at the State level and also with the State Governments and the administration of the Union territories.

PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister of Education has said that the national policy on education is receiving its final touches. But I am afraid that he has been saying it for the last some months. I do not know how far the Government have given a comprehensive, urgent and earnest attention to a number of pressing and agitating problems facing the students, the teachers, the managements, the Principals and even the non-teaching staff of various schools, colleges and universities. In fact, the whole of educational campus all over the country is full of disturbances.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you also know that last year, dozens of Universities were closed for months. This is the position of chaos and the Prime Minister has been saying, the Minister of Education has been saying, repeatedly that policy on Education is changing. What exactly are Government doing with regard to:

(a) funds,

(b) urgency and priorities, and

(c) how are they going to see that these academic unrests are eliminated by a clear-cut policy, which is educational, and that all politics is got rid off to overcome this malady of educational restlessness that we are seeing in this country today.

I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister, whether he will be able to give us the policy in this session itself and Mr. Speaker, Sir, whether you will give us additional time for discussion and not tell us that this could

be discussed under Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education, because the country must discuss, the Parliament must discuss this in a full-fledged manner, if not for more days, at least for one day, as it is a very important matter which affects the present and the posterity.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member is a well known educationist and I have high regard for him. I can assure him that we are trying our level best to bring forward our policy in the course of the session and I hope it will be placed before this House for ample discussion provided you provide us the time. So far as the other points which the hon. member has raised are concerned, it is not a fact that a majority of the Universities were closed for two to three months last year.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I did not say 'majority'. I said 'dozens' of Universities'.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Only 33 Universities were closed last year, out of 109 Universities; some for two days, some for two weeks and so on and we are taking action on that. It was discussed at the level of Chancellors of Universities and Vice-Chancellors of Universities. Letters have been addressed to the Chief Ministers of the States and discussions are also taking place with the representatives of the teaching community. I had also called a meeting of the leaders of different political parties and we had a thorough discussion. We have appealed to them that the University system should be kept out of the political rivalries.

बी विद्यया यमार्थं मयदीया : मयस्य
महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जो नेशनल एजुकेशनल पोलिसी
1968-79 में इस पार्लियामेंट ने पास की
थी, उस के बारे में क्या हुआ और उस में
जो चीजें थीं उन की इम्प्लीमेंट करने में

क्या दिक्कतें आई ? जो नेशनल पालिसी अब बन रही है, उस में भीर पुरानी पालिसी में कहा कहा डिकरेंस हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ—जैसा आप ने कहा कि उन्होंने अपने चार्टर में 10 परसेंट की डिमाण्ड की है और इस वक्त जो आप देते हैं वह 1.9 परसेंट हैं—यह इस को बढ़ाने के लिये एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर साहब कोई एफर्ट कर रहे हैं। या सिर्फ नई पालिसी बना दी जाएगी और इस के लिए फंड्स एवेलएबिल न होने के कारण यह पालिसी भी दस साल तक इसी तरह से पड़ी रहेगी ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Under the old national policy of 1968 it was provided at the end that the Government of India would also review every five years the progress made and recommend guidelines for future development. The review was not made after five years. After about ten years when we assumed charge, we felt that it should be reviewed. So, the new policy is being prepared and when this will be placed, the lines of difference in detail will be made available to the hon. Member.

About funds, it is a matter of budget, and it will be considered at that time.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: My esteemed colleague, Prof. Mavalankar, has said that there is a lot of disturbances in the Universities. Dr. Kothari, in his Report, has strongly recommended involvement of students in the university administration and other academic bodies. He further observed that 'a true University is a corporation of teachers and students'. In this background, may I ask the hon. Minister as to what is the policy of the Government regarding students representation in university administration and other academic bodies and

what steps have been taken so far in this regard?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In many Universities, students participate in some of the university bodies. It is not true to say that simply because students participate, there would not be trouble or there would be trouble. There are many causes for this trouble, and these have been discussed by this House from time to time. If a further discussion is necessary, and if you permit, this can be done.

Former East Pakistan Refugees in Various Camps

*582. **PROF. SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refugees from former East Pakistan who were transferred to different camps in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other places have been sent to rehabilitation sites;

(b) if so, facts thereabout including the nature of economic help given to these refugees; and

(c) whether any refugees left in these camps are awaiting rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 62,667 such families have been sent to rehabilitation sites and settled therein. Details of economic help given to them are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table.

(c) 5648 families living in Karmi Shibir/Work site camps and 567 families living in Permanent Liability Homes and declared rehabilitable, are awaiting rehabilitation.

Statement

Resettlement Assistance to New Migrant Families—Agriculturists Families.

(In Areas other than Dandakaranya and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.)

REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

A. Housing :

- (i) Size of homestead plot . . . One third to half an acre.
- (ii) Cost of homestead plot . . . Rs. 100.
- (iii) For development of homestead plot (clearance, levelling internal roads, drainage and culbert and water supply) . . . Rs. 700
- (iv) Cost of construction of house . . . Rs. 2100

B. Agriculture :

- (i) Pair of bullocks . . . Rs. 1000 per family
- (ii) Agricultural implements . . . Rs. 175 per family
- (iii) Weeding Operations . . . Rs. 85 per family
- (iv) Paddy bunding (according to necessity) . . . Rs. 372 per acre
- (v) Fodder for the bullocks . . . Rs. 100 per acre
- (vi) Kitchen Hut . . . Rs. 250 per family
- (vii) Pesticides . . . Rs. 100 per family
- (viii) Medicines . . . Rs. 5 per head per year
- (ix) Milch cows, bullocks carts etc. (subsidiary occupation) . . . Rs. 300 per family

A family is allotted agricultural land ranging between three to five acres depending upon availability of land as also quality of land viz. whether it is rainfed or partly irrigated and partly rainfed or it is perennially irrigated.

In addition to financial assistance mentioned above, each family is given maintenance assistance for certain period and loans for acquisition of

lands, irrigation facilities, reclamation of lands, seeds and fertilizers, supply of subsidised ration during the first agriculture season and educational facilities.

The State Government have also been authorised to sanction financial assistance in individual cases in accordance with the orders without any further reference to the Department of Rehabilitation.

Resettlement Assistance to New Migrants/Repatriates-Non-Agriculturist Families.

Sl.No.	Item	Per Family ceiling of Financial Assistance	
1	Small Trade/Business or profession in urban or rural areas.	Rs. 5,000.00	
		(The actual amount of loan sanctioned in each case depends upon the locality the type of business and aptitude of the migrants/repatriates).	
		Rural areas	Urban areas
2	Housing :		
	(i) Cost of land	Rs. 200.00 (loan)	Rs. 600.00 (loan)
	(ii) Cost of development	Rs. 700.00* (grant)	Rs. 1800.00** (loan)
	(iii) Cost of construction	Rs. 2100.00 (loan)	Rs. 3600.00 (loan)
	TOTAL	Rs. 3000.00	Rs. 6000.00
3	Construction of business premises or hiring of shops/stalls :		
	(a) Urban areas	Rs. 1,000.00 (loan)	
	(b) Rural areas	Rs. 200.00 (loan)	

*Development includes clearance, levelling internal roads, drains, culverts and water supply.

**Development includes clearance, levelling internal roads, drains, culverts, water supply and street lighting etc.

DANDAKARANYA PROJECT RE-SETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

1. AGRICULTURIST FAMILY:

(a) 5 acres of cultivable land (4 acres in areas provided with protective irrigation and 3 acres in areas where perennial irrigation exists).

(b) Site measuring 800 sq. yds. for construction of house.

(c) A house built mainly by the family itself with ballies and roofing materials like CGI sheets costing Rs. 1,700/- (Due to escalation of cost, the ceiling per house construction has been increased from time to time on an ad hoc basis upto Rs. 3,165/-. It has also since been decided to give

an outright grant of Rs. 1,500/- for normal construction in future),

(d) An agricultural loan of Rs. 1,725/- for the following purposes:—

	Rs.
(i) Pair of bullocks	750
(ii) A milch cow and calf	150
(iii) Agricultural implements	125
(iv) Seeds, manure and fertilizers	650
(v) Weeding operations	50
TOTAL	1725

(e) Loan for cottage industry: Rs. 300

(f) An irrigation loan of Rs. 150/- for sinking a well in the homestead plot.

(g) A short term loan of Rs. 400/- for purchase of fertilizers.

(h) Apart from the above loans, an agriculturist family is provided with maintenance assistance at full rate for the first and second agricultural seasons (of 6 months each) and at half rate for the third agricultural season.

2 Non-Agriculturist Family :

(i) In villages :

- (a) Agricultural plot . . . upto 2 acres.
- (b) Site for construction of house . . . 800 sq. yards.
- (c) House building loan . . . Rs. 1700
- (d) Small trade loan . . . Upto Rs. 3000
- (e) Agricultural loan . . . Rs. 300.00
- (f) Maintenance assistance at cash dole rates for three months following date of payment of the 1st installment of the small trade loan and at half this rate for 3 months after the disbursement of the 2nd instalment of the loan

(ii) In urban and semi-urban areas

- (a) Homestead plot . . . 800 sq. yds.
- (b) House Building loan . . . Upto Rs. 2000
- (c) Business loan . . . Upto Rs. 3000 (increased to Rs. 5000 *ad-hoc* basis for certain families).
- (d) Maintenance grant as for non-agriculturist families settled in villages and shown at (f) above.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: I think, the hon. Minister for Rehabilitation knows that these families, that have been mentioned, about 10,000, are still rotting in different camps; they have been rotting in these camps for ten to fifteen years, if not more—some of them; not all—and still Government could not make any arrangement for their rehabilitation. I would congratulate the hon. Minister that 62,000 families have been rehabilitated in different sites. But the hon. Minister knows the problem that we have been facing of course, we transfer the problem to the hon. Minister. Almost every day dozens of people come to see us from different parts of the country. They have been rehabilitated in different areas, but they have no access to Government, to the officials; sometimes the officials behave

not in a humane way. It happens that agricultural families are given rehabilitation in non-agricultural sites and non-agricultural families are given rehabilitation in agricultural sites, and there are various other problems also associated with them. Of course, he has given a good reply, I should say, an elaborate reply, and I am glad. But I want to ask him this question. Taking a humanitarian stand-point in regard to their progress, will he set up a cell in the Ministry to see that proper rehabilitation of the proper class of people is done in a proper way and also to see that complaints, if any, are looked into?

Secondly, about the Dandakaranya refugees, you know the tragic episode of last year, and there was a lot of demand that the whole matter should

be inquired into. I want to know whether the Government has taken into consideration that fact and inquired into the whole thing, why those people left Dandakaranya.

My earnest request to him is this. There is one Rehabilitation Commissioner, Mr. Puri. He was very sympathetic towards those people. And many people wanted that he should be retained because he is a person who has a humanitarian touch and is, therefore, best suited for rehabilitation work. Why is that gentleman not retained there?

Lastly...

MR. SPEAKER: Then there will be no time for reply.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I fully appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about speedy rehabilitation and I assure him—and probably he also has admitted the fact that we have increased the pace of rehabilitation.

About Dandakaranya desertions, a number of teams were sent to Dandakaranya and I also visited the site along with the Ministers of Orissa Government as well as the West Bengal Government and I can assure him that I have failed to come across one single instance where the refugees deserted on account of some lapse on the part of the Government and, if there are any individual cases—as he said there may be cases of hardship—I welcome the hon. Member and if he kindly brings them to the notice of the Government, we will certainly look into them.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: What happened to my supplementary? Only half a minute supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Mr. Guha, I cannot make an exception.

Papers to be laid.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Dada, please come to me. I will answer all your points... (Interruptions)

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Very unfair. It never happened.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: If you want any information, please come and see me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

D.D.A. Flats in Madangir

*575. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that the accommodation at the D.D.A. Madangir Flats allotted to retired Government servants comprise of only two small rooms with one rear courtyard and are without covered verandah; while the Flats in Janakpuri comprise of two rooms; and

(b) if so, whether the case of these allottees in Madangir would be reconsidered and necessary permission accorded to them for construction of an additional room on the roof as had been given to similar types of flats in Janakpuri?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Janata flats meant for retiring Government servants in Madangir consist of two rooms, a kitchen, bath and WC and a courtyard. There are no Janata flats in Janakpuri with two rooms.

(b) No, Sir.

Rural Housing Schemes in States

*576. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether 6 States have started implementing 35 rural housing schemes at a cost of 24.90 crores;

(b) if so, whether this includes loan assistance of Rs. 19 crore for H.U.D.C.O. also;

(c) if so, what are the States which have started these schemes; and

(d) what are the main features of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Housing & Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 19 crores for 35 schemes to be implemented by Municipal Corporations or Municipalities in 6 States, at a total project cost of Rs. 24.90 crores.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The schemes on completion would provide 17,450 dwellings, 192 non-residential buildings and development of 1,846 plots. About 95 per cent of these dwellings are meant for economically weaker sections and low income group households.

Statement

Progress of 35 Schemes sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation for Municipal Bodies

Name of State	Schemes completed	Schemes in progress	Schemes for which documentation not yet completed and money not drawn	Schemes withdrawn	T
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	1	2	..	3
Gujarat	8	14	2	1	25
Karnataka	8	2	1	..	4
Maharashtra . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Orissa . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
Punjab . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	9	20	5	1	35

Money Refunded to Subscribers for Wrong Billing in Telephone Districts

*583. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps that are reported to have been taken to reduce wrong billing in Telephone districts; and

(b) how much excess money has so far been refunded to the subscribers as a result of steps being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) Following are some of the important steps taken to reduce the wrong billing:—

(1) Exhaustive periodicals tests of meters and circuits of subscribers' telephones.

(2) Detailed investigation of excess billing complaints.

(3) Observation of subscribers' metres and equipments in case of abnormality.

(4) Taking of Fortnightly meter-reading.

(5) Allowing suitable rebate in genuine cases.

(6) Appointment of special Squads to check mis-use of Telephone lines by unscrupulous persons.

(7) Sealing of individual meters.

(8) Raising the height of Distribution points.

(9) Securing of meter rooms.

(b) During the year 1977-78 rebate totalling to Rs. 86.65 lakhs was allowed in cases of excess metering complaints in Telephone Districts.

D.D.A. L.I.G. Flat in Rajouri Garden, New Delhi

*584. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA has allotted some 600 flats under its LIG scheme opposite Harinagar Depot in Rajouri Garden while even not a single flat was complete and ready for occupation;

(b) whether the owners have been left to the mercy of the contractors who are evading all complaints for defects etc.;

(c) if so, whether representations have been received on this account; and

(d) if so, action taken in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A representation regarding defects was received in Delhi Development Authority only on 28th March, 1979.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has been asked to look into it.

Research in Tissue Culture to Increase Teakwood and Sandalwood Plantation

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

(a) whether research in tissue culture has succeeded in getting better saplings of teak and sandalwood trees;

(b) whether Government intend to pursue this research to help increase teakwood and sandalwood plantations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Sites and Services Programme

*586. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States in which the 'Sites and Services' programme is being implemented for meeting the growing needs of houses in the country; and

(b) the details of results oriented programmes which are reported to have been initiated to tackle the housing problem, as has been claimed by the official spokesman of the Ministry as reported, in the Statesman, New Delhi of the 1st January, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 'Sites and Services' programme is being implemented in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Chandigarh with loan assistance from Housing & Urban Development Corporation. Besides, the Second Calcutta Urban Development Project and the Madras Urban Development Project have also a component of 'Sites and Services' programme.

(b) Some of the important programmes are:—

(i) provision of not only house sites but also housing construction for the landless workers in rural areas;

(ii) rural housing with financial assistance from the Housing & Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India Undertaking;

(iii) sites and services for the economically weaker sections in urban areas;

(iv) emphasis on the utilisation of public funds for the construction of houses for the economically weaker sections;

(v) construction of houses for the economically weaker sections under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(vi) reduction of the cost of houses through better planning and research;

(vii) financial assistance through the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to private builders to construct houses for the lower income groups;

(viii) increased institutional finance to provide housing for the economically weaker sections;

(ix) provision of more houses for the lower paid among the Central Government employees;

(x) encouragement to cooperative housing.

Rescheduling of past Debts of Small and Marginal Farmers

*587. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for rescheduling of past debts of small and marginal farmers, so as to keep them within the repaying capacity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to lower the rates of interest on such rescheduled and future loans which would be granted to small and marginal farmers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There is already a provision of rescheduling of short-term cooperative loans to medium-term loans upto 5 years by recourse to the National Credit (Stabilisation) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India. A provision to increase the period of such rescheduling to 7 years is included in the draft Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978 introduced in the Parliament. For long-term loans given by land development banks, there is a provision for rescheduling in case of occurrence of natural calamities. In the States where overdues have increased due to repeated occurrence of natural calamities, special steps necessary are being evolved by the State Governments in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and Government of India.

‘काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम’ के अन्तर्गत निर्माण कार्य और राजस्थान के लिए खाद्यान्न और धन की व्यवस्था

* 588. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रो काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम और खाद्यान्नों की वितरण पद्धति के बारे में 5 मार्च, 1979 के तारारहित प्रश्न संख्या 188 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ‘काम के बदले अनाज’ की योजना पर 100 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेगी और उसने अपने बजट में 44 प्रतिशत गांवों को शामिल किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये गांव स्थित हैं तथा क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने इस योजना के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में छोटे तालाबों, नहरों, बिजली घरों,

सड़कों, डाकघरों के लिये मकानों, स्कूलों स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों तथा नालियों के निर्माण जैसे 11,000 निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करके डेढ़ लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न और कितनी धनराशि दी जायेगी तथा तत्सम्बन्ध व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) वर्ष 1975-79 के दौरान काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुल व्यय 100 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक है क्योंकि उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा 10 लाख मीटरी टन के आस-पास होने की आशा है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान देश में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए गए गांवों की संख्या मालूम नहीं है क्योंकि यह विशिष्ट सूचना केन्द्र में एकत्र नहीं की जाती है।

(ख) राजस्थान में कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या तथा वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान उनसे सृजित रोजगार के बारे में सूचना दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान अब तक कुल 50,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा बंटित की गई है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आगे और बंटन राज्य सरकार के निष्पादन तथा सम्पूर्ण काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के लिए खाद्यान्नों की मूल उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेंगे।

विवरण

राजस्थान में शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्यों की संख्या तथा वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान उनसे सृजित रोजगार के बारे में सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण

	मेट्र (मीटरी टन)	शुरू किए गए निर्माण कार्य
1 सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायत विभाग	199950	55149 निर्माण कार्य
2 लोक निर्माण कार्य विभाग	25000	71 नई सड़कों का निर्माण-कार्य तथा रख-रखाव के लिए 1.50 करोड़ रुपए।
3 राहत विभाग	17000	904 लोक निर्माण विभाग 212 वन 59 सिंचाई 335 भू-संरक्षण 26 अन्य 272
4 सिंचाई विभाग	10000	छ: मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं (सिंचाई संभाव्यता—2456 एकड़)
5 लोक स्वास्थ्य इंजीनियरिंग विभाग	4100	54 (तालाब, सड़कें, धावधौन तथा ग्रामीण विद्युत्तिकरण) निर्माण कार्य।
6 शिक्षा	2500	विद्यालय भवनों की मरम्मत तथा उनमें बढ़ीतरी (राज्य सरकार द्वारा संख्या सूचित नहीं की गई है)। (प्राथमिक—36.46 लाख रुपए) (माध्यमिक—40.19 लाख रुपए)
7 वन	2000	3860 हेक्टेयर पर वनरोपण।
8 कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास (कमल)	450	भवनों तथा सड़कों का रख-रखाव (राज्य सरकारों द्वारा संख्या सूचित नहीं की गई है)।
योग	261080	

सृजित रोजगार

अनन्तिम
(लाख अम दिन)

1. सामुदायिक विकास तथा पंचायत विभाग	339.45	15-3-79 तक
2. अन्य विभाग	107.52	31-3-79 तक
	446.97	

राज्य सरकार द्वारा संख्या सूचित नहीं की गई है।

Starting of a Central School at
Purnea

*589. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start some central schools in Bihar in general and Purnea district in particular for secondary school boys and girls; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the number of Central schools in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):
(a) and (b). At present there are 20
Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar. Pro-
posals for opening five more Kendriya
Vidyalayas (Central Schools) in Bihar
have been received. These will be
considered alongwith other proposals
received from various agencies in ac-
cordance with the prescribed norms.
No proposal for opening a Kendriya
Vidyalaya in Purnea district has been
received.

काम के लिये अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत
मध्य प्रदेश को अधिक अनाज

*590. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में काम के
लिये अनाज कार्यक्रम के लिये अधिक धनराशि
की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को इस
योजना के लिये अधिक अनाज देगी क्योंकि
यह योजना मध्य प्रदेश के टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर
जिलों में सफल हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य
मन्त्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) काम
के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष
1979-80 के लिए अन्तिम रूप से खाद्यान्नों
के 1.5 मिलियन मीटरी टन के प्रभावकारी
उपयोग का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को सुलभ
की जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा उनके
कार्यक्रमों तथा सम्पूर्ण काम के बदले अनाज
कार्यक्रम के लिए खाद्यान्नों की अन्तिम
उपलब्धता पर निर्भर होगी।

Abolition of Editorial Board

*591. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Starred Question Nos. 283 and 294 on 12th March, 1979 re: ban/withdrawal of history text books and state the reasons why the Editorial Board for Text Books was abolished?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): In order to eliminate the delay in bringing out textbooks as well as to reduce the load of textbooks on the students, NCERT abolished their Editorial Boards.

Recruitment by C.P.W.D. in 1964-65 for Various Projects

*592. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total number of employees recruited during 1964-65 by C.P.W.D. for their projects in the adjoining areas falling in U.P., Bihar, Bengal and Nepal;

(b) whether as per appointment letters issued to them, they were to be paid their salary in Indian currency;

(c) whether after April, 1970, his Ministry arbitrarily scrapped apart from other condition this condition and started paying their salaries in currency other than Indian;

(d) if so, concrete reasons therefor;

(e) the considerations which weighed with the authorities concerned in changing the terms of appointment arbitrarily; whether as a result of

discontentment among the workers some memoranda (representations) have been received; and

(b) action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(f) The matter is under the active consideration of the Government.

I.C.A.R. to Boost Output of Oilseeds through Nuclear Technique

*593. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURAL AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ICAR has developed some nuclear technique to boost output of oilseeds; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) The production of vegetable oils depends upon the seed yield and the percentage of oil in life seed. Higher seed and oil yields could be obtained through the breeding of high yielding varieties. Among other things nuclear techniques are used as a tool for improving the varieties both for yield and oil content. With the application of nuclear techniques an improved castor variety 'Aruna' has been developed by the Indian Agricultural Research institute.

However, to develop a variety with high oil content, a large number of seed samples from the experimental material has to be screened. In this respect, a rapid and non-destructive method of oil determination would be more advantageous since it is less

cumbersome, less time consuming and, more-over, the screening could be done without destroying the seed. Realising the importance of this problem, a technique for rapid and non-destructive determination of oil in oilseeds using Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometer was developed by the Nuclear Research Laboratory at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. The technique was tested by measuring oil content of 60 *Brassica* seed samples by three different methods independently at three laboratories (Sweedish Seed Association, Svalov; Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay; and Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi). There was a good agreement between the three methods, in so far as the results were concerned. The reproducibility of seed oil determination by Pulsed Nuclear Magnetic Resonance method was better than the other methods. It takes only a few seconds to record the oil content of a sample, which makes the screening test extremely fast. The possibility of an analytical error is rather small in view of the procedure being simple and automatic.

Automatic Telephone Exchanges during 1979-80 in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*594. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone exchanges will be made automatic in the year 1979-80 in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, State-wise; and

(b) what type of machinery and equipments are to be used for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) During 1979-80 it is hoped to instal automatic exchanges

at following stations in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, in replacement of manual exchanges:

In Punjab	Faridkot
In Haryana	Kalka
In Himachal Pradesh	Dharansala.

(b) Strowger MAX-II type of I.T.I. manufacture.

Appointment of Punjabi Language Teachers in Delhi Schools

5601. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assistant Director of Education (Linguistic Minorities) Delhi conducted an inquiry with regard to the 71 schools where Punjabi is being taught and no punjabi language teacher was posted in them in the first week of January, 1979, on the request of Punjabi Language Teachers Association, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of schools (i) where Punjabi is being taught in VI, VII and VIII Classes; (ii) where punjabi is being taught in VI and VII Classes; (iii) where punjabi is being taught in VI Class;

(c) the reasons for not appointing the Punjabi Language Teachers in those schools;

(d) the names of the Government Hr. Sec. Schools where Punjabi is being taught upto XI or XII Class but only one PGT is posted there without giving any consideration to his/her work load; and

(e) what are the reasons for reducing the periods of Punjabi in those schools, resulting in harming the minority language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKAIA-KI): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, the Assistant Director of Education (Linguistic Minorities) Directorate of Education conducted an enquiry in 74 schools and found that Punjabi language was being taught in 63 schools. Out of these 63 schools the posts of TGT/Language Teachers (Punjabi) were lying vacant in 23 schools.

- (b) (i) VI, VII and VIII Classes 48 schools
(ii) VI and VII classes 56 schools
(iii) VI class 59 schools

(c) Certain vacancies reserved for appointment of the Municipal Corporation employees are lying vacant because their particulars along with their required documents have recently been received by the Administration and the meeting of the D.P.C. is being arranged for deciding their case.

(d) There is only one school namely, Gandhi Memorial Government Boys Hr. Secondary School No. 1, Shahdara, Delhi where one PGT (Punjabi) is posted and is teaching Punjabi from class VI to XII. The post of TGT (Punjabi) is lying vacant in this school.

(e) No such instructions have been issued.

उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में तिलहर तथा मीरानपुर कटरा कस्बों में निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति

5602. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या निर्माण और छावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में तिलहर और मीरानपुर कस्बों में ऐसी निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति का व्यौरा क्या है जिसके मालिक पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं और उस देश के नागरिक बन गये * और उनकी सम्पत्ति

पर कुछ अन्य लोगों ने अवैध रूप से कब्जा कर लिया है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा यह सम्पत्ति अब तक अपने कब्जे में न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और छावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Order placed by National Institute of Design with Advertising Sales Promotion

5603. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Design, a public sector institution, placed a Rs. One crore order with ASP (Advertising Sales Promotion);

(b) if so, important details of the proposal, the procedure followed in processing the proposal-details thereof;

(c) whether strong objections were raised to the deal-details thereof, and how these objections have been met, with details thereof, time taken in clearance of the deal; and

(d) whether the Government are aware of the reports appearing in the press about this deal, details thereof, and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A National Agricultural Fair (Agri-Expo '77) was organised by the Trade Fair Authority of India under the Ministry of Commerce from 13th November to 14th December 1977. It was decided that the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation would participate in this Fair. The work of design, fabrication and

display of exhibits in the pavilions was assigned to the National Institute of Design. A total expenditure on this account was to be within the ceiling limit of Rs. 86 lakhs covering all the participating departments. Against this, the actual amount released to National Institute of Design was only Rs. 70 lakhs. For the timely and satisfactory completion of work the National Institute of Design had sub-contracted part of the work to other organisations including M/s. Advertising & Sales Promotion and a contract worth Rs. 13 lakhs was assigned to this firm.

From the above it will be clear that the assumption that a Rs. 1 crore worth order was placed by National Institute of Design with M/s. Advertising & Sales Promotion is not correct.

(b) It has been confirmed by the National Institute of Design that the contract entered into with this firm was strictly in accordance with rules and procedures adopted by the National Institute of Design for similar contracts. The Ministry of Agriculture did not have any direct dealings with this firm. The Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation constituted three sets of Committees for coordinating the work of the exhibition namely—(i) the Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Dep'ts. of Agriculture & Rural Development) with the Secretaries of other concerned Departments as Members (ii) Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Ext.)-cum-Extension Commissioner with representatives of the concerned Departments as Members and (iii) Joint Finance Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Ext.)-cum-Extension Commissioner with Financial Adviser and other representatives of the concerned Departments. The various transactions of National Institute of Design pertaining to Agri-Expo '77 were thoroughly scrutinised by the various committees and in particular by the Joint Finance Committee in respect of all financial matters. The last three

instalments were released to N.I.D. only after pre-audit, by the Internal Audit Team of the Department of Agriculture.

(c) In the course of the scrutiny of the various transactions/accounts of National Institute of Design by the Joint Finance Committee and the Internal Audit Team of the Department of Agriculture, some objections were raised by them on some of the items of expenditure, sub-contracting by N.I.D. and consultancy fee chargeable on some of the items of expenditure. These objections were resolved before payments were made to the National Institute of Design.

(d) No press report in regard to the specific issues raised in the question is in the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the composite pavilions of the Ministry of Civil Supplies & Co-operation was awarded the First Prize in the Central Government Pavilion category.

Mass copying in Meerut University Examination

5604. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether due to mass-copying in the Meerut University and its affiliated Colleges, University Grants Commission has threatened to stop all sorts of grants to the Meerut University and its affiliated colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): When reports of mass-copying at the examinations of Meerut University came to notice, the University Grants Commission informed the Uni-

versity that they would be compelled to impose a ban on grants to the University and its affiliated colleges if immediate steps are not taken to check the malpractice.

Sanctioned strength of Physical Education Supervisors

5605. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of Physical Education Supervisors for Government schools run by the Delhi Administration in both male and female; * 1]

(b) the number of such Supervisors working as on 1st March, 1979 against this strength;

(c) when was the last promotion made to the grade of Physical Education Supervisor;

(d) whether each zone in Delhi has a separate Physical Education Supervisor; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKTAKI): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration there are 14 (Fourteen) posts of Supervisors (Physical Education). In addition, eight posts of school Inspectors (Physical Education) are also sanctioned in the same scale of pay having similar nature of duties/job.

(b)	Supervisors (Phy. Edn.)	—	12
	School Inspectors (Physical Edn.)	—	8

(c) The last promotion was made on 25-1-1979. However, the Officer concerned was given benefit of proforma promotion w.e.f. 1-6-1972 in compliance with the decision of the Court.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are 24 Zones, (12 for male

and 12 for female) in the U.T. of Delhi whereas effective strength of Supervisors/Inspectors (Phy. Edn.) is 20, leaving a balance of four posts to meet the requirement of each zone separately. Necessary provision is being arranged for creation of remaining posts in the Financial year 1979-80.

Post of Registrar (F) at I.I.T. Kanpur

5606. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1857 on 5th March, 1979 regarding post of Registrar at I.I.T., Kanpur and state:

(a) whether there is a sanctioned post of Registrar (Finance) in the I.I.T. Institute, Kanpur;

(b) whether the posts of Assistant Registrar and Deputy Registrar (F) are covered under the Assessment Scheme for promotion to higher posts;

(c) whether it is a fact that Governments had declared in 1974 promotions made under the scheme of middle level management like Deputy Registrar (F) as invalid;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which Registrar (F) has been allowed to continue; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the position?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, an officer holding substantively the post of Deputy Registrar (Finance) has been given the designation of Registrar (Finance) as personal to him consequent to his promotion under an assessment scheme prevalent in the Institute.

(b) As per the procedure approved by the Board of Governors at its 45th meeting held on 13-11-73, these posts

were covered under the assessment Scheme for promotion to higher posts.

(c) It has not been possible in spite of best efforts to verify the factual position from relevant records.

(d) and (e). The upgradation of employees under the assessment scheme has been done as decided by the Board of Governors of the Institute. Upgradation under the scheme has been treated as personal to the incumbents. The Ministry was not consulted by the Board of Governors before finalising the assessment scheme under which the Deputy Registrar (Finance) was upgraded to the designation of Registrar (Finance). According to the revised Assessment Scheme approved by the Board in November, 1977 only employees getting a maximum pay of Rs. 1300 are covered.

Demands of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Employees Association

5607. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murty House, New Delhi had received a memorandum from the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library Employees Association in January, 1978;

(b) if so, what are the demands raised in the memorandum;

(c) whether the authorities concerned had taken steps to discuss and settle the problems with the Association; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereto and whether the Government would intervene and look into the grievances of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). An unrecognised staff association has presented a charter of

demands to the authorities of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library in January, 1978. The demands relate to promotions, confirmations, filling up of vacant posts, compulsory insurance scheme etc. The demands were carefully considered by the authorities and the position explained to the sponsors of the Association on a number of occasions.

Assistance from UNESCO for Sun Temple, Jagannath Temple, Taj, Ajanta and Elora

5608. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought the assistance of UNESCO through a letter, for the preservation of the Sun Temple at Konarak and the Jagannath Temple at Puri;

(b) if so, the response thereto and the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have already requested for the same for the preservations of other Indian rich cultural heritage throughout the country like, Taj Mahal, Ajanta, Elora, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Unesco is deputing an expert who will visit the temples in the first week of May this year for an on-the-spot study and advice.

(c) Two Unesco consultants were invited for a period of ten days (23-12-75 to 3-1-76) to advise on the measures of conservation taken up at the Ajanta caves and they had fully endorsed our measures already under execution. At present there is no other proposal to invite any Unesco expert for Taj and Elora.

Application from Maharashtra for Adult Education Programme

5609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications of voluntary agencies for the programme of Adult Education have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra;

(b) how many have been cleared so far and names thereof;

(c) how many are still pending with this Government; and

(d) when they shall be cleared?

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

(a) to (d). 206 applications have been received from the Government of Maharashtra during the current year mostly during the period December 78 to March 79. Out of these 119 have been approved for financial assistance

as per details given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library.. See No. LT-4229/79]. Remaining applications are being processed.

Transmission of Telegrams from Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5610. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of telegrams were sent by post to and from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, the month-wise account for last one year and the detailed reasons thereof; and

(b) whether Government have taken appropriate action to remove the difficulties to provide quick transmission of telegrams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Telegrams to and from Port Blair were sent by post on a few occasions as detailed below:—

Month	TO PORT BLAIR		FROM PORT BLAIR	
	No. of Occasions	No. of telegrams	No. of Occasions	No. of telegrams
March, 78	3	225	1	150
April, 78	4	508	2	381
May, 1978	4	537	3	875
June, 78	2	150	2	450
July, 78	4	523	Nil	Nil
August, 78	2	138	1	175
September, 78	4	309	1	150
October, 78	4	1002	1	250
November, 78	4	349	1	100
December, 78	2	182	2	100
January, 79	5	692	2	305
February, 79	6	1401	4	900

Disposal of telegrams by post had been necessitated largely due to atmospheric disturbances on Radio Channels.

(b) To improve telegraph communications between Port Blair and the mainland, wireless transmitters of higher power are proposed to be installed.

**Promotion of Selection Grade P.E.Ts.
as Physical Education Supervisors**

5611. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior physical education teachers in selection grade are stagnating at the ceiling of their grade since 1974 in the Government schools of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such teachers;

(c) whether any one of them has been promoted as Physical Education Supervisor since 1973; and

(d) if so, their number and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, the Selection grade to Physical Education teachers was granted for the first time with effect from 5-9-1971 when 25 male and 24 female P.E.Ts working in the pay scale of Rs. 440-750 were granted selection grade of Rs. 740-35-880. Those Senior P.E.Ts who were at the maximum of their previous grade and were drawing basic of Rs. 750 were fixed at the next stage of the selection grade i.e. at Rs. 775. Since the span scale is upto Rs. 880, these teachers have to stagnate at the maximum after expiry of only three years. If, however, any Senior P.E.T. was drawing less than the maximum, then the stagnation starts after the expiry of four years.

(c) Yes, Sir.

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(d) One Senior P.E.T. has since been promoted to the Physical Education Supervisor.

कोटा चम्बल क्षेत्र परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से राशि

5612. श्री चतुर्मुख: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कोटा चम्बल क्षेत्र परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक से कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) परियोजना पर अब तक मदवार कितना खर्च किया गया है;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के सलाहकार निकायों में लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को भी शामिल किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) विश्व बैंक के चम्बल (राजस्थान) कमान क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना के लिए 520 लाख अमरीकी डालर (41.6 करोड़ रुपए) का ऋण मंजूर किया है। विश्व बैंक द्वारा तैयार की गई मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट के अनुसार इस परियोजना पर 915 लाख अमरीकी डालर (72.2 करोड़ रु.) की लागत आने का अनुमान है;

(ख) अभी तक सिंचाई पर 404 लाख रु० जल निकास पर 693 लाख रु० भान फार्म विकास सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों पर 263 लाख रुपए, सड़कों पर 695 लाख रु० वन रोपण पर 16 लाख रु० तथा प्रशासन/प्रशासन और रख रखाव पर 810 लाख रु० का कुल खर्च हुआ है।

(ग) विकास कार्यक्रमों के बारे में महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लेने के लिए कमान क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण में (जो कि परियोजना स्तर पर बीबी विकास है) विधान सभा के 2 सदस्यों सहित जनता के चार प्रतिनिधि हैं।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) की दृष्टि में प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Memorandum for Telephone Exchange at Limbuda in Junagarh Saurashtra

5613. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether head of the Graduates' Council of Limbuda village of Manavadar Taluka in Junagarh district of Gujarat had sent a memorandum to S.D.O. (T), Junagarh for opening a Telephone Exchange at Limbuda village by taking a line from Manavadar and he has also deposited the money in respect of 13 telephones;

(b) if so, the number and names of persons who have deposited the money for opening of a telephone exchange at village Limbuda from Manavadar indicating when and where this amount was deposited as also the amount deposited by each person; and

(c) the time by which telephone exchange will be opened at Limbuda by taking line from Manavadar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Telephone Facilities to Bisain-Cuttack Tehsil and other Block Headquarter in Orissa

5614. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the approved proposal to provide telephone to Bisain-

Cuttack Tehsil from Gunupur and the Block headquarters alongwith this proposal have not yet been started;

(b) if so, when the said proposal had been finalised and reasons for delay to carry out the programme;

(c) whether the Orissa circle have taken any steps to solve the difficulties arising due to power induction on this line so far; and

(d) if so, when the proposal for microwave system between Bisain-Cuttack Tehsil to Gunupur sub-division is likely to be finalised by the circle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

Telephone Call from Kotgarh/Kumarsain/Narkanda Sub-Telephone Exchange in District Simla

5615. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kotgarh/Kumarsain/Narkanda telephone sub-exchanges in District Simla are situated within a radius of 10-12 kms.;

(b) whether subscribers served by these exchanges are not allowed local call facilities, even though Kotgarh-Kumarsain and Kumarsain-Narkanda are within a radius of 6/7 kms.;

(c) whether there has been a demand from subscribers in the region that calls made from Kotgarh to Kumarsain/Narkanda and vice-versa should be treated as local calls; and

(d) action Government proposes to take on the demand of the subscribers in the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The calls between these exchanges are treated as trunk calls.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) As per the present policy this is not permissible.

Visit of the Chairman of HUDCO to Tripura

5616. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of HUDCO visited Tripura in last February, 1979;

(b) if so, the details of the talks he had with the Ministers and officials of the State Government and the names of the participants in the discussion;

(c) the details of the action taken by HUDCO and the State Government to utilise various schemes of HUDCO in the State; and

(d) the result achieved?

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

(b) During his discussions, in which the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary of Tripura and the Chairman, Agartala Municipality, participated, the Chairman-cum-Managing Director, HUDCO, apprised them about the various types of schemes for which HUDCO could provide loan assistance. These Schemes include housing on hire purchase basis, rental housing for Government employees and employees of public and private sector undertakings, manufacture of building materials, rural housing schemes and urban development schemes for water supply, drainage, sewerage in the towns. He particularly mentioned the possibility of utilising the forest wealth of

Tripura for manufacture of doors and windows and other building components with the help of the research done by the Regional Research Laboratory at Jorhat.

(c) During the visit and thereafter HUDCO has supplied the State Government with all necessary literature about the various financing schemes alongwith the requisite forms.

(d) HUDCO is awaiting schemes from the State Government.

Members of Executive Board of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad

5617. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the Members of the Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad at present and the date since they are operating;

(b) dates of sitting of the Executive Board in the year 1977 and 1978 and the periods for which it sat in each sitting;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a fixed time period after which the Executive Board should sit and a period for which one can remain Member;

(d) whether it is a fact that nothing is followed strictly for constituting the Executive Board or convening its meeting, turning this policy decision making body to a deliberation body; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The names of the members of the Executive Board of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad alongwith the dates of their appointment and term is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Executive Board sat on the following dates during 1977 and 1978:

1977—

22.3.77; 8.7.77; 23.9.77

1978—

12.1.78; 15.4.78; 13.7.78; 26.8.78;

The duration of each sitting is not recorded; however, normally it sits for a period of 2-3 hours.

(c) According to Rule 13 of the Rules and Regulations of the School "the

Executive Board shall meet on a date and place fixed by the Chairman ordinarily atleast once in every three months...."

The term of office of members representing various constituencies is indicated in the attached statement.

(d) All prescribed rules and regulations are followed for constituting the Executive Board and for convening its meetings.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement

(A) The names of various members of the Executive Board of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, alongwith dates since when they are operating.

Sl.No.	Constituency	Name & Address of the Member	Duration of term	Date of appointment on FB
1	2	3	4	5
1	Chairman (Ex-Officio)	Shri J. G. Kumaramangalam, MD/Bird & Co., Ltd., Calcutta.	At the pleasure of Central Govt.	22-1-1972 (Renominated on 25-1-1977)
2	Representative of UGC	Dr. U. Aswathenarayan, Prof. of Geol., Saugar University.	5 years	16-8-1974
3	Representative of All India Council for Tech. Education.	Shri K. N. Channa, Retd. Education Secretary.	3 years	11-4-1978
4	A non-official member nominated by Gen. Council.	(To be nominated at next meeting).	3 years	..
5	A representative of the Min. of Finance.	Shri R. N. P. Sinha Dy. Fin. Adviser Ministry of Edn. Social Welfare.	At the pleasure of Central Govt.	1-9-1975
6	Director-Genl. of Mines Safety	Shri B. M. Bhat	Ex-officio	1-2-1978
7	A representative of Ministry of Education & S.W.	Dr. K. Gopalan Dy. Educational Adviser.	At the pleasure of Central Govt.	11-7-1978
8	Representative of Min. of Energy/ Deptt. of Coal.	Shri S. K. Bose Jt. Secretary.	At the pleasure of Central Govt.	17-10-1977

1	2	3	4	5
9	Chairman-cum-Managing Director/C.M.P.D.I..	Shri A. N. Banerjee	Ex-officio	22-2-1979
10	One Professor on ISM	Prof. R. D. Singh	One year rotation according to seniority.	1-3-1979
11	One Asstt. Prof. of ISM (by election)	Dr. B. P. Pandey	One year	3-3-1979
12	One Lecturer of ISM (by election)	Shri S. K. Basu	One year	3-3-1979
13	Director/ISM	Prof. G. S. Marwaha	Ex-officio	6-12-1972
14	Appointed by Central Govt.			
(a)	Do.	Director/CMRS Shri S. Bagchi	Ex-officio	30-7-1973
(b)	Do.	Shri R. N. Sharma, Currently Chairman /CIL	At the pleasure of Central Govt.	21-8-1972
(c)	Do.	Dr. Inderjit Singh, O.N.G.C.	Do.	7-10-1977
(d)	Do.	Shri R. J. Sinha, Director (Tech.) E.C.L.	Do.	4-9-1978
(e)	Do.	Shri O. P. Vasudeva, CMD/MOIL.	Do.	4-9-1978

Research Institutes in Fishery

5618. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fishery research institutions are working;

(b) if so, the names of research institutes and amounts sanctioned during 1976-77 to 1978-79 year-wise and upto date expenditure thereon;

(c) proposed expenditure of 1979-80; and

(d) the total staff working in these institutes, institute-wise?

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

(b) and (c). The information is as under:

Name of the Institute	Year	Amount sanctioned	Amount spent
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Central Marine	76-77	179.07	170.78

1	2	3	4
Fisheries Research	77-78	206.14	193.51
Institute, Cochin	78-79	163.11	151.79
	79-80	223.00	..
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	76-77	60.35	72.40
	77-78	75.78	69.66
	78-79	106.03	90.11
	78-80	116.00	—
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	76-77	81.43	130.41
	77-78	149.83	169.01
	78-79	144.32	128.36
	79-80	160.00	—

(d) Name of the Institute	Total staff working
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin	762
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin	414
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore	953

Retirement Age for Deputationist in Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore

5619. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that officers of the Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department who first go on deputation to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore and its units in Naini and other places and get themselves absorbed there and then are given extension of service or re-employment after the age of their retirement viz., 58 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps proposed to make the retirement in the I.T.I. also compulsory at the age of 58 and stop this mal-practice of giving extension or re-employment and thus afford job opportunities to others also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The normal age of retirement of all officers of the units of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., including those taken on deputation from the Posts and Telegraphs Deptl. and later on absorbed permanently in the services of the Company, is 58 years. Extension of service beyond the age of 58 is given in a few cases where such extension is absolutely in the interest of the Company and where suitable replacements are not immediately available within the Company and as such these extensions do not generally affect the job opportunities of others.

Availability of Liquor at Super Bazar

5620. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian made foreign liquor and also some imported brands

will now be sold in the Capital through the Super Bazar and its branches and cooperative stores at greater profits than the retailers are getting;

(b) if so, whether this is consistent with the prohibition policy of Government; and

(c) whether there will be no auction for wholesalers' licences too for the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) The Delhi Administration has taken a decision to sell IMFL and imported brands, *inter alia*, through the Super Bazar and Consumer Co-operative Stores. The sale price will be fixed at reasonable levels.

(b) This is a measure towards full prohibition and hence not inconsistent with the Prohibition policy.

(c) The wholesale licence will be settled by auction.

All India Coordinated Research Programme to raise income of Landless Labour

5621. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to launch an All India Coordinated Research Programme to raise the income of landless labour's income is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) expected time by which it is to be introduced?

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

(b) An All India Coordinated Research Programme for generation of

additional income and employment for landless labour is proposed to be implemented to start with at eleven centres namely Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Palamau (Bihar), Basti (U.P.), Ahmednagar (Maharashtra), Sunderbans (West Bengal), Kuttanad (Kerala) and Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu). The programme will be implemented in two phases.

In the first phase, an appropriate scientific Consortia consisting of the Agricultural/Research Organisations in each area proposed will identify suitable technologies developed in the field of animal husbandry with particular emphasis on genetic improvement of the local livestock including poultry for increased production for milk, meat and eggs, apiculture, mushroom production, fish seed production, production of hybrid cotton, vegetables, fruits etc. Opportunities in processing, packaging and marketing at the post-harvest phase will also be identified for each area. Based on the information, package of practices will be developed for implementation in each centre for the benefit of agricultural labour families participating in the programme. The choice of the families will be in an area of about 100 km radius around the major market sheds/centres proposed.

In the second phase, production units consisting of a team leader supported by 7 or 8 scientists with specialisation in animal sciences, agriculture, fisheries and home science will be established at each centre. The production unit will discharge the responsibility of organising training of the landless labour families in relevant skills. Both mobile training programmes and experiment station training programme will be organised. The economist of the group will assist in identifying economically viable technologies and the marketing officer will help in establishing links between the producer and the consumer and organise producers' marketing societies.

(c) The first phase of the programme will be started from 1st April, 1979.

Technical Officers on Deputation in the Ministry

5622. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of technical officers Class I on deputation in the various departments of Agriculture and Irrigation Ministry;

(b) the names and designations of the officers who continue on deputation for more than five years and justification thereof;

(c) the normal period of deputation/practice followed; and

(d) the reasons in case of each individual officer?

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

दिल्ली में कालेजों के लिए इमारतें बनाने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा अनुदान दिया जाना

5623. श्री सरब यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध कालेजों के लिए इमारतें बनाने हेतु अनुदान दिये थे और क्या सम्बन्धित कालेजों ने उनका दुरुपयोग करके ऐसे अनुदानों की शर्तों का उल्लंघन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने अनुदानों का किस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किया है ; और

(ग) सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) से (ग) . विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में दिए गए अनुदानों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सिक्किम में कालेज

5624. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिक्किम राज्य में कुल कितने कालेज हैं और उनमें कुल कितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए सरकार प्रत्येक जिले में एक कालेज खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) इस समय सिक्किम में केवल एक कालेज है जिसमें लगभग 50 विद्यार्थी हैं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने वर्ष 1978-83 को अपनी योजना में राज्य में कोई और कालेज स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं रखा है, और न ही छात्रों का दाखिला इसके लिए शीघ्रपूर्ण है ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों विशेषकर गुजरात में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जाना

5625. श्री मोतीभाई शारदा चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि गाँवों में रहने वाले उन लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन 31 मार्च, 1978 तक दे दिए

जाएँगे जो 31 मार्च, 1977 तक धनराशि जमा कर देंगे ;

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गुजरात के महसूना और पालमपुर विधीजनों में 31 मार्च, 1977 तक धनराशि जमा कर दी थी और उनमें से कितने लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए ; और

(ग) शेष व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाएँगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद शुक्लदेव साधु) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी यह कोशिश की जा रही है कि जहाँ तक हो सके अधिक से अधिक इन मामलों को 31-3-79 तक निपटा दिया जाए।

(ख) और (ग) : जिन व्यक्तियों का पंजीकरण 31-3-77 तक हो गया था और जिन्हें अभी तक कनेक्शन नहीं दिए गए हैं तथा जिस सम्भावित तारीख तक दिए जा सकते हैं, तत्सम्बन्धी सूचना अलग से एकत्र की जा रही है।

दिल्ली में सरकारी भूमि का खाली किया जाना

5628. श्री सुभाष अग्रवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूमि और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में उस सरकारी भूमि को खाली करवाने का निर्णय किया है जो अनधिकृत लोगों के कब्जे में है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार खाली की जाने वाली भूमि का कुल कितना क्षेत्रफल होगा ; और

(ग) इस बारे में दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की गई कार्रवाही का औसत क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूमि और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल) : (क) यह सरकार की घोषित नीति है कि सरकारी भूमि पर सभी अनधिकृत दखलकारों को हटाया जाए सिवाय उन मामलों में जहाँ सरकार के आदेशों के अन्तर्गत नियमितकरण अनुमय समझा गया है।

(ख) क्षेत्रीय अभिकरणों द्वारा ऐसा कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया है।

(ग) 1-7-77 से दिसम्बर, 1978 के बीच दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण और दिल्ली नगर निगम ने लगभग 15,500 डन अनधिकृत निर्माणों को गिराया जो प्रायः सरकारी भूमि का अधिक्रमण कर बनाये गये थे।

राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली स्थित स्कूल

5628. श्री बयाराम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रपति भवन में चल रहे स्कूल को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा पुस्तकें आदि की सहायता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि स्कूल उसके प्रशासन में है और अन्य स्कूल ऐसी सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तथा क्या स्कूल को राष्ट्रपति की निधि से काम चलाने को कहा जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के अवसर पर सरकार का विचार उक्त स्कूल के बच्चों को बाल निधि से सहायता देने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, सभाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेनुका देवी बरकदारी) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रपति भवन में चल रहे राष्ट्रीय शिक्षण को 1.1 से 1.8 आयु वर्ग के बच्चों को मुफ्त बर्धिया देने के लिए

धन बिभा जगत है। इससे कम खर्च के बच्चों को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया जाता है। कक्षा 6 तथा इससे आगे की कक्षाओं में पढ़ने वाले सभी बच्चों को पाठ्य पुस्तकें मुक्त नहीं दी जाती हैं। जिन बच्चों के अभिभावकों की मासिक आय 500.00 रु० तक होती है, उन को वर्ष के दौरान, उनके प्रयोग के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें उधार दी जाती हैं।

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान माध्यमिक स्कूलों को प्राथमिक कक्षाओं में अध्ययन करने वाले बच्चों को मुक्त बर्दियां देने के लिए विशेष धन प्राप्त करने का सुझाव दिया गया है। धन मिलते ही बर्दियां सप्लाई कर दी जाएंगी।

Printing of Textbooks and levy of Library cess

5628. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Book publishing, particularly in regional languages, is alive and kicking but for certain constraints, particularly of finance and paper, and that its products can compare with the best produced anywhere in the world;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the federation, which is the representative body of Indian Publishers, has urged Government to remove obstacles in the way of the trade by permitting free import of paper, by giving a bigger say to commercial interest in the printing of text books and by levying throughout the country a library cess which has already been done in a few States like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where book buying has not suffered on account of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) The Book publishing

industry is generally doing well and its standard of production has considerably improved. Some difficulties about finance and paper have come to the notice of the Government. In order to resolve financial difficulties a proposal for setting up Book Finance Corporation was considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and Reserve Bank of India. In view of many practical difficulties this proposition was not considered feasible.

A substantial quantity of white printing paper at concessional rate is being made available for the printing of books. The shortfall is proposed to be met through imports.

(b) The Federation of Indian Publishers organised a Conference on paper crisis in December 1978 and made certain recommendations. One of the recommendations calls for the import of paper duty free for the use of publishers. This recommendation will be kept in view while taking a decision on the proposal for the import of paper.

Libraries are placed under Item 12 of the State List, 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It is for the States to consider levy of library cess. So far library cess has been levied by the State Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Revision of foreign aid sanction for National Nutrition Policy

5629. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the Public Investment Board authorised only 28 million dollars for National Seeds Project out of the World Bank's commitment of 41 million dollars;

(b) whether Government are now seeking a revision of the foreign aid sanction to the project because India has to pay 0.75 per cent commitment charges to the Bank on the unwanted money etc.; and

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed for this serious lapse, and if so, action taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The investment recommendation by Public Investment Board for National Seeds Project Phase I & II is based on existing procedure followed by it whereby only 3 per cent of the capital costs are included towards contingencies. The variation in the total size of the Project is on account of much higher provisions of contingencies in the estimates of the World Bank.

(b) As a part of Project monitoring, the physical/financial achievements are constantly under review. It may result in reduction/enhancement in the approved World Bank credit. No final decision has yet been taken on the issue.

(c) As there is no lapse involved, the question of fixing responsibility does not arise.

रिहन्द बांध की कनहार नदी से जल सप्लाई की योजना

5630. श्री राम सागर: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रिहन्द बांध की उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में कनहार नदी से जल सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई योजना भारत सरकार के विचारधीन है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस योजना से रिहन्द बांध की जल की समस्या का समाधान हो जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) इससे कितनी मात्रा में अतिरिक्त विद्युत पैदा होगी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

Loss due to Supply of Sub-standard Fertilizers

5631. **SHRI S. R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss due to supply of sub-standard fertilizers to Government during the last two years;

(b) the quantity of the sub-standard fertilizers, disposed of during the same period; and

(c) the present stock of sub-standard fertilizers with Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the last two years no sub-standard fertilizer was supplied to the Government of India by any supplier and as such the question of loss to the Government on this account does not arise.

(b) During the handling at the ports and destinations, transit and storage, small quantities of fertilizers become sub-standard as a result of loss of nutrients. During the last two years 1976-77 and 1977-78, a quantity of 33,418 tonnes of sub-standard fertilizers was disposed of.

(c) The stocks of sub-standard fertilizers as on 1.11.1973 was 35,834 tonnes.

Cases against Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University

5632. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jawaharlal Nehru University have requested the Lt. Governor to drop the cases against its students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps so far taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, a case which was registered against some students and employees of the University in connection with the Delhi Bandh on 15th January, 1975, has been pending in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi since then. On 29th November, 1978, the University requested the Lt. Governor of Delhi, to use his discretion and drop the further pursuance of the case in the interest of the University, as to the best of its knowledge, the students and the employees concerned were not involved in the organisation of the said Bandh, and they have been put to a lot of inconvenience by attending the Court from time to time.

Criteria for Appointment of Members of U.G.C.

5633. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on 5th March, 1979 regarding reconstruction of University Grants Commission and state the names of the Members and the criteria adopted to select Members of this Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The names of the existing Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other members of the University Grants Commission are as follows:

Chairman

1. Prof. Satish Chandra

Vice-Chairman

2. Prof. B. Ramachandra Rao

Members

3. Shri P. Sabanayagam, Secretary, Department of Education.
4. Shri P. J. Kacker, Secretary, Department of Expenditure.
5. Dr. Amreek Singh Cheema, Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
6. Prof. Ram Lal Parikh, M.P.
7. Dr. A. R. Kidwai, Ex-Chairman, Union Public Service Commission.
8. Prof. Amlesh Tripathi, Head of the Department of History, Calcutta University.
9. Prof. C. V. Subramaniam, Director, Centre of Advanced Studies in Botany, Madras University.
10. Prof. Usha Mehta, Head of the Department of Civics & Politics, Bombay University.
11. Dr. Mrinal Miri, Professor & (Head of the Deptt. of Philosophy, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.
12. Vacant.

The criteria for appointment of members of the University Grants Commission are provided in Section 5 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), read with the proviso to Section 5(1) thereof.

**Memorandum from Chief Ministers on
Pliht of Small Farmers and Agricul-
tural Labour**

5634. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the 25th February, 1979 the Chief Ministers of different States have submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister about the plight of small famous and agricultural labour;

(b) whether they have recommend-
ed some measures to raise the standard
of living and to improve their financial
condition;

(c) if so, these measures; and

(d) decision Government have taken
on the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, A
memorandum signed by eight Chief
Ministers has been received.

(b) The recommendations contained
in the Memorandum are of a general
nature relating to the improvement of
the rural economy as a whole.

(c) A summary of the recommenda-
tions is given in statement.

(d) The recommendations are under
examination of Government.

Statement

1. In view of substantial increase
in production of agricultural commo-
dities and a good supply position in
relation to domestic demand, agricul-
tural marketing policies should cater
to a situation of plentiful supplies.
Minimum statutory prices should be
fixed for all agricultural commodities
keeping in view not only the cost of
inputs and a margin but also to cover
the uninsured risk and an incentive
payment to motivate the farmer to
sustain and increase production. The

prices should maintain parity with
reference to the market prices of pro-
cessed and finished goods, e.g., the
price linkage between cane and sugar
or between cotton and yarn should
be taken into account.

2. The minimum statutory prices
should be effectively enforced to ena-
ble the farmers to secure remunerative
prices through access to assured mar-
kets.

3. The export markets should be
explored and a long term export stra-
tegy formulated.

4. The agricultural production fore-
casts should be made on a scientific
basis without any bias against the
interests of the farmers.

5. Agricultural commodity boards
should be established to protect the
interests of the growers in the case
of cash crops like cotton, sugarcane,
oilseeds, etc. on the lines of the Tea
and Coffee Boards, already establish-
ed.

6. The buffer stocking and release
mechanism should be operated effec-
tively by purchase of substantial quan-
tities of surplus produce in relation
to market arrivals, by public agen-
cies.

7. Government should step in with
a regulatory mechanism that will
monitor the supply and demand and
pricing policies on a continuing basis.

8. Government should adopt an
effective policy frame-work for the
administration of agricultural credit
which should include (a) reschedul-
ing of past debts, (b) Lowering of
interest rate to 6-7 per cent both for
re-scheduled and future debts, (c)
Extension of coverage from the Credit
Stabilisation Funds to rescheduled
instalments of loans for land develop-
ment and (d) Adequate provisions in
relief and guarantee funds to cover
irrecoverable loans. This relief should
also cover the additional interest
burden on rescheduled debt.

9. Government should introduce, on a trial basis, a workable scheme of crop and cattle insurance to assure a minimum average income to farmers in the years of adversity, with a subsidised premium to begin with.

10. Simultaneously a price stabilisation fund should be created by contribution from farmers in the years of good crops and remunerative returns.

11. State Governments should create Apex Marketing agencies in coordination with Central Agencies both for internal and export market. The Reserve Bank of India should be prevailed upon to provide speedy credit facilities at concessional rate of interest to these agencies to enable them to main price stability by purchasing the market arrivals of these commodities 'at guaranteed or competitive prices fixed by the Government.

12. The infrastructural support should be strengthened by provision of cold storages, allocation of priority in rail movement, port berths etc.

13. The Government should adopt a national policy approach to price stability and concessional finance in respect of agricultural commodities to solve the crisis created by the problem of unlifted stocks on crashing prices of agricultural commodities.

किसानों को गायेँ दिया जाना

5635. श्री कचरूनाल हेमराज जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की किसानों को उन्हे अपने उपयोग के लिए सरकारी साधनों से गायेँ दिलाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख). लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम में छोटे एवं सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को गाय खरीदने के लिए राजसहायता देने का प्रावधान है। उपर्युक्त वर्गों को शेष राशि संस्थागत स्रोतों से ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है। विशेष पशुधन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संकर बछड़ों के सम्बर्धन के लिए भी छोटे एवं सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को राजसहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इस मामले में भी शेष राशि संस्थागत स्रोतों से ऋण के रूप में उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, इसका प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

ग्रन्थोदय कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन

5636. श्री बीरल राम सारण : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों में शुरू किए गए ग्रन्थोदय योजना का मूल्यांकन या सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा मूल्यांकन या सर्वेक्षण कहाँ किया गया है ;

(ग) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और उसमें क्या कमियाँ थीं और उसकी मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या थीं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने ग्रन्थोदय योजना को योजनाबद्ध विकास के रूप में स्वीकार कर लिया है और क्या इस योजना को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित किया जाएगा ; और

(ड) क्या अन्त्योदय योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले लोगों के सामने बैंकों से ऋण देने के सम्बंध में होने वाली कठिनाइयों को सरकार के ध्यान में लाया गया है और क्या उन्हें दूर करने के लिए उपाय किये गये हैं।

प्रति श्रीर सिचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) व (ख) अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के कार्य संचालन का मूल्यांकन सितम्बर, अक्टूबर 1978 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य के चुने पाँच जिलों अर्थात् जोधपुर, कोटा, चित्तौड़गढ़, झुनझुन और जयपुर में योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया गया था।

(ग) मूल्यांकन के मुख्य निष्कर्ष निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) 1,60,517 निर्धनतम परिवारों का पता लगाने के लक्ष्य को लगभग तीन महीनों की अवधि में पूरा कर लिया गया था। अधिकांश मामलों में अन्त्योदय परिवारों के पता लगाए जाने को संतोषजनक सूचित किया गया था।
- (2) राज्य में 15 सितम्बर, 1978 तक लाभान्वित 1,24,261 परिवारों में से इतने कम समय में 40.54 प्रतिशत (50,375) ने ऋण प्राप्त किया था, 31.88 प्रतिशत (39,615) ने भूमि प्राप्त की, 20.48 प्रतिशत (25,453) ने बद्धावस्था पेंशन तथा 3.71 प्रतिशत (4,610) ने मजदूर रोजगार प्राप्त किया।
- (3) विभिन्न जिलों की गैर-सामूहिक स्थिति को देखते हुए, यह देखा गया था कि लाभ का प्रवाह, अर्थात् पता लगाए गए वास्तविक परिवारों के पश्चात् वास्तविक रूप से वितरित किये गये ऋण, 18 से 63 प्रतिशत तक विभिन्न था।

(4) गाँवों में अभिवान का वातावरण तैयार करने हेतु भूमि तथा ऋणों को वितरित करने के लिए राजस्व शिबिरों के गठन का कार्य में नवीन प्रक्रिया पायी गई थी तथा इसे उत्साहपूर्वक पूरा किया गया था।

(5) यद्यपि योजना के अन्तर्गत यह परिकल्पना की गई थी कि अन्त्योदय परिवारों को सामग्री, प्रबंध तथा विपणन सुविधाएं सुलभ की जाएगी, तथापि यह पाया गया कि चुने पाँच जिलों में से किसी ने भी यह सूचित नहीं किया था कि अन्त्योदय परिवारों को प्रबंध, उत्पादन तथा विपणन में तकनीकी जानकारी सुलभ करने के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है।

(6) गहराई से अध्ययन किए 25 में से 15 परिवारों ने यह उल्लेख किया कि अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाए जाने के पश्चात् उनके रोजगार तथा आय में वृद्धि हुई थी।

सुधारों हेतु दिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन तथा अनुवर्ती कार्य के लिए सुपरिभाषित कार्य प्रणाली की अत्यधिक आवश्यकता है।
- (2) लघु ऋण विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम के आधार पर "जोखिम निधि" के लिए योजना को प्रारम्भ करने की भी आवश्यकता है। इससे वित्तीय संस्थाओं को लाभभोगियों के लिए उदात्तापूर्वक ऋण सुलभ करने में प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा।
- (3) लाभभोगियों की उभरती हुई उपभोग्य आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने योग्य बनाने के लिए ऋण सुविधाओं के प्रावधान की आवश्यकता है। वह उन्

योजनाओं के मासिक-में विशेष रूप से अनिवार्य है, जहाँ अन्न का प्रवाह तत्काल नहीं है।

- (4) योजना के कार्य संचालन के समवर्ती मूल्यांकन की नियमित पद्धति को लागू करना अपेक्षित होगा।

(ब) अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम को 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान की राज्य योजना स्कीम के रूप में अनुमोदित किया गया था। तब से अन्य राज्यों द्वारा भी इसे योजना स्कीम के रूप में शुरू किया है। तथापि, अन्त्योदय की किसी नई केन्द्र-प्रयोजित योजना को प्रारम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(क) यद्यपि, अन्त्योदय योजना हेतु कोई विशिष्ट अनुदेश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं, तथापि प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में विभिन्न गतिविधियों के लिए वित्त सुलभ करने हेतु भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किए गए वर्तमान मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ऋण सुविधाओं को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। व्याज की विशिष्ट दर योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अन्त्योदय परिवारों हेतु वाणिज्यिक बैंक 4 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से ऋण सुलभ कर रहे हैं। राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में अन्त्योदय कार्यक्रम में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को घौमी गति से शामिल करने के बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय को अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था। अतः मंत्रालय ने अपेक्षाकृत कम स्तर के अग्रिमों वाले वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को सलाह दी थी कि वे विशिष्ट दर व्याज योजना के अन्तर्गत अपने उधार देने में वृद्धि करने के लिए उपाय करें। राजस्थान में फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त तक 5700 परिवारों के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा संस्वीकृत की गई 75.00 लाख की धनराशि के मुकाबले में बैंकों ने 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक 25,291 परिवारों के लिए 519.15 लाख की धनराशि संस्वीकृत की थी।

National Nutrition Policy

5637. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nutrition Society of India has set up advisory group to make recommendations for evolving a realistic national nutrition policy;

(b) if so, whether Union Ministry have approved this;

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its report;

(d) what kind of assistance will be provided by the Government to the Committee;

(e) whether experts from the Ministry will also be associated in this panel; and

(f) if not, the main reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) It is understood that the Nutrition Society of India—a non-government organisation of professionals—proposes to set up an Advisory Committee to formulate a realistic national nutrition policy.

(b) to (d). Do not arise at this stage.

(e) It is understood that the Society would like to associate Secretary, Department of Social Welfare, with the proposed Advisory Committee. No formal request has been received so far.

(f) Does not arise.

संघ राज्यक्षेत्र में मद्य निषेध

5638. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री राज्यों में मद्यनिषेध नीति के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में भूतारोक्त प्रश्न संख्या 943 दिनांक 26 फरवरी, 1979 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संघ क्षेत्रों में मद्यनिषेध अब तक किन-किन स्थानों पर लागू हो गया है और इस बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या अधिक क्षेत्रों की मद्यनिषेध के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिये कोई चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्री बक्षी सिंह गुलशान) : (क) और (ख). मद्यनिषेध नीति के अनुसार मार्च, 1982 के अन्त तक समाप्त होने वाले चार वर्षों में मद्यनिषेध क्रमिक रूप से मद्यनिषेध विवसो के लगातार प्रसार द्वारा लागू किया जाना है। संघशासित क्षेत्रों में दिए जा रहे उपायों का विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एच० टी०-4230/79] और प्रत्येक संघशासित क्षेत्र के प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत

माने वाले सयस्त क्षेत्र को मद्यनिषेध के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक ही एकक माना जाता है

पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ से सहायता

5639. श्री छीपुमाई गामिल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान पोषाहार और बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ अथवा अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों से उपहार के रूप में कुछ सहायता प्राप्त की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरबटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की विशिष्ट एजेंसियाँ जैसे यूनिसेफ, डब्ल्यू० एफ० पी० और डब्ल्यू० एच० डी०, बाल विकास तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रमों हेतु सहायता प्रदान करता रही है और यह सहायता विस्कबलि वर्ष के दौरान भी जारी रहेगी

(ख) ब्यौरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

विवरण

संयुक्त राष्ट्र एजेंसियाँ	कार्यक्रम	प्राप्त की गई प्रतिबद्ध राशियाँ
1	2	3
		(000 डॉलर)
		1978 1979
1. यूनिसेफ (क) विश्विकृत बाल विकास, सेवा योजना और विशेष पोषाहार		138.0 2,557

क्र.	1	2	3
(ख) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण]	•	3,567.0	3,575
(ग) खाद्य और पोषाहार में उच्च शिक्षा	•	49.6	212
		<u>3,745.5</u>	<u>6,332</u>
		(लगभग 4 करोड़ रुपये)	(लगभग 5.06 करोड़ रुपये)

2. विषय खाद्य]

कार्यक्रम स्कूल पूर्व के बच्चों के लिए पूरक पोषाहार प्रकल्प, 78 से सितम्बर, 1979 तक की अवधि के लिए लगभग 68 हजार टन खाद्य सामग्री

3. डब्ल्यू. एच. ओ. पोषाहार—स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय 37.9 हजार टन (लगभग 3.03 लाख रुपये)

दुसरे संयोजन

केन्द्रीय स्तरीय बच्चों और स्कूल पूर्व बच्चों हेतु विशेष वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए 2.56 लाख टन पोषाहार कार्यक्रम खाद्य सामग्री

World Bank Aid for Dairy Development and Market Yards

rent financial year for the establishment of Market Yards and for Dairy Development Schemes;

5640. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(b) whether the amounts given were fully utilised; and

(a) how much assistance was given by the World Bank during the cur-

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

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

to (c). The desired information is given in the Table below:—

(% million)

Project	Allocation for the year 1978-79	Assistance received from the World Bank during the year upto 31-1-79	Claims made and disbursements awaited	Total of Col. 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5
(1) Bihar Agricultural Markets	5.50	5.29	1.07	6.36
(2) Karnataka Agricultural Markets	0.40	0.25	..	0.25
(3) Karnataka Dairy Development	3.50	3.26	0.06	3.32
(4) Madhya Pradesh Dairy Development	3.00	2.63	2.39	5.02
(5) Rajasthan Dairy Development	3.50	2.93	1.30	4.28

It will be seen from the above that the utilisation has been good except in the case of Projects (2) and (3), in respect of which the shortfalls are very marginal.

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण ग्राम चुनाव तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रह रही महिलाओं के लिए पक्का शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करने की मंजूरत की कोई योजना है ?

भारत के गांवों में पेय जल और पक्का शौचालयों की व्यवस्था

5641. श्री कर्पूज सिंह बघीरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान देश के एक करोड़ पच्चीस हजार गांवों में रह रही सभी लोगों के लिए पेय जल की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने के लिए बजट में प्रावधान करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) बालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पक्का शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या सक्रिय निर्धारित किया गया है ; और

निर्माण, और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्स) :

(क) जी, नहीं । किन्तु 1978-83 की योजना अवधि के दौरान सरकार का सक्रय सर्वप्रथम (1972 के सर्वेक्षण में पता लगाए गए) उन समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में पेय जल की व्यवस्था करना है जहां इसकी व्यवस्था करनी शेष है । तदनुसार केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम और राज्य स्तरीय म्यूनिसिपल आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस प्रयोजन के लिए निधियों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : ग्राम चुनाव तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाली महिलाओं के लिए पक्का बाले शौचालयों की व्यवस्था करने की निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के पास

कोई योजना नहीं है। इसलिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान प्रामाण क्षेत्रों में पतन वाले शीघ्रचालनों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**पेय जल की व्यवस्था के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश
को विशेष धनदान**

5642. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से विशेष अनुदान देने के लिए कहा है ?

निर्वाण और ग्रावास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास
मंत्रो (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : जी, हाँ ।
उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रावीण जलपूति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 500 लाख रुपये के प्रारम्भिक नियतन के अतिरिक्त 250 लाख रुपये और अनुदान के रूप में नियतन की मांग की है । राज्य के निष्पादन तथा अतिरिक्त नियतन के लिए निधियों की उपलब्धता की समीक्षा करने के बाद कबित कार्यक्रम के अधीन 114 लाख रुपये की और राशि का नियतन किया गया तथा राशि मुक्त कर दी गई है ।

Rent paid for Post Office buildings in
Bangwara distt.

5843. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-post offices and Branch Post Offices in Banswara District and whether rent for all the buildings, except one, has been paid:

(b) if so, the amount of rent paid so far therefore: and

(c) the amount allocated in last Five Year Plan for construction of

buildings for post office, and the amount which lapsed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEV SAL):** (a) Sub Post Of-
fices—16 and Branch Post offices—128
Rent for all the buildings has been
paid.

(b) Rs. 10626/- per annum.

(c) No amount was allotted in the last Five Year Plan for construction of buildings for Post Offices in Banswara District and hence there was no lapsing of funds.

केन्द्रीय स्कूलों में अंग्रेजी समाप्त किया जाना

5644. श्री राम विलास पासलान :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय स्कूलों से अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में समाप्त करने का है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में समाप्त करने के लिये राज्यों को विनियम देने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति के
मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्रीमती ऐश्वर्या
देवी बरकटजी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों की स्थापना निम्नलिखित रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में राष्ट्रीय कर्मचारियों के बच्चों की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए की जायेगी ताकि उनके माता-पिता के एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में प्रायः होने वाले स्थानान्तरणों के

कारण शिक्षा में कोई क्वांट न आए। तदनुसार इन विद्यालयों का विकास विधिवत रूप से किया गया है जिसमें मानविकियों की शिक्षा हिन्दी में और विज्ञान तथा गणित की शिक्षा अंग्रेजी में दी जाती है। इसलिए यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि छात्र सही ढंग से अध्ययन कर सकें यह जरूरी है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों को अनिवार्य विषयों के रूप में पढ़ाया जाये।

लहाख में कृषि का विकास

5645. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लहाख में विकास के अन्य साधनों के पूर्णतया अभाव के कारण वहां के लोग केवल कृषि पर निर्भर हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार जवानों, पर्यटकों तथा स्थानीय जनता की सविज्ञेयों की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि को उपलब्धता को देखते हुए इस अंचल के लिए विशेष कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकाग्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

भूमि को जोत का ब्योरा

5646. श्री अमतराम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कितने एकड़ भूमि में खेती की गई ;

(ख) इसी वर्ष के लिये कुल जोत में से 5 एकड़ 5 से 10 एकड़ और 10 एकड़ से अधिक जोतों का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) कितने किसानों ने कृषि वर्ष 1960-61, 1970-71 और 1977-78 के दौरान पृथक्पृथक् 5 एकड़ 5 से 10 एकड़ और 10 एकड़ से अधिक जोतों में खेती की।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान कितने एकड़ क्षेत्र में खेती की गई है, इसका राज्यवार ब्योरा अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कृषि वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए जोतों का ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) खेती किए जाने वाले क्षेत्र के अनुसार किसानों का ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, कृषि संगणना के अनुसार 1970-71 के दौरान 5 एकड़ से कम 5 से 10 एकड़ तक तथा 10 एकड़ से अधिक क्षेत्र की सक्रियता जोतों की संख्या क्रमशः 491.1 लाख, 106.8 लाख तथा 107 लाख थी। 1960-61 तथा 1977-78 के वर्षों की कृषि संगणना के आधार पर इसी प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Building plans for structures demolished during Emergency

5647. SHRI G. S. REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases of alleged demolition during the emergency the building plans had been submitted for sanction by the builders to the competent local authority, viz., Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Committee; and

(b) in how many cases out of those referred to at (a) above, the building plan; of the builder had been sanctioned by above said local authorities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) & (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that there was no such case in these organisations. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no record of alleged demolitions, *vis-a-vis* submission of building plans is kept in that organisation.

विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता और राज्य नियतन का उपयोग न किया जाना

5648 श्री किरंजी प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर देश, बिहार आदि जैसे ऐसे कुछ राज्य हैं जो बाबू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न सिचाई योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय और राज्य नियतन का उपयोग नहीं कर सके हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो राज्य बार, कुल कितनी राशि के व्ययगत होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या नीति है और इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारें किस आधार पर अपनी स्थिति को उचित ठहरा सकती हैं ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरमाला) : (क) और (ख). 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना तथा 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रस्तावों पर विचार-विमर्श करते समय कुछ राज्यों ने, जिनमें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश भी शामिल हैं,

बताया था कि बृहद् और मध्यम सिचाई सेंक्टर पर होने वाला खर्च निर्धारित राशि से कुछ कम होगा। इन राज्यों से कहा गया था कि वे अपने क्रियान्वयन तंत्र को सुदृढ़ करें तथा निर्माण-कार्य में तेजी लाने का प्रत्येक प्रयास करें ताकि निर्धारित व्ययों को पूरा किया जा सके। 1978-79 का वित्तीय वर्ष अभी-अभी समाप्त हुआ है और खर्च में यदि कोई वास्तविक कमी हुई है तो उसको अन्तिम तस्वीर अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है।

(ग) सिचाई राज्य विषय है और सिचाई कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। राज्यों को प्रत्येक वर्ष केन्द्रीय सहायता स्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट स्कीम-समूह अथवा विकास शीर्ष से संबद्ध नहीं होती। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि क्रियान्वयन के दौरान, योजना के लिए निर्धारित प्राथमिकताओं का ध्यान तौर पर पालन किया जाए, कुछ शीर्षों अथवा उप-शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत तथा कुछ विशिष्ट स्कीमों के लिए (जिनमें विशिष्ट निर्माणखीन बृहद् सिचाई स्कीमें शामिल हैं) योजना प्राबल्य द्वारा अलग से परिष्कृत निर्धारित किया जाता है।

Appointment of selection grade post graduate teachers

5649. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the order of 18th March, 1978 regarding the appointment of Selection Grade Post Graduate Teachers issued on the recommendation of the Executive Committee has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) and (b). According to the information received from Delhi Administration, on the basis of the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee (Not the executive Committee) the Directorate of Education have allowed the Selection Grade to 15 Post-Graduate Teachers vide their office order No. 70 dated the 13th March, 1978.

Decline in area under forest

5650. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 40 lakh acres of forest land has been lost since the enunciation of national forest policy 25 years ago;

(b) if so, how much forest area has been cleared respectively for river valley projects, agricultural purposes and for rehabilitation of people displaced as a result of these developmental plans; and

(c) the steps being taken to have afforestation to cover the lost ground?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Since the enunciation of the National Forest Policy in 1951-52, about 41.86 lakh hectares of forest land has been lost upto 1975-76 as reported by the State Forest Departments.

(b) Area equal to 4.79 lakh hectares and 25.07 lakh hectares has been lost to river valley projects and agricultural purposes respectively. Forest area lost for miscellaneous purposes including area utilised for rehabilitation of people displaced on account of development work is estimated at 9.63 lakh hectares.

(c) In order to make up the forest area lost for various purposes, social forestry programme has been taken up since 1975-76. Under this pro-

gramme, community lands, waste-lands, strips of land on either side of Highways, railway tracks and canals etc. are being brought under forest plantations.

Approximately 1.96 lakh hectares of community lands/waste lands and about 44,000 Row Kilometer of land strips have been covered under the social forestry programme so far.

In order to check further diversion of forest area to non-forestry uses, a provision is being made in the Revised National Forest Policy, that the forest lands submerged through the construction of dams and reservoirs and used for rehabilitating displaced persons or alienated for agricultural and other non-forest purposes, should be compensated by providing alternative equivalent land wherever possible in exchange so that the total forest area does not diminish. Deforestation may be resorted to only when it is inescapable and that too with the prior approval of the State Legislatures.

A.P.C. recommendations re price fixation of rabi crops

5651. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether A.P.C. recommendations regarding price fixation in Wheat, Gram and other Rabi crops had been found satisfactory; and

(b) if not, the departure Government proposed to make with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The support price for gram recommended by the A.P.C. for 1979-80 marketing season has been accepted and already announced by the Government. The support price for wheat for the ensuing rabi season

to under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of I.I.T. Plane by Director

5652. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Director of I.I.T. Kanpur has often used the plane Institute for going to Chandigarh, Jabalpur; etc.

(b) if so, how many times and to what destination and for what specific purpose he used the plane during 1978-79 and in what capacity, official or private;

(c) whether prior permission of D.G.C.A. for undertaking the journey was taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. However, on 31-10-1976, the Director performed a journey to Chandigarh to attend a requisitioned meeting of the Institution of Engineers. The payment for this journey was made by the Institution of Engineers.

(b) During the year 1978-79, the Director travelled to Delhi once on 12-2-1979, for an emergent meeting with the Chairman, Board of Governors, I.I.T. Kanpur.

(c) As required under the Indian Aircraft Rules, permission of the Government authorities was obtained for the journey, prior to the commencement of the journey.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of Government Accommodation for Muslims

5653. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide residential quarters to Central Government Muslim employees at top priority basis as they do not get rented House in Delhi due to communal difficulties; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No preference, in the matter of allotment of General Pool accommodation, is given on religious grounds.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान स्कूल के बच्चों को दोपहर का भोजन

5654. श्री रामजी सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के दौरान निर्धनता से जीने के स्तर पर रहने वाले परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रयास करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष के कार्यक्रम में केवल सुस्पष्ट परिवारों के बच्चों के लिए ही व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार समूचे देश के स्कूली बच्चों को दोपहर का भोजन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सिखा, सबाब कसबाब और संस्कृति मन्त्री मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) भारत में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वाल वर्ष 1979 "सुविधाओं से वंचित वर्गों को सुविधाएं देने" के लक्ष्य के साथ मनाया जा रहा है। तदनुसार कार्रवाई की एक विस्तृत राष्ट्रीय योजना बनाई गई है जिसे सरकार (केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारें), अन्य सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त तथा निजी एजेंसियों द्वारा, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों और समाज के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के वर्गों पर बल देने हुए कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) : स्कूली बच्चों को, प्राथमिक स्तर पर, विशेषकर समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को मध्याह्न-भोजन प्रदान किया जाता है। केयर (सी० ए० आर० ई०) द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली खाद्य सामग्री के साथ इस समय योजना में शामिल 1.6 करोड़ बच्चों के अलावा योजना के राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत 1978-83 के दौरान 40 लाख अतिरिक्त बच्चों को देशी खाद्य सामग्री प्रदान करके इसके अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पंचकुड़या रोड, नई दिल्ली के दुकानदारों को भूमिगत पालिका बाजार में दुकानों का आर्बटन

5655. श्री महीशाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस में भूमिगत पालिका बाजार में कुछ दुकानें उन दुकानदारों को आर्बटित की गई हैं जिनकी पहले पंचकुड़या रोड पर दुकानें थी ;

(ख) क्या इन दुकानदारों को अपनी पिछली दुकानों के किराये की तुलना में 80 से 100 गुना अधिक किराया देना पड़ता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन दुकानदारों को मालिकाना आधार पर यह दुकानें आर्बटित करने का विचार है ताकि उन्हें अनिश्चित काल के लिए बहुत अधिक किराया न देना पड़े ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दुकानों का मालिकाना आधार पर आर्बटन करने के लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया जायेगा और दुकानों की लागत कैसे वसूल की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) पालिका बाजार जिसका स्थान निर्धारण अपेक्षाकृत बहुत अच्छा है और जो वास्तानुकूलित किया जाएगा, का किराया पंचकुड़या रोड की फुटीरनुमा दुकानों की बनिस्बत बहुत अधिक है।

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि पालिका बाजार में दुकानों का आर्बटन किराए के आधार पर किया गया है और उन्हें स्वामित्व आधार पर बच देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नेपाल के सहयोग से प्रशिक्षण नीतिधार में एक बांध का निर्माण

5656. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुबन् : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमालय के पहाड़ों से निकलने वाली अनेक बड़ी और छोटी नदियों के प्रनिर्गमित

बाढ़ के कारण राई उतर बिहार में प्रतिवर्ष विनाश करत है ;

(ख) क्या इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिये उभा दलों ने केन्द्रिय सरकार से मांग की है कि नेपाल के उद्देश्य से जाता पानी नोनवार आदि में एक बहु उद्देशीय बांध का निर्माण करने हेतु एक परियोजना आरम्भ की जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) बाढ़ क्षेत्र में भारी वर्षापात विरोधना हिमालय के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, होने के कारण उत्तरी बिहार में बार-बार बाढ़ें आती हैं। हिमालय से निकलने वाला और अन्ततः गंगा में मिलने वाला इन सभी नदियों और सरिताओं का मानसून जल-निस्सार कई बार सामान्य ठण्डे मौसम का जल-निस्सार होता है और इस प्रकार नदियों का छलकाव प्रती आबादी वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को जलमग्न कर देता है। ये नदियां अपने साथ काफी गाद लाती हैं जिसे वे मैदानों में प्रवेश करते समय फैला देती हैं। फलस्वरूप, छलकाव होता है, विमण होता है और नदियां इधर-उधर अपना मार्ग बनाती हैं। इसके अलावा, क्षेत्र के जलोढ़ होने के कारण प्राकृतिक जल-निकास सुविधा अक्षय है। नदियों के बाढ़ क्षेत्र में अनियमित वन-कटाव और भूवैज्ञानिक भूमि प्रबंध से उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ समस्या प्रबल होती है ;

(ख) और (ग) किये गये विभिन्न अध्ययनों से पता चलता है कि बिहार में गंगा के उत्तरी क्षेत्र और अन्य राज्यों में बाढ़ की समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये यह आवश्यक होगा कि नेपाल में, जहाँ बांधों के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त स्थल उपलब्ध हैं, वहाँ जल संचय जलाशय परियोजनाओं का निर्माण किया जाये। प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में भी ऐसे जल संचय

जलाशयों के बनाए जाने की मांग है। जल संचयन विकास से इष्टतम लाभ प्राप्त करने की दृष्टि से यह आवश्यक समझा गया है कि बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं की हाथ में लिया जाए। इन परियोजनाओं की संयुक्त रूप से हाथ में लेने के लिये नेपाल सरकार से काफी समय से कहा जा रहा है। नेपाल में जोत्तापाना पर करनाली परियोजना से संबंधित प्रारम्भिक मामलों की जांच करने के लिए भारत और नेपाल एक संयुक्त भारत नेपाल समिति का गठन करने के लिये सहमत हो गए हैं। उक्त समिति का गठन हो चुका है। नोनवार पर एक बहुउद्देशीय बांध के निर्माण के बारे में अभी तक कोई समझौता नहीं हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय (भालुमंग) और पंचेश्वर परियोजनाओं के लिए संयुक्त अन्वेषण करने के प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं।

Policy regarding sale of plots/flats by D.D.A.

5657. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA: Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been auctioning the plots at a very high rate in Delhi;

(b) whether even under self-financing scheme of flats, high rates are charged from the people;

(c) what will be the cost of each type of flat under that scheme and what will be the cost of the plot which is being auctioned;

(d) whether some of the plots have been auctioned at the rate of Rs. 5,000 or more per sq. yd;

(e) if so, give the names of such places and the rate of the land sold by the D.D.A;

(f) what is the policy of the D.D.A. regarding the sale of plots and flats; and

(g) why Government does not propose to sell the plots and flats at the cost price?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Only reserve price is fixed. Actual price at which the plots are auctioned depends on the highest bid received in the auctions.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The tentative cost fixed by the DDA is furnished in Annexure.

Cost of plots varies depending on usage, coverage allowed and location among other factors.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The DDA has reported that commercial plots at Nehru Place and Rajindra Place have been auctioned at rates varying between Rs. 6997 and Rs. 20,709 per sq. mt.

(f) (1) Policy regarding disposal of plots is as under:

Generally, developed land is disposed of by auction and the premium should be determined by the highest bid. However, land is to be allotted at predetermined rates to the following:

(i) Residential plots to persons belonging to Low and Middle Income Groups.

(ii) To cooperative societies.

(iii) For shifting of non-conforming units.

(iv) To rehabilitate persons affected by acquisition of land for public purpose.

(2) Policy regarding disposal of flats is as under:

(i) Flats are allotted to those, who have registered themselves with the DDA on the basis of seniority in registration.

(ii) 50 per cent of the flats are allotted on cash down basis and 50 per cent on hire-purchase basis.

(iii) Those registered under the self-financing scheme will be allotted flats on the basis of draw of lots. However, those registered under the first scheme will have preference over those under the second scheme.

(iv) In the case of self-financing scheme the allottees pay during the construction of the flats in 5 instalments, on a pattern decided by the Delhi Development Authority.

(g) Residential plots upto 200 sq. yds. in area are sold at pre-determined rates, which are by and large on 'no-profit' 'no-loss' basis. Keeping in view the overall social objective Government is not in favour of selling bigger plots or commercial on this basis.

The disposal cost of flats do not include any element of profit.

Statement

Approximate plinth area tentative disposal cost of flats being constructed under Self finance scheme,

Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Category	Approximate plinth area in sq. Mt.	Tentative disposal cost.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1	Malviya Nagar Extension	I	75.00	55,000
		II	83.4	85,000
		III	129.0	1,15,000

1	2	3	4	5
2	Hauz Khas (Mehrauli Road)	II III	74.5 to 89.00 128.8 to 141.0	64,500 to 78,500 97,000 to 1,15,000
3	Basant Enclave	I II III	53.18 to 57.26 94.70 134.24	45,000 to 50,000 90,000 1,15,000
4	Munirka	II III	110.99 129.69 to 156.63	95,000 1,20,000 to 1,32,000
5	Sidhartha Enclave	II III	110.99 129.69 to 156.63	95,000 1,20,000 to 1,32,000

Opening of sub-Post Offices and P.C.Os. Brahmanpad and Lainpada in Phulbani, Orissa

5658. SHRI SRIBATCHA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for opening of sub-Post Offices and P.C.Os at Brahmanpad and Lainpada in Phulbani District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Proposals for the conversion of Brahmanpad and Lainpada Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices into Departmental Sub Post Offices have been received. A proposal for opening a Public Call Office at Brahmanpad only has been received by the General Manager Telecommunications Criss Circle.

(b) The proposals for the conversion of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices at Brahmanpad and Lainpada were examined but were not found justified according to the Departmental Norms. The proposals for

opening a PCO at Brahmanpad was dropped on financial considerations by General Manager Telecommunications Orissa.

Precaution against damage to roof tops of D.D.A. flats at Prasad Nagar New Delhi

5659. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the over head tanks in the M.I.G. Flats constructed by the DDA at Prasad Nagar, New Delhi over-flow all the time; and

(b) if so, will Government instruct the DDA for taking action against the flat owners from ground floor to second floor to avoid the damage to the roof-tops of the flats?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that some of the over-head water tanks over flow, mainly due to the float valves being defective/damaged/absent.

(b) The registered agency, comprising the flat owners themselves, is required to take necessary action against the defaulting allottees, under the provisions of the Delhi Development (Management and Disposal of Housing Estates) Regulations, 1968.

Relief to the drought affected people of Sibsagar

5660. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Drought Hits Sibsagar" published in the Statesman (Delhi Edition) dated 8th March, 1979; and

(b) action taken to give relief to the drought affected people of Sibsagar particularly to augment the water supply position?

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

(b) The State Govt. is taking necessary action including installation of tubewells for providing drinking water to the drought affected people of Sibsagar.

Observations made by F.M. in connection with Garland Canal Scheme

5661. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has since been drawn to the observations made by the Prime Minister in connection with garland canal scheme on 2nd January, 1979; and

(b) if so, what follow-up steps have been taken since then?

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

(b) Four Expert Committees have already been set up by the Planning Commission to examine various aspects of the Garland Canal Plan. The reports of these Committees are awaited.

Detection of Unauthorised Constructions in New Delhi

5662. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whenever any unauthorised construction is put up in the area of any local authority like Delhi Municipal Corporation, Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi Municipal Committee, how much time does it normally take for the building inspector or any other officer or officers concerned to detect and report about such unauthorised constructions and issue notices for demolition etc.;

(b) what action is taken against those officials who fail to detect and report about such unauthorised constructions and issue notices etc. within the normal period, and thus fail to discharge the duties enjoined upon them under law; and

(c) in how many cases, action was taken against the defaulting officials during the last five years, that is, from 1st January, 1974 to 31st December, 1978, and what are the full particulars of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development

Authority, and the New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that the unauthorised constructions are booked immediately they come to notice during inspections or on receipt of a complaint. Legal notices to initiate demolition proceedings are usually issued the same day.

(b) and (c). Action is taken by these organisations under their respective service rules against the officers found guilty of negligence in this regard. It has been reported that from January 1974 to December 1978, disciplinary action was initiated against 287 employees on this account. Cases of 54 employees have so far been decided out of which 34 employees have been punished. Proceedings in other cases are still in process. Besides, vigilance investigations are under way in 85 such cases.

Cane Price due from Sugar Factories in Private Cooperative and other Factories

5863. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total cane price due from the Sugar Industry to the cane growers, in the whole of India as on 31st December, 1978; and

(b) out of the above, how much is due from sugar factories in the co-operative sector and their number from factories under the States and Central Government's management and their number and from factories in the Private Sector and their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The amount of cane price due from sugar factories to the cane growers as on 31st December, 1978 is indicated below:

Sector	Amount of cane price due as on 31-12-1978	Number of factories
(i) Cooperative Sector (excluding 3 factories taken over and managed by Central Government and included in (ii) below)	36.83	112
(ii) Public sector including factories managed by State/Central Government	31.47	58
(iii) Private Sectors (excluding 25 factories managed by State/Central Government and included in (ii) above).	39.33	104
TOTAL	107.63	274

Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme

5664. **SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) main features of the programme of Integrated Rural Development;

(b) the manner and method by which the programme is being implemented in each State and Union Territory;

(c) how many families are being benefited by this programme in each State and Union Territory; and

(d) whether Government propose to cover each rural family in each of the States and Union Territories under the programme, and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The IRD Programme during the current year is being implemented in 2300 blocks. Of these, 2000 blocks have been selected from areas covered by one or more of the three special programmes of SFDA, DPAP or CAD and 300 blocks from areas not covered by these programmes. An amount of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has been allocated in respect of blocks covered under SFDA or CAD programmes and Rs. 4 lakhs in respect of blocks covered under the DPAP. In case of DPAP blocks the State, are expected to contribute additional one lakh per block. These allocations are over and above the present level of funding. The Financial allocation in respect of blocks not covered by these special programmes is Rs. 2 lakhs per block. The main objective of the programme is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes. The funds under the programme are primarily meant for financing the subsidy components of beneficiary oriented programmes in the field of agriculture and its allied activities, rural industries and rural artisans programmes. The subsidy is at the rate of 25 per cent of the cost of the scheme when the beneficiary is a small farmer and 33-1/3 per cent for the marginal farmers and agricultural labourer with a ceiling of Rs. 3000 per beneficiary. However, the subsidy for Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries is 50 per cent of the cost of the scheme with a ceiling of Rs. 5000/-.

(b) The implementation of the programme has been entrusted to the existing SFDA, DPAP and CAD agencies in respect of blocks covered under these programmes. The State Governments have been requested to make suitable arrangements for implementing the programme in respect of those blocks which are not covered by the special programmes. The programme envisages formulation of block plans in respect of all the blocks selected under the programme and the power of according approval to these block plans has been delegated to the State Level Coordination Committees constituted for the purpose. A senior officer of the Ministry is a Member of these Coordination Committees.

(c) It has been estimated that on an average, an investment of Rs. 5000 gives full employment to a rural family and takes it above the poverty line. Taking subsidy to be one third of the cost of a scheme, a direct investment from the IRD funds of Rs. 1500 is expected to enable a family to go above the poverty line provided the necessary loan support of twice or thrice this amount is provided by the banking institutions. On this basis, about 300 families are likely to be benefited in block, where the allocation is at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs per block. In respect of blocks where the financial allocation during the current year is at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs,

the number of families that can be assisted would be about 130 per block.

(d) During the Five Year Plan (1978-83), it is proposed to cover rural families of the targetted beneficiary groups in 3500 blocks out of about 5004 blocks in the country. The remaining blocks will be taken up during the next Five Year Plan. It is proposed to cover under IRD Programme only rural families of small farmers, marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other rural families in the affluent category will not be covered under this programme.

Opening of Poorvanchal University in U.P.

5665. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a charter of demands for opening a Poorvanchal University in Uttar Pradesh has been received by him;

(b) whether Kushinagar (Deoria, Uttar Pradesh) is a place where Tathagat Bhagwan Buddha attained his Mahanirvan and it has a degree college also and whether Government will consider over the demand for opening a Tathagat Bhagwan Buddha University there; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The primary responsibility for the establishment of a University in any State is that of the State Government concerned. While no charter of demands for opening a Poorvanchal University in Uttar Pradesh has been received by the Central

Government or University Grants Commission, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had some time back sought the advice of the U.G.C. on a proposal to open a new university in the Varanasi Division. The Commission was not in favour of setting up a new university as proposed by the State Government. A degree college, named Buddha degree college, is functioning at Kushinagar.

Advance Assistance for Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

5666. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has requested advanced assistance for irrigation projects in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are the projects; and

(c) what action Government of India has taken or propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra had originally requested for advance Plan assistance of Rs. 40.08 crores for acceleration of 16 major and 24 medium irrigation schemes during 1978-79. This was subsequently reviewed by the State and the requirement of advance Plan assistance was reduced to Rs. 15.66 crores for 8 major projects, viz. Khadakwasla, Warna, Krishna, Kukadi, Bhima, Upper Penganga, Upper Wardha, Pench Irrigation and 9 medium projects, namely, Ambavally, Haranbari, Kelzar, Koki, Dham, Vaghadi, Kolar, Kanholi and Paidag. This and similar requests from other States were considered in the Government of India carefully and it has not been possible to provide advance Plan assistance to any of the States, for 1978-79.

मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजना की उपयोगिता

5667. श्री रामानन्द सिंचारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अधीन सिंचाई योजनाओं का महत्व इन वर्षों में बहुत बढ़ गया है और उन पर बड़ी धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन योजनाओं पर इसी हिसाब से धनराशि खर्च करते रहने का है ;

(ग) क्या मुख्य सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के आर्थिक उपयोग पर विचार करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जन आयोग में अर्थशास्त्रियों का एक सेल बनाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) हाल के वर्षों में बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर परिकल्प निम्नलिखित हैं :—

बड़े बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर परिकल्प (करोड़ रुपये)

चौथी योजना	1150*
1974-75	380
1975-76	488
1976-77	680
1977-78	844
1978-79	1028

(अनुवर्धित)

*इसमें बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीम के लिए 76.38 करोड़ रुपये की योजना-भित्त सहायता शामिल नहीं है और कर्नाटक में कावेरी बेसिन में परियोजनाओं पर लगभग 50.54 करोड़ रुपये का योजना-भित्त व्यय भी इसमें शामिल नहीं है ।

आगामी योजनाओं के दौरान इसमें और तेजी लाने का संभावना है ।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, नहीं । योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित मानदण्डों के आधार पर बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता की केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा संवीक्षा की जा रही है । परियोजना रिपोर्टों की कृषि विभाग के जल प्रबंध डिवीजन और एकीकृत वित्तीय सलाहकार की भी संवीक्षा के लिए भेजा जाता है ।

Crisis in Sugar Industry due to Over Production of Sugar

5668. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry is going through a great crisis due to over production of sugar; and

(b) what are the measures being taken to face the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The record production of 182 million tonnes of sugarcane during 1977-78 contributed to a record production of 65 lakh tonnes of sugar in that season. The production of sugarcane and sugar during the current season is also expected to be of the same order. The surplus production of sugar created some problems of disposal but with the decontrol of sugar the domestic consumption of sugar has increased by about 1 lakh tonne per month. The

domestic prices of sugar which were rolling low have shown an upward trend lately which would benefit the industry.

(b) The measures taken by the Government to help the sugar industry are indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

The following measures have been taken by the Government to help the sugar industry:—

I. **Decontrol of Sugar:** The Decontrol of sugar w.e.f. 16th August, 1978 was with a view to stimulating the domestic demand of sugar and greater off-take from the factories. This objective has to a large extent been achieved as the domestic consumption of sugar has increased by about one lakh tonne per month.

II. **Removal of Restrictions on Stock Holding:** With a view to help the sugar mills relieve the burden of carrying huge carry-over stocks all restrictions on stock holding by licenced sugar dealers have been removed.

III. **Fixation of Tariff Value and Excise Duty:** The excise duty for sugar has been reduced in successive stages. The tariff value of sugar has also been reduced from Rs. 215 in August, 1978 to Rs. 180 w.e.f. 1st February, 1979.

IV. **Export Quota and Exports:** As in the preceding year, it has been decided to export India's full quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes under the International Sugar Agreement, during this year.

V. **Concession for New Units and Expansions at High Cost:** An Inter-Ministerial Group constituted to revise the scheme of incentives to the newly established factories and expansion projects established at a high cost in the light of the changed conditions after decontrol has submitted its report and the same is under examination.

VI. **Credit Facilities:** The Banking sector has been asked to arrange for a clear cash credit upto Rs. 25 lakhs per factory specifically for liquidation of cane arrears and repairs to the equipment.

VII. **Export of Molasses:** The Government have revised the policy of export of molasses by amending the Export Control (Order), 1977 thereby bringing the export of molasses under OGL-3. This revised policy is likely to benefit sugar factories as a larger quantity of molasses may be exported.

VIII. **Creation of Buffer Stock:** It has been decided in principle to create a buffer stock of sugar, the modalities of which are under examination.

IX. **Export of Gur:** As a measure of support to gur market, Government have allowed forward trading in the commodity from December, 1978 besides allowing free exports of gur with cash subsidy of Rs. 10 per quintal and without any quota restrictions.

X. **Loan to State Governments:** A loan of Rs. 20 crores has also been advanced to Uttar Pradesh Government for clearance of cane arrears in respect of cooperative and public sector units in the State.

विश्वविद्यालयों में यातायात विभागों (वेफिक डिपार्टमेंट) की स्थापना

5669. श्री चन्द्र शेखर वैसह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च अध्ययन और अनुसन्धान के लिए देश के विश्वविद्यालयों में यातायात विभागों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना की सिफारिश कब से स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो बदलती हुई परिस्थितियों में इतने अधिक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की ग्रामीण जनहित की योजनाओं की व्यवस्था करने का क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) सरकार के पास इस समय विश्व विद्यालयों में "यातायात विभाग" स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कुछ विश्वविद्यालय तथा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान उत्तर स्नातक तथा अनुसंधान स्तरों पर यातायात, परिवहन इत्यादि के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर पहले ही कार्यक्रम चला रहे हैं ।

Assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh for running Literacy Schools

5670. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be please to state:

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Government of Andhra Pradesh by way of financial grants to voluntary agencies/organisations engaged in the State in running literacy schools as part of the National Adult Education Programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations approved or recommended by the State Government for

the purpose of providing financial grant for running literacy schools in the State;

(c) how many literacy schools are now being run by each of these organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiteracy covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total amount of assistance so far given to each of these voluntary agencies/organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

A list of voluntary agencies recommended by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance for running adult education centres, number of centres and the amount of financial assistance approved during 1978-79 is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Project Approved	Amount Grant Approved
1	2	3	4
			(Rs.)
1.	Comprehensive Rural Operations Service Society, Bhonghyr	30 Centres	49,500
2.	Weaker Community's Action for Development and Liberation, Nacharam, Hyderabad	30 Centres	49,500

1	2	3	4
3.	Bhagavathulla Charitable Trust, Yellamanchalli	30 Centres	49,500
4.	Andhra Rashtra Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Vijayawada	60 Centres	98,200
5.	Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha, Hazurabad, Karimnagar	60 Centres	98,200
6.	Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, Telengana	100 Centres (through the parent organisation i.e. Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi).	1,74,500
7.	Village Reconstruction Organisation, Guntur	100 Centres	1,74,000
8.	Gramabhyudaya Sanstha, Poddathur	The organisation is not registered and hence is not eligible for grant.	
9.	Andhra Pradesh Social Service Society, Secunderabad.	Do.	
10.	Hyderabad Archdiocese Social Services Society, Fatimanilayam, Secunderabad.	Under Consideration.	
11.	Nehru Yuvajana Sangham, Haripalam	Under Consideration.	
12.	Shri Durga Sangha Seva Samajam, Vijayawada.	Under Consideration.	
13.	Bharat Sewak Samaj	The application will be considered after final decision is taken on the report of the Kapoor Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of Bharat Sewak Samaj.	

**संस्कृत कालेजों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान
आयोग द्वारा अनुदान**

5671. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विश्व-
विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने देश में संस्कृत
कालेजों को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान
कितना अनुदान दिया और उन कालेजों के
नाम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
(डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : विश्वविद्यालय
अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना
के अनुसार निम्नलिखित संस्कृत कालेजों को
वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान प्रत्येक के नाम
के आने दिखाया गया अनुदान प्राप्त हुआ :

क्रम संख्या	कालेज का नाम	दिया गया अनुदान (रुपये में)
1	2	3
1.	राजकीय संस्कृत कालेज, पट्टामूवी	3,286.00
2.	एस० बी० ओरियन्टल कालेज, तिरुपति	4,000.00
3.	राजकीय संस्कृत डिग्री कालेज, इन्दौर	15,000.00
4.	संस्कृत कालेज, सिबेग्रम	25,000.00

1	2	3
5. एन० ए० एस्० कालेज, मेरठ		1,14,610.70
6. बड्म संस्कृत महा- विद्यालय, रुड़की		13,030.00
7. राजकीय डॉ० एस्० बी० संस्कृत कालेज, रायपुर		2,250.00

**Financial and Technical Assistance
to Gujarat in context of Narmada
Award**

5672. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether Government of Guja-
rat have approached the Central Gov-
ernment for substantial financial and
technical assistance in the matter of
projects for extension of irrigation
facilities in Gujarat in the context of
Narmada Waters Issue Award by the
Tribunal last August; and

(b) if so, broad details thereof and
the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and
(b). After the decision of the Narmada
Tribunal, the States of Gujarat as
well as Madhya Pradesh have ap-
proached the Central Government for
seeking external financial assistance
for the projects in their States in the
Narmada Valley which involve large
outlays. Matters regarding the funds
which are likely to be available for
the Narmada Projects in the Sixth
Plan period, the time frame for im-
plementation of the projects and the

corresponding provision which would
be made for their implementation by
the concerned States of Gujarat,
Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and
Rajasthan are under discussions with
States.

The Government of India has re-
cently set up a Planning Group under
the Chairmanship of Secretary, De-
partment of Irrigation, with represen-
tatives from the concerned States in
the Narmada basin for evolving plans
for the integrated development of the
waters of the Narmada within the
frame-work of the decision of the
Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal.

Wells dug out in Villages

5673. DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-
DIT: Will the Minister of WORKS
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to
state:

(a) how many new wells were dug
out in villages during the year 1977
and 1978 to provide drinking water;
and

(b) how many of the above wells
were dug in Madhya Pradesh during
1977 and 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) Under the Centrally
sponsored scheme of Accelerated Rural
Water Supply for provision of drink-
ing water to problem villages, there
is no provision for supply of drinking
water through dug wells, as this is not
considered a safe and permanent
source. Under the Centrally sponsored
scheme only borewells, tubewells and
piped water supply schemes are nor-
mally allowed.

(b) Does not arise.

Development Loan to Anjuman-e-Isla Hubli, Karnataka

5674. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of two lakhs was paid to Anjuman-e-Isla, Hubli (Karnataka), as a development loan;

(b) whether the Construction Committee has been formed as per the rules laid down; and

(c) whether the Deputy Commissioner and the Executive Engineer are members of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Transfer of Community Hall to MCD in Lawrence Road, Delhi

5675. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority has received a protest letter from Lawrence Road Welfare Federation opposing transfer of Community Hall to the Municipal Corporation Delhi; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shrinkage of Acreage under change in Cropping Pattern

5676. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to check shrinkage in acreage under different crops and to prevent change of the present cropping pattern due to current trend of prices of the farm products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): There has been no shrinkage of acreage under different crops over the last five years as may be seen from the enclosed statement. The small year to year fluctuations in acreage are normally due to seasonal conditions and price parity of different competing crops.

The Government's efforts are generally directed towards increasing the productivity of important crops while maintaining the acreage at fairly constant levels. Efforts are being made to increase the area under different crops wherever necessary by encouraging multiple cropping under irrigation projects and also by mixed cropping.

Statement

Area under important Crops for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78.

(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Crop	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cereals	103,111	99,051	103,727	101,372	103,597
Pulses	23,427	22,084	24,454	22,983	23,536

1	2	3	4	5	6
Oilseeds (five major)	15,451	15,638	15,225	14,834	5,505
Cotton	7,574	7,562	7,350	6,885	7,815
Jute & Mesta	1,163	983	915	1,089	1,155
Sugarcane	2,752	2,894	2,762	2,866	3,220
Tobacco	462	381	368	432	450
Potato	543	587	622	620	654

Area under Tobacco and its price and Stock

5677. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the country where sizeable quantities of various types of tobacco are grown;

(b) whether there is any considerable accumulation of stocks in various places; if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the prices of tobacco have crashed in all the areas and; if so, steps Government propose to take to tackle the serious situation; and

(d) whether in West Bengal there is severe glut of tobacco and if so, steps taken to dispose of the stocks?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA).

(a) Information in this respect for the year 1977-78 is given below:

State	Varieties	Production in 1977-78 (Thousand tonnes)
Andhra Pradesh	Virginia	126.5
	Others (Natu)	72.5
Gujarat	Nicotiana Tabacum	125.3
Tamil Nadu	Nicotiana Tabacum	31.2
Karnataka	Nicotiana	1.5
	Rustica	
	Nicotiana Tabacum	
	Virginia	7.0
	Others	20.6
West Bengal	Nicotiana	12.4
	Rustica	
	Nicotiana Tabacum	
	Virginia	0.1
	Others	2.5

State	Varieties	Production in 1977-78 (Thousand tonnes)
Bihar	Nicotiana Tabacum	12.2
U. P.	Nicotiana Rustica	7.0
All India	Nicotiana Tabacum	0.9
	Nicotiana Rustica	21.4
	Nicotiana Tabacum (Virginia)	133.6
	Nicotiana Tabacum (Others)	290.2
	TOTAL ALL-INDIA	445.2

(b) According to the available information, in Andhra Pradesh, which alone accounts for about 45 per cent of the total tobacco production in the country, there is substantial production of FCV tobacco in 1978-79 and in addition, there are some carry-over stocks of FCV tobacco from the previous crops.

(c) There are no indications of any crash in prices of tobacco. The whole sale price index of raw tobacco which showed a fall from 139.0 in January to 131.0 in February has again moved up to 139.9 for the week ending 10th March, 1979. As regards prices in various Centres in the country, it was mainly in some places in the States of Gujarat and Karnataka that the prices of certain varieties of tobacco were low in February but have improved again in March 1979. To improve the price situation, especially in Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has already directed the S.T.C. to purchase 10,000 tonnes of FCV tobacco from Andhra Pradesh from 1978-79 crop, on Government account. This is to be purchased from the growers and growers' co-operatives. In addition, the S.T.C. will make a commercial purchase of about 5,000 tonnes.

(d) The information is being collected and will be placed at the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Chief Ministers' Conference on the Issue of Overdue Debts of Agriculturists

5678. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chief Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi on 23rd February, 1979 under the initiative of Maharashtra Chief Minister to obtain consensus on the issue of mounting overdue debts of the agriculturists and the need for substantial Central assistance in solving this problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had written to the Prime Minister on 25th February, 1979 that he had arranged an informal meeting of the Chief Ministers on 24th and enclosed with his letter a memorandum signed by some of the Chief Ministers. The memorandum raised issues which required to be considered in the broader perspective of the country's needs and measures required to deal with the economic situation. It also included a reference to rescheduling of past debts, lowering of interest rates, stabilisation arrangements for long-term loans and provision for relief and guarantee fund.

(b) the memorandum refers to effective policy framework in agriculture credit which should include (a) re-scheduling of past debts so as remain within the repaying capacity arrived at on realistic basis; (b) lowering of interest rates to 6-7 per cent for rescheduled and future debts so as to reduce the burden on the farmer's limited repaying capacity; (c) extension of coverage from the credit stabilisation funds to rescheduled instalments of loans for land development also by suitable amendment to the R.B.I. Act; (d) adequate provisions in relief and guarantee funds to cover loans which have become irrecoverable for reasons beyond the control of the farmer. This relief should cover the additional interest burden on rescheduled debt.

There is already a provision for re-scheduled of short-term loans to medium-term loans by recourse to the National Credit Stabilisation Fund of the Reserve Bank of India. The State Cooperative Banks are also maintaining stabilisation funds.

Risk fund is being provided under the special programmes with reference to the loans advanced to the weaker sections. The cooperative banking institutions are also expected to build up bad debt reserves.

The rates of interest on term loans re-financed by ARDC have been recently reduced. Loans for the same purpose by Land Development Banks, even if they are not re-financed by ARDC, have been recently reduced. Loans for the same purpose by Land Development Banks, even if they are not refinanced by ARDC, are also expected to carry the same rate of interest. In case of short-term loans, following the reduction in the refinance rate by the R. B. I. and abolition of tax on interest, the rates of interest charged to ultimate borrowers by cooperatives have generally been reduced by about one per cent.

Regarding long-term loans from Land Development Banks, there is provision

for re-scheduling of loans in areas affected by natural calamities. Appropriate arrangements for Land Development Banks to provide extension of loans due from borrowers in case of occurrence of natural calamity are under discussion with the Reserve Bank of India. In the States where overdues had increased due to occurrence of natural calamities, special steps are being evolved by the Reserve Bank of India and A. R. D. C. in consultation with the State Governments.

Central Government Employees without Accommodation in 'A' and 'B' Class Cities

5679. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Government Employees who have put in more than 10-15 years of service without housing facilities at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Kanpur, Nagpur, Agra and other big class cities in the country;

(b) details of total employees at Class A and Class B cities in the country;

(c) the number of employees provided with accommodation as on 31st March, 1978;

(d) the total number of flats category-wise available for the employees in the above cities, city-wise, as on 31st March, 1976 and investment made on construction of additional accommodation during the last two years and allocations made for the next year; and

(e) whether Category B cities have not received due share for providing Housing facilities to the Central Government Employees during the last few years and the action taken/proposed to ensure greater attention for provision of housing facilities at these places?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The number of Central Government employees eligible for general pool accommodation, who have put in more than 15 years of Service and have applied for such accommodation and are still awaiting allotment is as follows:

*Delhi	20,851
Bombay	5,410
Bangalore	290 (excluding type A&B)
Calcutta	2,267
Chandigarh	2,636
Faridabad	59

Ghaziabad	5 (for types A, B & C only)
Indore	123
Madras	921
Nagpur	296
Simla	717

*This does not cover about 15,000 applications which are yet to be sorted out.

There is no General Pool accommodation at Kanpur and Agra and as such, in respect of these cities and others information is not maintained.

(b) and (c). The information pertaining to the cities where general pool accommodation exists is given below:—

Name of the City	Demand	Number of employees provided accommodation as on 31-3-78
Delhi	97,904	41,887
Bombay	26,035	3,914
Bangalore	716	144
Calcutta	46,940	2,075
Chandigarh	5,285	782
Faridabad	2,098	1,363
Ghaziabad	371 (for types A, B & C only)	200
Indore	487	91
Madras	6,689	1,107
Nagpur	2,585	1,056
Simla	3,747	533

(d). Category wise details of General Pool accommodation available at various places are given in the Statement attached. An amount of Rs. 1465.00 lakhs was spent on construction of General Pool residential accommodation in various cities during 1977-78. During 1978-79, a sum of

Rs. 1915.00 lakhs is expected to be spent and a sum of Rs. 2480.00 lakhs has been allocated for this purpose, during 1979-80.

(e) Accommodation for Central Government employees in the General Pool is constructed on the basis of demand for such accommodation and the inadequacy of housing facilities in the private sector, in various places.

In the details given under (b) and (c) above, only Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are category 'A' cities and the remaining are either 'B' or 'C' cities/towns. The Government have also decided to construct General Pool accommodation in the following capital cities.

1. Hyderabad
2. Lucknow
3. Gauhati
4. Shillong
5. Agartala
6. Imphal
7. Kohima
8. Port Blair

Statement

Number of Houses as on 31-3-1976.

Station	Type I	Type II	Type III	Type IV	Type V	Type VI	Type VII	Type VIII	Total
Bombay	375	1691	757	443	209	97	5	..	3577
Calcutta	250	751	538	123	140	111	2	..	1915
Madras	84	508	168	208	30	16	..	..	1014
Simla	274	72	54	34	20	9	..	..	463
Faridabad	330	664	200	140	52	26	..	..	1402
Nagpur	158	602	151	93	37	15	2	..	1058
Chandigarh	80	500	48	24	4	2	..	..	658
Bangalore	..	..	84	42	18	..	..	..	144
Indore	36	22	14	..	12	..	..	..	84
Ghaziabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	13173	15463	5568	5323	1789	525	131	45	42017

सहकारी स्टोर्स/व्यक्ति युनियनों आदि
के लिए स्थान का आवंटन

5680. श्री हुकम चंद कश्यप : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, नासिक, धलीपड, कोयम्बतूर, तथा फरीदाबाद स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के सहकारी स्टोर्स/समितियों/

एसोसिएशनों या व्यक्ति युनियनों के संचालन के लिए स्थान आवंटित किया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने कमरे आवंटित किये गये हैं और वे किन-किन तारीखों को आवंटित किये गये तथा उनकी दरें क्या हैं और क्या भादेश की प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या फरीदाबाद प्रेस के कर्मचारियों ने, उनके द्वारा खोले गये उपभोक्ता सहकारी स्टोर के संचालन के लिए स्थान हेतु अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कबसे कब प्रावृत्ति किये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) :
(क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सहकारी स्टोरों आदि को प्रावृत्ति वास का एक विवरण संलग्न है। नासिक, अलीगढ़, कोयम्बतूर, फरीदाबाद और कलकत्ता में प्रावृत्ति वास के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

सहकारी समितियों को वास का प्रावृत्ति निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के सम्पदा

निदेशालय के दिनांक 4-12-1970 के कार्यालय आपन सं० 18015(1)/68-पोलिसी-1 में उल्लिखित अनुदेशों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसकी एक प्रतिलिपि सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एस० टी०-4231/79]

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रेस कालोनी, फरीदाबाद में उन्हें 6-2-1976 को टाइप II के एक क्वार्टर (जी-127) का पहले ही प्रावृत्ति कर दिया गया है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	संगठन का नाम	वास	प्रावृत्ति की तारीख	दर
1	2	3	4	5
1	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी उप-भोक्ता सहकारी समिति लि०	आई-437 कस्तूरबा नगर	29-4-65	1 रुपये प्रति एकक की नाम मात्र दर
		आई-441 -वही-	29-4-65	-वही-
		आई-438 -वही-	29-4-65	-वही-
		आई-445 -वही-	29-4-65	-वही-
		41-2 ए तिमारपुर	1-7-76	-वही-
		बी-245 सरोजनी नगर	24-4-63	-वही-
		एच-634 -वही-	2-11-65	-वही-
		एच-638 -वही-	10-11-65	-वही-
		बी-85 मोती बाग	12-6-63	-वही-
		बी-87 मोती बाग	23-5-63	-वही-
		बी-291 नानक पुर	24-4-63	-वही-
		297 ई करोल बाग	14-5-63	-वही-
		एफ 9/4 एन्ड्रूज गंज	12-10-65	-वही-
		एफ 11/4 एन्ड्रूज गंज	18-12-65	-वही-
		एस-आई/175, आर० के० पुरम	30-5-62	-वही-

1	2	3	4	5
	एस-IX / 821 द्वार० के० पुरम	1-9-73	1 रुपये प्रति एकक की नाम मात्र दर	
	एस-आई/217 मस्जिद मोठ	3-9-76	-वही-	
	बी-71/2 एम०बी० रोड	28-3-79	-वही-	
	11 से 13 डी डियाज स्कावायर	23-5-63	-वही-	
	33, नोर्थ ब्रैड मोती बाग	—	-वही-	
	डी2/321, पंढारा रोड	29-5-65	-वही-	
	कर्जन रोड अपार्टमेंटों में 2 गराज	24-12-70	-वही-	
	1 गराज -वही-	9-9-74	-वही-	
	रायसीना रोड मार्केट (4600 वर्ग फुट)	17-4-63	-वही-	
	कर्जन रोड बैरक (5459) वर्ग फुट	16-10-78	-वही-	
	गराज 7 और 8 धोल- पुर हाऊस	17-2-75	-वही-	
2 केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सहकारी मण्डार	1. कृषि विभाग द्वारा प्रापटित कृषि भवन में 458 वर्ग फुट	—	-वही-	
	2. कृषि भवन में 1 205 वर्ग फुट	1-11-74	-वही-	
3 भारत सरकार सचिवालय सहकारी बचत समिति	31/82 टेलर्स स्कावायर के स्थान पर बारहवरी संख्या 10/11 विलसंस स्कावायर (केवल एक कमरा)	23-11-78	एफ० द्वार० 45 ए के अन्तर्गत पूर्ण मानक लाइ- सेन्स फीस या एफ० द्वार 45ए के अन्तर्- गत पुनित	

1	2	3	4	5
				लाइसेन्स फीस इसमें जो भी अधिक हो तथा 16.65 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से सेवा प्रभार ।
4	म्यूचुअल एन्ड एज्युकेशन सोसाइटी	बारह वरी सं० 26/27 क्लाईव स्क्वा- यर (1 कमरा)	1-4-53	53.40 रुपये प्रति मास की मार्केट दर
5	केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी निवासी कल्याण एसोसियेशन	बारह वरी सं० 14/15 क्लाईव स्क्वायर (1 कमरा)	12-12-75	47.60 रु० प्रतिमास की मार्केट दर
6	प्रोवीन रोड रेजिडेंट्स वैलफेयर एसोसियेशन	29 (एम०एस०) टाइप] सी० प्रोवीन रोड	10-10-77	144.60 रुपये प्रति- मास के हिसाब से एफ० धार० 45एके अन्त- र्गत पूर्ण मानक लाइसेन्स फीस
7	मिन्टो रोड क्लब	2 डी कोटला रोड; (टाइप ई)	—	—वही— 86.90 रु० प्रतिमास की दर से
8	केन्द्रीय सचिवालय क्लब	7 डी से 10 डी, पार्क लैन (टाइप ई)	—	—वही— 667.80 रुपये प्रतिमास की दर से ।
9	शाहजहाँ रोड क्लब	डी-2/32 शाहजहाँ रोड	3-9-73	—वही— 143.45 रुपये प्रति- मास की दर से ।

1	2	3	4	5
10	काका नगर रेजिडेंट्स एसोसियेशन	डी 2/9, काका नगर	30-4-60	-वही- 122.25 रुपये प्रति- मास की दर से
11	विल्सन अस्पताल सोसाइटी	35-सी, हैवलोक स्कावायर	15-11-78	-वही- 67.00 रुपये प्रति- मास की दर से
12	केन्द्रीय हिन्दी परिषद	एक्स० वाई० -68, सरोजनी नगर	24-8-65	-वही- 70.00 रुपये प्रति- मास की दर से
13	जे० सी० एम०	9 अशोका रोड	7-12-71	बिना किराये के
14	समाज सदन (गृह मंत्रालय को सौंपि गये क्वार्टर)	जे-442, कस्तूरबा नगर जे-446, कस्तूरबा नगर	5-5-65 1-5-65	प्रत्येक 1 रुपया प्रति- मास के नाम मात्र किराये पर।

मराठावाड़ क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन
तथा तार सुविधाएं

5681. श्री केशवराव चौडणे : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठावाड़ा
क्षेत्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं
जहाँ वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1978-79 के
दौरान तार, टेलीफोन आदि की सुविधाएं
प्रदान की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को 9 फरवरी,
1979 का एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था
जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विशेषकर नान्देड
जिले तार तथा टेलीफोन संबंधों की मांग
की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त अभ्यावेदन में क्या कहा गया
है और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि
प्रसाद सुकदेव साधु) : (क) महाराष्ट्र

के मराठावाड़ा क्षेत्र में प्रदान की गई टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाओं का विस्तृत विवरण निम्नलिखित है :—

वर्ष	टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज	जिन स्थानों पर निम्न व्यवस्था की गई हैं उनकी संख्या	
		लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन	संयुक्त डाक-तार घर
1977-78	6	12	17
1978-79	9	15	5

(ख) जी हाँ, तारीख 10-2-79 का एक प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ग) नान्देड जिले के उन स्थानों के लिए टेलीफोन और तार सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने की मांग है जहाँ कि जनसंख्या दो हजार या अधिक है तथा उन स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने की मांग है वहाँ की जनसंख्या एक हजार या अधिक है और लोहा (नान्देड) डाकघर के भवन की मरम्मत की मांग है।

यह मामला महाराष्ट्र सचिव को इस आशय से भेज दिया गया है कि टेलीफोन तार और डाक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार ऐसे स्थानों के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

Recommendations of III Pay Commission to Draftsmen in C.P.W.D.

5682. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what steps have been taken to implement the recommendations of III Pay Commission to Draftsmen of C.P.W.D.? THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR SARKAR): The III Pay Commission re-

commended the following pay scales for Draftsmen in the C.P.W.D.:

	Rs.
Draftsmen Grade III . .	260—430
Draftsmen Grade II . .	330—560
Draftsmen Grade I . .	425—700

These scales have since been sanctioned to the Draftsmen in the C.P.W.D.

Income and Expenditure on Agricultural Spray

5683. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Aircrafts, operative and idle under Directorate of Agricultural Aviation;

(b) total number of acres covered, per crew, per pilot;

(c) total flying hours productive, and non-productive per pilot and per craft; and

(d) total revenue earned and expenditure incurred per craft and per pilot?

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

about the number of aircraft operative
and idle with the Directorate are as
follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Aircraft	Total No.	No. of aircraft operative	No. of aircraft idle
1.	Basant	25	21	4
2.	Beaver	6	5	1
3.	Piper Pawnee	2	..	2
4.	Helicopters	3	2	1

(b) The average acreage covered per pilot during 1977-78 and 1978-79
(upto February, 1979) is as under:—

Year	Area covered by F.W. (in acres)	Area covered by heli - copter (in acres)	No. of F.W. Pilot	No. of heli- copter Pilot	Average acreage per F.W. pilot	Average acreage per heli- copter pilot
1977-78	3,13,864	1,08,636	15	4	20,924	27,159
1978-79	3,21,546	*1,24,415	14	5	*22,967	*24,883

(*upto February, 1979)

(c) All flyings are productive. There
can, however, be categories like
“revenue earning” and “non-revenue”
earning; like aircraft used in fighting

locust is productive though non-
revenue earning.

The total number of flying hours
achieved during 1977-78 is as under;—

Fixed Wing aircraft	Helicopter	Total
2283:15 hours	630:35 hours	3513:50 hours.

Figures for 1978-79 would be available only after some time.

(d) Revenue earned and expenditure incurred per aircraft/pilot is as under;—

AVERAGE REVENUE EARNED PER PILOT—

		Total No. of operational pilots	Revenue earned (Rs.)	Average Revenue per pilot (Rs.)
1977-78	.	Fixed Wing = 15	31,26,202.50	2,08,413.50
	.	Helicopter = 4	11,92,719.50	2,98,179.88
1978-79	.	Fixed Wing = 14	37 Lakhs (estimated)	2,64,285.71
	.	Helicopter = 5	13 „ „	2,60,000.00

Average Revenue earned per Aircraft

		Total No. of aircraft	Revenue earned	Average revenue per aircraft
1977-78	.	Fixed Wing = 27	31,26,202.50	1,15,785.28
	.	Helicopter = 2	11,92,719.50	5,96,359.75
1978-79	.	Fixed Wing = 26	37 Lakhs (estimated)	1,42,307.69
	.	Helicopter = 2	13 „ „	6,50,000.00

Expenditure per Aircraft/Pilot

		No. of aircraft	Revenue expenditure	Average expenditure per aircraft
1977-78	.	Fixed Wing = 27	60,43,104.00	2,08,382.90
	.	Helicopter = 2		
	.	<u>29</u>		

As there are computational problems it is not possible to furnish information regarding expenditure per aircraft/pilot separately.

Accurate expenditure figures for 1978-79 would be available only after some time.

Selection of Women Football Team

5684. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have sent a women football team to Malaysia;

(b) if so, whether Government received any complaints regarding the selections of the team; and

(c) the steps taken on these complaints?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Problem of Stagnation of Water in Mayapuri, Delhi

5685. **SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 812 on 26th February, 1979 regarding D.D.A. Vs. M.C.D. and state:

(a) whether the present temporary measure is adequate to solve the problem of stagnation of water during lean period as well as during rainy season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that pucca drains in front of the flats and kuchcha outfall drains are always full of stinking water and some time they back flow in the colony; and

(c) if so, the interim measures being taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that the present arrangements are adequate for the lean period, and that during heavy rains when water collects in the colony the stagnant water is removed by pumping.

(b) & (c). The drains in front of the flats are generally clear and there is no stagnant water in them. However, during heavy rains there is some back flow, when the Mayapuri drain runs full. During such period the stagnation of water is cleared by pumping.

Priority date for Class III and IV Grade

5686. **SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE:**
SHRI RAM NARESH
KUSHWAHA:
SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL:

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

(a) the date of priority for the allotment of Government accommodation in the Class III and IV grade;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to allot Government accommodation to those Government servants who have put in 15 years' service;

(c) if not, what action Government are taking to solve this problem;

(d) the number of employees who having their own Houses in Delhi, have been allotted Government accommodation; and

(e) the number of employees who have been allotted Government accommodation just before their retirement and if so, why such injustice to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Allotment is made on the basis of emoluments drawn by an officer and not according to the class to which he belongs Class III and IV (Group 'C' and 'D') officers would normally be entitled to types A, B and C, depending upon their emoluments and also date of their entry into service. The priority dates of these three types covered as on 29th March, 1979 are as under:—

Type	Priority date
A . . .	26 June, 1958
B . . .	6th April, 1949
C . . .	19th December, 1947

(b) & (c). Government does not have any specific proposal for providing accommodation to those who have put 15 years of service. However, Government have undertaken a crash programme to construct 15,180 houses in Delhi in types A, B and C during the course of next couple of years.

(d) 565 house-owning officers are in occupation of types A, B and C houses.

(e) No information about the number of officers, who got allotment just before their retirement, is maintained.

Allotment is made on the basis of priority date of the officer and as per the prescribed rules. No injustice is meted out to any individual Government employee.

Uniform Text Books at Primary and Middle School Level

5687. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noted the recent decision of the Supreme Court that the Government have plenary powers to produce its own text books for schools; and

(b) whether the Government propose to have uniform books (text) all over the country at the Primary and Middle School level?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government have seen the press report about the decision of the Supreme Court on text books.

(b) No, Sir. Textbooks should be developed according to the specific needs of the regions based on the common national values and national goals of 'Common Syllabus Frames.' The recommendations of the Ishwar Bhai Patel Committee are with the State Governments in this regard.

स्कूलों में योग की पाठ्य विषय बनाया जाना

5688. चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उद्योग मंत्री से संबंधित भारतीय योग विज्ञान एसोसिएशन का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा कि योग जीवन के लिए आवश्यक है और इसको स्कूलों में एक अनिवार्य पाठ्य विषय बनाया

जाना चाहिए और (ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री : मैं राज्य मंत्री (श्री बरना सिंह गुलशान) : (क) और (ख) : केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री द्वारा हाल ही में, नई दिल्ली में प्रचलित भारतीय योग विज्ञान संघ के तीसरे वार्षिक सम्मेलन में उद्घाटन भाषण में व्यक्त किए गए तथा कथित विचार उन ठे अपने वैयक्तिक विचार हैं और वे इस विषय से संबंधित सरकारी नीति को प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करते। दस वर्षीय स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या की समीक्षा से संबंधित, ईश्वर भाई समिति रिपोर्ट ने यह सिफारिश की है कि स्कूलों में शिक्षा के प्राथमिक/मिडिल/माध्यमिक स्तर पर शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ योग का शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने योग को शारीरिक शिक्षा का एक ऐच्छिक घटक बना दिया है जो स्कूल पाठ्यचर्या का एक आवश्यक भाग है। दिल्ली के स्कूलों में योग शारीरिक शिक्षा का एक भाग है और इस संबंध में अन्य शारीरिक शिक्षा कार्यकलापों के साथ-साथ शारीरिक शिक्षा के शिक्षकों द्वारा योग संबंधी प्रख्याती में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है।

ईश्वर भाई समिति की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों के समक्ष हैं।

जाय में अनुशासनहीनता

5689. श्री मोन प्रकाश त्यागी : शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार सहमति करती है कि देश में छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या छात्रों में अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करने में लिए

सरकार का विचार शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण आरम्भ करने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) यद्यपि छात्रों में भ्रष्टान्ति और भ्रष्टाचार की अनेक घटनाएँ हुई हैं, किन्तु यह बात पूरी तरह से सही नहीं है कि देश में कुल मिला कर छात्रों में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ रही है।

(ख) और (ग). सभी शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में अनिवार्य सैनिक प्रशिक्षण लागू करने का सरकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक अनावश्यक वित्तीय बोझ है और इसके अलावा इससे कोई विशेष लाभ नहीं होने वाला है।

जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

5690. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में स्वचालित एक्सचेंज के लिये अपेक्षित सभी शर्तें पूरी होती हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ एक स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक तथा यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हाँ। देश के सभी जिला मुख्यालयों में क्रमिक तथा चरण-बद्ध योजना के रूप में

स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों के सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का प्रस्ताव है, बशर्ते कि उपयुक्त स्विचिंग उपकरण उपलब्ध हों। इस प्रयोजन के लिए स्वावलंबित स्विचिंग उपकरण के उत्पादन में वृद्धि लाने के प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) बिहार के नालन्दा जिला मुख्यालय के बिहार शरीफ का फिलहाल हस्तचल एक्सचेंज से सेवा मिल रही है। तारीख 30-9-78 को 346 टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कार्य कर रहे थे और 15 के नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज थे। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत में जब कि स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज उपकरण की सप्लाई में सुधार की आशा है, वहाँ स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है।

Pensionary Benefits to Jr. P.E.Ts.

5691. SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether under the Instructions issued vide Directorate of Education, Delhi letter No. F. 1/4/27/R&S/78 dated 9th October, 1978 regarding benefit of previous service rendered in the Central Government towards the present post of eJr. P.E.Ts. in the Directorate, 339 NDS Instructors taken over on 1st November, 1972 by Directorate of Education, Delhi are entitled to avail of these pensionary benefits even when they continue to work in the Department, over and above the normal permissible strength of the Physical Education Teachers without being regularised in the Cadre, having regard to the fact that the employees have already rendered more than 20 years of continuous service in NDS and Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): According to the information

furnished by Delhi Administration, all the NDS Instructors are entitled to all the benefits of leave and pension.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Ministry of Communications

5692. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Hindi officers have been appointed in (i) Postal wing (ii) Telephone Wing and (iii) PWD wing in the Communications Ministry; and

(b) what is the total number of SC/ST people employed for the various posts out of the total Hindi Officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) 18 (14 for the Telecom. Wing and 4 common for all P&T wings) on adhoc basis.

(b) Only one SC official was selected as only he was eligible. No. ST official was selected as none was eligible.

जे० ई० डी०, एस० डी० ओ०, टी०, डी० ई० डी० ओर ओ० एस० डी० के बारे में राजस्थान के संसद सदस्यों से शिकायतें

5693. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के विभिन्न संसद सदस्यों से अपने अपने क्षेत्रों में जे० ई० टी०, एस० डी० ओ० डी०, डी० ई० डी० ओर ओ० एस० डी० के असंतोषजनक कार्यकरण के बारे में वर्ष 1978 के दौरान सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) क्या इन सभी शिकायतों के बारे में सरकार ने जांच पड़ताल की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच की क्या मुख्य बातें हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं

और जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद जांच प्रतिवेदन प्रतिवेदन कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Foodgrains in C.A.P. Storage

5694. SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much foodgrains procured are being stored in the open in CAP storage; and

(b) what steps, both short term and long term are being taken to ensure that in future CAP storage is not resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 4.11 million tonnes of foodgrains are being stored at present under CAP storage by the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Following steps are being taken by the Food Corporation of India to augment the storage capacity:

(i) A capacity of 3.575 million tonnes has been taken up for consideration and is expected to be added in a phased manner by 1981-82.

(ii) Food Corporation of India has launched a scheme to encourage private parties to build godowns of given specifications for being hired by the Food Corporation on specific terms and conditions. The Corporation has secured so far a capacity of about 3.8 million tonnes under this scheme.

While efforts are being made to reduce dependence on CAP storage by increasing the built capacity, such storage is resorted to for peak period storage and in compelling circumstances.

मध्य प्रदेश में गन्ने की बकाया राशि

5695. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की बीनी मिलों ने सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित दरों के अनुसार गन्ने का मूल्य बढ़ा नहीं किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त मिलें बकाया राशि का समय पर भुगतान नहीं कर रही है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना उत्पादकों में भारी असंतोष है ;

(ग) क्या गन्ना उत्पादकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ सहायता मांगी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की बीनी मिलों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य को उच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दी है। न्यायालय का अंतिम निर्णय होने तक, ये मिलें गन्ना उत्पादकों को तदर्थ मूल्य दे रही हैं।

(ख) इन मिलों ने 29-2-1979 को गन्ने के मूल्य के भुगतान के बारे में जो स्थिति बताई है उसमें उन पर कुछ बकाया राशि बाकी रहने का उल्लेख किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). जनता युवा मोर्चा, जाबरा से एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें जाबरा बीनी मिल लि० जाबरा, के प्रबंध द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों का भोजन करने का आरोप लगाया गया है और सरकार द्वारा उसको अधिकार में लेने का सुझाव दिया गया है इस संबंध में निर्णय लेने में सुविधा के लिए कुछ आवश्यक व्यौरे प्राप्त करने हेतु राज्य सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार हो रहा है।

Promotions of Telecom. Junior Engineers

5696. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been any discussion between the Administration and the Representative of the Telecom. Junior Engineers on their problems in September 1978; if so, what were the results;

(b) whether the Junior Engineers held demonstrations on 4th January, 1979 to express their resentment for non-settlement of their cases; and

(c) whether it is a fact that at present the Junior Engineers are not getting promotions after 14/15 years of service whereas earlier they were getting the same within 5/6 years time; if so, what actions have been taken to improve their promotional avenues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the problems have been settled to their satisfaction while others are under consideration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, but the promotion is not based on the number of years put in by Junior Engineers. It is always based on the availability of posts in the higher grade. The fact remains that hundred per cent vacancies in cadre of Asstt. Engineers are reserved for promotion of Junior Engineers and they are being promoted as and when vacancies are available.

Districts of M.P. under White Revolution Programme

5697. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine districts of Madhya Pradesh are being included in the

'White Revolution' Programme with the co-operation of International Development Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Project is to develop an integrated programme for increasing milk production through 1200 Milk Producers Cooperative Societies in selected districts of Madhya Pradesh by providing facilities for milk procurement, processing marketing and channelising technical inputs. It will be implemented in the districts of Bhopal, Indore and Ratlam and also in the contiguous areas of the adjoining districts of Hoshangabad, Sehore, Raisen, Dewas, Dhar and Ujjain. The total cost of the project has been estimated in the order of Rs. 25.00 crores out of which International Development Association of World Bank will provide credit to the tune of Rs. 13.12 crores.

The project further contemplates a substantial increase in existing milk production by undertaking a massive cross-breeding programme which would up grade the existing relatively low genetic stock. It also envisages the provision of other technical inputs such as balanced cattle-feed and supporting fodder cultivation, animal health cover, etc. The construction of three milk processing plants has been taken up. The dairy plant at Bhopal will have a capacity of 100,000 litres of milk per day, the Indore plant will have 200,000 litres of milk per day capacity and the Ujjain plant will have a capacity of 60,000 litres of milk per day. Initially, only the Indore plant would have conservation facility of 10 tonnes of milk powder per day.

The Madhya Pradesh Dairy Development Corporation has been established for the implementation of the project.

It is estimated that approximately 160,000 farm families, who are mostly landless, sub-marginal and marginal as well as farmers, will be the major groups of beneficiaries of this project.

मध्य प्रदेश की आयकर योजनाएँ

5698. श्री छवि राम अग्रवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और विश्व बैंक की सहायता में से मध्य प्रदेश की "आयकट" योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयकट योजनाओं पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और कितनी राशि का उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में आयकट योजनाओं के दूसरे चरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता-राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में चम्बल और तवा दो सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ आयकट विकास के अन्तर्गत लायी गयी हैं, जिसका आयकट विकास आयुक्त सम्पूर्ण प्रभारी अधिकारी है। विश्व बैंक ने 1975-76 से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक की तीन वर्षों की अवधि के लिये चम्बल परियोजना के लिये 240 लाख अमरीकी डालर (लगभग 19.5 करोड़ रुपये) का ऋण स्वीकार किया है। सहायता की अवधि जून, 1980 तक बढ़ा दी गयी है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित आयकट योजनाओं के विकास के लिये

1976-77 से 1977-78 तक मत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कुल 433 लाख रुपये की सहायता निर्मुक्त की है।

(ख) निर्मुक्त की गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता तथा उक्त (क) में उल्लिखित सहायता के अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार ने 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान राज्य योजना में से कुल 321.88 लाख रुपये व्यय किये हैं, जिसमें विश्व बैंक की सहायता भी शामिल है, जिसे राज्य योजना के संसाधनों में दिखाया गया है। वर्ष 1978-79 जो अभी समाप्त हुआ है, के खातों को समेकित करने के पश्चात् ही 1978-79 के व्यय की वास्तविक आंकड़ों का पता चलेगा।

उपयोग में न लायी गयी राशि, यदि कोई हो, का पता तभी चलेगा जब वर्ष 1978-79 के समेकित खाते उपलब्ध होंगे।

(ग) विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चलायी जा रही चम्बल परियोजना का प्रथम चरण जून, 1980 तक पूरा हो जायेगा और तत्पश्चात् दूसरा चरण शुरू होगा। अतः इस समय वर्ष 1979-80 के दूसरे चरण के निमित्त केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। योजना पर दृष्टि विचार विमर्श जो हाल ही में हुआ है, के अनुसार यह आशा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार 1979-80 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में आयकट योजनाओं के विकास के लिये 192 लाख रुपये प्रदान करेगी।

Pin Code System

5699. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance achieved through the objective of pin code system for expediting mail is far from satisfactory except in the metropolitan cities;

(b) what is the percentage of population which is using this system; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to popularise this system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No., Sir.

(b) It is not possible to relate the number of PIN-coded letters with the population.

(c) Various publicity measures have been adopted to popularise PIN Code. Advertisements have been given from time to time in leading newspapers; slides about use of PIN Code are shown in picture houses. The media of All India Radio is utilised for popularising PIN Code. Big Mailables are contacted to include PIN Code in their mailing lists. PIN Code Directories have been printed and put on sale. PIN Codes have been written on all the letter boxes and road indication boards. All Central and State Government offices have been requested to use PIN Code in their correspondence. Provision has been made for writing the PIN Code number on the inland letter cards, postcards and money order forms. Stamps and Seals used in post offices contain the PIN Code number of the post office. Quick Mail Service has been introduced with the main objective of popularising the PIN Code.

Departmental Competitive Readership Examination in Government of India Presses

5700. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the prospectus and eligibility rules for Readership Examination in Government of India Presses;

(b) what are the other conditions for this Examination if any;

(c) when the next examination is going to be held; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b). A copy of the rules governing the holding of Readership Examination in Government of India Presses is annexed.

(c) and (d). The last Readership Examination was conducted in August, 1978. Under the rules, the Readership Examination is required to be held every alternate year. It has not been possible to make arrangements for the next examination, as certain aspects arising out of the last Readership Examination are being looked into.

Rules governing the holding of Readership Examination in the Government of India Presses.

1. Short title and commencement:

(i) The rules may be called Readership (Recruitment to the post of Readers Grade II) Examination Rules (hereinafter referred to as Rules), 1978.

(ii) These rules shall come into force on the date of their issue.

2. Scope:

(i) The examination will be a competitive examination.

(ii) The board of examination will be constituted by the Director of Printing.

3. Eligibility:

The examination will be open to Copy Holders and Revisers whether permanent or temporary who have put in at least three years' service in either or both the grades.

4. Periodicity and Centres for the Examination:

(i) The examination will be held every alternate year in each press on a date as may be decided by the Director of Printing.

(ii) The examination in Nepali and Tibetan languages will be held at the Government of India Press, Gangtok.

5. Subject:

The candidates will be examined in proof correcting in English and Hindi/Regional languages as may be specified by the Director of Printing.

6. Marks:

The marks allotted and the time allowed for each subject will be as follows:—

Subject	Time allowed	Max. marks
(i) Proof correcting in English	1. hr	100
(ii) Proof correcting in Hindi/ any regional language/Nepali and Tibetan language.	1 hr.	100

7. Results:

A list of candidates who have secured 50 per cent or more in each of the papers arranged in the order of merit based on the aggregate, will be put up on the Notice Board. In the event of more than one candidate obtaining equal marks order of merit will be determined as follows:—

(i) as between a copy holder and a reviser, the latter will rank higher.

(ii) as between two revisers, the senior reviser will rank higher.

(iii) as between two copy holders, the senior copy holder will rank higher.

This list will be valid for a period of two years or till the result of the next examination is available, whichever is earlier.

Narmada Water Dispute

5701. **SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by various States on the Narmada Water Dispute award recently announced by the Centre and accepted by the concerned State Government so far; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that issue of lowering the height of Navagam Dam has again been taken by some parties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 the Central Government and the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have made references to the Tribunal seeking clarification or guidance on certain points in regard to the Report of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submitted to the Central Government in August, 1978. Besides other points, the references filed by the Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh refer to the Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar at Navagam. These references are now under the consideration of the Tribunal.

**Astaranga Fishing Harbour Project
Puri, Orissa**

5702. **SHRI BAIRAGI JENA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has taken any steps for sanctioning the Astaranga Fishing Harbour Project in the district of Puri, Orissa as a Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(b) whether the proposal for making a provision in the Annual Plan for the year 1978-79 was finally decided by the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The project Report on Astaranga fishing Harbour has been examined. However, it is considered advisable to get the completed fishing harbours evaluated before sanctioning new harbours. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission is conducting the evaluation study and their report will be available shortly. New harbours including Astaranga will be considered for sanction in the light of evaluation study.

(b) Provision for Landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts at Minor ports has been made in the Budget of 1978-79.

**Disparity in promotions for T. E. S.
Class I**

5703. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that A.D.E.Ts. are promoted to T.E.S. Class I (Group A) from junior scale to senior scale with less than 5 years of their experience in one stage of Engineering Service;

(b) if so, why the T.E.S. Class I (Group B) officers having more than 15 years of same technical experience starting their service from Junior Engineers rank are not considered for promotions to T.E.S. Class I (Group A); and

(c) the reasons for this disparity between direct recruits and departmentally well trained and experienced engineers and what action is being taken to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The statutory provision in the Recruitment Rules, framed after consulting Department of Personnel, U.P.S.C. and Ministry of Law, is that

promotion to Senior Scale of Indian Telegraph Service Group 'A' is to be made from A.D.Es.T. who have put in *ordinarily* five years service and from Telegraph Engineering Service Group-B officers who are permanent in the grade and have put in 8 years' approved service in the grade. Therefore, for promotion to Indian Telegraph Service Group-A the above mentioned statutory provision has to be followed.

(c) As stated in (b) above, the provisions of Recruitment Rules are being followed and there is no question of disparity.

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा ड्राइंग टीचर्स तथा जूनियर व्यायाम शिक्षकों को सिलेक्शन ग्रेड दिया जाना

5704. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वर्ष 1971 में ड्राइंग टीचर्स और जूनियर व्यायाम शिक्षकों के लिये 220-430 रुपये के नये वेतनमान और 15 प्रतिशत सिलेक्शन ग्रेड की घोषणा की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के जूनियर व्यायाम शिक्षकों और प्राथमिक विद्यालयों के व्यायाम शिक्षकों की वरिष्ठता को मिला दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह दिल्ली प्रशासन भर्ती नियमों को अधीन श्रेणी तीन के पदों से संबंधित नियम के विरुद्ध है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के जूनियर व्यायाम शिक्षकों को संबंधित भर्ती

नियमों के अनुसार उनकी वरिष्ठता नियुक्ति की तिथि, सेवावधि (स्पेशल ग्रेड में) ठीक कर के 15 प्रतिशत सिलेक्शन ग्रेड देने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धनंती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) वेतनमानों की घोषणा शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा की गई थी ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसके प्राथमिक से उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के सभी विद्यालयों के लिए कनिष्ठ शारीरिक शिक्षा अध्यापकों का केवल एक ही संवर्ग है और संबंधित विद्यालय के कार्य भार के अनुसार उनको तैनात किया जाता है । 1974 के पश्चात् शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशकों के पदों की भर्ती 330-560 रु० के निचले वेतनमान में की जा रही है और पहले से भर्ती किए गए शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशक धीरे-धीरे समाप्त होने वाली श्रेणी में 425-640 रु० के वेतनमान में कार्य कर रहे हैं । कनिष्ठ शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशकों की वरिष्ठता पेनल (नामिका) में उनके स्थान के आधार पर निर्धारित की जाती है ।

(ग) क्योंकि प्रत्येक शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशक को नियुक्ति की तारीख/नामिका में स्थान के आधार पर संवर्ग में वरिष्ठता प्रदान की गई है इसलिए नियमों के उल्लंघन का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । किसी विशेष स्थान/संस्थान में तैनाती कभी भी किसी व्यक्ति की वरिष्ठता निर्धारित करने का मापदण्ड नहीं होता ।

(घ) क्योंकि प्रत्येक कनिष्ठ शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशक को तनामिका में उसकी नियुक्ति की तारीख के अनुसार संवर्ग में ठीक वरिष्ठता पहले से ही प्रदान कर दी गई है, प्रश्न नहीं उठता । प्राप्त शिक्षकों को उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुसार पहले ही 15 प्रतिशत सिलेक्शन ग्रेड दे दिया गया है ।

Damage of Wheat

5705. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large quantity of wheat was damaged due to rains and floods this year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity damaged due to rains and floods and quantum of wheat stored with the Food Corporation of India, State-wise at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 2.60 lakh tonnes of wheat was affected by heavy rains, cyclones, floods etc. during, 1978-79 in the various States.

(b) The salvaging of affected stocks is in progress and the actual quantity damaged or rendered unfit for human consumption will be known only when the salvaging is completed.

A statement showing State-wise wheat stored by Food Corporation of India is enclosed.

Statement

State-wise Wheat stored by Food Corporation of India.

As on 1 3 1979 Figures in '000 MTS

S.No.	Name of the Region	Wheat stocks
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . .	147.6
2.	Assam	16.3
3.	Bihar	228.9
4.	Delhi	80.5
5.	(a) Gujarat	437.9
	(b) JM (PO) Kandla	69.5
6.	Haryana	172.2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	6.0
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.5

1	2	3
9.	Karnataka	196.6
10.	Kerala	15.6
11.	Madhya Pradesh	692.3
12.	(a) Maharashtra	881.8
	(b) Goa	2.8
13.	NEF	
	(a) Meghalaya	3.4
	(b) Nagaland	0.7
	(c) Manipur	Neg.
	(d) Mizoram	Neg.
	(e) Tripura	0.3
14.	Orissa	41.6
15.	Punjab	82.0
16.	Rajasthan	1278.3
17.	Tamil Nadu	150.6
18.	Uttar Pradesh	924.9
19.	West Bengal	
	(a) R.M. Godown	268.2
	(b) JM(PO) Godowns	47.0
	TOTAL	5777.6

Neg—Below 50 tonnes

N.B. : Of this quantity 23.40 lakhs tonnes was stored in CAP (Cover and Plinth).

जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के डाने में परिवर्तन

5706. डा० महावीरकि सिंह शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् की दिल्ली शाखा ने मांग की है कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के डाने में तत्काल परिवर्तन किया जाये जिससे कि

प्रवेश नैतिक योग्यता के आधार पर दिया जाये न कि आर्थिक आधार पर ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में नीति का स्वीकार क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जैन) : (क) जवाहर-लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार उसे अभी तक ऐसा कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Scheme to bring down prices of Pulses

5707. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to bring down the prices of pulses throughout the country Government propose to bring a scheme in consultation with State Government under which production of pulses could be raised;

(b) if so, details therein;

(c) whether his ministry will take up the matter with the Planning Commission for its inclusion in the Annual Plan 1979-80 or 8th Plan; and

(d) if so, salient features therein and if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have taken up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and also a Central Sector Scheme for development of pulses.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme financial assistance has been provided to State Governments for (i) lay out of demonstrations on farmers fields to motivate them to adopt improved practices, (ii) multiplication of seed of improved/short duration varieties, (iii) production of larger quantities of rhizobium culture

for supply to the farmers and (iv) 25 per cent subsidy on cost of plant protection chemicals and 50 per cent subsidy on cost of plant protection equipment for control in insect pests and diseases of pulse crops.

Under the Central Sector Scheme financial assistance has been provided to the Agricultural Universities for production of breeder's seed of the varieties of pulses of all India importance.

(c) and (d). The Sixth Plan proposals for the Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes have been considered by the Planning Commission and funds have been allocated for implementation of the programme in 1979-80—1982-83. The Scheme will continue on the existing pattern.

Daily Wagers in C.P.W.D.

5708. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers in the C.P.W.D. are casual/daily wages workers even though they have been regularly employed for the last ten years;

(b) if so, what is the number of such workers, category-wise;

(c) whether their services are essential in the C.P.W.D.;

(d) whether these workers are not entitled to any leave, sickness benefits, promotions etc. and they do not have regular hours of work;

(e) whether Government propose to regularise them on a regular basis; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir there is no casual/daily wage worker in C.P.W.D. who has been regularly employed for the last 10 years except one isolated case of a Plumber who

is being continued as per decision of the Labour Tribunal.

(c), (e) and (f). Casual/daily wage workers are employed, whenever required, for works of short duration and emergent nature. At present there is no proposal under consideration of Government to absorb them on regular basis.

(d) They have regular hours of work and are allowed weekly off. Other benefits available to the regular staff are not admissible to them.

National Children Fund

5709 DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR
GUPTA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India to institute a National Children's Fund at the Centre and the States; and

(b) if so, the estimated fund likely to be ear-marked for the purpose and what will be way out or the agencies for its expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The National Children's Fund has already been constituted in the Centre under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890. The object of the National Children's Fund is to administer and apply the funds of the Fund to pay grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations at the national, state and district levels to implement programmes for the welfare of children, including rehabilitation of destitute children particularly of pre-school age. Programmes for welfare of children belonging to Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes will receive

priority consideration. The allocation of funds and the determination of the proportion of the total funds to be applied for the purpose of the Fund in a particular year are the responsibility of the Board of Management which will meet from time to time to discharge the responsibility. As regards state level fund, the Board may appoint a working committee for each State and delegate any of their powers to the working committee so appointed. It is likely that the bulk of the amounts collected through the States will be placed at the disposal of the State Working Committees for the purpose of the Fund.

Filling up of a vacancy in Government of India Press Aligarh

5710. SHRI NAWAB SINGH
CHAUHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent past a post of Bindery Assistant was not filled from among the trained apprentice binders in the Government of India Press Aligarh and an untrained and unqualified candidate was appointed to that post and the qualified apprentice who was jobless for the last 4-5 years, was not appointed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the full details i.e., educational qualification and experience of work in Government Presses, of each of the candidates;

(c) whether the Manager had recommended age relaxation in respect of any of these candidates and if so, the basis or justification thereof; and

(d) whether Government have received complaints about the favour shown in the selection and whether Government have conducted an impartial inquiry into the matter and if so, through whom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b). Six posts

of Bindery Assistants, were filled in the Government of India Press Aligarh in September, 1978 from amongst candidates sponsored by the Employment Exchange. The details of these candidates are given in the statement annexed. Only the first six candidates listed in the annexed statement passed the trade test conducted by the Press and were found fit for appointment. Amongst these, five are qualified ap-

prentices and one is a non-apprentice.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A complaint was received and, on investigation, it was found that the correct procedure had been followed by the Manager of the Press in making the recruitment and that no favour was shown to any one.

ANNEXURE

Name	Educational Qualification	Date of birth	Remarks
(A) Candidates who passed the trade test :			
S/Shri			
1. Parsoo Ram	High School	20-7-1950	Qualified Apprentice
2. Kunwar Pal Singh	Intermediate	17-6-1949	Do.
3. Mahesh Chand Sharma	High School	2-8-1949	Do.
5. Trivedi Sahai	High School	14-7-1950	Do.
5. Vir Pal Singh	High School	17-1-1949	Do.
6. Rajinder Babu (Rajinder Pal Singh)	High School	5-7-1951	Non Apprentice
(B) Candidates who did not appear for /failed in the tradetest :			
7. Chander Pal Singh S/o Sh. Chidda Singh	High School	12-8-1947	Qualified Apprentice.
8. Jaipal Singh	Jr. High School	2-6-1947	Do.
9. Om Prakash	IX Pass	10-1-1951	Do.
10. Nathi Singh	VIII Pass	12-6-1954	Do.
11. Harbir Singh	Intermediate	4-5-1950	Do.
12. Virendra Kumar Sharma	VIII Pass	11-7-1951	Do.
*13. Suraj Pal Singh	High School	11-12-1949	Do.
*14. Vinod Kumar	High School	18-1-1952	Non Apprentice.
*15. Prem Kumar Saxena	Intermediate	11-11-1951	Qualified Apprentice, (Employed in Bank Note Press, Dewas).

*Did not appear in the Trade Test/ Interview.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

5711. SHRI SHANKER SINGHJI
VAGHELA

SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) the steps Government propose to take to regularise unauthorised colonies during the next months;

(b) what civic amenities have been provided to the colonies which have so far been regularised, what amenities are yet to be provided there and the time by which these amenities will be provided there; and

(c) any central funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Orders for regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi have already been issued by Government. The process of regularisation of these colonies by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority, will continue in the next six months and beyond till the colonies covered by Government's orders are regularised.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been providing water supply and electricity in unauthorised colonies, wherever feasible, on receipt of a request from and payment of the prescribed development charges by the residents of these colonies. Besides, preliminary works like earth filling, brick pavements, drains, and the approach roads have been undertaken by the local bodies in some of the regularised colonies. However, civic amenities like sewerage, drainage, roads, parks, play grounds water supply and electricity, it not feasible

within the existing procedure of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking and Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, would be provided after development plans have been prepared. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for the same. No Central Government funds have been allocated for the development of these colonies so far.

Non-Availability of Postal Facilities in Rural Areas of Rajasthan

5712. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after 30 years of independence two-third of the rural areas in Rajasthan is still without postal facilities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the measures Government have taken for more facilities regarding postal services in the rural areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There are 33305 villages in Rajasthan State, while the number of Rural Post Offices in the State comes to 7749. All the villages are provided with daily delivery service of mails. As many as 5429 villages have been provided with counter facilities through 2605 mobile post offices functioning in the rural areas of the State. The Government have planned to open more Post Offices in the rural areas, under a phased programme. The norms for opening of Post Offices in rural areas have been relaxed. The targets for opening of new post offices installation of letter boxes, provision of counter facilities to villages and for appointment of Extra Departmental Agents for rural delivery in the State during 1978-79 had been fixed for implementation. Similar targets for the ensuing year i.e. 1979-80 shall also be fixed for implementation. The present stage of implementation

of the targets for 1978-79 is furnished below:

	Target	Implementation upto 15-3-79
Opening of POs.	400	299
Provision of Counter facilities in villages	534	664
Installation of Letter Boxes.	4000	1502
Appointment of EDAs	800	787

The Postmaster-General, Rajasthan has been asked to fulfill all the targets before the close of the year.

Unauthorised Constructions Outside the 'Lal Dora' in the Capital

5713. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any proposal for extending the Lal Dora of villages in the capital;

(c) Amount spent in lakhs (approximately)

1977-78		1978-79	
(i) D.D.A.	6.42	0.855	(D.D.A. also paid a sum of Rs. 2.7 lakhs to MCD in 1978-79 for laying water supply lines in some unauthorised colonies).
(ii) M.C.D.	40.50	22.00	(upto 22-2-79)

(d) The Delhi Development Authority has estimated that a sum of Rs. 125.00 crores would be needed for development of unauthorised colonies to provide civic amenities and community facilities including the cost of

(b) number of unauthorised colonies in the capital with their names, population and area;

(c) the amount spent on provision of civic amenities on unauthorised colonies during 1977-78 and 1978-79 till date; and

(d) the amount required to provide civic amenities especially electricity, water, roads, schools, parks, community halls and the amount made available for this purpose during Sixth Plan period for developing these colonies?

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

(b) According to the latest information furnished by Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there are 611 unauthorised agglomerations including extensions of colonies and villages in Delhi. Their names are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4232/79]. The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the total area covered by the unauthorised colonies is 3000 hectares with a population of about eight lakhs. However, details about area covered by and population of each unauthorised colony have not been compiled.

rehabilitation of the persons displaced from the areas needed for providing the same. No funds have yet been earmarked by the Government in the Sixth Plan period for developing these colonies.

Rules regarding purchase of Buildings by Foreign Missions

5714. SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA:

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

(a) whether rules regarding the purchase of buildings and sites by the foreign Missions in Delhi particularly in areas West End, Shanti Niketan, Vivek Vihar, Jor Bagh, Golf Link and Aurangzeb Road have been changed;

(b) if so, when were the rules changed;

(c) the names of the persons who have benefited by the change of rules;

(d) the names of foreign Missions which have purchased properties from them under the changed rules; and

(e) the reasons for the change?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). No, Sir. But under section 27 of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, if a foreign mission intends to purchase built-up properties in Delhi, the seller has to obtain the previous permission of the competent authority. Under section 20 of the Act, the Lt. Governor exempted the following properties for sale to the mission shown against each:—

Property	Name of the owner	Name of the Embassy to whom sold
No. 1 Tilak Marg, New Delhi.	Sh. Shailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo.	Embassy of Poland
No. 18 Tilak Marg, New Delhi.	Sh. Avtar Singh Sandhu	Embassy of Iran.
No. 7 Panch Sheel Marg, New Delhi.	M/s. Mohan Meakin Breweries (Ltd).	High Commissioner for Zambia in India.

Permission was also granted by the Competent Authority for sale of property No. 3 Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi belonging to Shri B. Patnaik, Minister of Steel and Mines to the Embassy of the United Arab Emirates. However, subsequently the proposed transaction was abandoned.

प्याज का समर्थन मूल्य

5715. श्री हर गोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्याज का समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने का है ? और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) तथा (ख) मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1979-80 के मौसम के लिये प्याज की मूल्य नीति पर एक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। आयोग ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ सिफारिश की है कि यदि अच्छी औसत किस्म की प्याज के बाजार मूल्य 40 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के स्तर से नीचे गिर जायें, तो सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कोई एजेंसी इस मूल्य पर उत्पादकों से प्याज की खरीद शुरू कर दे। आयोग की रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Sites reserved for Nursery Schools by D.D.A.

5716. CHAUDHRY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. had invited applications for the allotment of sites reserved for Nursery Schools in Delhi and New Delhi in October, 1978;

(b) if so, the rates at which these sites are proposed to be allotted;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rates fixed now are much more than the earlier rates;

(d) if so, the extent to which the rates have been increased and whether any representation has been received against the enhancement of rates of land earmarked for nursery schools; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government towards those representations.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The advertisements were issued by the D.D.A. in July 1978 and September, 1978.

(b) Rupees 3 lakhs per acre plus 2½ per cent of the premium as annual ground rent.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The rates were fixed at Rs. 5000 per acre plus 5 per cent of premium as ground rent in September, 1977 with the stipulation that allotment of land to nursery school was to be made on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the fees to be charged from the students of such institutions should have the approval of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi and such institutions should aim at encouraging the admission of the children belonging to the weaker sections of the Society by maintaining a suitable differential in the fees. These

rates were revised in September, 1978. The revised rates for allotment of land to nursery school (except those run by local bodies) are Rs. 3 lakhs per acre plus 2½ per cent premium as annual ground rent.

Representations have been received. Initial reaction of Government, pending examination in detail, is that rate of Rs. 3 lakhs per acre fixed for allotment of land to nursery schools represents cost of land on "no profit no loss basis" and does not call for any revision.

Demand made by Central Government servants of Pune, Maharashtra

5717. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have received a written representation dated 20th January, 1979, from some Central Government servants of Pune, (Maharashtra) regarding the house building advances;

(b) if so, what are the demands made in the said representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take on each of the said demands in the said representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) No representation dated 20th January, 1979 was received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Oilseed Project in Gujarat

5718. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an oilseeds project in Gujarat involving investment of the

order of Rs. 100 crores was received and processed in the Ministry and on examination he has disapproved it initially with details thereof; and

(b) details of the project cleared and whether Government are aware of the press report appearing on this project with Multinational and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A project for Restructuring Edible Oil and Oilseed Production and Marketing formulated by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) involving an investment of the order of Rs. 150 crores by generating funds through the sale of gifted edible oil by the Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) had been received in the Ministry. The project proposal is being processed but, in the meantime, the Government of India has conveyed its approval to the draft agreement to be entered between NDDB and the CLUSA.

(b) The project has been formulated to help the cultivators to adopt production techniques which would decrease the vulnerability of the groundnut crop to climatic variations while also raising yields and offering year to year price stability thereby increasing growers' income. For this purpose, production, processing and marketing of groundnut would be coordinated by organising a federation of oilseeds growers cooperatives. The main features of the scheme are:

(i) Arrange production of seeds and supply the same to the growers cooperatives by establishing farms at suitable sites. The farms may also serve the purpose of adaptive research.

(ii) Procurement of the produce at a coordinated price and arrange for processing.

(iii) Marketing of vegetable oils through consumers' cooperatives.

The Government are aware of the Press report appearing on this project. The project does not envisage involvement

of any Multinationals. But it is primarily intended to develop farmers' co-operatives for increasing the production of oilseeds.

News item captioned 'World meet on Waste Recycling suggested'

5719. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in 'Hindustan Times' dated 31-12-1978 in which it is stated that the United Nations proposed to declare the decade beginning 1980 as the Decade of Waste Recycling and a global conference in 1979 is to be called on the issue;

(b) if so, what is Government's participation in the programme;

(c) whether Dr. Mayur, Chairman of U.N. Conference on Waste Recycling Technology in the same report has stated that 85 per cent of the municipal waste in a typical Asian city is made up of organic materials which can be composted and used as fertilizers rather than utilising it for land filling;

(d) what steps Government are taking to make use of domestic and industrial waste as suggested by Dr. Mayur;

(e) whether Government propose to send an expert team to these countries where experiments on use of waste has made successfully; and

(f) if so, what are the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government however are not aware whether Dr. Mayur's suggestion for calling a global conference in 1979 has been accepted by the United Nations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government of India are already seized of the problem of recycling different type of wastes through the Research and Development activities in this field and through various schemes such as setting up of mechanical compost plants, bio-gas plants etc. for production of compost, bio-gas and bio fertilisers. The conversion of wastes into compost achieves the twin objective of keeping the cities clean and augmenting the much needed organic manure for agricultural purposes.

(e) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(f) Does not arise.

Memorandum submitted by Karnataka State Legislators for Completion of Cauvery Scheme

5720. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Karnataka State Legislators have submitted a memorandum to the Centre for grant of adequate funds for the early completion of the second stage of the Cauvery scheme to solve the acute shortage of water of Bangalore city; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereon.

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

(b) There is no programme under which Central Government can sanction grant or any interest-free loan to a major city water supply scheme. However, all possible assistance for including the scheme in the Plan has been rendered by the Government of India at the time of the working group deliberations on Annual Plan.

Integrated Child Development Service Scheme in Mannantoddy, Cannanore Kerala

5721. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details and results of the schemes introduced under Integrated Child Development Service in Mannantoddy Cannanore Distt. Kerala during 1978-79;

(b) how many children are covered under the scheme in that area; and

(c) what are the plans for the next year and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). 1. An Integrated Child Development Services Project at Mannantoddy (Tribal) Cannanore District, Kerala was sanctioned to the Government of Kerala in April, 1978.

The objectives of the Integrated Child Development Services project are:—

(i) to improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group 0—6 years;

(ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;

(iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out;

(iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and

(v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the following package of services is provided to children below 6 years.

pregnant women and nursing mothers, under the programme:—

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition,
- (ii) Immunization;
- (iii) Health Check-up,
- (iv) Referral Services,
- (v) Nutrition and health education, and
- (vi) Non-formal pre-school education.

The focal points for the delivery of services are anganwadis. The important project personnel are Child Development Project Officer, Medical Officer, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Anganwadi workers. The selection and training of functionaries and procurement of supplies etc. normally take 1 to 1½ years.

2. According to the latest report on the project, the posts of Medical Officer, Child Development Project Officer and Supervisors have been filled. The Anganwadi workers have been selected and are undergoing training. The training of these functionaries would be completed in June 1979. On completion of the training, the Project would become fully operational and will cater to a compact area of contiguous villages with a total population of about 35,000 to 50,000. Approximately, the number of beneficiaries will be about 8,500 children below 6 years of age and 3,500 expectant and nursing mothers.

3. Services mentioned in sub-para V of para-1 above are expected to be provided to children and mothers in 50

Anganwadies in the project as soon as the training of Anganwadi workers is completed in June 1979.

Prospects of Rabi Crop and area under Wheat Cultivation

5722. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present prospects of rabi crop as compared to that last year;

(b) the area under wheat cultivation at present in each wheat producing State as compared to that of last year; and

(c) the targets for procurement of wheat this year in each State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the current year (1978-79) the production of principal rabi crops, with the exception of barley, is likely to be higher than the corresponding level during 1977-78.

(b) According to the all-India First Estimate of Wheat for 1978-79, released so far, the area under wheat is placed at 213.12 lakh hectares as compared to the corresponding figure of 205.18 lakh hectares in the previous year. A statement giving the State-wise estimates is enclosed.

(c) The procurement policy of wheat for 1979-80 season is still under consideration of the Government.

Statement

All India First Estimate of Wheat, 1978-79

State	Area (Thousand Hectares)	
	1978-79	1977-78
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	20.4	22.8
Assam	62.2(T)	73.4(F)

1	2	3
Bihar	1873.5	1970.3
Gujarat	588.0	680.9
Haryana	1387.0	1344.0
Himachal Pradesh	318.1 @	318.1 (F)
Jammu & Kashmir	189.8 @	189.8 (F)
Karnataka	306.5	277.0
Madhya Pradesh	3478.6	3199.7
Maharashtra	1105.6	978.0
Orissa	60.0	52.0
Punjab	2561.0	2613.0
Rajasthan	1767.3	1612.1
Tripura	4.5 @	4.5
Uttar Pradesh	7039.0	6631.4
West Bengal	478.7 @	478.7
Delhi	72.1 @	72.1
All-India	21312.3	20517.8

@—In the absence of information for 1978-79 previous year's data have been repeated.

(F)—Final Estimate. (T)—Based on timely reporting scheme.

NOTE:— 1. Data relating to Manipur, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli will be included in the Final Estimate only.

2. Wheat is not grown to any appreciable extent in States and Union Territories not mentioned above.

3. This estimate does not cover the entire area shown to wheat crop during 1978-79. Past experience has shown that the area that the First Estimates stage from roughly 95% of the area finally reported under the crop.

Sending of Agricultural Experts to Foreign Countries

5723. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has started sending agricultural experts to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries where Indian experts have been sent during the last three years; and

(c) whether India's farm technology is being exported and if so, to which countries?

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

(b) and (c). India is providing experts and/or technical know-how in the fields of Dry-farming, Ground-water Investigation, Cereal/Commercial crops production, Agricultural Research, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Forestry, Seed Technology etc. to several developing countries such as Nigeria, Somalia, Zambia, Surinam, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Libya, Vietnam, Guyana, Afghanistan, Laos, etc.

Committee on Working of F.C.I.

5724. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level decision has been taken to set a powerful committee to go into the working of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Committee and the time it will start functioning; and

(c) what will be its exact terms of reference and also when it is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Details with regard to the Committee are under consideration.

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

वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के दौरान भीमसागर परियोजना के लिये आवंटित राशि का उपयोग

5725. श्री बलुर्भुज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के दौरान भीमसागर सिंचाई परियोजना के लिये कितनी राशि आवंटित की गई ;

(ख) क्या परियोजना अधिकारियों ने इस राशि का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग किया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या परियोजना के लक्ष्य की निर्धारित अवधि में प्राप्त कर लिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या जलमग्न हो गई असनावर की कृषि भूमि के लिये मुद्राबन्ना दिया गया है और क्या इन किसानों, जिनकी भूमि जलमग्न

हो गई है, को कोई अन्य भूमि आवंटित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार को आदेश दिये गये हैं यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्वारा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). राज्य से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

जामनगर में जाम जोधपुर में तालुका के तरसाई गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

5726. श्री बर्नसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जिला जामनगर में जाम जोधपुर तालुका के गांव तरसाई में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब खोला जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या तरसाई गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर लगभग 18 टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये अर्थात् तरसाई गांव में 11, खंभाला गांव में 2, बिलेश्वर गांव में 3, रामगढ़ गांव में 1 और राणबोडी गांव में 1 कनेक्शनों के लिये डीपोजिट की राशि भी जमा की जा चुकी है और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में कब और कहाँ पर कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई गई ;

(ग) इन जमाकर्ताओं को पोरबन्दर से तरसाई गांव के लिये साइन लेकर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब दिये जाएंगे ; और

(घ) उनको कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनको कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभापटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

जाम कण्डोरमा (राजकोट) टेलीफोन एक्चेंज गुजरात की क्षमता

5727. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सौराष्ट्र (गुजरात) के राजकोट जिले में जाम कण्डोरमा टेलीफोन एक्चेंज की क्षमता कितनी है यहाँ से अब तक कितने कनेक्शन दिये गये हैं और कितने नये कनेक्शन दिये जा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या पांच व्यक्तियों अथवा संस्थानों ने 8 महीने पूर्व टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये रुपये जमा कराये थे यदि हाँ, तो कितने और कब तथा यह राशि कहाँ जमा कराई थी ;

(ग) उन्हें कब टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मिल जाने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) उन्हें नये कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें नये कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जाने की संभावना है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) जाम कण्डोरमा टेलीफोन एक्चेंज की क्षमता 100 लाइनों की है। इस समय 44 लाइनें चालू हैं। सभी आवेदकों को कनेक्शन देने की पर्याप्त गुंजाइश है।

(ख) और (ग) ऐसे तीन मामले हैं जिनमें रुपये जमा कर दिये गये हैं। विस्तृत विवरण अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

(घ) ये लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं और इनके लिए भारी मात्रा में भंडार की जरूरत है जिसकी सप्लाई कम हो रही है। दो टेलीफोन तो एक महीने के भीतर दे दिये जाएंगे और तीसरा टेलीफोन सामान मिल जाने पर दे दिया जायेगा।

अनुबंध

पार्टी का नाम	तारीख जब रुपये जमा कराये	कार्यालयजहां रकम जमा कराई	टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था के लिए जितना समय लगने की संभावना है
1 पैद्य जूठ विविध कार्यकारी सहकारी समिति	3-12-76 रु० 800.00 21-12-76 रु० 200.00 15-2-78 रु० 2000.00	धारजी	लगभग एक महीने की अवधि में।
2 जाम कण्डोरमा टीका सहकारी बिक्री सहकारी बिक्री और क्रय संघ-जीनिग फैक्टरी जाम कण्डोरमा	22-12-77 रु० 800.00	जाम कण्डोरमा	यह लम्बी दूरी का कनेक्शन है। अतः कोई निश्चित तारीख नहीं दी जा सकती है। फिर भी, संभावना यह है कि भंडारों की प्राप्ति के बाद व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।
3 प्रभाकर अरुत लाल कामदार	29-6-78 रु० 800.00	जाम कण्डोरमा	लगभग एक महीने की अवधि में

जुनागढ़ जिले के राणावाव नगर में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये आवेदन

5728. श्री धर्मोत्सव भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 फरवरी, 1979 को गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जूनागढ़ जिले के राणावाव नगर में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कुल कितने आवेदन विचाराधीन थे ;

(ख) किन-किन लोगों, कम्पनियों और संस्थाओं के ऐसे आवेदन विचाराधीन हैं इन्होंने कब-कब और कितनी-कितनी राशि जमा की थी ;

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) राणावाव नगर में तारीख 15-2-1979 को पांच आवेदन नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए अनिर्णीत पड़े थे ।

(ख) सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	व्यक्ति का नाम कम्पनी और संस्थाएं	राशि जमा कराने की तारीख	कुल जमा की राशि
1	डिप्टी इंजीनियर, राजकीय क्षेत्र	5-1-1976	1,000 रुपये
2	मैसर्स मैलिश इंटर प्राइजेज	3-11-77	1,000 रुपये
3	रामाभाई देवारा कृषि फार्म	1-9-71	1,000 रुपये
4	श्रीकांत हादिया	20-5-78	1,000 रुपये
5	श्री राणावाव महल खारिद वैधान, संव लि०, राणावाव	12-6-78	1,000 रुपये

(ब) तीन आवेदकों की पहले ही टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जा चुके हैं । शेष दो जिनके नाम में लिश इंटर प्राइजेज और रामभाई देवारा कृषि फार्म हैं तो लम्बी पूरी के टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की आवश्यकता है जिसके लिए अधिक मात्रा में लाइन सामग्री की आवश्यकता है और इसकी काफी कमी है ।

(ब) प्रतीक्षा कर रहे दो आवेदकों को मार्च, 1980 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) इन सभी को अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) इन सभी आवेदनकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिये जायेंगे ;

(ङ) राणावाव-पोरबन्दर में इस समय कितनी टेलीफोन लाइनें हैं और क्या राणावाव पोरबन्दर के बीच और अधिक लाइनें लगाने की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो वहां कितनी और अधिक लाइनें कब तक लगाई जायेंगी ; और

(च) राणावाव-पोरबन्दर के बीच डबल और चार डायरेक्ट लाइनें कब तक दी जायेंगी ?

(ङ) और (च). राणावाव पोरबन्दर के बीच फिलहाल एक टेलीफोन लाइन (ट्रंक) कार्य कर रही है ? दूसरी ट्रंक लाइन की मंजूरी दे दी गई और इसे 1979-80 के दौरान उपलब्ध कराए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, बशर्ते कि कोई अप्रत्याशित परिस्थिति उपस्थित न हों । तीसरे ट्रंक लाइन के बीचस्थि की भी जांच की जा रही है ।

सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में गुजरात का पिछड़ापन दूर करने की योजना

5729. श्री चर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि में सिंचाई क्षमता बनाई गई है और वस्तुतः कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की गई है ;

(ख) गुजरात में पूरी उपलब्ध सिंचाई क्षमता का कब तक उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में गुजरात का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय योजना सचवा कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई खात्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बृहद माध्यम और लघु स्कीमों द्वारा मार्च, 1978 तक 11.41 लाख हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई शक्यता सृजित की जा चुकी थी। इसकी तुलना में 6.38 लाख हेक्टेयर तक का समुपयोजन हुआ है। राज्य सरकार ने यह भी बताया है कि इस समय उपलब्ध सिंचाई शक्यता को आगले 5 से 6 वर्षों के दौरान पूरी तरह समुपयोजित कर लिए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) और (घ). सिंचाई एक राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के भाग के रूप में हाथ में ली जाती हैं। फिर भी जूनी हुई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं में तेजी लाने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा गुजरात को 1976-77 में और 1977-78 में 28.55 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता प्रदान की गई थी।

केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित सुखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम में मुख्यतः सात जिले नामशः पंचमहल, कच्छ, जामनगर, राजकोट, अमरेली, बनासकंठा और सुरेन्द्रनगर और अन्य तीन जिलों नामशः अहमदाबाद, महसाना और भावनगर के पाँच समीपस्थ ताल्लुके आते हैं। केन्द्र दो मध्यम स्कीमों नामशः कच्छ जिले में गोदनाथाठ सिंचाई परियोजना और जामनगर जिले में सैनी स्कीम के लिए शत प्रतिशत अनुदान दे रहा है। इन दो स्कीमों को 230.17 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की तुलना में, 28 मार्च, 1978 तक राज्य सरकार को 127.44 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं।

सुखा-प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार स्कीमों के व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत वहन करती है। 1974-75 के दौरान 1108.38 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय की स्कीमें स्वीकृत की गई हैं और उक्त परिव्यय की तुलना में जनवरी, 1979 तक 1015.39 लाख रुपये व्यय किए गए हैं।

Scheme for Widening Pitch of Bhukhi River Daboi (Baroda)

5730. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pitch of Bhukhi river in Daboi Tehsil in Baroda District, Gujarat State is very narrow, due to that in raining season more than 60-70 villages including Daboi and Karjan are affected by the flood;

(b) whether Gujarat State has sent the scheme for widening its pitch to save the villages from flood to the Centre; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). As per information received from the Government of Gujarat, a scheme for diverting the waters of Bhukhi Nadi into the Narmada, which was approved in 1970 at an estimated cost of Rs. 19.87 lakhs, has since been completed. No other scheme has been received from the Gujarat Government.

Project Reports before and after Settlement of Inter-State Water dispute with Andhra Pradesh

5731. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project reports have been prepared by the Government of Orissa before and after the settlement of inter-State water dispute with Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details therefor, project-wise;

(c) funds provided for preparation of project reports of Nagavali, Jhanjatti and Bahuda in the year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(d) the reports likely to be submitted to the Government of India for approval by that State; and

(e) the projects included in Annual and Sixth Plan for execution by that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A project for Baghalati had been sent by Government of Orissa in 1978, and the State Government have been requested to up date the project estimates. No other project reports have so far been received.

(c) to (e). The Government of Orissa have intimated that funds for pre-

paration of project reports of Baghalati and Nagavali projects will be provided by them in 1979-80 according to the need. They have also intimated that projects across river Nagavali Bahuda and Vamsadhara have not been included in the Annual Plan as well as VI Plan for execution.

Reorganisation of Archaeological Circles

5732. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is planning for reorganisation of existing Archaeological Circles in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the Circles have been asked to submit the reports indicating the difficulties and problems and with proposals for better and efficient administrations;

(c) the States covering in the present Circles and the States proposed to be lagged in new Circles; and

(d) when the proposal for creation of new Circles including Circle office at Bhubaneswar, Orissa will be finalised by the Board and opened at proposed States?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Directorate of the Archaeological Survey of India is already seized of the problems of the various circles.

(c) and (d). Two separate statement showing the territorial jurisdiction of the existing and of the proposed Circles are appended. The present reorganisation will not involve the creation of a circle office at Bhubaneswar.

Statement 1*Existing territorial jurisdiction of the Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Constituent area
1.	North-western Circle (Headquarters : Srinagar)	Jammu and Kashmir Punjab. Haryana except District of Gurgaon Himachal Pradesh Union Territory of Chandigarh.
2.	Delhi Circle (Headquarters : Delhi)	Delhi Alwar and Bharatpur Districts of Rajasthan, Gurgaon District of Haryana.
3.	Western Circle (Headquarters : Baroda)	Gujarat Rajasthan except the Districts of Alwar and Bharatpur Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4.	Northern Circle (Headquarters : Agra)	Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh (i.e. Uttar Pradesh excluding the District mentioned as Eastern Districts falling under Mid-eastern Circle).
5.	Mid-eastern Circle (Headquarters : Patna)	Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh (viz. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur Azamgarh, Basti, Gonda, Bahraich, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Barabanki, Rae-Bareilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur and the Banda) Bihar.
6.	Eastern Circle (Headquarters : Calcutta)	West Bengal Assam, Nagaland, Orissa, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, & Mizoram, Arunachal.
7.	Central Circle (Headquarters : Bhopal)	Madhya Pradesh
8.	South-western Circle (Headquarters : Aurangabad)	Maharashtra Goa.
9.	Southern-eastern Circle (Headquarters : Hyderabad)	Andhra Pradesh and North-eastern Districts of Karnataka, viz. Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar.
10.	Mid-southern Circle (Headquarters : Bangalore)	Karnataka (except the North-eastern Districts viz. Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar).
11.	Southern Circle (Headquarters : Madras)	Tamil Nadu Kerala Pondicherry and Karaikal.

Statement 2*Proposed territorial jurisdiction of the Circles of the Archaeological Survey of India*

S.No.	Name of Circle	Constitution
1.	Frontier Circle (Headquarters : Srinagar)	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Delhi Circle (Headquarters : Delhi.)	Delhi

S. No.	Name of Circle	Constituent area
3.	Western Circle. (Headquarters : Vadodara)	Gujarat, Daman, and Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
4.	Northern Circle. (Headquarters : Agra)	Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh excluding the Districts mentioned as Eastern Districts falling under Mid-eastern Circle.
5.	Mid-eastern Circle (Headquarters : Patna)	Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh viz. Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Gonda, Bahraich, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Barabanki, Rae Bareilly, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Banda, Bihar.
6.	Eastern Circle (Headquarters: Calcutta)	West Bengal, Orissa.
7.	Central Circle (Headquarters : Bhopal)	Madhya Pradesh.
8.	South-eastern Circle (Headquarters: Aurangabad)	Maharashtra, Goa.
9.	South-eastern Circle (Headquarters : Hyderabad)	Andhra Pradesh.
10.	Mid-southern Circle (Headquarters: Bangalore)	Karnataka.
11.	Southern Circle (Headquarters : Madras).	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry and Karaikal.
12.	North-eastern Circle (Headquarters: Gauhati)	Arunachal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Mizoram.
13.	Mid-western Circle (Headquarters : Jaipur).	Rajasthan.
14.	North-western Circle. (Headquarters: Chandigarh).	Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Union Territory of Chandigarh.

Educational facilities and Funds earmarked for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

5783. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) education policy adopted by his Ministry for tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) the planning, programmes and proposals placed by the States having sub-plan areas regarding the educational development of these areas to his Ministry for consideration;

(c) schemes prepared by his Ministry for primary, secondary and

higher education facilities and funds earmarked for tribal sub-plan areas; and

(d) the States earmarked for these areas from State sector so far since the creation of sub-plan areas?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Ministry of Education & Social Welfare provided guidelines to the states for the preparation of tribal sub-plans on education. This included *inter-alia* the extension of educational facilities, necessary provisions for incentives, orientation of national educational programmes to the special requirements of sub-plan areas in res-

pect of curriculum, tribal languages and syllabi and provision of Ashram schools etc.

(b) and (c). The State Governments prepare the sub-plans for various tribal areas relating to all sectors, including education, based on the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education, Planning Commission and Ministry of Home Affairs. These proposals are discussed in the Planning Commission when the representatives of various Ministries are also present. The Ministry of Education scrutinise the proposals of the education sector from the point of view of the national policy of upliftment of these areas to bring them at par with others and the guidelines issued. These proposals are finalised for implementation by the State Governments. Over and above the provisions in the State Plans, the Ministry of Home Affairs provides special assistance to the states for

various programmes of the sub-plan areas. For the Fifth Plan the total provision for central assistance was Rs. 200 crores and for the next plan it is proposed to provide special assistance amounting to Rs. 350 crores.

The Central Ministry of Education does not directly provide any assistance for the extension of educational facilities in the tribal areas. However, it provides for the programmes of pilot projects, improvement of curriculum and syllabi and orientation training programmes in the Central sector.

(d) A statement giving Fifth Plan allocation for education in sub-plan areas of various states is enclosed. The Sixth plan proposals are under finalisation. However available information giving state-wise allocation for the sub-plan areas for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are also shown in the statement.

Outlay of Education in Tribal Sub plan areas

(Rs. in lakhs)

States Union Territories	Vth Plan outlay on Education (Sub-plan)	Sub Plan outlay on Education (1978-79)	Working Group Recommendation for Sub-Plan outlay on Education (1979-80)
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	218.00	50.00	46.30
2. Assam	495.00	125.00	130.00
3. Bihar	2500.00	518.00	400.00
4. Gujarat	1793.23	320.00	154.00
5. Himachal Pradesh	55.41	20.00	18.99
6. Karnataka	50.00	24.00	38.00
7. Kerala	1017.00	28.65	17.00
8. Madhya Pradesh	1932.50	460.00	453.20
9. Maharashtra	859.00	200.00	198.38
10. Manipur	242.00	64.00	54.00

	1	2	3	4
21. Orissa	994'90	341'00	207'00	
22. Rajasthan	708'63	78'37	111'00	
23. Tamil Nadu	744'00	20'30	21'88	
24. Tripura	115'00	78'00	25'83	
25. Uttar Pradesh	11'00	4'00	57'72	
26. West Bengal	248'00	73'50	233'20	
17. A & N Islands	17'51	6'99	15'00	
18. Goa, Daman & Diu	10'00	2'00	N.A.	
Total	12011'18	2414'01	2183'50	

New Variety of Rice 'Himdhani'

5734. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new variety of rice known as 'Himdhani' (capable of growing in high altitude) has been released by the Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Palampur;

(b) whether this variety of rice 'Himdhani' has been tested and examined by the AICRIP (All India Co-ordinated Rice Improvement Project);

(c) upto what height (in what altitude) this rice can grow; and

(d) whether it grows on more height than the Chinese categories released until now?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This variety is recommended for areas where China 988 is grown, up to altitudes of about 1500 meters in Himachal Pradesh.

(d) This variety is intended to replace China 988 at this particular altitude.

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New variety of Paddy

5735. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have by now released (produced) any variety of paddy that may withstand flood-water (stagnant) for even a fortnight; and

(b) if not, the steps taken for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PRATAP SINGH): (a) The I.C.A.R. has not released any variety of paddy which can withstand flood water (stagnant) for a fortnight.

(b) However, the programme of developing varieties suitable for flooded conditions has been given top priority in rice breeding. As a result, several promising lines of CR-1000 series have been developed. These can grow under 15 to 40 cms. of stagnant water and can withstand flooded conditions at post-tillering stage. Of these, CR 1009 is being considered for release by the Orissa State Variety Release Committee. Research work on deep water rice varieties is being intensified.

Unsatisfactory Telephone service in areas of sub-Telephone Exchange in Kotaghar/Kumarasain/Narkanda in Simla Distt.

5736, SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lot of discontentment among telephone subscribers of Kotaghar/Kumarasain/Narkanda sub-telephone exchanges, situated in Simla District of Himachal Pradesh, because of unsatisfactory telephone service;

(b) whether most of these telephones remain out of order for most part of the year because of poor maintenance facilities; and

(c) steps Government propose to see that better and efficient telephone service is given to the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The service in these exchanges was affected during heavy snow fall and rains in the months of September and October, 1978 and due to abnormal snow fall from December, 1978 to February, 1979.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Following steps are being taken as a long term arrangement to further improve the service.

(i) 57 Km. of U/G cable is being replaced by aerial cable.

(ii) To avoid faults on the lines most of the O/H lines are being replaced by O/H cable already received.

(iii) To eliminate heavy O/H alignment of 28 wires 6 KM in length, an SAX is being proposed at Bhuty in Kotaghar areas.

(iv) All 3 exchanges are being specially overhauled.

Scheme from Central Warehousing Corporation to adopt villages to promote Scientific Storage of Foodgrains

5737, SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Warehousing Corporation has come up with a scheme to adopt some villages to promote scientific storage of foodgrains;

(b) if so, where such a scheme has covered under this scheme during the been implemented and what have been the results;

(c) is the Central Warehousing Corporation spending and bearing all expenditure on this scheme; and

(d) which areas are likely to be covered under this scheme during the year 1979 and 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE PRATAP SINGH): (a) No villages as such have been adopted by the Central Warehousing Corporation but it has introduced a scheme called Farmers Extension Service at certain selected centres where Central Warehouses are being run. The main objective of the scheme is to educate the farmers on the use of public warehouses and to help them in getting financial assistance from the local banks. The scheme also envisages disinfecting their produce at their premises.

(b) The Farmers Extension Service scheme has been taken up at ten centres where the Central Warehousing Corporation is already running its warehouses and around which there are potential villages to be covered under the scheme. The names of the warehouses which will serve as focal points for the scheme are: Anand (Gujarat), Burdwan (West Bengal), Baxpur (Uttar Pradesh), Moga (Punjab), Sangli (Maharashtra), Sonapat (Haryana), Sriganaganagar (Rajas-

than), Sasaram (Bihar), Virugambakkam (Tamil Nadu) and Warangal (Andhra Pradesh).

The scheme is as yet in experimental stage and the results would be known after it has been in existence for at least one year or so.

(c) Yes, in so far as the position indicated against parts (a) and (b) is concerned.

(d) The possibility of extending the facility to other areas will depend upon the progress of work achieved. This scheme which was introduced a month ago may have to be reviewed after sometime. As such, it is not possible to visualise at this stage about the extension of the Scheme during the years 1979 and 1980.

Animal Energy Development Corporation

5738. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Agencies and the World Bank have expressed their willingness to extend their support for the setting up of Animal Energy Development Corporation in India; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any proposal to set up such a Corporation forthwith?

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

(b) Even though there is no specific indication from the United Nations Agencies and the World Bank for supporting the setting up of Animal Energy Development Corporation in India, the Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore has sent a proposal for the establishment of an Animal Energy Development Corporation for consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

A meeting was convened under the

chairmanship of the Director General, I.C.A.R., to discuss the various aspects of the proposal for utilisation of the animal energy resources available in the country for boosting agricultural production, in which representatives from the Ministry of Shipping and Transport, Department of Energy, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, the I.C.A.R., a member from Gandhi Peace Foundation and the members from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore participated. It was observed that due to the cost escalation of non-renewable forms of energy, India is fortunate to possess a large asset of animal energy for farming and transport operations. Several ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities are engaged in research on the improvement of bullock cart designs, yoke/harness and agricultural implements so that maximum animal. In order to coordinate the re-energy can be derived from the draft search and development activities in progress on all aspects of animal energy development, it was proposed to consider the establishment of an "All India Coordinate Research Programme on Animal Energy" and a "National Research and Development Bureau for Animal Energy" with the primary objective of dissemination of known technology. The Director of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, has been requested to revise the proposal in view of the necessity for coordinating different activities on animal energy. Necessary steps will be taken to improve the utilisation of the animal energy resources available in the country and to coordinate the work for the dissemination of known technology.

Application for opening of Schools for Adult Education in West Bengal

5739. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many registered Social Organisations in West Bengal have submitted schemes for opening schools

for Adult Education to the Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal remained unresponsive to these applications for Centrally Sponsored Schemes; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHANDER): (a) to (d). In accordance with the prescribed procedure, several voluntary organisations in West Bengal have submitted to the State Government applications for financial assistance from this Ministry. The Ministry has requested the State Government from time to time to expedite processing of these applications. In the last week of February, 1979 the Ministry received from the State Government several lists of voluntary organisations, totalling 206, and a request that an amount of Rs. 45.73 lakhs be placed at the disposal of the State Government for disbursement to these agencies. The proposal was not sent in accordance with the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education. The Scheme stipulates that applications of voluntary agencies should be sent to the Ministry with State Government's recommendation. The Government of West Bengal has been advised to send the proposals in accordance with the prescribed procedure. The State Government, however, have recently forwarded one application of Bangiya Juva Unnayan Kendra, Calcutta which is being processed.

Assistance from Foreign Countries for Utilisation of Computer

5740. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have sought the assistance of foreign countries regarding the utilisation of

computers for cleaning and self-rehabilitation of River waters; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the major experiments conducted in India to evaluate the effectiveness of biological purification plants to preserve the rivers' power of recuperation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SHIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not sought the assistance of foreign countries in this regard. However the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur had undertaken studies on self quality of water for selected stretches including the Ganges and Gomati and don, Bhadra and Kulthi rivers. Biological of the Jamuna, Hooghly, Pandu, Hindon Bhadra and Kulthi rivers. Biological waste treatment methods developed by the Institute are being utilised for waste water treatment.

विवाह योग्य ग्राम के बारे में अध्ययन

5741 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विकसित और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में विवाह योग्य ग्राम के बारे में कोई तुलनात्मक अध्ययन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या निष्कर्ष हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेनुका देवी बरकदारी) :

(क) और (ख) : 1971 जनगणना के दौरान प्रत्येक विवाहित महिला के इस दौरान विवाह के समय ग्राम के बारे में एक प्रश्न पूछा गया था। इस का परिणाम "भारत की जनगणना 1971, 1977 का पृष्ठ-4 विवाह के समय महिला ग्राम 1971 की जनगणना शीटों का एक विश्लेषण नामक प्रकाशन में प्रकाशित किया गया है। अध्ययन के बता चलता है। कि सम्पूर्ण भारत में

विवाह के समय महिलाओं की औसत आयु 15.67 वर्ष थी। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में विवाह के समय की औसत आयु राष्ट्रीय औसत से कम थी। दूसरे राज्यों में यह राष्ट्रीय औसत से ज्यादा थी।

राज्यों द्वारा चीनी मिलों को अपने नियंत्रण में लिया जाना

5742. श्री दयाराम शांकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई श्रेणीयह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान राज्यवार, कितनी चीनी मिलें अपने नियंत्रण में ली है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य को मुआवजे के रूप में कितना धन देना पड़ा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान अपने राज्य में 16 चीनी फैक्ट्रियों अधिग्रहण करने के लिए केवल बिहार राज्य ने ही आदेश जारी किए हैं। तथापि, इनमें केवल एक को ही राज्य सरकार द्वारा चलाया जा रहा है। क्योंकि शेष 15 फैक्ट्रियों ने कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय से रोक आदेश प्राप्त कर लिए हैं।

(ख) इन चीनी फैक्ट्रियों में से किसी फैक्ट्री को अब तक कोई मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है।

U.G.C. proposal of promotional Schemes for Central Universities Teachers

5743. SHRI DURGA CHAND :

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the University

Grants Commission for introducing a promotional scheme for teachers in Central Universities;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) by when it is proposed to be introduced;

(d) whether a Lecturer in a Central University selected by a Selection Committee is required to appear again before a Selection Committee for the post of Reader and the Reader for the post of Professor;

(e) if so, the reasons for which a duly selected Lecturer and a Reader are required to appear before the Selection Committee;

(f) whether there is a time scale promotion in all the Central Government Offices and the Defence Services; and

(g) if so, the reasons for which the time scale promotion are not introduced for teachers in the Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNER): (a) to (c). The University Grant Commission has been considering the formulation of a scheme to provide promotion opportunities to lecturers and reader in all universities based on an assessment of their merit. The details of the scheme have not yet been finalised.

(d) and (e). All appointments of teaching staff in universities at different levels are normally made through advertisement and open selection. Serving Junior teachers who offer themselves for selection to senior positions have, therefore, to appear before the relevant Selection Committee.

(f) In Government various services are generally organised into different cadre, with provision for promotion from the junior to the senior cadres, based on several factors.

(g) Provision for promotion from the lower to higher levels as in Government services is not feasible in the

universities, as such arrangements cannot meet the requirements of specialisation in their teaching and research, which vary considerably from department to department and also within the departments.

Investigation into Calcutta Telephones

5744. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4525 on 21st December, 1978 regarding Calcutta Telephones and state:

(a) when a team of Members of Parliament would be sent to Calcutta for investigating the affairs of working of Calcutta Telephones;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) to (c). The suggestion made to send a team of Member of Parliament to Calcutta to investigate the working of Calcutta Telephones was examined in detail as indicated in the answered on 21-12-78. The problems affecting Calcutta Telephones have been identified and remedial steps to overcome the identified defects are under implementation. General Manager Calcutta Telephones has been instructed to invite the Calcutta Members of Parliament and apprise them of the various steps being taken and the progress made in improving Calcutta Telephones.

In view of the above, sending a separate team of Members of Parliament to Calcutta at this stage to investigate into the working of Calcutta Telephones is not considered necessary.

Expenditure on Housing

5745. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the expenditure made for housing during the years 1977-78, and 1978-79;

(b) state-wise break-up of such expenditure; and

(c) break-up of the amounts spent by the Centre for such development in the Metropolitan areas of Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Patiala and Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHR SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Housing is a State subject. Central financial assistance for all State Sector programmes including housing is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to earmark funds for various State Sector programmes according to their requirements and priorities. However the outlays on Housing approved by the Planning Commission as well as State-wise expenditure (anticipated) during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 under Housing are given in Annexure-I.

Besides, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a Government of India undertaking, disbursed to the Housing Agencies of the various State Governments loans amounting to Rs. 48.39 crores and Rs. 53.88 crores during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (as on 23-3-79) respectively. Statements showing the loans released by Housing and Urban Development Corporation to various States and for housing schemes in Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Patiala and Calcutta are shown in Annexure II and III.

Approved outlays and anticipated expenditure in housing during 1977-78 and 1978-79

States	Housing—1977-78						Housing—1978-79					
	Approved outlay			Anticipated Expenditure			Approved outlay			Anticipated expenditure		
	MNP		Total	MNP		Total	MNP		Total	MNP		Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Andhra Pradesh	787	300	736	500	787	500	890	600				
2. Assam	116	21*	107	15*	224	24*	224	30*				
3. Bihar	582	50	539	70	485	100	485	75				
4. Gujarat	865	35	1560	35	975	30	978	28				
5. Haryana	229	10	201	20	220	7	226	7				
6. Himachal Pradesh	125	..	128	Neg.	137	Neg.	175	Neg.				
7. Jammu & Kashmir	110	5	188	10	145	10	203	10				
8. Karnataka	1165	40	847	49	1240	50	1721	50				
9. Kerala	475	60	635	110	600	130	801	85				
10. Madhya Pradesh	434	80	453	80	576	85	537	76				
11. Maharashtra	1798	172	1730	172	1588	130	1955	140				
12. Manipur	25	..	25	..	25	5	20	..				
13. Meghalaya	35	..	35	..	45	..	45	..				
14. Nagaland	77	..	102	..	165	..	131	..				
15. Orissa	325	35	324	35	365	50	365	45				
16. Punjab	758	9	735	9	800	100	720	100				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17. Rajasthan	.	250	4	324	4	267	5	631	8
18. Sikkim	.	31	0'50	31	..	40	1	40	1
19. Tamil Nadu	.	1412	75	1412	75	900	100	945	101
20. Tripura	.	87	4	101	4	95	6	82	6
21. Uttar Pradesh	.	1428	52	1652	60	1475	5	1531	13
22. West Bengal	.	803	124	753	149	980	200	893	150
Total of All States	.	11917	1076'50	12658	1397	12134	1538	13588	1955
<i>Union Territory</i>									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Island	.	4'80@	..	6'73@	..	10'50@	..	10'50@	..
2. Arunachal Pradesh	.	75'34	..	75'34	..	65'00	..	65'00	..
3. Chandigarh	.	219'52	..	219'38	..	255'80	..	255'80	..
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	7'00	..	3'66	..	7'50	..	75'0	..
5. Delhi	.	658'32	2'00	599'38	2'00	1092'60	3'00	1191'60	3'00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	48'00	4'00	45'42	1'00	40'00	1'00	40'00	1'00
7. Lakshadweep	.	15'61	..	9'68	..	19'50	..	19'50	..
8. Mizoram	.	31'12@	..	40'00@	..	52'00	..	52'00	..
9. Pondicherry	.	87'78	10'00	88'89	10'00	97'12	12'00	121'10	10'00
Total UTs	.	1247'49	16'00	1088'48	13'00	1640'02	16'00	1763'00	14'00
Grand Total (States & UTs)	.	13064'49	1092'25	13746'48	1410'00	13774'02	1554'00	15851'00	1539'00

*Include Environmental Improvement of Slums,

@Includes urban development,

Annexure-II

Statement showing the State-wise details of amount released to various Housing agencies in the States by HUDCO during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

State/U.T.	1977-78	1978-79 (as on 23-3-79)
	(Rs. in crore)	
Andhra Pradesh	2.02	2.50
Assam	..	0.43
Bihar	0.24	1.03
Gujarat	5.06	7.07
Haryana	2.70	2.78
Himachal Pradesh	0.21	0.02
Jammu & Kashmir	0.07	0.33
Karnataka	2.29	4.25
Kerala	0.62	4.38
Madhya Pradesh	3.32	1.97
Maharashtra	5.18	4.63
Orissa	0.24	0.61
Punjab	1.59	1.68
Rajasthan	4.21	4.04
Tamil Nadu	8.12	8.29
Uttar Pradesh	6.23	5.46
West Bengal	2.62	1.29
Chandigarh	0.76	1.08
Delhi	2.04	0.77
Goa, Daman & Diu	0.08	0.02
Pondicherry	2.02	3.25
TOTAL	48.39	53.86

Annexure-III

Statement showing the details of loan released for the housing schemes sanctioned in Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Chandigarh, Lucknow, Patiala, and Calcutta.

City	Loan disbursed (Rs. in crores)	
	1977-78	1978-79 (Upto 23-3-79)
Delhi	2.19	0.38
Bombay	3.71	2.61
Bangalore	0.85	1.00
Madras	6.10	5.21
Chandigarh	0.98	1.68
Lucknow	1.37	1.32
Patiala	..	..
Calcutta	1.36	1.00

Check on spread of Alkalinity

5746. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than six lakh hectares of farm land in Punjab have become unfit for cultivation due to rising alkalinity;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any permanent measures have been taken to prevent further spread of alkalinity;

(d) whether the alkaline lands will be reclaimed and if so, how; and

(e) whether preventive steps will be prescribed for all other areas in the country which are threatened by rising water level?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is estimated that in Punjab about 6.89 lakh ha of soils have been affected by salinity and alkalinity conditions, of which soils in 4.5 lakhs ha are alkaline.

These soils have poor crop productivity.

(b) The main reasons are poor drainage, water logging and rise of water table followed by accumulation of salts on surface.

(c) Yes Sir. In recent years considerable emphasis has been laid on surface drainage as well as vertical drainage. The importance of the integrated and conjunctive use of ground-water and surface water in command of irrigation projects is being consistently emphasised on the State Governments. The irrigation projects submitted for clearance are scrutinised from the point of view of provision of drainage also.

(d) The Government of India have taken up a pilot project under Centrally Sponsored programme to reclaim alkali lands in compact areas. With the transfer of technology on alkali land reclamation, the State Governments are expected to expand the programme to cover larger areas.

(e) The importance of adequate drainage provision, lining of canals and water courses, construction of in-

intercepting seepage drains, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater and scientific water management has been emphasised on the State Governments.

Inclusion of Rural Artisans under Integrated Rural Development Programme

5747. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intend to broaden the Integrated Rural Development Programme to include rural artisans also among its beneficiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether this will lead to a thinner spread-out of benefits to small and marginal farmers; and

(d) if not, whether financial allocation is being raised for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In fact, Rural Artisans are already included among the target group of beneficiaries and are eligible for assistance under the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(b) Although the main effort under the Integrated Rural Development Programme is on intensification of development effort in agriculture and other allied activities, this alone is not likely to solve the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the rural areas. Keeping this objective in view, the rural artisans programme has been included as an important component of the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Rural Artisans Programme can be taken up within the overall financial allocation made for the blocks selected under the programme. In case the State and Union Terri-

tories consider that these allocations are not adequate to take up rural artisans programmes, the question of raising the financial allocations for the blocks will be considered.

Acquisition of Land around Najafgarh Drain for Flood Control Measure

5748. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to acquire in Delhi agricultural land around the Najafgarh drain for purposes of broadening it as a flood control measure;

(b) if so, whether this will involve obliteration of large areas of fertile agricultural land for an urban purposes;

(c) whether local farmers have protested against this; and

(d) whether Government will consider dredging and deepening of drain as a better alternative to its broadening?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the Master Plan for optimal utilisation of available water resources (both surface and ground water) for providing irrigation and flood control benefits for the Sahibi Basin, which was agreed to by the States of Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi in August, 1978, the capacity of the Najafgarh Drain has to be increased from its present capacity of 85 cumecs (3000 cusecs) to 228.60 cumecs (8000 cusecs) in the reach from Dhanu bund to Kakraula, which is mainly agricultural area and to 284 cumecs (10,000 cusecs) beyond Kakraula upto its outfall into Yamuna where it passes through mostly urban areas. Substantial irrigation benefits will thereby also become available to the fertile agricultural lands of the Basin and the flood flows will also be moderated to the advantage of both

rural and urban populations. For improving the capacity of the Najafgarh drain from Dhansa bund to Bharatnagar bridge, an area of 373 hectares (933 acres) of mostly agricultural land is to be acquired permanently. In addition, 18 hectares (46 acres) of land will have to be acquired temporarily for construction purposes.

(c) The Delhi Administration has reported that farmers only of Nilothi Village have represented against the acquisition of their lands. Representations have also been received from some public bodies.

(d) The design proposed to be adopted for the Najafgarh Drain takes into account deepening of the drain to the extent possible from hydraulic and other technical considerations. No dredging operations are proposed for this scheme.

Acquisition of Land for Planned Development of Delhi

5749. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Delhi 30,000 acres out of 68,000 acres of farm land notified under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act for planned development of the National Capital has been lying unutilised for a long period;

(b) if so, whether Government would return the land to the original owners;

(c) whether Government is justified in holding this land in view of Section 55 of the DDA Act; and

(d) if not, the reasons for such action?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Adminis-

tration have reported that out of the present net area of land, measuring over 68,000 acres, notified under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, over 29,000 acres have not yet been officially acquired.

(b) The land continues with the owners; it is only notified for acquisition, and, therefore, the question of returning the same to the owners does not arise.

(c) Keeping land notified for acquisition under Sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act is permissible under the law. Whenever notices under Section 55 of the Delhi Development Act are received, the same are dealt with according to the law.

(d) Does not arise.

National Talent Awardee

5750. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the region-wise figures of the awardees of National Talent, during 1977 and 1978;

(b) the economic strata (official and non-official) to which these awardees belonged; and

(c) whether there is any demand for constituting a parliamentary committee to go into certain allegations about the selection of National Talent awardees?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement is attached (Annexure-I).

(b) Analysis for 1977 is shown in Annexure-II. Analysis for 1978 is underway. Separate data relating to the different economic strata (official and non-official) is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

Annexure I
State-wise distribution of Talent Search Awards

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Class X		Class XI		Class XII
		1977	1978	1977	1978	*1978
1	Andhra Pradesh	22	5	7	..	10
2	Assam	2	2	3	..	1
3	Bihar	10	17	8	..	8
4	Gujarat	3	3	1	..	16
5	Haryana . . . . .	..	..	..	6	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	..	1	1	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..
8	Karnataka	9	4	4	..	10
9	Kerala	31	11	4	..	3
10	Madhya Pradesh	6	2	3	19	..
11	Maharashtra	26	19	8	..	60
12	Manipur . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	8	8	7	3	4
16	Punjab	3	3	1	10	..
17	Rajasthan	11	11	7	29	..
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	36	16	10	20	..
20	Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	16	15	6	1	19
22	West Bengal	78	55	1	..	18
23	Union Territories					
	(i) A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
	(ii) Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Chandigarh	3	4	1	10	..
	(iv) Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(v) Delhi	85	73	29	..	..
	(vi) Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(vii) Lakshdweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(viii) Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	(ix) Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	350	250	103	100	149

* Class XII examination has been introduced in 1978.

Annexure-II

State-wise average yearly family income of selected candidates for Class C—1977

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory:	Average income *of the Family (in Rupees) 1977.
1	Andhra Pradesh	18189
2	Assam	19500
3	Bihar	17776
4	Gujarat	14723
5	Haryana . . . . .	..
6	Himachal Pradesh	18000
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..
8	Karnataka	17844
9	Kerala	10690
10	Madhya Pradesh	19433
11	Maharashtra	23038
12	Manipur . . . . .	..
13	Meghalaya . . . . .	..
14	Nagaland . . . . .	..
15	Orissa	21492
16	Punjab	17333
17	Rajasthan	21745
18	Sikkim . . . . .	..
19	Tamil Nadu	17429
20	Tripura . . . . .	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	15659
22	West Bengal	20632
23	Union Territories	
	(i) A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..
	(ii) Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..
	(iii) Chandigarh	18000
	(iv) Dadra Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..
	(v) Delhi	22342
	(vi) Goa, Daman and Diu . . . . .	..
	(vii) Lakshadweep . . . . .	..
	(viii) Mizoram . . . . .	..
	(ix) Pondicherry . . . . .	..

(—) No candidates were selected from these states in 1977 and hence no data is to be given.

Fixation of Statutory Minimum prices for Agricultural Commodities

5751. SHRI S. R. DAMNI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to fix statutory minimum prices for various agricultural commodities instead of announcing a support price, so as to assure the farmer a reasonable return for his produce; and

(b) if so, the basis on which the minimum prices would be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under the consideration of Government to fix statutory minimum prices for various agricultural commodities. However, in the case of jute statutory minimum price is being fixed since 1973-74. In the case of sugarcane also, statutory minimum price payable by factories is being fixed. For important cereals viz, rice, wheat, jowar, bajra maize and rigi. Government is providing support at procurement prices which are fixed at remunerative levels so as to give incentive to the farmer for increasing production. Minimum support prices are being fixed for barley, gram, tur, moong and important commercial crops like cotton, groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and sunflower. Both procurement prices and minimum support prices are fixed on the advice of the Agricultural Prices Commission which is enjoined, *inter alia*, to keep in view the need for deasonable incentives to the farmers. In making their recommendations on the level of prices, the Commission takes into account the relevant factors including cost of production of different crops, changes in input prices, changes in the prices of competing crops etc. The Government also takes into account the view of the State Governments on these recommendations. In

fixing minimum support prices including statutory minimum support prices for jute and sugarcane, it is kept in view that the farmers' returns are not allowed to fall below a certain minimum reasonable level.

Assistance to all India voluntary Organisations

5752. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the voluntary Social Welfare Organisations which are being provided with Grants-in-Aid by the Ministry for meeting the expenditure on Salaries and Office expenditure under the Head "Assistance to All India Voluntary Organisations"; and

(b) the details in respect of the Social Welfare activities undertaken by the above organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House relating to institution assisted under the scheme in the financial year 1977-78.

(b) These organisations are working in all fields of social welfare. This includes child welfare, women welfare, welfare of the handicapped and the aged. These organisations also include Schools of Social Work.

Statement

Name of voluntary organisations which received grants during 1977-78 under the Scheme of Organisational Assistance to All India/Major Voluntary Social Welfare Organisations.

S. No.	Name of the Organisation
1.	Indian Bureau of Child Welfare and Research, Lucknow.
2.	Child Guidance School Society, New Delhi.

S. No. Name of the Organisation

3. All India Pariwar Kalyan Parishad, New Delhi.
 4. Nehru Bal Mandal, Allahabad.
 5. National Federation of the Blind, Delhi.
 6. Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial Welfare Society, New Delhi.
 7. Rani Jhansi Bahini, Calcutta.
 8. National Council of Women in India, Calcutta.
 9. Valluvar Educational Society, Thanjavur.
 10. Shri Kantaben Narayanbhai Mehsana Jilla.
 11. Ramakrishnan Mission Home of Service, Varanasi.
 12. The Central Young Mizo Association, Aizwal.
 13. Tarnaka, Mahila Samajam Secunderabad.
 14. International Council on Social Welfare, Bombay.
 15. Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.
 16. Womens Coordinating Council, Calcutta.
 17. Shardhanand Mahila Ashram, Bombay.
 18. All Bengal Women's Union, Calcutta.
 19. Sadou Assam Maina Parijat, Gauhati.
 20. Nari Raksha Samiti, Delhi.
 21. Save the Children Committee, Calcutta.
 22. Balgaram (S.O.S. Children villages), Maharashtra.
 23. Arta Tran Samity, West Bengal.
 24. The Society for Child Health and Community Welfare, Calcutta.
 25. Punjab Association, Madras.
 26. Children Aid Society, Bombay.
 27. Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Nowgong (Assam).
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S. No. Name of the Organisation

28. Kuriakose Elias Service Society, KESS Centre, Trichur.
 29. Jyoti Sangh, Relief Road, Ahmedabad.
 30. National Society for Equal Opportunities for the Handicapped, Bombay.
 31. Vivekananda Ashram, Calcutta.
 32. Mizoram Hmeichhe Insuikhkham, Pawl, Mizoram.
 33. Indian Association for Pre-school Education, Coimbatore.
 34. Shri Kasturba Stri Vikas Gruh, Jamnagar.
 35. Prasava Monghyr, Bihar.
 36. Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.
 37. National Council of Women in India, Calcutta.
 38. Deena Seva Sangh, Bangalore.
 39. Shri Kanyakumari Gurukula Ashram, Kanyakumari.
 40. Indian Council of Social Welfare College of Social Work, Hyderabad.
 41. College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Bombay.
 42. Karve Institute of Social Service, Poona.
 43. Association of Schools of Social Work in India, Madras.
 44. Children Welfare Association, Calcutta.
 45. Ramakrishnan Vedanta Mission, Vivakanandapur, West Bengal.
 46. All Manipur Women's Association, Imphal.
 47. Sarvodaya Mahila Mandal, Chanderapur.
 48. Sanjivani Society for Mental Health, New Delhi.
 49. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay (for National Committee Quota).
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S. No. Name of the Organisation

50. Andhra Mahila Sabha, Hyderabad.
51. Association for Social Health in India, West Bengal Branch, Calcutta.
52. Shri Kathiwar Nirashrit Balashram, Rajkot.
53. Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh. Punjab Branch, Chandigarh.
54. Guild of Service General, Madras.
55. Vikas Gruha, Ahmedabad.
56. Bal Rashmi Society, Jaipur.
57. India Sponsorship Committee, Bombay.
58. Holiday Home Society, Chandigarh.
59. The Social Work and Research Centre SWRC, Ajmer
60. Gram Sudhar Committee, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.
61. Garo Union Hr. Shillong.
62. All India Federation of the Deaf, New Delhi.
63. Nagrik Kalyan Samiti, Bhopal.
64. Shri Kasturba Stri Vikas Gruha, Rajkot.
65. All India Federation of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Backwards and Minorities Employees Welfare Association, Delhi.
66. The Children Education Society, Lucknow.
67. Shri Tapibai Ranchhodas Gandhi Vikas Gruha, Bhavnagar.
68. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay.
69. All India Women's Voluntary Services, New Delhi.
70. Swami Vivekananda Medical Mission, Tamil Nadu, Madras.
71. All India Women's Conference, New Delhi.

S. No. Name of the Organisation

72. Indian Council of Child Welfare, New Delhi.
73. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Ahmedabad.
74. Gharmora Model Satra Hill & Plains Cultural Institution, North Lakhimpur Assam.
75. Research and Development Centre, Bombay.
76. Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, Calcutta.
77. Madhya Pradesh Welfare Association for the Blind, Indore.
78. Madras School of Social Work, Madras.
79. Turpude College of Social Work, Nagpur.
80. Matru Sewa Sangh, Nagpur.
81. Indore School of Social Work, Indore.

Location of proposed National Institutes for Physically Handicapped

5753. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of places where the proposed National Institutes for Physically Handicapped people were proposed to be set up by the Central Government;

(b) whether these have actually been set up; and

(c) the nature of training that would be imparted in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India propose to set up a National Institute for the Visually Handicapped at Dehradun and for the Deaf at Bombay.

National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped has just been set up at Calcutta. A suitable site for the National Institute for the Mentally Retarded has not yet been chosen.

(c) The main object of these institutes will be to carry out research, undertake training of personnel and to provide some national level services like the production of instructional materials, Braille books, talking books etc. Education and training will be provided only in so far as they are needed for research purposes.

Non-utilization of provision for non-formal Education Programme

5754. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-utilisation of provisions made in the earlier Bud-

get Estimates for non-formal education programme for 6-14 age group (Rs. 4 crores); and

(b) which projects under Technical Education are being dropped for which provision was made in the earlier Budget Estimates and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Scheme could not be finalised due to the fact that the question of Plan Schemes under Central and Centrally sponsored sectors was before the National Development Council and the Planning Commission. However, it is expected that the final clearance of the programme will be received shortly.

(b) The following schemes are being discontinued from 1979-80:

	Budget Estimates 1978-79	
	Rs.	
(i) Grants to other Scientific & Technical Institutions for Development and Improvement	32,00,000	(Plan)
(ii) Construction of Student's Hostel and Staff Quarters in Non-Government Technical Institutions	20,00,000	(Plan)
(iii) Construction of Students' Hostels of Engineering and Technological Institutions (State Government Institutions)	4,00,000	(Plan)

The above provisions in the Central sector were meant to meet the Central share, counterpart funds being provided by the State Governments and private managements on an agreed basis. Experience has, however, shown that the schemes were not making progress because the agreed shares of expenditure were not forthcoming from the State Governments and private managements. Hence it has been decided to drop the schemes from 1979-80 making only provisions for writing off the fifty per cent loan amount when the other fifty per cent loan amount is received from the institutions, relating to the construction of students hostels in non-Government technical institutions, given in earlier years.

नीम को राष्ट्रीय वृक्ष घोषित करना

5755. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 'नीम' को राष्ट्रीय वृक्ष घोषित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सम्बंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं ही उठता।

Complaints received by P.M.G. Delhi against T.M.O. Counters and T.M.O. Clerks

5756. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of complaints received by P.M.G. Delhi circle during 1979 against T.M.O. counters and T.M.O. clerks of Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) whether Government have enquired into any of them; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Two.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable notice has been taken against the officials concerned. Action has also been taken where necessary, to ensure proper functioning of telegraph instruments/lines.

'Deep Nallah' in Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara

5757. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Block 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahadara, Delhi-32 are likely to be affected by flood due to deep nallah being constructed by flood control department and the nallahs are being closed from place to place; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the area thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has reported that the said deep nallah is Trunk Drain No. I of the Shahadara Drainage Scheme that is presently under construction. When completed this will relieve the drainage congestion that is now being experienced from time to time in these areas. Delhi Administration has also reported that no nallah outfalling into this drain is being closed.

कृषि उद्योगों से लाभ

5758. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में किसानों को कृषि उद्योगों से लाभ हो रहा है जैसा कि विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) कृषि उद्योग निगम पर राज्य-वार कितना व्यय किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसी क्या नई कार्यवाही की है जिससे किसानों को लाभ मिला हो तथा इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कितना लाभ मिला ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई जांच की है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि निगम के बहुत से कृषि उद्योगों के खातों की लेखा-परीक्षा नहीं की गई है ; यदि हां, तो आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क), (ग) और (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकल की जा रही है और इसके प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कृषि उद्योग निगमों पर किया गया व्यय आम तौर पर साम्य निवेश के रूप में है। निगमानुसार साम्य निवेश को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ङ) जी हाँ। यह मंत्रालय दोषी निगमों के साथ इस विषय पर बातचीत कर रहा है तथा जब तक छातों को अद्यतन नहीं बनाया जाता तब तक केन्द्रीय साम्य शेयर निर्मुक्त नहीं कर रहा है। इसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ प्रगति हुई है।

विवरण

राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम लि० में भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा साम्य पूंजी निवेश (स्थापना से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक)

निगम का नाम	भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा कुल साम्य पूंजी निवेश
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(लाभ रूप)

आंध्र प्रदेश, कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, हैदराबाद, असम	549.020
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कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, गोहाटी	220.000
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बिहारी कृषि उद्योग निगम लि० पटना	500.000
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गुजरात कृषि उद्योग निगम लि० अहमदाबाद	493.830
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हिरयाणा कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, चंडीगढ़	189.660
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हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि निगम लि०, शिमला	375.500
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जम्मू तथा कश्मीर कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, श्रीनगर	195.760
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केरल कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, त्रिवेन्द्रम	371.055
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कर्नाटक कृषि उद्योग निगम लि० बंगलौर	600.000
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मध्य प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, भोपाल	150.000
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महाराष्ट्र कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, बम्बई	500.000
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उड़ीसा कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, कटक	136.272
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पंजाब कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, चंडीगढ़	252.000
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राजस्थान कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, जयपुर	383.224
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तमिलनाडु कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, मद्रास	330.000
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उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, लखनऊ	708.828
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पश्चिम बंगाल कृषि उद्योग निगम लि०, कलकत्ता	609.021
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	6564.170
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Kosi Project

5759. SHRI JANARCHANA POQJ-ARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Kosi Project has fallen short of its expectations; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Kosi Project is primarily a flood control and irrigation project. The construction of the barrage near Bhimnagar in Nepal and embankments downstream of the barrage on both banks of the Kosi river have proved to be successful in jacketing the river and arresting its shifting tendency as well as in preventing flooding and position of sand outside the embankments. However, the embankments are subject to river erosion for which river training and anti-erosion steps are being taken up as and when needed. Although irrigation from Kosi project commenced in 1964, the development of irrigations is slow due to the following reasons peculiar to the Kosi tracts:—

The lands were in the past the river bed (Khadir) of the Kosi. The land is quite sandy and unlike the rest of North Bihar, quite undulating with numerous shallow depressions and sluggish drainage. The low lying areas comprising drainage lines, which were the most fertile, and had better soil-moisture regime were brought under intensive cultivation. Large areas of the command are under perennial water. Solution of the drainage problem is difficult partly because of the local topography and partly because of public opposition to the use of land for purpose of drainage. The number of escapes are few and even where they have been provided, it has been difficult to operate them, as the channels below have been encroached upon

and cultivated. Owing to the high silt load of the river there has been considerable silting of the canal system.

The Central Government and the State Government are seized of the special problems of this project. The Government of Bihar have been asked to prepare scheme of modernisation of the Kosi Canal System after in depth studies of the deficiencies of the present system and a comprehensive review of the irrigation commands under different outlets. This modernisation scheme should provide for re-modelling of canals to provide adequate capacity and construction of additional minor water courses, re-modelling/provision of masonry structures like falls, adequates, syphons, escapes, etc. provision of permanent outlets controlled by gates, lining of the canal system, adequate drainage in the command and conjunctive use of ground and surface water. With a view to step up the utilisation of the irrigation potential, the State Government would have to strengthen its command area organisation so as to provide necessary infrastructure including land reforms, land consolidation, laid shaping, field channels, field drains etc., and also agricultural extension services.

In order to tackle the problem of silting, afforestation and soil conservation measures are necessary in the Kosi catchment and the cooperation of the Government of Nepal is being sought in this regard?

Qualification of P.E.Ts., Craft, Domestic Science, Language and Music Teachers

5760. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post of Junior (P.E.Ts., Craft Teachers, Domestic Science Teachers, Language Teachers

and Music Teachers) in the pay scale of Rs. 425—640 in the schools of Delhi Administration;

(b) the qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post of senior (P.E.T., Craft Tr., Domestic Sc. Tr., Language Tr., and Music Tr.) in the pay scale of Rs. 440—750 and the qualifications prescribed for promo-

tion to this post from that of Junior Teachers as in (a) above; and

(c) the number of teachers working in each category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI):

According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration (Education Department) the details of qualifications prescribed for appointment in different categories are as under:—

Category	Qualifications
(a) The qualifications prescribed for appointment to the post of Junior P.E.T., Craft Tr., Domestic Science Teacher, Language Teacher and Music Teacher) in the pay scale of Rs. 425—640 in the schools of Delhi Administration.	(a) Jr. P.E.T. Matric with certificate in Physical Education.
	Crafts Trs. Matric with diploma or certificate in Craft concerned from a recognised institution.
	Jr. D.S.T. Matric plus Home Science diploma from Lady Irwin College or equivalent.
	Lang. Trs. No qualifications are prescribed for this post. However, services of certain Jr. Lang. Trs. were taken over from M.C.D. at the time of transfers of schools to Delhi Administration in 1970.
	Jr. Music Tr. No such posts in the Scale of Rs. 425—640 exists. Hence no qualifications prescribed.
(b) The qualification prescribed for appointment to the post of Sr. (P.E.T., Craft Tr., Domestic Science Tr., Language Tr. and Music Tr.) in the pay scale of Rs. 440—750 and the qualifications prescribed for promotion to this post from that of Junior Teachers as in (a) above.	Sr. P.E.T. Graduate from a recognised University with diploma in Phy. Training from a recognised institution. OR D.P. Ed. from a recognised University and Hr. Sec.
	Craft Tr. for Work Experience. For all trades except Agriculture & Horticulture.
	1. Higher Secondary from a recognised University/Board.
	2. Two years diploma/certificate of training in the trade concerned from FTI or any of the recognised institution.
	3. Two years professional experience in any Govt. Institution or a concern of repute.

Category	Qualifications
	For Agriculture and Horticulture :
	1. B.Sc. (Agriculture) from a recognised university.
	2. Degree in teaching from a recognised university.
Sr. Dom. Sc. Trs.:	(a) Graduate from a recognised university with diploma in domestic science from a recognised institution.
	OR
	(b) B.Sc. (Home Sc.) with degree/diploma in Training/Edn.
T.G.T. f (M.I.L.) (Modern Indian Language).	B.A. (with Modern Indian Language concerned) as one of the elective subject.
	OR
	Its equivalent oriental degree in the Modern Indian Language concerned from a recognised Institution.
	OR
	Sahitya Rattan of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag with Matriculation in English only.
	2. Degree or diploma in teaching/SAV certificate.
	3. Knowledge of Hindi essential.
T.G.T. (Skt.)	1. B.A. with Sanskrit as one of the elective subjects.
	OR
	Its equivalent oriental degree in Sanskrit and
	2. Degree/diploma in teaching
	OR
	S.A.V. certificate.
Music Teacher	(a) Degree in Music from a recognised University with 4 years course in Music.
	OR
	(b) Diploma in Music from a recognised Institution with 5 years course from a recognised institution.
(c) the number of teachers working in each category,	Number of posts/teachers in position in each category:
	P.E.T. 906
	Craft Teachers 115
	Language Teachers . . . 1043
	Music Teachers 147

Indo-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme

5761. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI:

SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR:
SHRI CHATURBHUI:

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

(a) whether India and Iran have signed a cultural exchange programme envisaging cooperation between the two countries in the fields of education, culture and science; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of the Republic of India and the Imperial Government of Iran was signed at Tehran on 22nd April, 1978 for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980.

According to this programme, both sides agree to participate in film festivals and organise film weeks in each other's country; exchange folk dance ensembles, experts in the field of archaeology, exhibitions of paintings, anthropologists, experts in the field of art and culture, writers and scholars working in the field of common cultural heritage. There is also provision for research in the field of archaeological excavations and museum studies; training in ceramics, decorative mirror work, restoration of woodwork and deer skin; co-operation in research, study and preservation of common cultural elements; exchange of publications with libraries; organisation of book exhibitions; participation in national and international book fairs in each other's country; visit of artists, theatre and puppet groups.

In the field of Education and Science, both sides have agreed to exchange textual and audio-visual materials

suitable for primary and secondary education level and also for exchange of experts in the field of adult education and youth activities programme etc. There is also provision for the exchange of university faculty members/professors in specific disciplines; co-operation between the universities of both countries in specified fields and research programmes of mutual interest; exchange of publications between the universities; experts in educational programming; participation in conferences in the field of education, science, technology; consider possibilities of establishing chairs of Indian and Iranian studies; scholarships in various fields etc.

In the area of Radio, Television and Press, the Exchange Programme provides for encouraging collaboration between news agencies; visit of journalists; exchange of pre-recorded radio musical tapes and television programmes; exchange of eminent artists; co-operation in the production of T.V. programmes; exchange of professional experience between mass communication media organisations and visit of media specialists.

There are also items in the Exchange Programme on encouragement to tourism; co-operation in children's activities; exchange of sports teams; exchange of experience in the fields of public health, medical insurance services, social insurance, welfare and rehabilitation programmes; exchange of experience and information relating to the problems of mentally handicapped children and mal-nutrition of children; joint publication programme; exchange of scholars for orientation courses in Persian studies etc.

Dissatisfaction among Social Welfare Board Employees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5762. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction amongst

the employees under Social Welfare Board, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a number of representations received, and if so, what are those details and action proposed;

(b) what is the total number of employees category-wise and since when they are in employment; and

(c) whether any employee was given less pay scale after a number of years working in an upper scale, if so, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No representations suggesting dissatisfaction amongst the employees of the Andaman and Nicobar Social Welfare Advisory Board have been received by the Government. However, some individual representations were received from the employees of the Border Area Project in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which related to regularisation of the break in their services and also fixation of their pay at stages at which they were drawing earlier. These representations were considered by the Central Social Welfare Board in consultation with the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and instructions were conveyed by the Central Board in January 1979 to condone the break in service and also to fix, the pay at the same rate at which they were drawing, in accordance with the rules prevalent in the Administration.

(b) The Andaman and Nicobar Social Welfare Advisory Board was dissolved in July 1973 by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and it was reconstituted in December 1975 with the following staff, all of whom, except the peon and the driver, were taken on deputation in the State Board from the Union Territory Administration:—

Secretary	..	1
Accountant	..	1
U.D.C.	..	1
L.D.C.	..	1
Driver	..	1
Peon	..	1

The posts of one U.D.C. and one post of P.A. to Chairman were however, vacant

(c) The employees of the State Board were given scales of pay and deputation allowances as admissible under the Union Territory Administration rules and there was no case of any employee receiving less pay after a number of years in the State Board. However, the position in respect of the Project employees has been stated in reply to part (a) of this Question.

Damage of Crop due to Wild Elephants in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5763. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Wild Elephants causing damage to crops and properties and threat to human lives in Sham Nagar, Radhanagar villages in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, action taken for the protection of lives and properties of the villagers;

(b) whether Government received any memorandum and if so, the contents and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the villagers are on the way to evacuate the villages and if so, what action has been taken to stop it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has already taken appropriate action to protect crops, life and property of the villagers by posting adequate numbers of police guards in suitable places. The excursions of wild elephants into Radhanagar and Sham Nagar are sporadic in nature and not frequent. In order to keep the elephants away from the inhabited area without destroying them and their off spring, the villagers were supplied with crackers

to scare away the elephants. As a result of these steps no incident was reported after June, 1978. Moreover, possible preventive measures are being taken to protect the interest of villagers including destruction of elephants in extreme cases through the help of Police Department if necessity arises.

(b) A representation was received through Assistant Commissioner and Tahsildar of North Andamans for providing protection to life and property of the villagers from wild elephants and in response immediate protective measures were taken as stated above.

(c) As the Andaman and Nicobar Administration has already taken precautionary measures against wild elephants, the question of evacuation of villagers does not arise.

स्कूल अध्यापकों की झूठाताओं के आधार पर पदोन्नति

5764. श्री राजीव देसाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व-विद्यालय अध्यापकों की झूठाताओं के आधार पर पदोन्नति देने की योजना को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्कूलों में ऐसे अनेक अध्यापक हैं, जिन्हें झूठाताओं के आधार पर पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन अध्यापकों को कब तक पदोन्नति दे दी जायेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मन्जी देवकुमार देवी बरकटकी) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के

सैक्यरों तथा रीडरों की पदोन्नति के अवसर जो उनकी योग्यता के मूल्यांकन पर आधारित होंगे, प्रदान करने के लिए एक योजना तैयार करने के संबंध में विचार कर रहा है। योजना के बारे में अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार, पद उपलब्ध होने पर तथा भर्ती के नियमों में निर्धारित अनिवार्य योग्यताएं पूरी करने पर, शिक्षकों को विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पदों पर पदोन्नति भर्ती नियमों की शर्तों के अनुसार तथा संबंध में वरीयता के आधार पर की जाती है।

Proposal to Shift New Postal Division from Kozhikode

5765. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to shift the proposed new postal division from Kozhikode;

(b) whether there is resentment in North Kerala over this decision; and

(c) whether Government propose to put off this decision and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). There is a proposal under examination for bifurcating the existing Calicut Postal Division with headquarters at Kozhikode and for creation of a new Postal Division with headquarters at Badagara a place 47 Kms. to north of Kozhikode. As and when a new Postal Division is created, the headquarters of the new Postal Division is determined with reference to the area to be served by it. Even after creation of a new Postal Division the headquarter of the present Postal

Division is not shifted. As such there will be no cause for resentment if a new Postal Division with headquarters at Badagara is created after bifurcating the present Calicut Division which will continue to function from Kozhikode. We are not aware of any resentment in North Kerala over this proposal. As such there is no reason to put off the proposal regarding bifurcation of existing Calicut Postal Division.

Difficulties in Implementation of Land Reform

5766. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the States' tardy implementation of the land reform measures;

(b) the reasons and difficulties behind the implementation of laws by the States noticed by Centre; and

(c) measures taken by the Ministry for speedy implementation of the land reform?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The overall progress in implementation of land reform measures cannot be considered tardy. The abolition of intermediary tenures, ceilings on land holdings, and amelioration in the condition of tenants are substantial achievements. The main impediments to more satisfactory implementation have been the following:

(i) frequent challenge of laws in courts;

(ii) absence of correct and up-to-date land records; and

(iii) inadequate access of beneficiaries to production facilities.

(c) Progress of land reforms measures are constantly under review. Govt. have decided to include all

land reform laws assented to by the President in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution with a view to protecting them from challenge in courts. State Governments have been repeatedly urged to accelerate the pace of implementation.

National Workshop in New Delhi on Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak River system

5767. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main conclusions arrived at in the National Workshop held in New Delhi during the second week of December, 1978 on the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak river system; and

(b) the course of action that the Government propose to take up for improving the irrigation facilities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). The main conclusions of the Workshop are:—

(i) The Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak river system, with a combined discharge of over 900 million acres feet of water, is one of the world's greatest natural assets. Co-operatively harnessed, it offers unprecedented opportunity for transforming the lives of the 370 million residents of this vast international basin who constitute what is possibly the largest single block of global destitution.

(ii) The optimised development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak Basin postulates multi-level, multi-disciplinary systems-planning within a framework of regional cooperation that ensures least-cost solutions for the greatest good of the greatest number.

(iii) A strong focal organisation involving different departments and varied disciplines at the Centre, with corresponding units in the concerned States assisted by Advisory panels of Academics, professionals and other experts should be established. The State units should prepare sub-basin and basin plans within their jurisdiction, which should be integrated into a broad master plan for the optimised development of the entire Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak basin which should be subject to periodic reviews in the light of short and long-term, perspectives.

(iv) The proposed master plan for the development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna basin should take into account the possibility of cooperation with the concerned neighbouring countries on the principle of mutual benefit.

(v) The treatment of upper catchments to encourage ecological storage, prevent erosion and moderate floods is one of the immediate and promising areas of such cooperation. Soil conservation and afforestation programmes should be extended to all the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak catchments. This should be a peoples' movement.

(vi) The enormous energy potential including the secondary power of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak basin should be rapidly developed. The energy resources of the countries could be used in a coordinated manner.

(vii) The master plan should take into account the considerable opportunity available in the lower reaches of Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak system for navigation.

(viii) Environmental impact of all major water resources projects should be studied and analysed before clearance.

(ix) Special attention must be given to specific problems and regions such as shifting cultivation in the north-east hill regions, stabilisation of mining areas, drainage and

development of diara lands, Sundarbans, and reclamation of saline, alkaline and water-logged areas.

(x) The master plan should aim at optimum use of land and water resources available in the region, while doing so, conjunctive use of surface and groundwaters should be adopted for optimum results.

(xi) Periodic Modernisation of older irrigation systems should be carried out.

(b) A number of irrigation projects are in operation in the Ganga basin in India and further projects are under construction/investigation. A few projects have been taken up in the Brahmaputra basin also. Investigations have been taken up for some large storage reservoirs in the Brahmaputra and Barak basins and Brahmaputra-Ganga Link. It is proposed to set up a focal technical group at the Centre to enable comprehensive inter-disciplinary investigation of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Barak basin to be carried out.

The medium term plan (1978-86) envisages the creation of an additional irrigation potential of 8 million ha. from major and medium schemes in the country and 9 million ha. from minor schemes, or 17 million ha. in all to raise the country's harnessed irrigation potential to about 69 million ha.

Transfer of Farm Technique to Village Level

5768. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) the recommendations made by the three-day workshop organis-

ed by the Central Staff College for Agriculture held in the first week of January 1979, in Hyderabad in connection with involvement of 860 institutions and agencies of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Universities and Voluntary Agencies for the transfer of farm techniques to the village level; and

(b) the action taken on them by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANUPRATAP SINGH): (a) A workshop on ICAR Golden Jubilee Programme for Transfer of Technology was held at Hyderabad on 3-5th January, 1979 which was attended by participants from ICAR Institutes, Agricultural Universities, Voluntary agencies and affiliated Agricultural Colleges and Home Science Colleges. The workshops made the following major recommendations:—

1. In selecting the 5,00 farm families for the "Lab to Land" programme preference should be given to those belonging to the category of small farmers, marginal farmers and landless labourers.

2. This programme of transfer of technology is to be implemented through the agency of nearly 1000 Transfer of Technology Centres belonging to the ICAR Institutes, Agricultural Universities, affiliated Agricultural and Home Science Colleges and Voluntary agencies engaged in Rural Development work.

3. A "Lab to Land" operational manual will be prepared containing a list of all proven and tested technologies available. This will be supplied to all working in the transfer of technology centres under this programme. This Manual should specifically highlight information in respect of economically viable technologies available for small and marginal farmers.

4. For every item included in the "Lab to Land" Manual, the concerned Institute/Agricultural University will develop and provide suitable extension literature in simple language for use by village level workers and participating Farm Families. The Institute/Agricultural University will provide, on request the extension literature, to the participating Centres in Hindi or regional languages.

5. A National Extension Programme is to be organised preferably during the first fortnight of September, 1979. The Universities and Institutes would choose suitable dates depending on local crop and seasonal conditions.

6. Necessary technical expertise and support would be provided to the voluntary agencies by the concerned ICAR Institutes/Agricultural Universities.

7. Out of 50,000 farm families proposed to be covered under the programme, 20,000 each were expected to be handled by the ICAR Institutes and Agricultural Universities and the balance 10,000 by the voluntary agencies engaged in Rural Development work.

(b) The transfer of technology programme entitled "Lab to Land" programme has been developed for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers during the ICAR Golden Jubilee Year 1979-80. The aim is to help in improving their economic well being through the diversification of labour use and generation of supplementary sources of income through mixed farming, animal husbandry, sericulture, aquaculture apiculture and dairying etc. Monitoring of this programme will be in terms of additional employment and implementation of this programme speedily. A special Project Funding Committee has been constituted by the ICAR to screen the proposals for providing

facilities to the participating institutions, who have been advised to submit clear-cut project proposals to the Council.

Houses for the Weaker Sections by Private Agencies

5769. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is inviting the private construction companies to construct houses for the weaker sections in the country; and

(b) if so, whether it is encouraging?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). In the case of Delhi it has been decided that private builders may be inducted for increasing the housing stock. This is being done on an experimental basis.

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also introduced a scheme for the grant of loans to private builders.

The Working Group on Housing for the formulation of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, has also recommended that institutional finance should be made available to private builders for cally weaker sections low income groups.

Discovery of Fossil Monkey from Sivaliks

5770. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large size fossil monkey, like primitives bearing a close affinity to the European and North American edifies have been

recovered from the Indian Sivaliks; and

(b) if so, its probable age?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Large sized fossil ape was discovered in the Sivaliks in the sixties of this century bearing some resemblances with those from Java (Indonesia) and China. Its probable age is about ten to twelve million years.

In the twenties and thirties of this century a large number of fossil apes were also discovered in the Sivaliks bearing resemblances to such fossils found in East and North Africa and Europe. According to experts their probable age varies about ten to thirty million years.

Views of Director General I.C.A.R. re. India as a Major Farm Power or Bread Bowl of the World

5771. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the prospects of India becoming a major farm power or the "Bread Bowl" of the World as claimed by the Director General of I.C.A.R. in the recent Indian Science Congress at Hyderabad;

(b) whether the Government have made any detailed study or examined the prospects in this line; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) In the Twelfth Foundation Day Lecture entitled "From Begging Bowl to Break Basket delivered at the Administrative Staff College of India, the Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, reviewed the progress made in the country in the field of agricultural re-

search and development since Independence. Following such an analysis, he concluded as follows:

"We should always keep in view the fact that changes in any traditional system of farming bring in their wake benefits as well as new problems. Every action has several reactions, some favourable and some unfavourable. Hence, there has to be a continuous monitoring of problems and anticipatory action to avoid serious setbacks caused by the new problems such as loss of soil fertility due to exploitive agriculture and new threats arising from the unholy triple alliance of pests, pathogens and weeds. All this will call for a dynamic re-

search and training base. Development programmes launched without any adequate research and training base will meet with only short-lived success. This is why we are fortunate in having a national grid of agricultural universities, Central Research Institutes and All India Co-ordinated Projects sponsored by the ICAR. In his Dr. Rajendra Prasad Memorial Lecture of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, delivered at Ludhiana on December, 21, 1978, Dr. A. S. Kahlon, the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission has given the following data on the return from investment in agricultural research in the last two decades.

Period		Return to one rupee research expenditure	Internal rate of return
from	to		
1962-61	1964-55	1.91	14.00
1967-68	1972-73	14.91	71.73

It is significant that the later period coincides with the reorganisation of agricultural research in the country bringing all State and Central Institutions into a cooperative partnership under the aegis of ICAR.

'Count your blessings' is an advice which we are tending to forget, but development can be achieved only on the basis of building on blessings. We have abundant sunlight which is the most important requirement for good crop growth. We have also substantial tapped and untapped resources of irrigation. There is considerable potential for water harvesting and storage in unirrigated areas. The ecological diversity of the country promotes the cultivation of a wide range of crops, both tropical and temperate. The potential for animal husbandry and aquaculture programmes is immense. The 1972 livestock census has given the population of cattle as 178.8 million and the population of buffalo as 57.9 million. Our goat population exceeds 68 million which is about 20 per cent of the world's popu-

lation of goat. Similarly, in sheep the 1972 census indicates that the population exceeds 40 million. We have also a rich population of pigs, poultry, horses, ponies and camels. There are unique animals like Mithun and yak in the North-eastern Himalayan Region. Our fish wealth is equally impressive. Nearly 1800 species of fish occur in our country. We have a long coastline and with a 200 mile exclusive economic zone, the sea surface available to us is over 40 per cent of the size of our soil surface. Above all, we have a hardworking community of farmers and fisherman. Our rural women are gifted with considerable finger skills. Therefore, given an appropriate blend of economically viable technology, services which can enable all farmers irrespective of the size of their holdings and their initial input mobilizing and risk-taking capacities to take to new technology, whether in agriculture or in aquaculture, and above all public policies which can stimulate production as well as consumption, we can soon become a ma-

for agricultural power. This is the only pathway which can help us to solve the twin problems of poverty and unemployment. Just as reaching the moon is no longer science fiction, becoming a bread basket of the world need not remain a piece of wishful thinking. If, however, the requisite degree of coordinated and dedicated action is not forthcoming, there is also the possibility that we may have to carry the begging bowl again.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has been making an assessment of agricultural potential and targets in each Five Year Plan document. The National Commission on Agriculture has also made an assessment of India's production potential in various crops until the end of this century. Several international experts have also drawn attention to the immense potential available for increasing agricultural production, particularly in the Indo-Gangetic plains. The various agricultural development programmes initiated by the State and Central Governments are designed to take advantage of the untapped production reservoir available even at current levels of technology. In addition, the Government of India had recently constituted a study team under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development to assess the potential for increasing the export of agricultural commodities. This team has given its report and the recommendations are under examination.

Holding of World Conference of Children

5772. SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to hold first world conference of Children;

(b) when this conference is likely to be held; and

(c) the names of countries who are likely to participate in this conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the International Union for Child Welfare proposes to hold the World Conference of Children from 13 November to 23 November 1979 in New Delhi. The Government of India is not directly associated with the organisation of the Conference. However, to the extent possible, Government will give moral support to the organisers of the conference and extend a token financial assistance.

(c) Does not arise as the proposed conference is not being organised by the Government of India.

Nepal based C.P.W.D. confirmed Employees

5773. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nepal-based staff, category-wise, under his Ministry which enjoy confirmation;

(b) the categories and number of staff not confirmed after putting in two years of qualifying service;

(c) action taken/being taken/proposed to be taken for confirming the employees who put in the qualifying service; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Nil, as all the Nepal based staff were recruited on temporary basis.

(b) As on 1st March, 1979, there are 1050 staff who have put in more than 2 years' service.

(c) and (d). As explained in (a) above, all the Nepal-based staff were recruited on temporary basis. Hence the question of confirmation does not arise.

New Report Captioned "Where History is gathering dust"

5774. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report published in Times of India, New Delhi, dated 21st February, 1979 under the caption "where history is gathering dust"; and

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

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

(b) (i) This is an important library, with a collection of rare books.

(ii) The library is financed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and its affairs are managed by a Committee. The Central Government is not associated with its management.

Damage due to Flood to Government of India Press, Santragachi, West Bengal

5775. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during recent floods, the Government of India Press, Santragachi, West Bengal, was seriously affected;

(b) whether a small committee of experts was sent from New Delhi in October, 1978 to make inspection on the spot;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) whether a move is afoot to wind up the Santragachi press?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, some officers from the Directorate of Printing visited the Press in October, 1978 for spot inspection.

(c) The present building has been declared unsafe and it is proposed to shift the men and machines to the adjoining buildings of the Government of India Press (K.S.R. Unit), Santragachi and Central Paper Godown.

(d) No, Sir. However, a proposal to merge the Government of India Press (Forms Printing Press), and Government of India Press (K.S.R. Unit), both located at Santragachi is being examined.

बच्चों, बيمारों और विकलांगों के लिए काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम

5776. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार कमजोर अथवा अथवा बच्चों अथवा बीमार व्यक्तियों को, काम करने लायक बनाने हेतु काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम में शामिल करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रम जैसा कि इसके वार्षिक स्वरूप से पता चलता है, के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों जो काम करने में असमर्थ हैं, के लिए खाद्यान्न मुलभ करने हेतु कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। मूलरूप से यह योजना बेरोजगार तथा अल्परोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त लाभप्रद रोजगार पैदा करने हेतु बनाई गई है।

Telephone Exchange in Santhal Pargana near Bhagalpur

5777. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Telephone Exchange through micro-wave system in Santhal Pargana near Bhagalpur;

(b) whether Government have facilities there for that; and

(c) the difficulty being experienced by Government in this regard and when it will be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). The P&T Department has planned to set a UHF radio link of 80 channel capacity between Dumka, the district headquarter of Santhal Pargana and Asansol. The proposed UHF link is likely to be commissioned during the current plan period (1979-83).

फरक्का बांध के निर्माण के बाद बंगाल और बिहार में बाढ़ों आना

5778. डा० राजजी सिंह : क्या कुवि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरक्का बांध के निर्माण के बाद बंगाल और बिहार में गंगा नदी के किनारे के क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ों में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने की विचार है और यदि नहीं तो गत पांच वर्षों में बाढ़ों के कारण हुए नुकसान के आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे; और

(ग) क्या इन बाढ़ों को देखते हुए बड़े पैमाने पर नहर और लिफ्ट सिचाई योजना लागू की जायेगी ?

कुवि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) फरक्का बराज परियोजना से, जैसे कि यह आयोजित, अभिकल्पित और परिचालित की गई है, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार में गंगा नदी में बाढ़ों में वृद्धि नहीं होती ।

(ख) बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों के गंगा बेसिन क्षेत्रों में 1973 से 1977 के पांच वर्षों में बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के आंकड़े जैसा कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने-अपने राज्य के बारे में सूचित किया गया है, संलग्न विवरण में दिए जाते हैं ।

(ग) वृहद नहर और लिफ्ट सिचाई स्कीमें, अपने आप में, बाढ़ के प्रवाहों के प्रभाव को, विशेषकर गंगा जैसी नदी में, कम करने में सहायक नहीं होती । सिचाई स्कीमें सामान्यतः किसी क्षेत्र की कुलित आवश्यकताओं और सिचाई के जब की सप्ताई के लिये प्रबंध करने की व्यवहारिता के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं ।

बिहार

वर्ष 1973-77 के दौरान बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के गंगा बेसिन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का विवरण

वर्ष	प्रभावित क्षेत्र बाढ़ हैबिटर में	प्रभावित जनसंख्या लाखों में	फसलों को क्षति	फसलों की क्षति संख्या	पशुओं की क्षति संख्या	मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या	जन सुविधाओं की क्षति लाख रुपयों में	फसलों, मकानों और सुविधाओं की हुई कुल क्षति लाख रुपयों में	अवशुद्धि	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1973	9.65	67.57	9.02	4443.34	1.633	10	37	100.34	4886.02	
1974	30.14	164.39	17.50	29758.51	5.163	321	80	3401.00	38183.60	
1975	23.09	32.37	11.69	13993.95	3.210	1323	148	—	26576.30	
1976	29.69	136.42	8.54	9463.93	4.830	4518	186	—	20599.40	
1977	10.80	30.00	2.30	1178.80	0.197	66	16	—	1224.10	

बिहार

	1	2	3	4	5	0	7	8	9	10	11
परिवार संवत्स											
1973	7.58	20.71	4.03	3378.13	0.830		390	24	541.93	4234.16	
1974	0.97	3.50	0.75	787.06	0.440		1524	33	1200.00	1994.60	
1975	1.56	6.59	0.41	382.89	0.110		4	2	9.22	422.06	
1976	1.46	8.19	0.67	676.97	0.320		6	9	43.83	723.80	
1977	15.50	63.10	3.50	3947.20	0.894		372	25	—	3947.20	

भूमिगत पालिका बाजार, कनाट प्लेस नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों को दुकानों के आबंटन की कसौटी

5779. श्री महीलाल : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कनाट प्लेस में भूमिगत पालिका बाजार की दुकानों का आबंटन किस आधार पर किया गया है और क्या कुछ दुकानें अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के आबंटित किए जाने हेतु आरक्षित की गई हैं और इस संबंध में क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए वास्तव में कितनी दुकानें आरक्षित की गई हैं और उनमें से कितनी दुकानें वास्तव में आबंटित की गई हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन दुकानों के किराये में कोई छूट दी गई है और यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल):

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने पालिका बाजार के आबंटन के लिए निम्नलिखित आधार अपनाया है :—

(i) सामान्य श्रेणी को टेंडर के आधार पर ।

(ii) पंचकुइयां रोड के छोटे बालों को "लाच-हार्नि रहित" लाइसेंस फीस के आधार पर ।

(iii) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के टेंडर

आयोजित करने के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम आरक्षित लाइसेंस फीस पर ।

(ख) 26; और ये सब आबंटित की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) जो, हां नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को पालिका बाजार में निर्धारित न्यूनतम आरक्षित लाइसेंस फीस पर दुकानें आबंटित की हैं ।

भूमिगत पालिका बाजार, नई दिल्ली में पानी का भर जाना

5780. श्री महीलाल : क्या निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस स्थित भूमिगत पालिका बाजार में फरवरी, 1979 में वर्षा का पानी भर गया था जिसके परिणामस्वरूप दुकानदारों को अपनी दुकानें बन्द करनी पड़ी थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं कि उनकी दुकानों और बरामदों में वर्षा का पानी न भरने पाये ?

निर्वाज और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल):

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने सूचित किया है कि भारी वर्षा के परिणामस्वरूप मुख्य डकी नाली से पानी का उलट बहाव के कारण फरवरी, 1979 में कुछ पानी पालिका बाजार में घुस गया था, उस पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया गया और इस विपरीत बहाव के कारण दुकानें बन्द नहीं हुई थीं ।

(ख) नई दिल्ली सरकारपारिक्रम के मुख्य नाली की सार्वजनिक लाइन पर वाटर-रिटर्न वाल्व तथा जलद्वार वाल्व लगा करके आवश्यक उपाय किए हैं ।

शालीमार बाग आवासीय कालोनी, दिल्ली में सड़क

5781. श्री महीलाल : क्या विभिन्न और आवास तथा भूखति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शालीमार बाग आवासीय कालोनी के ब्लॉक ए, पावेट ए के सामने केवल 3 मीटर चौड़ी सड़क बनाई गई है जहां स्कूटर आदि का चलाना भी कठिन हो जाता है जबकि उस कालोनी में दूसरी ओर सड़क कम से कम 5 मीटर चौड़ी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस कालोनी में इस तीन मीटर चौड़ी सड़क के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा पार्क है ; और

(ग) क्या वहां के निवासियों की यातायात/परिवहन संबंधी कीटनेयों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से पार्क को कुछ जमीन लेकर सड़क चौड़ी की जाएगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूखति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) :

(क) जी हां । इस सड़क विशेष को 3 मीटर चौड़ा रखा गया था क्योंकि इस सड़क को सड़क की एक ओर स्थित मकानों की एक कतार के काम ही माना था । 3 मीटर चौड़ी सड़क पर स्कूटर चलाने में आमतौर पर कोई कठिनाई नहीं होती चाहिए ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

Building Programme for Delhi

5782. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total need of land of the Government to build houses in Delhi in the next three years;

(b) how much land has been acquired by the Government and since when;

(c) whether about 75,000 acres of land has been frozen in Delhi;

(d) Government propose to release some land for private owners to build the houses;

(e) if not, reasons therefor;

(f) have Government chalked out any plan to involve private builders to build houses in Delhi; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) As per the present projections, 1200 to 1500 acres of land will be utilized by Government/semi Government bodies for housing in Delhi in the next 3 years. But much more land would be utilized for developing plots.

(b) 39492.71 acres of land have been acquired for the planned development of Delhi since 1957.

(c) Presently 68869.06 acres of land are notified under Section 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act in Delhi:

(d) to (g). It has been decided, as an experimental measure, to induct the private sector in the construction activities to increase the housing stock in Delhi. The D.D.A. has been asked to work out the details in this regard.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

5753. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) in how many regularised colonies the Government has sanctioned the building plans;

(b) why the building plans have not been sanctioned so far in many such colonies which have recently been regularised; and

(c) the details of developments made in the colonies which have been recently regularised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been sanctioning building plans in 109 such colonies.

(b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have not yet fixed the mode of recovery of development charges in respect of the colonies regularised by them recently. Besides, in certain cases, the land use is non-conforming and the same has not yet been changed.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that development works in the unauthorised colonies, which have been regularised recently have not yet been commenced.

Potato Production and its Distribution under Food for Work Programme

5754. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is more production of potatoes in the country;

(b) what is the production in this year and what was the production last year;

(c) what steps Government have taken to see that the farmers get good price of potatoes;

(d) is it a fact that the Government is thinking to find out from the State Governments whether potatoes could be distributed under the Food for Work Programme; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) The information regarding the production of potato in this year is due to become available from the States sometimes after the middle of June, 1979. However, according to the available reports, the production of potato during 1978-79 is expected to be over 90.00 lakh tonnes over the production of 81.53 lakh tonnes in 1977-78.

(c) The growers have been experiencing difficulty in the marketing of potatoes. The Central and State Governments have been anxious to arrest the fall in the price of potatoes. Some of the measures that have been taken are indicated as under:—

(1) Exports of potatoes from India were permitted by Government by various cooperatives and other agencies on the basis of canalisation through NAFED.

(2) For encouraging exports still further, potatoes exports under OGL basis were allowed by Government w.e.f. 3rd February, 1979.

(3) The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have sought the assistance from NAFED and cooperative Agencies of their States for the purchase of potato in the State and its movement outside. The Punjab Government have asked Markfed and NAFED to offer a minimum price of Rs. 50/- per quintal to farmers and have agreed to meet the losses, if any, that may result from

operation under Government direction. The purchase centres have also increased. In the State of Haryana, NAFED in collaboration with Hafed have entered into a joint venture for the purchase of potato on a commercial basis. In the State of U.P., a Joint venture has also been agreed to between NAFED and Apex Cooperative Marketing Federation for making commercial purchase of potatoes. They have also increased the number of purchase centres for purchasing potatoes.

(5) The Ministry of Railways have impressed upon from time to time to increase the supply of railway wagons to transport potatoes from the centres of production to consuming centres.

(6) Ministry of Agriculture has written to the State Governments at the highest level that in order to alleviate the hardship caused to the potato growers by the fall in prices, they may draw up a crash programme for providing market support to the commodity.

(d) and (e). There being a glut of potato in the market, it was thought at one stage to utilise potatoes under Food for Work Programme. However, potatoes being a perishable commodity, it has not been found possible to introduce the same in the Food for Work Programme.

Protection of Wild Life

5785. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to save the wild life in the country;

(b) has Government made any systematic study to preserve the wild life, particularly tigers and lions;

(c) if so, its details; and

(d) what steps have been taken on the recommendations of that study made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A Government have taken the following steps to save the wild life in the country:—

(a) With the enactment of the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972, which has now been adopted by almost all States, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act.

(b) Export trade of most of the threatened species has been controlled, particularly since India became a party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(c) The habitat in which wildlife can prosper is being increased by constituting larger areas as National Parks and Sanctuaries where all possible protection is being afforded to wildlife.

(d) For ensuring effective and scientific management of sanctuaries, national parks and wildlife areas, separate wildlife wings in the States/U.Ts within the Forest Department are being established.

(e) Some of the Zoological parks are being encouraged and assisted in undertaking captive breeding of some of the endangered species.

2. In view of the precarious condition of wildlife in the country, an Expert Committee was constituted in 1969 to prepare a report on wildlife conservation in India. The Committee submitted its report in 1970. Following the recommendations of this Committee, Government have taken steps for the conservation of wildlife as already indicated. Further, in order to study our requirements in wildlife conservation, management, research and training, an FAO Consultant Dr. A de vos, completed a three-month preparatory mission in August-October, 1977 and submitted a

comprehensive report covering various aspects of wildlife management in the country. Action is a foot to implement the recommendations made in the said report.

3. Considering the precarious condition of Indian Tiger, Government of India accepted the recommendation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources in 1969, calling for a moratorium on killing of tigers. Tiger hunting was banned throughout India by July, 1970. It was also decided that a group of specialists should study the latest situation of the species in order to plan how best to save Indian Tiger from extinction. Accordingly, an 11-member Task Force headed by the Chairman, Indian Board for Wildlife was constituted to go into the details of the problems and prepare a project to preserve the tiger in the wild in India.

4. The Task Force Report submitted in 1972 suggested that to ensure the maintenance of a viable population of the Tiger in India and to preserve, for all times, such areas as part of our National heritage for the benefit of education and enjoyment of future generations, Project Tiger Scheme should be initiated.

5. The Government of India accepted the recommendation of the Task Force and Project Tiger was launched in 1973 as a Central Sector Plan Scheme. Initially, the scheme was implemented in nine selected viable Reserves situated in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, U.P. Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. Two new areas viz. Periyar in Kerala and Sariska in Rajasthan have been recently included under the scheme.

6. As regards Indian Lion, recognising the fact that the Gir Wildlife Sanctuary in Gujarat is one of the oldest and from the funal view point one of the most important in the whole country, indeed in the whole world, and also in consideration of the fact that it is the only home for the Asiatic Lion, the International Union for Conservation of the nature and Natural

Resources and the Expert Committee on Wildlife Conservation appointed by the Government of India recommended in 1969 and 1970 respectively that Indian Lion should be afforded full protection and its habitat should be improved.

7. To meet the above objectives, an elaborate project for the development of Gir Lion Sanctuary was lunched by the State Government in 1972 which has proved a great success and has made the future of the Gir Lion secure ensuring simultaneously the welfare of the Gir Maldharis whose domestic cattles were competing with the herbivores the prey animals of Gir Lion of the Gir Sanctuary. Resident Gir Maldharis are being rehabilitated in new settlement outside the sanctuary and provided with houses and other amenities. Compensation is also paid for the cattle killed by lions to dissuade Maldharis from poisoning the lions. All commercial forestry operations in the sanctuary area have been stopped and only habitat improvement works are carried out. In addition to it, efforts are being made under the Gir Lion Project to restrict the entry of outside cattle into Gir Sanctuary by putting up a one-metre high rubble wall all along the periphery of the Sanctuary.

8. For the Development of Gir Lion Sanctuary, Government of India had approved an outlay of Rs. 16,31,500 during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

Projects undertaken by C.P.W.D. in Nepal

5786. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken/being undertaken by C.P.W.D. in Nepal;

(b) when all these projects were started;

(c) whether any time schedule had been fixed as to when the projects were likely to be completed;

(d) whether there were projects which could not be completed as per the scheduled time and if so, details thereof;

(e) whether Government reviewed the terms of appointment of the Nepal based staff for the extended period of the projects as per rules; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demand for Change of Service Conditions of Nepal-Based C.P.W.D. Employees

5787. **SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total number of Nepal-based employees working temporarily in substantive capacity under the C.P.W.D.;

(b) whether there are employees who have put in between 3 and 15 years of service, yet, continue to be temporary;

(c) what are the rules for confirmation of such employees;

(d) a copy of the rules/service conditions may please be laid on the Table of the House;

(e) whether rules have been violated in regard to their service conditions;

(f) whether Government have received representations in respect of confirmation of such staff and if so, details thereof; and

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no category called temporary in substantive capacity in C.P.W.D.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d). There is no provision for confirmation of these employees as they were all recruited on temporary basis.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The Nepal-Based staff have not represented specifically for confirmation. However, they have been representing for regularisation of their service by declaring them as regular employees of the C.P.W.D.

(g) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Idle Capacity of H.A.L. due to failure of Agriculture Ministry to take delivery of Agricultural Aircrafts

5788. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a contract of 100 agricultural aircrafts was placed with the Hindustan Aeronautic Limited in 1976;

(b) if so, how many aircrafts have been taken delivery of;

(c) whether 8 aircrafts due for delivery during 1977-78 are ready and delivery thereof is not being taken thereby causing storage and maintenance problem to the manufacturers;

(d) what steps are being taken to take delivery of the manufactured and ready aircrafts;

(e) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is not placing orders for the remaining aircrafts, resulting in the investment on development, tooling, procurement of material running to several crores being kept idle and unproductive besides rendering useless the manufacturing capacity; and

(f) if so, measures being taken to avoid the said national loss?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An Order for 100 Fixed Wing aircraft was placed, out of which 34 aircraft were contracted to be supplied in the initial phase.

(b) 26 aircraft have been taken delivery of.

(c) & (d). As there are inadequate work arising for Fixed wing aircraft, the Ministry does not intend to take delivery of these 8 aircraft for the present.

(e) & (f). The Ministry of Agriculture are of the view that it would be incorrect to place additional order for Basant aircraft until the existing fleet is adequately utilised and there are reasonable prospects of sufficient work arising for additional Basant aircraft.

Special Assistance to Backward States in Irrigation

5789. **SHRI V. G. HANDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have given 10 per cent irrigation facility for agriculture to the Government of Maharashtra; and

(b) whether Government have any special programme to give special assistance to the backward States in irrigation so as to come up to the national level in respect of 25 per cent of irrigated land to the total agriculture land?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are taken up by the State

Governments in the framework of the developmental plans of the States.

The irrigation potential in Maharashtra by March, 1978 was assessed as 25.99 lakh hectares (of which 11.44 lakh hectares was from major/medium schemes and 14.55 lakh hectares from minor works), which represented about 13.5 per cent of the gross cropped area (1975-76).

In the Annual and Medium Term Plans, efforts have been made to provide as much resources as possible for augmenting the irrigation programme. The outlay contemplated by the State in the Medium Term Plan 1978-83 is Rs. 920.00 crores for major and medium schemes. Substantial outlay is also proposed to be made in the minor irrigation sector. The additional potential proposed is 7.36 lakh hectares and 3.50 lakh hectares respectively.

The Centrally sponsored Drought prone Area programme covers six districts of Maharashtra namely, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Nasik, Sangli, Satara and Pune. The Centre is giving 100 per cent grant for two medium irrigation schemes namely Mandohal in Ahmednagar District and Basppavadi in Sangli District. Against the estimated cost of Rs. 284.18 lakhs for these two schemes, an expenditure of Rs. 115.87 lakhs has been incurred till September, 1978.

For minor irrigation schemes under this programme, the Centre shares 50 per cent of the cost of the schemes. During 1974-78, schemes with an outlay of Rs. 1302.88 lakhs had been approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 577.48 lakhs had been incurred till September, 1978.

Special Advance plan assistance of Rs. 36.10 crores (Rs. 30.10 crores for acceleration of selected major/medium projects during the year 1975 to 1978 and Rs. 6.00 crores for completion of on-going minor irrigation schemes during 1977 to 1979) was also given by the Centre to Maharashtra.

Curbs on Import of Farm Implements

5790. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposals under consideration for the abolition of import curbs on farm implements; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this behalf.

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

(b) Does not arise.

Condition of Refugees in Marichjhapi, West Bengal

5791. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since received any detailed report from the Government of West Bengal regarding the conditions of the Marichjhapi refugees who have earlier deserted from Dandakaranya projects;

(b) the attitude and reaction of the Government to the report; and

(c) actions taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. According to reports received from the Government of West Bengal, the deserter families numbering about 2,000 appear to be in Marichjhapi which is a reserve forest area. These families are engaged in illegal activities like tree felling, sale of timber, distribution of land, etc. The Udbastu Unnaysanil Samity have almost set up a parallel Government in that area and the Samity are not allowing the civil administration to function there. It has been further reported by the Govern-

ment of West Bengal that all these deserter families are being persuaded to return to Dandakaranya and other rehabilitation sites.

(b) & (c). The Government of West Bengal, while agreeing to the reasonableness of the cut-off date of 31st March, 1979, for their return, had suggested that this date should not be very rigidly adhered to while all efforts would continue on their part for the return of the remaining deserters by that date. The State Government have been informed in reply that while the Government of India have been sufficiently flexible in their approach, the land and houses left by the deserters could not be kept vacant indefinitely and may have to be allotted to other displaced persons awaiting since long for resettlement, at any rate before the coming Kharif season, for their beneficial enjoyment and that it is hoped that the remaining deserter families would soon see reason and come back in time to avail of the ensuing Kharif cultivation at the latest. 214 families have, in fact, returned recently to Dandakaranya and other rehabilitation sites from West Bengal.

Suggestions from Maharashtra to overcome problems of Sugar Industry

5792. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have made several suggestions to Central Government to overcome the problems of sugar industry in Maharashtra faced after 16th August, 1978;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government or proposed to be taken on each of the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In the context of persistent fall in sugar prices after decontrol the Chief Minister of

Maharashtra sent a Memorandum to the Prime Minister on 16th November, 1978 for solving the various problems of sugar factories. The prices of sugar lately have shown an upward trend and are ruling at levels considered reasonable for the industry to be viable. The suggestions made by the Chief Minister and the Government's reaction thereto are indicated below:—

Monthly Release Mechanism:

It has not been found possible to agree to the suggestion but the sugar factories have already resorted to a voluntary system of releases from March, 1979.

Creation of a Buffer Stock:

It has since been decided to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes, the modalities of which are being worked out.

Soft Loans for Carryover stock and Working Capital:

In view of the recent rise in prices of sugar there is no justification for such a concession.

Reduction in Tariff value:

The tariff value of sugar has already been reduced on successive occasions from Rs. 215 per quintal after decontrol to Rs. 180 per quintal since January, 1979.

Export quota and Exports:

India's quota in-effect of 6.5 lakh tonnes during 1978 was exported in full except for a small quantity. The current year's quota would also be exported in full. Apart from State Trading Corporation the sugar factories have also been permitted to export sugar directly for which no subsidy, however, is permissible.

Sampath Committee Concessions:

An Inter-Ministerial Group constituted to re-work the Sampath Committee Concessions in the light of changed

conditions after decontrol has already submitted its report which is under examination.

Export of Molasses:

The export of molasses has already been placed under the Open General Licence 3.

Manufacture of Electro-Mechanical Common Control Telephone Equipment

5793. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI V. G. HANDE:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to set up a project for manufacture of Electro-mechanical Common Control Telephone Equipment in the public sector;

(b) whether Committee appointed to recommend suitable sites for locating the projects have considered some sites in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Sicom's report for locating the proposed factory was sent to the Government of India on 21st November, 1978;

(d) action Government have taken on the reports above named; and

(e) if no action so far has been taken, the reasons thereof and when the action is likely to be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SANI): (a) The question of setting up project for manufacture of Electro-Mechanical Common Control Telephone Equipment is under consideration.

(b) The Site Selection Committee has considered Sangli-Miraj in Maharashtra as one of the sites suitable for the purpose.

(c) A letter was received from Government of Maharashtra in November 1978 stating that the State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra (SICOM) had made a study of sites in Marathwada, viz., Aurangabad and Jalna for locating the unit.

(d) & (e). The location of the cross-bar electro-mechanical common control switching factory is under consideration of the experts.

Frog Cultivation

5794. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have successfully conducted and evolved methods of frog-cultivation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any schemes to promote frog cultivation by establishing froggeries in suitable areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute under the ICAR has been conducting research at Kalyani (West Bengal) and Cuttack (Orissa) for evolving suitable frog farming techniques.

(b) Under this project one set of experiments are designed to explore the possibility of development of a hatchery complex for commercial production of seed for stocking and optimum production of early stages of frog through proper nursery management. In another set of experiments attempts are being made to evaluate the efficacy of different feeds such as aquatic plants, earth-worms and insects. The work is still in an experimental stage and results are not yet ready for large-scale field application.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Settlement of disputes on Fishing rights in Coastal Waters

5795. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether Union Ministries has deputed Secretary to settle the dispute over fishing right in coastal water;

(b) if so, the main points of dispute between fishermen and trawler operators; and

(c) action taken?

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

(b) and (c). Question do not arise.

Survey of Underground Water Resource and its use

5796. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made about underground water resources in the country;

(b) if so, its estimated potential for irrigation purposes;

(c) how much of this potential is being utilised by tube wells; and

(d) measures proposed for further exploration of the underground water resources and their utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. According to the available information a potential of 40 million hectares (gross) is estimated to be available for development of irrigation from ground water sources.

(c) An irrigation potential of 19.8 million hectares is estimated to have been created from ground water sources like dug wells, tube wells, etc., by the end of 1977-78.

(d) the measures proposed for further exploration of underground water sources include:—

(i) At the macro level, ground water surveys including water balance studies are undertaken by the Central Ground Water Board in the Ministry of Agriculture.

(ii) Ground Water Surveys are undertaken at micro levels at the State level by the State Ground Water Directorate/Organisations. State organisations are also being strengthened in the critical areas/disciplines in which they are at present weak under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

For utilising the ground water potential, the following measures are undertaken:—

(i) As ground water development mostly depends on institutional investment efforts are being made to step up the flow of institutional investment.

(ii) Particular emphasis is being laid on acceleration of ground water development in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and M.P. which have comparatively more potential for further development.

(iii) Subsidy for private minor irrigation works including wells and tubewells was previously confined

only to the areas covered under SFDA, DPAP, CAD, etc. It was admissible at the following rates:

Small farmers having 1-2 ha. holdings	.. 25%
Marginal farmers less than 1 ha.	.. 33 1/3%
For community works	.. 50%

It has now been decided to extend the subsidy for private minor irrigation works from the Central Sector in all the areas of the country. Subsidy for individual works has been increased to 50 per cent for the tribal farmers. Subsidy is also proposed to be made available to the farmers having holdings between 2-4 hectares.

(iv) Group/community works are encouraged for extending benefits of the programme to the small-marginal farmers who cannot own works on individual basis.

(v) Rural electrification programme is being stepped up to the maximum extent possible.

(vi) More emphasis is being given to public tube wells for providing irrigation in pockets with preponderance of small farmers and in areas where private tube wells are unlikely to make headway.

Average cost of production and realisation of Sugar

5797. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average cost of production of sugar of 1977-78 of all the sugar factories taken together, including all charges and depreciation in U.P., Bihar and Maharashtra;

(b) what is the average realisation per quintal on sugar in the month of November; and

(c) what price excluding Excise Duty the Government expects factories to realise during 1979?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP
SINGH):**

(a)	State (Zone)	Average cost of production (Rs./Qtl)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	
(i)	West U.P.	221
(ii)	Central U.P.	220
(iii)	East U.P.	230
2.	Bihar	
(i)	North Bihar	245
(ii)	South Bihar	284
(iii)	Maharashtra	218

(b) Rs. 181.26 per quintal.

(c) The final picture for the year 1979 would be known only when the entire production of the season is sold by the industry and, even then, the realisation would vary from factory to factory depending on a number of factors such as its technical efficiency, operating factors, financial position, sales realisations, etc.

**Quality, Price and Foodgrain imported
under Food for Work Programme**

5798. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of the programme of 'Food for Work' in each State and Union Territory;

(b) how much quantum and kind of foodgrain used for this programme comes from foreign countries and under what terms and conditions;

(c) the quality of food and price at which such food is given in exchange of work; and

(d) steps Government propose to give improved quality of food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the state-wise available information regarding employment generated and physical achievements under Food for Work Programme is enclosed.

(b) No foodgrains are imported for utilisation under the Food for Work Programme of Government of India.

(c) The quality of foodgrains supplied under the programme is F.A.Q. (Fair Average Quality). The rates for computing value for wages have been as under during 1978-79:—

wheat : Rs. 110/- per quintal.

Rice coarse
(Short bold) : Rs. 115/- per quintal

Rice Medium
(Long bold) : Rs. 130/- per quintal

(d) Instruction have been issued to F.C.I. that in no case the quality of foodgrains supplied under the Programme should be below F.A.Q. The State authorities have also been advised not to accept sub-standard foodgrains.

Statement

Statistical information regarding employment generated physical assets created during 1977-78 and 1978-79 under Food for Work Programme

(As on 26-3-79)

Name of the State	Employment generated (Lakh mandays)		Physical assets created during 1977-78		1978-79 (upto Sept., 78)
	1977-78	1978-79	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Andhra Pradesh	..	49.392	..	..	1056 Km (roads formed), 2859 km (roads gravelled), 311.27 km (roads metalled) 292 CD works, 154 MI works area 735 Acres. 16 New and 154 repairing School Buildings.
2. Assam	..	NR	NR	NR	NR
3. Bihar	14.76	77.720	510 km roads, 488 Hec. (MI) 40 Hec. (SC), 2650 Hec. flood Prot. E.W. 418.60 lakh of.	..	2334 km roads, 12566 Hec. MI, 1200 hec. (lood, prot.), 19 hec. (SC), 1488.93 lakh (CFT) earth work 1163 km plan prot and plantation and 24.07 hec. nursery, 365.32 km weeding 200 hec. irrigation.
4. Gujarat	..	37.760	..	..	29488 hec. maintenance and repairs under major medium and MI works, 96000 cm excavation works under MM and MI works, 178092 cm earth work, 1356 km new Plant, 8319 hec. new plant, maintenance of Plant, 927 km and 4155 hec., plan weeding 1440 hec filling of 2 lakh plants and watering to 25 lakh Plants, 135912 km maintenance and improvement of road, 1200 hec. field channel works 500 hec. land levelling works.
5. Haryana	..	..	NR	NR	NR
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.70	1.207	Maintenance & new work Datalmoreti	..	17 maintenance works and 18 new works completed Details not received.

7. Karnataka . . . 5'02 . . . 0'868 32 Nos. MI works, Plantation works in 21 units on 1743 hect. maintenance of 570 hect. plantation, 1897 km fire prot. 210 hect. fire trenches, 1000 hect. adv. trenching.
8. Kerala . . . 21'43 . . . 11'682 1279 hect. MI, 504 hect. flood prot. 651 km. road const., 12 hect IR, 15 hect. SC, 15 hect. afforestation.
9. Madhya Pradesh: . . . 220'000 NR 244 Nos. roads, 279 Nos. tanks, 32 nos. S. Hd. 408 nos. Afforest. works.
10. Maharashtra . . . NR *28'100 NR₁ 174 Minor irrigation tanks, 412 percolation tanks, 48 other minor irrigation works completed, 2,55,000 hectares of land brought under contourbundling, 1660 Nalla bunding works completed, 1990 kms road completed land development of 29,000 Hect of command area of major and medium projects completed.
11. Orissa . . . 68'69 175'640 17022 hect. MI, 16,400 hect. flood prot. 36 km embankment repaired 18700 hect. SC, 1275 hect. Eco. Plant., 11 nos. gully control, 53000 hect. SC, 70 hect. Cashew Plant, in progress 22400 km road repaired 260 km new road con., 140 hect quick growing species and nature conservation.
12. Punjab . . . 0'14 . . . 9'151 600 sqf. concret pavement, 730 sqf brick pavement, 1072 refit S.W. pipe land, 11 ft. RGC pipe sewer, 505 ft. W. Supply pipe line.
13. Tripura . . . [NR] [NR] NR
14. Uttar Pradesh . . . 58'19 27'953 723 km. earth work, 54 km. brick on edge Kharanja, 75 hect. afforest. 2121 km. road const. and other maintenance works.
- Repairs to 44 MI tanks under execution foodgrains have been utilised on maintenance of PWP works infn. incomplete maintenance of plantation in 693 '55 Hec.
- Under Major & Minor irrigation works 49 hect of land reclaimed, 14 renovation works completed and 97 works in progress and 100 km Bunds completed. 84.35 km. Road completed Under the Roads & State high ways works 93.27 km Road completed and 59 Road Works in progress.
- Maint. of 1662 local dev. works 582 nos. of scarcity works.
- 315 km. earth works, 94 km. brick on edge, 838.38 km. link roads, 1800 hect. plantation.

5

4

3

2

1

N.R.

15. Rajasthan . . . 6:87 53:750 31 MI works completd., 15100 hect. MI, 39000 hect. forest rehabilitn., 457 km roads.

16. West Bengal . . . 218:43 67:650 48137 hect. MI, 826 sq. km. flood prot. 462 hect. SC, 18346 km road con., 935 nos. prim. sch. buildings.

11658 km of roads imprvd, 80130 hect. benefited under major, medium & minor irrgn. by new schemes and imprv't of old schemes. 453 kms. of embankment imprvd., 660 hect of land reclaimed 903 sch. and community buildings improved.

17. Mizoram 0:011 ..

13 school buildings, construction of 3 fair bridges constn. of 25 common halls, constn. of 21 play ground, constn. of 14 water tank and 1 craft centre. Construction of New Road 8 km.

394:23 540:892

(220000 no.
of persons):

1. Food for Work Programme was not implemented by the State govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Haryana, Mahara shtra, Tripura and Mizoram during the year 1977-78.

2. *Relates till the period ending 31-12-1979.

3. N.R.—Report not received.

Acquisition of land of Harijans and Ex-servicemen of Chilla village, Shahdara, Delhi.

5799. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 families of landless Harijans and Ex-Servicemen were allotted land in Chilla village, Shahdara border, Delhi 91 on 10th April, 1974 at the rate of one acre per family and they were issued lease receipts only after they paid revenue for 5 years and the same land was acquired by D.D.A. after one year;

(b) whether these people spent thousands of rupees on tube-wells and levelling of land for making it fit for cultivation but they have not been paid anything as compensation inspite of repeated representations submitted to the Prime Minister and Home Minister with the request that either compensation or land in lieu thereof be given to them but no action has been taken thereon so far; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Forty families of landless persons and Ex-Servicemen were allotted land in Chilla village by Gaon Panchayat, Chilla on 10-4-74. Each allottee was allotted one acre of land for a period of five years for agricultural purposes and a sum of Rs. 27.75 was collected from each allottee as lease amount for the whole period of the lease. The land was acquired by the Delhi Development Authority for its use and possession was handed over to it on 61-11-74.

(b) & (c). The allottees are not eligible for any compensation for improvements in the allotted land as under section 26 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954 such improvements are to be made only with the written

permission of the Gaon Panchayat and no such written permission has been taken by the allottees before making any improvements. The allottees have, however, laid claim to the compensation awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer for the acquisition of the land and as the Gaon Sabha has also claimed the amount, the matter has been referred to the court of Additional District Judge for adjudication under section 30 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. Some Gaon Sabha land is available across the "Hindon Cut" for allotment to these persons. However, these persons are not willing to occupy this land.

Letter to Lt. Governor, Delhi regarding Land not given possession to Harijans

5800. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the instances where Harijans have not been given possession of land although it had been legally allotted to them in villages of the Capital's rural belt;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a letter published in the press, from the President of Grameen Shramjeevi Union urging the Lt. Governor of Delhi to inquire into such instances; and

(c) if so, what are the details and what action has been taken by the Union Government in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Memorandum refers to the allotment of Gaon Sabha land in Sultanpur Dabas, Jonti and Bankner villages in the Union Territory of

Delhi. The brief details of the representation are as follows:

Sultanpur Dabas:

158 Harijans were allotted agricultural land on 14-6-1975 by the Gaon Panchayat and allotment certificates were given to them and rent for one year also charged. Possession of the land was not given to the allottees and ultimately they were told that the land could not be utilised for cultivation.

Jonti:

The landlords in the village have illegally grabbed plot Nos. 336 to 339 and 341 to 344 of the village in which the common well, animal sheds etc. built by the Harijans are located.

Bankner:

About two years back, Rs. 45/- each had been paid by 700 Harijans for allotment of house-sites but they were allotted house-sites at a distance from the village and the land near the village had been grabbed by the landlords.

The position with regard to the points made in the representation is as follows:—

1. **Sultanpur Debas.**—The Gaon Panchayat allotted Gaon Sabha land to 158 Harijans but subsequently it was found that the land was being used for afforestation and the then Lt. Governor passed order to keep the area as green and therefore possession could not be given to the Harijans. The question of refunding the lease money to the Harijan is under consideration of the Gaon Panchayat.

2. **Jonti.**—The plots mentioned in the memorandum fall in Khasra Nos. 761, 702, 703, 704 and 732 prior to consolidation operations which are now going on in the village and the revenue records do not bear any entries with regard to the possession of these lands by the Harijans but only show that area as vested in the Gaon Sabha. This land has been carved out into

plots to be used for residential purpose by the villagers and 114 landless persons are being given plots. The well mentioned has been earmarked separately for the use of the Harijans and there are no sheds on the lands referred to.

3. **Bankner.**—850 residential plots were distributed by the Gaon Panchayat among the landless and the Harijans in 1976. That Harijans have not taken possession of the land contending that is too far away from their Basti. Gaon Sabha land available adjacent to the Abadi is too small to accommodate even a small number of persons.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMAL ACT, 1960, PRODUCE CESS ACT, 1966 AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Registration of Cattle Premises) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 161 in Gazette of India dated the 13th January, 1979 under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4216/79].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 212(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1979 specifying the duty of excise on Oils

extracted from oil-seed crushed in any mill in India issued under section 3 of the Produce Cess Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4217/79].

- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 211(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1979 containing directions to manufacturers regarding distribution of fertilisers in the States/Union territories/Commodity Gardens during Kharif, 1979, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4218/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ANTIQUITIES AND ART TREASURES ACT, 1972, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, WARANGAL, FOR 1977-78, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS ON UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1977-78 AND INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Antiquities and Art Treasures (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 564(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1978 together with the corrigendum thereto (Hindi versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 207 dated the 10th February, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 31 of the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act,

1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4219/79]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4220/79].

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission for the year 1977-78 under section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the University Grants Commission for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4221/79].

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the report at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4222/79].

**English version of the Report December, 1978.

was laid on the Table on the 22nd

NOTIFICATION UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRJLAL VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 287 in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1979 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4223/79].

STATEMENT REGARDING MARKET LOANS ISSUED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN APRIL, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding market loans issued by the Central Government in April, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4224/79].

12.06 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
HUNDRETH REPORT**

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to present the Hundredth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report on Defence Services.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Congratulations to the PAC for their century.

**UNDERTAKINGS
COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC**

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the

*Published in Gazette of India, dated 2-4-79.

Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Jute Corporation of India—Shortcomings in the functioning of Jute Corporation of India.

12.07 hrs.

ADVOCATE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **ALVA COMMISSION REPORT ON THE MEDICAL TREATMENT OF SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): By your leave, Sir, under Rule 377 I proceed to make the following statement on a matter of urgent public importance.

On March 15, 1979, the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, answering a question of mine, stated that the one-man Commission appointed last year to inquire into the inadequacy of medical treatment provided to Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan, when he was detained under MISA at the Post Graduate Medical Institute, Chandigarh in 1975, during the Emergency had resigned in February 1979, without submitting a final report. The

Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

Commission, however, submitted last year an interim report which the Government had not placed before the House...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
...which I mentioned that day.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
On 15-3-79 the Minister also stated that the question of appointing a new Commission or a new Chairman of the Commission was under consideration.

In the circumstances, therefore, it is imperative in the national interest that the Government should without further delay either appoint a new Commission to complete the task assigned to Dr. Nagappa Alva, or lay on the Table of the House the interim report of the Alva Commission together with a Memorandum of action taken by Government thereon. We are all happy to know about the steady progress in the condition of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and hope that by 'God's Grace, in his own words' ईश्वर की कृपा से he will recover fully very soon.

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF COAL IN
MADHYA PRADESH

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर):
प्रत्यक्ष महोदय विगत कई महीनों से प्रायः देश भर में कोयले की कमी के कारण कारखानों के समस्त संकटमय स्थिति बनी हुई है। इस कमी से कोई भी प्रदेश बचिit नहीं है। किन्तु मध्य प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक कठिनाई है। यद्यपि 1977 के बाद से कोयले पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है लेकिन कोयले के परिवहन हेतु बैगनों का प्राबंटन संयुक्त संचालक यातायात (कोल) कलकत्ता द्वारा किया जाता है और राज्य को पश्चात् माता में बैगन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कोयले के परिवहन सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों से उद्योगों व अन्य उपयोगकर्ताओं को उनकी क्षति.

क्षयता के अनुसार कोयला उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाता है। परिवहन की इन कठिनाइयों से कोयले की कमी निमित्त होती है जिससे कि उद्योगों के उत्पादन तथा राज्य के औद्योगिक विकास की गति पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है। संयुक्त संचालक यातायात (कोल) कलकत्ता वर्ष 1971 से इस राज्य को बैगन का प्राबंटन कर रहे हैं। वर्ष 1976 में स्टीम के कोल के 2200 बैगन प्रति माह इस राज्य को प्राबंटित हुए थे। वर्ष 1976 में कोटे पर से सीलिंग हटा लिया गया था और इकाइयों को मांग के अनुसार कोटा प्राबंटित किया गया था। सीलिंग हटाने के कारण राज्य की इकाइयों के द्वारा 3576 बैगन प्रति माह की अनुमति की गई थी।

वर्ष 1978 से पुनः बैगन का कोटा प्रारम्भ हुआ तथा संयुक्त संचालक यातायात (कोल) कलकत्ता ने केवल 2000 बैगन प्रतिमास प्राबंटित किये जबकि मांग वार्षिक 27073 बैगन की प्राप्त हुई थी। अस्तु प्राप्त प्राबंटन को समानुपातिक आधार पर राज्य की सभी इकाइयों को प्राबंटित किया गया। यह प्राबंटन इकाइयों की आवश्यकता से काफी कम था।

समाचार सिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। संयुक्त संचालक यातायात (कोल) कलकत्ता अनुसंधित बैगनों की सीलिंग के बावजूद भी कटौत कर देते हैं और उनके स्तर से कटौत के प्रतिरक्षित प्रबंधक दक्षिण पूर्वी रेलवे बिलासपुर पुनः और कटौत कर देते हैं। कभी कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि रेलवे अधिकारी इकाइयों के नाम पर घाई हुई बैगनों को इकाइयों को न देते हुए दूसरी जगह प्रत्यावर्तित कर देते हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में उद्योग विभाग सरकार केन्द्रीय स्तर पर संबंधित अधिकारियों को लिख रहा है कि राज्य को प्राप्त 24000

वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के कोटे को बढ़ा कर 39000 वैगज प्रतिवर्ष किया जाए जिससे कि औद्योगिक इकाइयां अपनी क्षमता के अनुसार कार्य कर सकें और दिए गए सीलिंग में कोई कटौती न की जाए। विभाग के स्तर पर हर सम्भव प्रयास किए गए कि राज्य की औद्योगिक इकाइयों को उनकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार कोयला वैगज प्राप्त हो सकें किन्तु अभी तक वांछित फल नहीं मिल सका है। और प्रदेश को काफी संकट का सामना औद्योगिक इकाइयों को कोयला समय पर देने में हो रहा है।

मैं सम्बन्धित माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषित कराते हुए निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस बारे में तुरन्त योग्य व प्रभावी व्यवस्था करें जिससे प्रदेश में व्याप्त कोयले की कमी का संकट दूर हो सके।

(iii) REPORTED OPENING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN RESIDENTIAL COLONIES OF DELHI

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में छपी इस खबर की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शराब की दुकानें डी एस आई डी सी के माध्यम से दिल्ली के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में खोलने का निश्चय किया है। यह निर्णय तो अफसोसनाक है ही, इससे भी अधिक अफसोस की बात यह है कि यह दुकानें बंगाल बस्तियों के बोबोबीच खोली जा रही हैं। इसका एक उदाहरण है—राजोरी गार्डन जी-७ क्षेत्र, मायापुरी एम आई डी फ्लैटों में डी डी ए द्वारा बनाए गए सुविधाजनक विपणन केन्द्र में शराब की नई दुकान खोलना। यह सुविधाजनक केन्द्र बस्ती के विल-फल बीच में बना हुआ है और इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों को फ्लैटों की दीवारों की अकरतों की पूरा करने के लिए बनाया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शराब की दीवारों की आवश्यकता मान लिया है

और वह भी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए क्योंकि इस कालोनी में अधिकतर सरकारी कर्मचारी ही रहते हैं और हाल में दो डी के करीब फ्लैटों को एस्टेट आफिस ने डी डी ए से खरीदा है और सरकारी कर्मचारियों की एलाट किया है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि डी डी ए ने नियमों का उल्लंघन करके सुविधाजनक विपणन केन्द्र में शराब की दुकान खोलने के लिए किस आधार पर अनुमति दी है।

मुझे बताया गया है कि इस सिलसिले में कालोनी के प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री से भी मेट की है तथा दिल्ली के मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद श्री साहनी एवं प्राधिकारी विभाग के कार्यकारी पार्षद श्री राजेश शर्मा और डी डी ए तथा डी एस आई डी सी के संबंधित अधिकारियों से भी मुलाकात कर उन्हें जापन दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में कालोनी की महिलाओं की प्रतिनिधि संस्था "प्रगति महिला मंडल" की ओर से उपराज्यपाल, प्रधानमंत्री जी तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों और नेताओं को जोरदार विरोधपत्र भेजे गये हैं, जिनमें ऐसी दुकान खोलने पर महिलाओं द्वारा धरने दे कर शराब की बिक्री बन्द करवाने की बात भी कही गई है। इस सबसे यह स्पष्ट है कि वहाँ के लोग इस दुकान के खोलने से किस प्रकार चिन्तित हैं। महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए तो वहाँ खरीबदारी के लिए जाना भी दुर्गर हो जाएगा।

अतः मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस मामले में व्यक्तिगत रूप से हस्तक्षेप करने का कष्ट करें और शराब की दुकानों को रिहायशी बस्तियों में न खोलने का दिल्ली प्रशासन को निर्देश दें।

(iv) STATE OF HEALTH OF SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI

श्री विष्णुधर जलाल अख्तर: (सदरता) सम्प्रदाय महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति के बिना

[श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव]

377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय का उल्लेख करता हूँ :

“राष्ट्र के महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं आधुनिक भारतीय राजनीति के भीष्म-पितामह श्री आचार्य बी० कृपालानी विगत कई महीनों से अस्वस्थ हो कर लगभग रोग शय्या पर थे। हाल में उनकी स्थिति बिगड़ कर चिन्ताजनक स्थिति में पहुँच गई है और विगत 28-3-79 को उन्हें अहमदाबाद के एक सिविल अस्पताल में भर्ती किया गया है जहाँ उनकी स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है। समूचे राष्ट्र का उद्भिन्न मन अपने प्रतीक की ओर चला गया है और उनकी नजर अहमदाबाद के अस्पताल पर लगी है।

अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाते हुए उनके स्वास्थ्य की अद्यतन स्थिति से सदन को अवगत कराने की मांग करता हूँ तथा सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि अविलम्ब बादा को दिल्ली के आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट या बम्बई के अस्पताल में दाखिल करें तथा उनके इलाज की व्यवस्था राष्ट्रीय कोष से करने का ऐलान करें।

(v) OBSERVANCE OF HOLIDAY ON BIRTHDAY OF DR. B. R. AMBEDKAR

SHRI S. S. LAL (Bayana): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance. That a holiday be declared on the 14th of April every year since it is the birthday of Baba Sahib Ambedkar ji. What he has done for the down-trodden in the country and how he is adorned by these people need no emphasis. Holidays on the birthdays of all great people and saints but Baba Sahib, have been declared and is a practice with the Government of India. Baba Sahib has a following no less than any other great man of his time and stature.

(vi) REPORTED SCARCITY OF FURNACE OIL BOMBAY REGION

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Sir, under Rule 377 I want to raise a

matter of urgent public importance. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister and the House towards the acute scarcity of the furnace oil for the last three weeks. Most of the industries in various parts of the country, particularly Bombay region are using furnace oil as fuel. Some of the major industries like textiles, fertiliser, chemicals, etc. are having stocks just sufficient for hand-to-mouth. They have been waiting daily at the offices of the stockists anxiously for their supplies. The present position is such even one day delay in the supplies may cause the stoppage of the wheels of the industries. Thus there will be a heavy loss of production, besides shortages, lay-offs, interrupted employment, etc. I hope the hon'ble Minister might be aware of this critical situation. Therefore, Sir, I request the hon'ble Minister to clarify the position.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, for how many days still I have to wait for the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: He has sent the reply. A copy has been sent to me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let me see the copy. (Interruptions)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, I have given notice under Rules 377 and 193 in respect of Assam. There is shortage of wheat, rice, coal and cement. Trains are not moving. I shall start satyagraha from 12 noon tomorrow if my matter is not allowed to be moved. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Sir, I have also given notice under Rule 377 in respect of West Bengal plunged into complete darkness for want of electricity, kerosene, oil and coal resulting in great resentment in the minds of the people of West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you permission tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: I have given notice several times.

MR. SPEAKER: There are large number of notices which are being given by hon. Members. Assam is also one of them.

Now, Shri Kundu.

12.16 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—
contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—contd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day I was speaking about foreign publicity and I said that there is a great scope for further revamping of our foreign publicity and in this job we are already in.

Now, coming to another aspect, namely passport, I would like to give certain information to the hon. House. Since the new Government came into being, demand has been made frequently that we must liberalise the procedure of issuing passports. We immediately jumped into this work and I am glad to say that due to the liberal policy that we have introduced in regard to this, the issue of passports have increased from 3.33 lakhs in 1974 to 12.13 lakhs in 1978. And during these years—and practically within last and this year—we have opened five new passport offices in Bangalore, Kozhikode, Jaipur, Bhopal, and Bhubaneswar. We will also open shortly another 5 passport offices at Patna, Gauhati, Jullander, Srinagar and Simla. Sir, hon. Members also desired that the certification of the passport should also be done by MLAs and MLCs. They demanded that the procedure should be streamlined and MLAs and MLCs should be authorised to do certification. We have also extended that power to MLAs and MLCs, i.e. to certify the passports

and also to the Members of the Metropolitan Council. We are also still thinking what further we can do to improve the various procedures in regard to passports. One of them is in regard to bringing out passport application forms in the regional languages. We have decided to bring out passport forms in 11 regional languages in addition to Hindi and English.

Sir, we committed ourselves in this House that we will try to open one passport office in each State to the extent possible. We are trying our best to see how far we can reach that target.

Having said that about passports now I will take the hon. Members to the Arabian countries. Now, this voyage will not be to enjoy the stories of exploits of Sindbad the Sailor or the episode of Alibaba and the Forty Thieves, but to tell hon. Members, how much we are trying our best to fulfill the desires of the Muslims of this country to make Haj pilgrimage to Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. Since the new Government came into being, we have introduced various reforms. We have done our best to streamline this procedure of selection of Haj pilgrimage. As a matter of fact last year we granted 20,000 people foreign exchange which is definitely a much better number than what was done earlier. And in this year also we are trying to give the concession which has been given to them last time. We had decided that pilgrims by Moghul line ships may be charged Rs. 1900 as returnfare. Bill the Moghul lines wanted much more but we are giving a subsidy of about Rs. 1 crore to the Moghul Lines so that one of the noblest desires of the muslims, particularly the poorer muslims, would be fulfilled. In 1977, the pilgrims had to pay an amount of Rs. 4352 as return fare for the charter flights; in 1978 we reduced this to Rs. 3830. This has given a big relief for the Muslims who want to do Haj pilgrimage by chartered flights. This year, we have been trying to have the same provision, but unfortunately,

[Shri Somarendra Kundu]

we have not succeeded as yet. We are still discussing this matter with the Saudi Arabian Government.

In 1977, the amount of foreign exchange released to the sea pilgrims was S. Rs. 2,000/- and to air pilgrims S. Rs. 1900/-. In 1978, these amounts were raised to S. Rs. 2,500/- and S. Rs. 2250/- respectively.

Then, previously, the medical mission deputed to Saudi Arabia from India for looking after the health of Indian pilgrims consisted of ten doctors and ten compounders. We have increased the strength to 15 doctors and 15 compounders. We have also increased the number of ambulance vans and the Haj Committee has also donated one heavy duty water cooler for installation in front of the Indian Dispensary, Mecca, for the benefit of pilgrims.

We have also posted some additional officers there and we will continue to see that the pilgrims are looked after well. I have myself gone and seen the sailing of the ship twice and I continue to get reports about the welfare of the pilgrims. I would like to assure this House that we would continue to see that the Haj pilgrims who go to offer their prayers at Jeddah are looked after in a much better way.

I will just take a few more minutes to tell the House about the administrative matters of the Ministry. The Ministry has to administer the headquarters, where the pressure of work has gone up because of the increasing number of passport offices in all parts of India. We have also to administer 127 missions and posts abroad. The dynamic thrust in our foreign policy has inevitably increased the range of the functions and responsibilities of our missions abroad, especially in the economic, commercial, consular and cultural fields. Therefore, we have decided to contain this by examining possible reforms in the four fields, viz. rationalization of staffing abroad,

modernisation, purchase/construction of our property and administrative reforms, particularly about the IFS (B) officials who constitute a large number in this Ministry. We have taken some action in this respect and the Members will be happy to know that.

We have been told very often that very few people from scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are given job in this Ministry. We have been relentlessly trying to see that the quota of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is filled, but at times there are certain difficulties and we are not able to get qualified persons from these categories. Therefore, this time, when some persons were to be promoted to the post of Under Secretary, we decided to have a special examination to enable those who are not covered by the present conditions of eligibility, from these communities, to be promoted as Under Secretaries. This we have done in order to see that their quota could be filled as much as possible. We are right at the job.

When we took charge of this Ministry, we found that there were more than a hundred persons who had been working for many years as casual labourers in this Ministry, but their cases had never been considered to regularise them. We, therefore, took a decision to regularise them in accordance with Government policy on the subject. About forty people have already been regularised and we intend to regularise the remaining persons very shortly.

Then, Group D staff consists of peons and such other staff. We found that there was a big gap between them and the senior officers as far as availability of the amenities are concerned. We are, therefore, trying to bridge this gap to the extent possible. Earlier, some of these Group D staff were not allowed to take their families abroad. The hon. Members will be happy to know that now they will be able to take their families to some of the neighbouring countries. (Interruptions) We have undertaken to review the

cadre of the entire IFS(B), which is designed to look into the structure of the Service, with a view to restructuring the Service, so as to provide adequate promotional facilities to those in every grade, while ensuring that the needs of the Ministry of External Affairs and its Missions, in terms of special knowledge and skills, are met in full.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members for the cooperation that we have all along received in running the Ministry of External Affairs, and for the patient hearing which all the hon. Members have given me, including Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Sir, I must thank you in the beginning for giving this Ministry a sort of priority for discussion in this House, because I have always found that this Ministry had a lower priority for discussion. Really speaking, I would also make a request to you that this discussion, on the occasion of the examination or consideration of the Demands, is not enough. Once again, some time in the later part of the year, there should be some sort of a debate on the international situation.

We are to-day living in a dynamic world, where changes are taking place so rapidly; and they are so important.

MR. SPEAKER: It is my desire to have a discussion every session.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It should be not on the motion of the Government. Some time you should allow it on the motion of Members either from this side or from that side. We are now in a strait-jacketed time-table.

I hope you will permit me to speak a little longer to-day. Before I proceed further, I also must express a word of appreciation of Mr. Vajpayee, as the Minister of External Affairs. I have seen him functioning for the last two years, and this is the first occasion that I am speaking. I must express my word of ap-

preciation here, because I had earlier found him expressing his views as the leader of the Jana Sangh. I have now found, during the last 2 years, that he has a flexible attitude and quite an elastic mind, to justify some of the legacies of Nehru's Policy. It certainly goes to his i.e. Mr. Vajpayee's credit. And it also certainly goes to the credit of Nehru's policy. (Interruptions).

We are discussing this question of foreign policy of India to-day, in the year 1979. I would hope that the Minister of External Affairs would look to this problem, not only as a matter of policy for one year, but also agree that India should now consider the projections of foreign policy for the 1980s, i.e. for the next decade—what is the world going to be like, what are the world movements going to be like and, in regard to the region in which India continues to exist and continues to influence, how it is going to change and what will be our policies. What is the assessment for a decade, for a longer time, and what is the longer perspective?

Foreign policy is one subject which can very well be handled only if there are long-term perspectives. I hope that after listening to the debate, Mr. Vajpayee will not merely answer the points made here and there, and get away with the usual eloquence that he has, but will try to take us into confidence and give us his assessment of some of the problems of longer perspective.

There are 4 important criterion which the foreign policy of any country can be judged. The first criterion is: what is its relations like, with its immediate neighbours, and secondly, with the countries in the region in which this country exists. Naturally if we take the first thing as an important criterion to be taken into consideration, I find there is some sort of a sense of complacency in the mind of the government. They are giving

[Shri. Yeswantrao Chavan]

two impressions, that the relations with the neighbouring countries are very good, there is nothing to worry about that and that has happened only after the Janata government had come to power. Both these aspects are rather misleading. If there are good relations with the neighbouring countries diplomatically and in other respects, they were there even before. But to say everything is all right with the neighbouring countries is absolutely wrong because neighbouring countries do not necessarily mean Pakistan and Nepal and Bangladesh; that also means China. It has been the continuation of the foreign policy of Pandit Nehru and we are glad that we are inheriting a framework of policy and if we are honest and loyal to that framework, to the basic principle, no foreign minister, no government can ever go wrong. We will have to be very honest and careful about the basic approaches that have been laid down as the foundation of the policy.

We know our relations with Pakistan have somewhat improved but the process started during the regime of the last government. At the time of Bangladesh there was war. After that war there was a new phase and then came the Simla agreement and thereafter a series of agreements were entered into between Pakistan and India; bilaterally the relationship was being improved. The principle of bilateralism is a very important principle not only in regard to the neighbouring countries but also with regard to other countries in the world. We will have to emphasise the bilateral aspect of the relationship and work more and more for it. I am glad the new government had carried on that process forward. But do not be under the impression again that you have got some little more agreement and therefore everything is all right, because let us see what Pakistan is doing. Only the other day we were trying to know from the government what Pakistan were doing in the nuclear field, what new agreement they have

reached with China and France and other countries, what were their intention and so on. We will have to be constantly vigilant about their intentions, about their preparations, etc.

With Nepal our relations were always good. They had some misgivings about certain aspects, they were interested in some sort of a separate transit agreement. If you showed weakness and gave them two agreements instead of one agreement in respect of trade, an agreement for trade and an agreement for transit, I tell you, please take care; these are dangerous seeds; you are trying to become unrealistic about the relationship with our neighbours. Small, they are. But I know we should take into consideration the complex in their mind about our bigness in size. I am prepared to concede that position, that we should be rather considerate in these matters. But in this, let us not get swept off our feet and go on accepting unreasonable things. If you ask me, what is the criterion of good relation and friendliness, I will say the real test of friendliness is about what they are going to do about the common river projects for Nepal and India. Every year when we discuss the agricultural demands, we discuss the question of floods in this country. Floods in the north are mostly there because we have not been successful in working out river project with Nepal. We have raised this question many times; there had been some goody goody response to it but nothing further is there, it is making no progress. I remember in 1978 when I visited Nepal we had an opportunity to raise this question with the highest authorities in Nepal and a letter of intent was exchanged between the two foreign secretaries. I remember that when the present foreign minister visited Nepal, on return from Nepal he also made some mention about certain further progress being made about the river projects. I would say, concentrate on that. If you want to have good relations between Nepal and India,

merely having goodwill visits is not enough. Certainly we should have goodwill visits. I have nothing against them. It is a good thing because that also helps. Personal contacts with the leadership of any country is a good thing. So far so good, as far as goodwill visits are concerned. But let us see what are our priorities of relationship. Merely having goodwill visits is not the final test. The real test of good relationship is, what is going to be the attitude on more important aspects. Therefore, I mentioned these river projects. I am sure the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Minister, while taking up our relations with Nepal, look into it the real priorities.

With Bangladesh, they say our relations are good. Certainly the relations with Bangladesh were certainly good in the previous regime also. As a matter of fact, Bangladesh got its birth because of the previous regime's contribution to the whole process. You cannot forget history. (*Interruption*). Certainly it will be remembered in history. There is no doubt about it. Now you say, relations have improved because you have given them more water at the cost of poor Calcutta. I sympathise with my friends from West Bengal. Now they say, the relations are very good. But don't go by these things. This is not the test of good relationship. The test of good relationship is a little longer perspective, their attitude towards the question of refugees coming this side, the question how minorities are treated, etc. All these are very important questions. (*Interruptions*). Forgetting these things, merely declaring from the top of the house that our relations with our neighbours have improved in the last two years, as if they were very wrong before two years—that is not the right thing to give an impression like that.

The most important neighbour is China. Personally, I have no grievance about Shri Vajpayee's visit to

China because I think the Minister should go to China. But he very jocularly said in his Television interview that he would not go to God, if God does not invite him, but even if Satan invites him, he will go! It is all right when you say that. Nobody can go to God without invitation and I wish he does not go to God for a long time. But I would also advise him to be careful about Satans. Only because you receive invitations, don't rush to them! About China we will have to take a little more cautious view. I know the process of improving the bilateral relations and diplomatic relations started during the previous Government's regime—the Congress regime. But what we had in our mind at that time was the awareness of the realism of the assessment of the situation in China, round about China and most of the Asian region. Has China changed? If you want to take a view, an assessment of a country like China, you must not merely take the view of a communique issued in Peking when you visited China. China is one of the important countries in the world. It treats itself as a big country and it is a big country. Population-wise and taking many other considerations, it is certainly a big country. What is its attitude towards its neighbours? What is its attitude. What is its world view? This is much more important. When you think in terms of relationship and friendship with a country like China, you will have to take these aspects into consideration.

What is China's world view? China firmly believes in a Third World War. China does not believe in detente. China thinks that unless there is a Third World War, there is no hope of a further revolution. That is one aspect of it.

Has it changed its attitude towards its neighbours? No. In 1962 we had an experience. In 1979 Viet Nam had an experience. The mind is the same. Chou En-lai and Mao may be there no longer, now there is Deng, Huo

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan] and others, but it is the same China as far as its neighbours are concerned.

I remember that after 1962 I was just telling Subramaniam here of one of the conversations that I had with one of the Ministers who attended the conference to consider the Colombo proposals which were made at that time. I think the story must be known to many Members of Parliament, because that Minister told this to many Members of Parliament, that during his visit to China he was told by Liu Shao Chi, the then President of the Chinese Republic: "Tell that country, please tell the Indian friends that if they do not learn lessons, we will do it again, again and again." That is China's mind towards its neighbours. They believe in teaching lessons to their neighbours, small and big. Why? Because they think they are the Middle Kingdom, they are the country which dictates terms here. This psychology we must not forget. Knowing this, we must try to make an effort for improving our bilateral relations, I agree, but let us not forget this assessment.

China is considering a long-term programme of modernisation. They are talking of four modernisations—modernisation of industry, modernisation of agriculture, modernisation of technology and modernisation of defence preparedness. What will China be in 2000 A.D.? This is the perspective with which China is working. What is the perspective with which we are working? We are only working with the perspective that our visit to China has created a good impression.

Only this morning I was reading the speech of the Prime Minister, and he has declared that our relations with China have improved. Even after the lesson that they have taught Viet Nam, are you going to tell us this? We would certainly like to know

from you, Mr. Minister. Do not merely quote the sentence from the joint communique. What is your personal impression? What is your assessment? Do you think that the process that we have started will lead us to any profitable, useful, and helpful results?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): What joint communique? Joint Communique with Russia?

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN: With China. Some statement was issued after your visit. You may call it a communique or a joint statement.

श्री राज न.र.यण : ज्वाइंट स्टेटमेंट कह दीजिए ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There was no joint statement.

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN: I will say the statement that you made after coming back, the unilateral communique, if you want to have it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You must be precise in what you say.

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN: I am prepared to be corrected.

That gives an impression, the statement made unilaterally, gives the impression of a talk between both sides.

Therefore, there is an impression. Yesterday, in his speech, our very respected and senior Member, Mr. H. V. Kamath, made a proposal....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Good proposal.

SHRI YASHVANTRAO CHAVAN: ... that there should be an agreement of peace and friendship. This has resulted from the euphoria you have created. I do not blame him.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): After the border question has been resolved. As we have with Russia.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: We had no border problem with Russia. You are thinking of a peace treaty.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: With China as with Russia.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: During our period, we improved relations with the Western side as well.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: We believe in genuine non-alignment.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Russia upholds China's claim on Indian territory. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let China say that. Why do you say that? You are not appointed by China to say that. You speak about India's problems. You are not China's Ambassador in this Parliament.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Don't act as a spokesman of China.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you a spokesman of Russia?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We are the spokesmen of India. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why don't you ask Russia to correct the map? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have a quiet debate.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I was making only a limited point as to how the people are misled by certain atmosphere of euphoria ...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is not euphoria.

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SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: that Mr. Vajpayee has visited China and the friendship has come about. There are so many complex problems between China and India. China's attitude towards India will have to be considered; China's attitude towards other neighbours in this region will have to be considered. China's inside policy will have to be taken into account. Then we will have to think about more. Once you start creating hopes also, then, certainly, we can go into the old Bhai-Bhai era. We do not want to repeat the same mistake ...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You are for Hindi-Russi Bhai-Bhai now.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If you are suffering from a complex of anti-Russianism. I cannot help it. I am not suffering from any complex. I am very glad indeed that after the visit of Foreign Minister to China, a visit of the Soviet Prime Minister took place and they agreed and signed certainly some good agreements. I am very happy about it. They have done a good balancing thing. For that, the Government certainly deserves compliments. I am prepared to give compliments where they deserve. I have no hesitation in doing that.

I was talking about the criteria. The first criterion was of the relationship in the neighbourhood and the relations with the countries in the region. I think, I have dealt with his subject as far as it was necessary.

The second criterion is what is the work that we do in the international field. India can do its work in two ways. First, as a sponsoring member of the non-aligned movement. The contribution that it makes in the non-aligned movement is a very important area where we have to find out how they are functioning, how they are going further. I must say, in this respect at least, I have no grievance to make about what Government has done

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

in the last two years. They certainly have participated in all the important meetings of the non-aligned movement, the coordination bureau meeting, the Foreign Ministers' meeting; the Summit meeting, of course, they are yet to wait for and they have taken the right positions at the right time in the non-aligned movement. It is good. It is the Nehru legacy that we are carrying on. But while they do it, they are doing it with reservations in their mind. I have to go into that. They are constantly telling the world and themselves that they are genuinely non-aligned....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): What is wrong about being genuine?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: The wrong about it is, telling the world that you are genuine. You must be genuine. Once the lady starts protesting too much....

AN HON. MEMBER: There is no lady here.

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: The lady is on the other side.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I must say that I have made this criticism out side the House and it would be honest for me to make that criticism here also that is they put the word "genuine" behind "non-alignment" and they go on repeating constantly, continuously, as some sort of a mechanism or a cover for their tilt towards the West.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: May I remind him that this Government has been elected on the mandate of 'genuine non-alignment'?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: You were elected on so many mandates. Have you forgotten all about them? Why are you telling me about mandate? We know the mandate.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Would you like us to forget all the mandates? That cannot be your intention. You would like us to remember all the mandates.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I am glad you are doing it. But when you are repeating it so much and so many times, then we are afraid. After all, non-alignment does not mean neutrality. Let us try to understand what 'non-alignment' is. Non-alignment does not mean this: you have Soviet Russia on this side; and America on that side; be friend here and be friend there call one 'Your Majesty' and call the other 'Your Highness'. That is not non-alignment. Non-alignment is a positive concept. It has the content of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and you will have to test every move, every step, every event, every position that you take, whether it meets that point of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism. This is the test of non-alignment. This sort of non-alignment, with the positive aspect of non-aligned movement, must be kept in mind and we will have to work for that.

I would only remind one thing, because when we are talking about non-aligned movement in the world and our contribution to it, we can certainly make further contribution because there is something like economic content in foreign policy. One very important decision was reached at the Colombo Summit when the non-aligned countries met for their Summit Conference. They have agreed on collective self-reliance because we have found in the last decade that the dialogue between the developed countries and the developing countries was continuously being frustrated by the attitude of the developed countries. Wherever there was the question of transfer of real resources, whenever there was the question of proper share of trade, whenever there was the question of giving some sort of concessions in the matter of debts whenever there was the question of reforming the monetary system, to suit and benefit the developing

countries, the developed countries have always taken an adverse position, a negative position. Therefore, the Colombo Conference came to the conclusion that the developing countries, the non-aligned countries, must work out a programme of self-reliance, a collective self-reliance. Nationally we speak about self-reliance. When we talk about non-aligned movement, we talk about collective self-reliance. We have to follow up this position. India will have to take a lead in this matter because India is in a position to take a lead in this matter, because we have certainly got a good industrial base, we have certainly a good technological base, unless you forget the principle of self-reliance and dismantle the scientific progress that we have made, of which I am afraid there are possibilities. I must warn them of that. If they do that, then that will be the end of India's future. Naturally we on this side of the House will not allow them to do that. We should have self-reliance in industrial activities.

Now, what is non-alignment? Non-alignment is self-reliance in foreign policy self-reliance in technology is essential for our modernisation. These are very important matters. We would like to know this because we really do not know what is your position, what position you take and when. We were told in this House by the hon. Prime Minister that he had made a unilateral declaration that there would be no peaceful explosion. Vajpayeeji makes statements occasionally which are quite contrary to that. (*Interruptions*) Not contrary, but you will make your position clear at the end because we would like to know exactly what your position is. If it is that, you have unilaterally taken a position not to resort to nuclear explosions, that means that you have taken a position of not making progress in nuclear technology. You may have done it as the government, but we would like to tell you and the world that the people of India have not taken this position. The people of India have taken a position that we have every right to make every effort in the field of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have a mandate for that also. Vajpayeeji said that.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavan, you have taken 25 minutes. You have only 39 minutes left for your Party.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You may extend the time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Please extend the time.

MR. SPEAKER: It will mean guilting others. That will be the difficulty.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is one thing. The first point was the contribution made by the Nonaligned Movement and the other is the role that India has played in the United Nations because that is also one of the important forums where we certainly can make a significant contribution.

I was trying to look through this report of the External Affairs Ministry to see about the work that we are doing for the last 2 years in the United Nations or as a Member of the Security Council. There is not much information given about what role and what positions we have taken in the Security Council consistent with our national policy....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: We are no longer a Member of the Security Council.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I know. It ended on 31st December. Sir, this is the only announcement he has made—that we have ceased to be a Member of the Security Council. In the paragraph about the world and the Security Council—this is the announcement they have made, as if this is an announcement of joy, 'No, we are no longer a Member of the Security Council.' (*Interruptions*) I will tell the hon. Minister there. There is a school of thought in the Foreign Ministry—I am not talking about the Foreign Minister—which believes in isolation as far as the Security Council is concerned. ...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: When you were there also, the same was the position.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I was for taking responsibility in the Security Council. We were defeated once. Even then we persisted and got elected and got the membership of the Security Council. Therefore, I would like to say...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Pakistan got elected, not India.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I tell you that India was defeated once but next year India was elected. Therefore, we were a member. You have no information about that.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): For one year you were not a member, when you were defeated.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Once a Member is elected, it is for two years.

Therefore, we would certainly like you to take note of that, that it is a very important role that India can play. We should certainly take an opportunity again to get into the Security Council because this is the place where you can influence important opinions, decisions and discussions of the world politics, and India has the respect of the world because India has taken correct decisions on correct occasions because India is not a military power. Nor is India an economic power in the sense it is understood though it is not an ignorable proposition. Certainly it has made progress in both the fields. I would like this one point to be taken note of that in the foreign policy areas India's voice is heard with respect.

I was talking about our relations with the big powers. Well, our relations with the USA are good. They are improving. Visits are taking place. Their President came here and our Prime Minister went there and you meet most of the Foreign Ministers when you go to the United Nations. It

is a good thing to discuss. But I would like to utter a word of warning here. When you think about good

13.00 hrs.

relations with big powers, they are like machines and they have no heart. They only have national interests—not only national interest but also global interests whether it is Soviet Union, U.S.A. or China. They all go by global interests. How far India has got priority in the U.S.A.'s assessment? I am afraid, as far as U.S.A. is concerned, India has got a very low priority because there is no question of making any movement, we started with the mechanism of the Joint Commissions with the big powers in cultural, economic and industrial matters. I have no doubt that this is making some progress. And when it comes to the matters of importance for us, like when it comes to the nuclear technology, they do not think about that warmly but only think of blunt and cold letters. That is what President happened to speak here and he just happened to have leaked that out, thanks to a press man. So, one will have to find out about these big powers whether we have any real priority with them. As far as your geo-political interests are concerned, your priorities are considered in terms of geopolitics. What is your priority in geopolitical terms with the Soviet Union and with the U.S.A.? It is only on that that you can afford to build your relations with these big powers. Otherwise, mere exchange of your visits does not mean anything. It does not mean anything because this has become a game of the world diplomacy to say "Thank you. How are your excellency and how are your highness?" This is the language of the diplomacy everywhere and everyone does that. So, one will have to go by what your priority is in this field and not by mere formalities of goodwill.

Now, when we come to the question of Diego Garcia, one of the worst things is happening there. If U.S.A. is a member or is a friend of a particular country of the littoral countries, then they must come forward and say we

discontinue this from to-day. In one of the speeches made during the debate I saw that. I think it was Shri Stephen who quoted it somewhere that Russia had made a declaration that they are prepared to discuss it with other countries. We are not against their general movement in Ocean of their navigational power. But, certainly, every power can move about in the world. That is because it is an open road in the Indian Ocean! But they have a military base. It is not only a threat to Independent India but I would like to tell you that the whole area, as somebody called it, is a crescent of crisis. I look at it as some sort of an arc—there is Africa; taking the Gulf countries, India, Pakistan and also South Asia, it is an arc. This Diego Garcia is at the centre of that arc. So, it is a threat to African countries. It is a threat to countries on both sides of Suez. It is a threat to Gulf countries. It is a threat to India which is a most important country in this part of the world. When we raised this question, the other side smiles and says that they take a formal note of it. If you want to talk about genuine non-alignment we will have to make it as a test on which they take their position. Please make them sit round with you. Let the big powers say that they are no longer big powers. Otherwise, it is a permanent threat to Independent India. This you will have to take note of. This is the test of this Government. This is a real test on which we can base our judgment; That is how you will have to go about trying to make friendship with that country. So, one will have to be very very careful about the Big Powers, particularly about U.S.A. which has got a base. Somebody said that Russia has also got its presence in the ocean. Russia certainly has its presence. But, these big powers have their presence all over the world and not only in the Indian Ocean.

My main point is this—who has got a base? Soviet Union, has not got a base here. It is the U.S.A. which has got the base which you will have to keep in mind and take note of it and

all your calculations about your relationships should be only on this basis. Sir, I have not spoken to criticise the government. I have not spoken to criticise A or B. I have merely spoken with a view to espouse the cause of national interest in the area of India's foreign policy and that is what I have done.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Speaker, Sir I have heard with rapt attention the assessment of the foreign policy given by hon'ble Shri Chavan Sahib. Sir, our foreign policy is based on national consensus and the touchstone on which it could be tested is clear and that should be whether it reflects the nation's enlightened interests and aspirations and whether it protects the priorities at home. Sir, this government's policy is significant in three features: (a) genuine non-alignment which some of my friends on the opposite side tried to ridicule or tried to exhibit their ignorance as to how it is being implemented; (b) Sense of direction in the Third World; and (c) link of cohesion with South-East Asian countries.

Sir, I beg to submit that the present government has been following the policy of non-alignment which is not only genuine but is dynamic. I would say that it is a dynamic non-alignment policy which is responding to ever changing conditions at home and abroad. I would I hear the criticism that this is not a genuine non-alignment, I would like to remind them what was the attitude of the previous regime as far as the policy of non-alignment was concerned. They were crying hoarse on the word of 'non-alignment' but whenever it came they were leaning like the tower of Pisa towards only one world power and day in and day out where abusing the other world power. May I ask whether this was the non-alignment that you were trying to implement or

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

follow in letter and spirit. If I am allowed to submit, I would say that hitherto non-alignment was not followed in letter and spirit and there are examples galore to prove that. Sir, I am one of those who has accepted and who is believing that Jawahar Lal Nehru has contributed in such a memorable manner in evolving and establishing our foreign policy that this country will not forget but at the same time to lean like the tower of Pisa and throw the entire country in the lap of one super power would be stabbing in the back the policy of non-alignment. Sir, my friend and hon'ble leader Shri Chavan has left. Had he been here I would like to have asked him why were they silent when Hungary was raped? At that time Mr. Chavan was in the government. What happened when Mr. Dubeck was taken and liquidated. At that time Mr. Chavan was part and parcel of the government. On that issue Mr. Ashok Mehta resigned because he knew that genuine non-alignment policy was not being pursued. That was the real test of the non-alignment policy. Unfortunately, Mr. Chavan has left otherwise I wanted to raise so many queries.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: You were also a party to it at that time.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I objected and led a procession of the students on the street of Bombay when Czechoslovakia was raped by Russia. I am for all friendship with Russia—for eternal friendship with Russia. I am prepared to vouchsafe for it. But, Sir, merely to suit our purpose, and to lean like a tower of Pisa on Russia, and not to point out their defects, is not genuine non-alignment. (Interruptions) Well it may be your way of implementing it. But that is not the way of this Government, which is wedded to the policy of genuine non-alignment. That is why we are telling this from our house-tops. Mr. Chavan was asking our

External Affairs Minister: Why are you going on repeating every day the word 'genuine'? I say this, because, you have done something which was not genuine. And that is why we have got to convince our people, the masses of this country, who have given us a mandate for genuine non-alignment. And that is why, Sir we are repeating it. Mr. Chavan must at least understand this and pardon us, if we are repeating this word, because there is some implication, there is some history behind it and because of that history we are compelled to say that this is the genuine non-alignment policy.

So, Sir, having submitted this, let me say this. The tilts that were there, visible in the previous regime, have been already balanced and the policy has been made even-headed. And, Sir, if that is a crime of the present Government, let me say, the present Government would continue, it intends to continue—the Janata party intends to continue—committing that crime. Because, we don't want tilting of that foreign policy. Sir, Jawahar Lal Nehru has stated that we should have independence of judgment on every issue. He said, we shall have to judge every issue independently. Accordingly, looking through the glass of our national interest. We are going to decide on our policy, on each and every issue.

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली) : यह तो बताइए क्या है आप के नेशनल इंटररेस्ट में ?

श्री रतनसिंह राजडा : वह बता रहा हूँ। आप यहां पर बैठें ये मैंने देखा नहीं।

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि राष्ट्र-हित में इस समय विदेश नीति क्या होनी चाहिए, यह बोलिए। चव्हाण ने क्या किया, कांग्रेस ने क्या किया उस को छोड़ दीजिए, जहलूम में जाय, आप क्या करने जा स पर बोलिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak. Mr. Raj Narain, let him speak. Let him say whatever he wants to say.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: What is your genuineness?

जो मेन्टेनेबल है, जो मनेजेबल है वह चीन रख ले, वह हम रख लें —

Is this your policy?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I think this time must be given to me later because unnecessarily they have interrupting me.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Yes, you have it.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस समय हमारी विदेश नीति बिल्कुल डावांड़ोल है, गलत रास्ते पर जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान), एक दिन समय बढ़ा दीजिए और इस पर पूरी बहस हो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has expressed his opinion.. Why do you object?

श्री राजनारायण : मैं तो उन के इंटरेस्ट में कह रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Raj Narain, please take your seat.

श्री राजनारायण : इस की सिकारिश से विदेश नीति नहीं चलेगी और टेनीविजन पर पिक्चर दिखाने से विदेश नीति नहीं चलेगी। देश की जनता में जाये तो वहाँ पता चलेगा कि क्या होनी चाहिये हमारी विदेश नीति। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Hon. Members from the opposition....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him speak.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Hon. Members from the opposition have taken to task our....

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश (भ्रमृतसर) : जनता के ठेकेदार यहाँ पर सिर्फ एक ही आदमी हैं और बाकी नहीं हैं...

श्री राजनारायण : जो थे सन को 72 में देखा गया, फिर 77 में देखा गया ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat now, Mr. Raj Narain.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : जनता का ठेकेदार कौन है यहाँ पर ? जो यहाँ पर आए हैं वह जनता के ठेकेदार हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं जनता का ठेकेदार हूँ। मैं डा० साहब की इज्जत करता हूँ। मैं इन की बात कर रहा हूँ। जनता के हित में चलिए। जनता के हित में कितनी बार जेल काटे हैं ? किसानों के हित में, विद्यार्थी के हित में, महिलाओं के हित में कितनी बार जेल काटे हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raj Narain, please take your seat. Whatever you say hereafter will not go on record.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN:**

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Let me say this. Sir, that on the contrary, I stand here, I rise here, to congratulate our hon. External Affairs Minister and I wish to say that he should refuse stoutly to lean towards any of the power blocs but that he should implement our policy of genuine non-alignment which is based on our national interest.

Now, Sir, I would come to the point raised by our Raj Narainji.

Sir, because of the implementation of the correct policy look at what relations are with other countries.

**Not recorded.

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

Our relations with USA have improved. There is marked improvement with our relations with USA. At the same time, we do not dovetail to everything that USA tells us. On the question of NPT (Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty) we had made some plain speaking. When President Carter came to India we made it very clear. We told him about our standard that was appreciated by Mr. Kosygin also. When Mr. Kosygin came we also expressed our views very frankly and there also we made clear our stand on Kampuchea. We had told him, that we did not use the word 'aggression'. We do not say that because there is marked difference between the Chinese aggression on Vietnam and other things. Interference in other countries is also there. For instance, in respect of other countries also we have not appreciated.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: I want to ask one thing. In Parliament it is allowed. Let me ask this....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Where is the word 'Aggression' in the Government of India? There is no aggression. Why do you say 'Aggression'? In Government of India, there is no such 'Aggression'. So, I ask you, why do you say 'Aggression'?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the new dimensions, directions and trends adopted by us have manifested themselves....

श्री राजनारायण : इस देश में ऐसे भी मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने सत्र 42 के मूवमेंट में माफी मांगी थी । ... (ब्यवधान) ...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: ...in our greater concern and, sense of involvement with neighbours in Asia and developing Afro-Asian countries. Sir, with Pakistan also there is marked improvement in our relations. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether you get time or not, you can take it up with your whip. Why do you interrupt his speech?

श्री राजनारायण : दो तीन दिन पहले श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने मुझ से कहा कि फारेन पालिसी पर बोलने का समय आपका नहीं मिलेगा । (ब्यवधान) ।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : मैं ने ऐसा नहीं कहा कि इनको समय नहीं मिलेगा । समय के बारे में तय करना व्हिप का काम है या आपका काम है । लेकिन बिना समय दिए ही मातनीय सदस्य जितना समय ले रहे हैं उसका भी जरा सदन को ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा ।

श्री रतनसिंह राजदा (बम्बई दक्षिण) : राजनारायण जी, हमने आपका क्या बिगाड़ा है, हमारे बीच में आर क्यों इंटरफोर करते हैं

The new dimensions, directions, and trends adopted by us have manifested themselves in our greater concern and sense of involvement with neighbours in Asia and developing Afro-Asian countries. Sir, with Pakistan there is marked improvement in our relations. All these augurs well for the future of India's bilateral and multilateral relations with Afro-Asian neighbours, with Commonwealth partners, across the globe, with USA and USSR and with international institutions and bodies like the World Bank, International Monetary Fund and so on. We have been contributing very actively on all these fronts which my hon. friend Shri Raj Narain should appreciate. Sir, Atal ji has envisaged an enlarged Asian community from Iran to Indo China. Afro-Asian countries are yearning for powerful collective identity on political and economic fronts in the world. We must understand that cold war between USA and USSR has yielded place to a new confrontation between the rich and the poor nations, to the surprise of all those friends who fall-

ed to take a detached view. They will see that in this game the USA and USSR feature on the same front.

Sir, on the question of NPT the attitude of both the super-powers is almost the same. Therefore viewing from this standpoint, I would urge my friends to understand the implications of genuine non-alignment which is being followed by this Government.

As far as Arab countries are concerned, the policy of the Janata Government is very clear and it has been made known also. We want to support the Arab cause everywhere Arab nationalism has come to stay. The question of doing justice to them must be there. Recently, a treaty has been signed by President Sadat with Israel. We say that only a comprehensive settlement could lead to a just and durable peace in West Asia. Israel must withdraw from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. There must be restoration of the inalienable rights of Palestinians.

Sir, our policy is based on beneficial bilateralism. New dimensions have been reached as far as this policy of beneficial bilateralism is concerned. We have developed good neighbourly relations with all the immediate neighbours which are surrounding our country. Mr. Chavan was asking about our relations with Nepal. I would like to tell him that today there is better relationship and understanding between India and Nepal. Formerly, our attitude towards Nepal was of a big brother and they thought, we might injure or harm their interests in future and because of that there was some lurking suspicion in their mind always. Today, that has been removed and there is a better understanding. Shri Chavan should have appreciated these developments that have taken place. Even with Bangladesh, there is a marked improvement in our relations with them. Shri Atalji went there and our Prime Minister is also going there. We have developed better relations and a new healthy climate has been created in the relation-

ship between our country and both these countries.

Much has been said about China's visit by our Foreign Minister. I say that our Foreign Minister has taken a bold step. Contrary to it, negotiations with China were started by the Previous regime, but the same stopped half-way. If Shri Atalji goes there, they find fault with him. Why do they find fault with him? Is it because he has carried on the negotiations with them and he wanted to bring about a normalisation of the relations between the two countries? Is it a crime? Is it a fault on his part to bring about normalization between the two countries? Only an insane person would say that normalization of relations is a wrong thing. When these negotiations were in progress, it is a fact that China behaved in a fashion which it ought not to have behaved. China is an aggressor, which this Government has said on the floor of this House and elsewhere. The Prime Minister was the first person to issue a statement saying that China was an aggressor. In this august House, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee also stated that China has committed aggression and an aggressor cannot be allowed to enjoy the fruits of his aggression. This is a clear-cut policy. But when our Foreign Minister was on the soil of China, China did some misadventure and that is why, we find fault with Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his policy. I think, we are stretching things too far and we are trying to find fault when there is none.

Having said this, I would like to congratulate our Foreign Minister for establishing good neighbourly relations with all these countries. There can be normalization even now. We shall have to be conscious of one thing always that the attitude of China has always been an attitude of cane. China wants to punish others as the teacher wants to punish students in the classroom. This attitude of arrogance would never be tolerated by any self-respecting nation in any part of the

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

world. As far as this is concerned, nobody would try to sympathise with China, but at the same time we shall have to sit round the negotiating table. We shall not negotiate out of fear, as President Kennedy once said. This should be our attitude in dealing with China.

श्री राज नारायण : हो गया ।

श्री रतन सिंह राजदा : आपने पहले ही बहुत डिस्टर्ब किया है, अब कहते हैं - हो गया । नेताजी, हम तो आप के भक्त हैं ।

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे मित्र ने कहा है कि नेपाल में और हम में कोरडियल-रिलेशन बड़ रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—वहाँ दो रेबोल्यूशनरीज को फांसी दे दी गई, गोली में उड़ा दिये गये—क्या यह मित्रता का सुबूत है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर उन का समय ले रहे हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : मान्यवर, फारन-मिनिस्टर उन की बात को गलत समझा इसलिए कह रहा हूँ ।

SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Raj Narain Ji is incorrigible, if nothing else.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The trouble is that Mr. Raj Narain thinks that he will not get his turn to speak. So, he is trying to put everything into others' mouths.

श्री राज नारायण : यह बहुत गलत बात इन्होंने कह दी । आप खुद रियासाज करते होंगे कि हमारे सदन में इतने अपरिपक्व लोग भी हैं जो थर्ड फोर्स का मतलब थर्ड ब्लाक समझते हैं । वे थर्ड फोर्स का सही मतलब नहीं समझते ।

The Third Force is on the level of the people. And the Third Bloc is on the level of the Government.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का जो भाषण है, वह श्री रतनसिंह राजदा के भाषण के बीच-बीच में आ रहा है । आप उन को कहने दीजिए ।

श्री राजनारायण : यह इन्होंने बहुत गलत बात कह दी । इस से तो चीन और भारत के सम्बन्ध विकृत होंगे ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उन को बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Having submitted this, I would like to draw the attention of our Minister of External Affairs to certain developments or to certain situations at home. It is stated that because of a wrong sort of policy being pursued in that Ministry there are certain members of the staff—I do not know whether it is right or wrong; he can check it up—who have developed an attitude of pro-this or pro-that country. We want our officers to be neither pro-Russia, nor pro-America. They must be pro-India. Our cadre shall have to be pro-India; and it would be the greatest achievement of our Minister of External Affairs if he cleans up the Augean stables from his Ministry and is careful about those people who sponsor either the Russian lobby or the interests of USA. We want all those officers to be committed to India, to the soil of India and to the tenet of patriotism towards this country.

There are certain incidents which have taken place in our country. There is an organization called the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. When Mr. Kosygin came over here, there was a functions. In that function, the President of that society—I think Rajeshwar Rao is the name of the President—and Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma delivered speeches, in the presence of the foreign dignitary. Patriotism demands that whenever a foreign dignitary is visiting, a certain decorum has got to be maintained. I am very sorry to say that some Indians do exist on the soil of India

who, in the presence of Mr. Kosygin, have criticized not only the foreign policy of this Government, but, also criticized it in the following words—I quote:

“They told that the masses in this country would not get justice at the hands of the present Government.”

If this is true, it is really highly condemnable. No Indian should make any remark in the presence of a foreign dignitary, criticizing the policy of our Government, especially when that policy happens to be the foreign policy which is based on national consensus. That point I would like to stress. When such things happen, our Minister of External Affairs shall have to look into the working of such organizations which are playing to the tune of foreign interests. Are we going to allow these foreign interests to play through such agencies? It may be America; it may be USSR. I don't care. We should not allow any Indian national to play to the tune of any foreign interests. This point is highly important and significant. We shall have to look into this.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi had recently gone to London. When she went there, there was a function where the Indian High Commissioner was present. And the Indian High Commissioner stated that he spoke on behalf of the Government of India, etc. Thereafter, Mrs. Gandhi told them that Mr. Gore had spoken on behalf of the Indian Government. “Now I speak on behalf of the Indian people.” This sort of attitude should not have been adopted at least by one who was adorning the Prime Minister's chair in this country. On the foreign land we should see that we do not fall a prey to all these gimmicks. And this gimmickry does not help in the long run. In that reception committee, one Mr. Swaraj Pal was the chairman, who organized the reception for Mrs. Gandhi. I would request Atal Ji to enquire as to who this gentleman Mr. Swaraj Pal is. I am told that there are many cases pending against him, and that his passport had been im-

pounded. Such persons are becoming representatives and mouth-pieces of the people of this country and speak as Indians. I say: lie upon them who pose as Indians and speak on foreign soil in a way which is against the interest of this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up now; you have taken more than 25 minutes.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I should like our foreign policy to be more dynamic. There should be some overhauling in our external affairs ministry; our M.Ps. should be put more and more in touch with the functioning of the external affairs ministry in the sense that there should be breifin to them from time to time from close quarters so that there is correct knowledge and appreciation of the working of the external affairs ministry. With these words, I once again extend my felicitations to our Prime Minister and to our External Affairs Minister for implementing the genuine non-alignment policy, for protecting the interest of this country
.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): Our foreign policy, according to the foreign minister is a policy by which we want to create friendship with all; we also want to promote genuine non-alignment. Here I should like to raise certain issues which, I think, are of great importance so far as the foreign policy is concerned. The report may have been prepared by the bureaucrats sitting in the south block who have a particular bent of mind and I do not want to put the blame on the minister for everything.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziपुर): Do not blame the officers; this is not that type of democracy which you believe in, which is in your fatherland, where officers are attacked. Here the Minister is responsible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not get diverted by these remarks: you look to me.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I look to you but there is this type of disturbance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ignore the remarks coming from these people.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The point is, why in the past certain countries like the United States behaved in a fashion, not so friendly to India? Was it accidental? The report gives the impression that after the new government has come into power, they have been pursuing a genuine non alignment policy and relations are improving. It is not a fact. The United States and other imperialist countries have interest which are going quite contrary to the interest of India and developing countries. It was they, not India, which tried to have unfriendly relations; it was the United States which tried to pursue a policy by which it wanted to isolate India, they wanted to destabilise India; they tried to arm countries like Pakistan; they made military blocks and they took decisions against the vital interests of our country in relation to Kashmir, in relation to Goa and so many other issues. In that context, it was naturally impossible for a country like India, like many other nonaligned countries, to have friendly relations with United States. It is valid even today. Even after the genuine policy of nonalignment is being pursued by this Government, what is the policy of United States in relation to India? United States is continuing its policy of unfriendliness towards India any other nonaligned countries, because basically USA is against nonalignment itself. Because of the very fact that nonalignment, as it was very well explained is an anti-imperialist policy and is a policy of

supporting those people who are fighting for their independence, we come into conflict with USA. When India adopts the policy of supporting the countries in Southern Africa against apartheid and racialism, you will find that these racial regimes are back and supported by USA in the most unashamed manner against the entire conscience of mankind. When we adopt the policy of supporting the PLO and Arab cause, we find that USA is trying to divide the Arab countries, trying to enter into the so-called peace treaty and trying to put the Arab nations into disarray, though they have not succeeded in that. Therefore, India's policy goes against the policy pursued by USA. These are facts of life. We are one of the most important countries in the nonaligned world and when we are pursuing our policy, they are trying to teach a lesson, like your friend, the Chinese. What is the latest decision of USA? Apart from having a military base in the Indian Ocean—it is a dagger pointed against the resurgent world in the Arab countries, Africa and Asia—over and above that, they have decided to patrol the gion. The age old gun boat diplomacy! I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee agrees with that, but this report says that India is against military present in the Indian Ocean. The question is not that. The question which agitates the littoral countries in Asia, Africa the Arab world and the entire world for that matter—the UN had said that Indian Ocean should be kept as a zone of peace—the question is, there is a military base, and a military base for no joke. It is a military base with which they wanted to interfere in countries wanting to pursue on independent policy of their own. Your friend, Mr. Kissinger, said, "If the Arab countries will decide the price of oil the way they like, we have a right to interfere militarily in their countries." (Interruptions) Gromyko did not say like that. It was fear of Gromyko which prevented USA from interfering there. That is another matter. When a country

like USA persistently follows a policy against the newly independent countries, it is something inherent in them. This is what you forget. You say accidentally it happens. No. It is like looking for a vegetarian tiger! Imperialism has inherent in itself the quality of aggression, the quality of subjugation of countries, the quality of unleashing war against people who try to pursue an independent policy. Your foreign policy book refers to nothing of that sort.

You are little out of tune also in relation to things happening in the world. I must appreciate you, Mr. Vajpayee, because you often come out with corrections when the bureaucrats, whom you once described as faceless, nameless official spokesmen, make mistakes. These faceless, nameless official spokesmen at least three times went against your policy. They come out very often, but you cannot prevent them. What did they say? When Dr. Bhaktiar took over, they said it was a welcome development. You can deny it, but the press reported like that. I do not say that the press often reports lies. They misled our Samarendra Kundu about the Sadat-Begin Agreement. The official spokesman said it was a welcome development and Kundu made a statement in Bhubaneshwar, thinking it was the official policy. Later you came out here and said it was the nameless, faceless official spokesmen who had said it.

Again, they say in this Report something about the military presence of Super Powers being dangerous. Only at one point I found Mr. Chavan got something there, but there I beg to differ. I would like to make the point very clear because the Soviet Union is friendly with India. There may be mistakes. If there is no mistake in their policy they must be angels. They are not angels they are men. But the over-all policy which they pursued after the October Revolution is....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): Wonderful!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is a wonderful policy. You gave me a good word. It is from a strange quarter that I got a good word.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Even the nuances you do not know!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: What I am saying is that they consistently pursued a policy by which they supported the national liberation movements everywhere. They supported countries after becoming independent to preserve their independence. Economic diplomatic and even military aid when it was necessary was extended and the socialist world and the Soviet Union stand as a guarantee today to the newly liberated countries facing the aggressive designs of imperialism. You may ignore it.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziपुर): What about Kampuchea?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I read the speeches of my learned and distinguished friend Mr. H. V. Kamath and others. What about Bangladesh? It is Bangladesh further ease. A dictatorship inflicted on people a regime which was hated by the entire people and a liberation movement like the Bangladesh liberation movement came about.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We withdraw our troops.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You withdrew your troops after the job was done. But I must say that in the world where you live today the countries which are supporting the liberation movements....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: My friend forgets that it was Pakistan which committed aggression on India and in reply to that India had to send its army.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You will get chances and you make your point very clear.

Today we are living in a new world, changing world, the pace of which we know. There is imperialism with all its designs, it is gradually dying. It is a fact of life. All the military mechanisms they made, including the CENTO, have met with their death, and countries which they thought would serve their cause, like Iran, got away from the clutches of imperialism and became independent. Other countries which are prepared to do that job are tottering. A new lease of life to this tottering world is attempted to be given by the Chinese Maoist-U.S. imperialist collusion. I say this because there is a reason for it. Some people are living in a cold-war age and, for them, history is not moving. But history has gone further ahead. So many things the world has witnessed. Let us not live in '40s or '30s.' We are today in 1979.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Cuba?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Cuba is doing a glorious job. You will not understand that; you need not understand that; you need not worry about it. We do not bother about it.

Lastly, in an effort to build bridges of friendship with others, Mr. Vajpayee paid a visit to China, inspired by or rather pushed into that by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and company....

AN HON. MEMBER: What a discovery!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: What happened? The basic questions which will decide finally, whether we will remain friendly with China or not, all those questions, remain un-resolved. You made a trip. That is very good. But, take for example, the case of Naga, the Mizos. You raised it. After all, you are Foreign Minister. You have a right to raise it. They heard you. This is what the report says that

they said, it will be treated as a thing of the past.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What does that mean?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: It means something very big. But it does not happen. What happens is more important. The meaning is something different. According to our information—it is coming in the press; I do not have any private information....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is not correct.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You deny it; I will be happy. But what is happening is something different. They are helping the insurgents; arm smuggling is being done. They have set up a communist party of their own in Nagaland. That is what is happening.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Every communist country has a communist party of its own in India.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: That may be your idea. But that idea you could not sell anywhere. That sort of things are happening. What about other important things—What about the territory occupied by them? What about Korakoram road? What about Aksaichin Road? What about the map? Even today, in China, they are teaching a map to students in the schools and they are trying to create a bellicose attitude amongst the students, among the your generation, more in a fashion to commit aggression against others. This sort of a policy. I think, would not bear fruit.

You should distinguish between friends and enemies. That does not mean that you should become a camp follower. I am not suggesting that. I am not also saying that there should not be friendship and good neighbourly relations with China. I am all for it. But I must make that also

very clear. You cannot have good neighbourly relations with a country which is trying to teach lessons to others. So long as China pursues that policy of teaching lessons to others, you should think about it many times.

One last word. This Government, as I said in the beginning, takes things as an accident. "Imperialism is against us", they say, because it was an accident, sometimes friendly and sometimes unfriendly; "Soviet Union is friendly" because, they say, it is an accident; "China is unfriendly", again, they say, because it is an accident. Here is a quotation of Mao Tse-tung.

Mao Tse-tung says:

"I read two books which my cousin had sent me and learned of Kang Yu-wei's reformatory movement. One was the New people's Magazine published by Liang Chi-chao. I read and re-read them until I knew them by heart. I worshipped Kang Yu-wei and Liang Chi-chao."

These two people he worshipped. And Kang Yu-wei wrote:

"Let us develop our industry and build steam engines. We can draw resources from Europe and America. We have four or five hundred million people which can give us ten million soldiers. We have inexhaustible resources of iron and metals which can provide us with thousands of warships. And then we shall be able to march through the five continents and there you will see the flags of the yellow dragon flying high and dancing in the air.

Liang Chi-chao, the other author, said:

"Our nation grew in two ways: by assimilating innumerable peoples within and without our frontiers and by resettling representatives of our nation, year after year,

in the frontier areas and expanding our territory... For five thousands years this has been our history's path"

So, Mao got them by heart and his successors are implementing it. Do you realise these things? In the foreign policy, I don't see that realisation about Maoist imperialism and their game nor about our friends also.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र, श्री चन्द्रपतन, के भाषण के बाद मेरे मत में यह बात आती है कि पहले ये सारे संसार में चलती हुई वैदेशिक नीति के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों के बारे में कुछ बातें कहूँ। खास तौर से हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्र, श्रीर दूसरे लोग भी, इस सदन में श्रीर इससे बाहर जब बातें करते हैं, तो ऐसा लगता है कि वे एकदम दकियानूसी, पिटे-पिटायें श्रीर पुराने वैदेशिक नीति के सिद्धान्तों की बातें कर रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक कम्युनिस्ट नीति का सम्बन्ध है, लेनिन ने 1917 के बाद सब से पहले यह सिद्धान्त अपनाया कि जब पूँजीवादी देश, या पूँजीवादी श्रीर फासिस्ट देश, आपस में लड़ेंगे, तो हमें सिका फायदा उठायेंगे—श्री विल शान दि कान्पाडिकशन आफ पयूव्ड एण्ड आबिटेरेरी फोर्श एण्ड टे एडवांटेज आफ इट। उन्होंने यह जो कहा कि हम वासर्हि संधि द्वारा मारे हुए देशों को समर्थन श्रीर शक्ति देंगे श्रीर उसके बाद दुनिया में हमारा स्थान होगा।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि को-एग सिसटें हमारे देश का विश्वास है, हमारे देश की संस्कृति है; वह भारत की भूमि से निकली हुई चीज है। लेकिन लेनिन ने कहा है कि को-एगसिसटें हमारी स्ट्रेटेजी है, हमारी ट्रांझिशनल-संक्रमण-काल की नीति है। फारेन पालिसी में कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं होता है। मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि आज रूस

[श्री गोरी शंकर राय]

में जार का शासन होता और चीन में पुराने एम्परर का राज्य होता, तब भी ये दोनों दोनों देश आपस में लड़ते, जिस तरह कि ये कम्युनिस्ट देश अपने अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिए आपस में लड़ रहे हैं। अमरीकी ने भी समझा था कि बियतनाम में फौज भेज कर कम्युनिस्टों की बढ़ती हुई शक्ति को खत्म कर देंगे। लेकिन पुंजीवादी देशों की सारी कल्पना ध्वस्त हो गई। पुंजीवादी देशों के समर्थक चाहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति की रचना और निर्माण वाशिंगटन में हो, जबकि कम्युनिस्ट देशों के समर्थक यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी विदेश नीति मास्को में बने। लेकिन अब हमारी विदेश नीति नई दिल्ली में बनाई जायेगी।

हमारे कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों की वही पुरानी, रीपब्लिकनरी (यह उन लोगों का ही शब्द है), करसरबोटव, एण्टीकवेटव, पिटा-पिटार्ड थीम चली आ रही है। वे अब भी अपने तथाकथित कम्युनिस्ट सिद्धान्तों की बात करते हैं। थीमन्, आप समाजवादी रहे हैं और इस लिए मार्क्सज्म से आपका बड़ा ताल्लुक रहा है। लेकिन ने कम्युनिस्ट मूव-मेंट को कभी भी अपने नेशनल इन्स्टेंस के खिलाफ नहीं जाने दिया। हमारे बुजुर्ग, सी०पी०आई० (एम०) के लीडर बोल रहे थे। यह बता रहे थे कि कम्युनिस्ट हथियार अच्छा होता है और पुंजीवादी हथियार अच्छा नहीं होता।

मैं यह बता रहा था कि संक्रांतिक दृष्टि से दूसरे महायुद्ध के बाद जिन दो महाशक्तियों बड़े अल्पवय हुआ दोनों की सैनिक शक्ति कभी भी और दोनों की बड़ी सैनिक शक्ति कोन या मान कर राजनीति चलने लगी। लेकिन अपने मित्रों से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश नीति का यह ढांचा जाने बदल गया। निम्नलिखित दृष्टि आज आने लड़ रहा है। अफ्रीका के देश भी आये हैं। भारतवर्ष भी एक माध्यम-प्रभु शक्ति के रूप में जाने आ गया है और

अब इन दोनों दुनों से बची हुई देश का विदेश नीति नहीं होगी, न दुनिया के किसी देश की विदेश नीति ऐसी है। यही नहीं, लेकिन ने और कम्युनिस्ट ने तो यह भी एंटीसिपेट किया था कि जब द्वितीय युद्ध महायुद्ध होगा तो प्रत्येक देश में सिविल वार होय और कम्युनिस्ट लोग हमारी मदद करेंगे, हम उस सेना को पार कर देंगे। इन्होंने कहा था कि फासिस्ट और पुंजीपति लड़ेंगे तो हमें तमाशा देखेंगे। लेकिन जब जर्मनी ने रुस पर हथियार उठाया और झगड़ा किया तो फास और ब्रिटेन के चरणी में नत ही गए, उन की सह्यता लेने की आवश्यकता उन को पड़ गई। इसलिए मैं अपने मित्रों से एक वाक्य यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने अमों को छोड़ कर नवीन असलियतों पर आबें। बल्कि मैं अमेजी में कह दूँ—

Kindly get rid of the old myths and come to the present realities.

तब समझ में आएगा। इन 19 वें पुराने शब्दों को अब छोड़ दें।

हमें प्रसन्नता है कि अब नान-एलाइन्ड की प्रज्ञा कम्युनिस्ट पाटों करत है। वक्त थोड़ा है नहीं तो मैं आप को बताता, कोरियन वार के लिये जिन बी के कृष्णन को ये प्रगतिशील और क्रान्तिकारी समझते थे उन को भी गालियां दी थीं और नेहरू को भी अमेरिका का बसाल कहा था। डाक्टर लोहिया ने एक पत्र लिखा था, एक आर्टिकल लिखा था, बर्ड कैम्प की बात की थी तो उस की आलोचना रशियन पेरष में की थी और डाक्टर लोहिया को कहा कि ये पोलिटिकल इन्टेरेस्ट सर्व करत है, पुंजीवादी इन्टेरेस्ट सर्व करत है। तो नान-एलाइन्ड को जो लोग गालियां देते रहे हैं वे आज नान-एलाइन्ड की प्रज्ञा कर रहे हैं। उन की दृष्टि में अब यह सुट करे तो यह क्रान्तिकारी

है और तब यह एण्टी इम्पीरियलिस्ट है। लेकिन भारतवर्ष किसी के इशारे पर एण्टी इम्पीरियलिस्ट और एण्टी कोलोनिअलिज्म नहीं हुआ। जब एण्टी कोलोनिअलिज्म की राजनीति शुरू नहीं हुई थी तब महात्मा गांधी ने साउथ अफ्रीका में कोलोनिअलिज्म के खिलाफ लड़ाई शुरू कर दी थी जब रूस और अमरीकी की फौजें दुनिया में नहीं थीं। तो हिन्दुस्तान को किसी से सीखना नहीं है, न एण्टी कोलोनिअलिज्म सीखना है न एण्टी-इम्पीरियलिज्म सीखना है। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहूंगा कि पिटी पिटाई पुरानी बातों को छोड़े। आज जो नवीन आवश्यकताएं और नवीन परिस्थितियां हैं उन के समकक्ष बात करें।

एक बात और कह दूँ कि इन के खुदा ने और ये दूसरे जिन को ये हमारे भाई कहा करते थे, उद के खुदा ने, दोनों खुदाओं ने तय कर लिया है—

Both super powers came to the conclusion:

"Only direct threat to national survival could justify a resort to war".

इन दोनों ने तो यह तय कर दिया है लेकिन

"There are certain friends who are more loyal than the king".

यहाँ से प्रशंसा कर रहे हैं और उस के लिए परेशानी में पड़े हुए हैं।

मैं इस विषय पर ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। नान-एलाइन्ड के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। नान-एलाइन्ड के सम्बन्ध में भारतवर्ष की एक नीति रही है ईमानदारी से और संकल्प से। नेहरू के जमाने से भी पहले जब देश गुलाम था तो इण्डियन नेशनल कांग्रेस ने अपनी फारेन पालिसी पहले ही निश्चित कर ली थी। यह नेशनल कान्सेशंस आज का नहीं है बल्कि

भारतवर्ष का पुराना नेशनल कान्सेशंस है। भारतवर्ष की सभी संस्कृति सम्बन्ध की संस्कृति रही है और हम ने किसी का साथ नहीं दिया है। यह हमारी राजनीति है। नान-एलाइन्मेंट हिन्दुस्तान की नीति है। मैं ने आपसे कहा, वक्त नहीं है, नहीं तो मैं पढ़ कर सुनाता आप को, लेनिन ने कहा है—

Perhaps it is a strategy of a transitional phase.

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि जब समाजवादी शक्तियां सशक्त हो जायेंगी तो सारी दुनिया को ठीक कर लेंगी। कांट्रेडिक्शन पूँजीवादी देशों से नहीं हुआ बल्कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज के नेशनल कांट्रेडिक्शंस आपस में शापेन रूए और आज चीन और रूस आपस में लड़ने की स्थिति में हैं। हमें खुशी है कि आज चीन के ऐग्रेसन को आप ऐग्रेसन कहते हैं। आप ने भारत पर चीन के ऐग्रेसन को ऐग्रेसन नहीं कहा इसलिए कि उस समय हम दोस्त थे और चीन भाई था। लेकिन उस पर हमें गुस्सा नहीं है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं अपने दोस्तों से कि राइट परस्पेक्टिव में भारतीय की दृष्टि से इण्डियन इण्टरेस्ट में, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शांति की दृष्टि से भारत की विदेश नीति की व्याख्या करने की आवश्यकता है। हिन्दुस्तान नान-एलाइन्मेंट की मजबूतस्थिति में खड़ा

14.00 hrs

है। पहले भारत था या दो बार देश थे, अब 88 देश हैं। कोरियन युद्ध के समय अमेरिकन कांग्रेस में जो आलोचना हुई थी, अभी हाल में मैं ने उसे पढ़ा, हमें गालियाँ दी हैं और कोरियन बार के समय दोनों साहब ने लिखा है कि ये मनी बैग्स के एजेंट हैं दोनों ने गालियाँ दीं। जब जूता दब कर जाता है, चुभता है तो जूता खराब है और जब जूता नहीं चुभता है तो वह टीपी है ऐसा दण्टिकोन हमारे मित्रों को छोड़ना चाहिए।

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

नान-एलाइनमेंट के बारे में हमें सन्देह नहीं है। चीन का वियतनाम के ऊपर तो आक्रमण है वह निन्दनीय है। कोई भी उसकी निन्दा करेगा और उस देश के लोगों ने हमें शांति दी है।

14.01 hrs.

(Dr Sushila Nayar in the Chair)

जिन लोगों ने भारत के ऊपर चीन के आक्रमण को आक्रमण नहीं समझा उनकी देशभक्ति संदिग्ध ही नहीं बल्कि निश्चित रूप से दूसरे पक्ष में है। आज भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस मजबूती के साथ भारत इस बात को मानता है कि चीन एग्सेस है उसी मजबूती से यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी वियतनाम की फौज कम्प्यूच्या में है। मेरे मित्रों ने उसको बंगला देश से कम्पेयर किया लेकिन बंगला देश में जब चुनाव हुए थे उसके पहले ही जनता ने बता दिया था कि पश्चिम पाकिस्तान के लोग एक साम्राज्यवाद के रूप में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान पर काबिज हैं। वहाँ जनमत प्राप्त होने के बाद सेनायें गईं और एक करोड़ रेफ्यूजीज का मामला हल करके सी दिन में हमारी फौजें चली आईं। अपने देश के सम्मान के विरुद्ध बात करने में कुछ लोगों को गौरव मालूम होता है, उसमें हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्र भी हैं। हमारी फौजें बंगला देश से वापिस चली आईं और आज बंगलादेश से हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है। आज हम शर्म के साथ कहना चाहते हैं तो हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्र गर्व के साथ कहना चाहते हैं कि कम्प्यूच्या में वियतनाम का कब्जा प्रीपनिवशिक रूप ले चुका है। वहाँ पर फौजें हैं और वह हट नहीं रही हैं। हमारे मित्र कह रहे हैं कि उसको मान्यता दे दी जाये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम्प्यूनिस्ट देशों के अलावा 88 नान-एलाइन्ड देशों में किसने मान्यता दी है? क्या खाली भारत मान्यता दे दे? मैं अपने विदेश मंत्री से कहूँगा कि हीनभाव-ग्रस्त होकर और लोगों को प्रसन्न करने के लिए सरकार ने यह काम नहीं किया है, यह उचित ही है। किसी नान-इकोइन्ड कम्प्यू

ने मान्यता नहीं दी है। इसलिए कम्प्यूच्या की बंगलादेश से तुलना करना कुतर्क है, अन्यायपूर्ण है। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहूँगा कि कभी तो आप भारत देश के इन्स्टे में सोचें। सर्वथा इधर उधर के इन्स्टे की बात ही न सोचें क्योंकि इसका सिद्धान्त से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कम्प्यूनिस्ट देश भी आपस में लड़ सकते हैं और पूँजीवादी देश भी लड़ सकते हैं। आप अपने पूर्वाग्रह को छोड़ें। कम्प्यूच्या के मामले में भारत का सिद्धान्त सही है। जो यह कहा जाता है कि जैनुइन-नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या है तो उस के बारे में मैं आगे बताऊँगा, लेकिन कुछ मित्रों के लिये जैनुइन नान-इलाइनमेंट यह है कि अगर मास्को में वारिश होती है तो यहाँ पर छाता लगा लें, मास्को में कड़ी धूप निकलती है तो एअर-कण्डीशनर यहाँ पर चाल कर लें। मास्को के मौसम से यहाँ का मौसम जज नहीं होगा। हमारे कम्प्यूनिस्ट मित्रों को मालूम होना चाहिये—न वॉशिंगटन न ब्रिटेन, न मास्को, किसी भी दूसरे देश के इशारे पर भारत भूमि का मौसम नहीं बनेगा। हमारी नान-इलाइनमेंट की नीति सही साबित हुई है, जब कि उन की नीति सही साबित नहीं हुई है। आप देखते हैं कि पूँजीवादी भी आपस में लड़ रहे हैं और कम्प्यूनिस्ट भी आपस में लड़ रहे हैं—अपने नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट में।

मान्यवर, फ्रेंच रेवोल्यूशन के बाद जो राष्ट्रीयता का जागरण हुआ, उस के बाद ऐसा लगा कि सारी दुनिया में उस का प्रभाव बढ़ेगा। हम बड़े आशावांस्त थे लेकिन दस साल से मालूम होता है कि और भी भयानक राष्ट्रीयता का युत चलाया गया, नेशनल फ्रेगमेंटेशन तक होने लगा। समय कम है?—मैं कुछ और बातों के बारे में भी कहना चाहूँगा। हमारे राष्ट्र का कुछ सम्मान है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय व्यक्तित्व, पर्सनेलिटी प्रोब्लेशन में हमारी मदद करें। किसी देश से हम को कोई शिकायत नहीं है। कम्प्यूनिस्ट देश हमारे मित्र हैं, उस हमारा बड़ा दोस्त है—

उसने लिये हमें नाख है। वह हमारा मददगार रहा है। हम हमेशा दोस्त रहेंगे, लेकिन ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज के एम्बेसेडर्स ने अभी ड्रेड भूतियन की तरह से एक कान्फ्रेंस भारत देश की भूमि पर की। हम चाहेंगे कि किसी मित्र देश को इस प्रकार से संकोच में नहीं डालना चाहिये। यह विश्व की डिप्लोमेटिक परम्परा के विपरीत है। मिडिल ईस्ट के लोग भी हमारे दोस्त हैं—मैं अभी यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में था—सरकार और देश की नीति के अनुरूप हम ईजराइल और दूसरे सारे मामलों पर बोले। यहां पर मिडिल ईस्ट के जो मुल्क हैं उनका प्रदर्शन हुआ, ठीक है। लेकिन डिप्लोमेट की वाइज ने भी डिमांडेशन में हिस्सा लिया—यह बात सारे डिप्लोमेटिक नाम्नों के खिलाफ है। इस के खिलाफ मन्त्री भी को मजबूती से कहना चाहिये। जैसे हांगकांग में फ्री-पोर्ट बताया जाता है, जिस किसी को स्मॉलिंग का सामान खरीदना हो, वहां चला जाय, उस प्रकार से इस देश का अन्तराष्ट्रीय प्रोपेगण्डे के लिये फ्री-पोर्ट न बनाया जाय।

पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धों के बारे में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मौजूदा सरकार की नीति के अन्तर्गत सारी दुनिया के देशों से हमारा हीस्ट्रिलिटि बढ़ा नहीं है, कम हुई है। पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध बढ़े हैं। हथियारों की होड़ में हम किसी के साथ उतरना नहीं चाहते हैं।

जहां तक इण्डियन मोशन का सवाल है—सन् 1964 में पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने अपने बीमारी के बिछौने से कहा था कि वहां पर शक्तियों की होड़ खत्म होनी चाहिये। सन् 1969 में मिसिज गांधी के फारन-मिनिस्टर श्री विनेशसिंह ने न्यूयार्क में और यहां की पार्लियामेंट में भी कहा था कि दोनों बड़ी शक्तियों का बंकाव इण्डियन मोशन में नहीं होना चाहिये। 1972 के बाद जब हमारे सम्बन्ध साहब फारन-मिनिस्टर बने—उनके भी डीमो-ग्राफिक दिखाई दिया। वह भी नीच है, हिन्द महासागर में सैनिक और

नौसैनिक शक्तियों की प्रतियोगिता एक बुरी बात है। इस खेल के तीस तटस्थ देशों के लिये बहुत लाक बात है। समय नहीं है—दो-एक बातें और कहना चाहता था। सन् 1964 में, 1969 में, यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की जैनरल असेम्बली के रेजोल्यूशन्स—मैं तम्बर कोट नहीं करूंगा, उस में कहा गया कि दोनों शक्तियों की प्रतियोगिता न हो। वहां एक कमेटी में यह कहा गया कि दोनों शक्तियों में जो प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है रूस के सैनिक बड़े का री-फ्यूलिंग, रिपेयर और सारे इन्तजाम हो रहे हैं, दोनों मजे से घूम रहे हैं, रोज शक्ति बढ़ रही है। ये दोनों शक्तियां इतनी आसानी से खत्म होने वाली नहीं हैं। कार्टर साहब ने 1977 में प्रपोजल दी थी, रूस को कहा था कि तुम हटलो तो हम भी हटा लें—लेकिन किसी ने नहीं हटला। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों शक्तियां हिन्द महासागर से दूर रहें। मैडम चेयरमैन, यह उसी प्रकार का व्यवहार है, जैसे अंग्रेज कहा करते थे कि हम चले जायेंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान का काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं जब यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में था तो वहां एक सवाल पेश हुआ—मैं ज्योग्रेफिकल बाउण्ड्री की बात कह रहा हूँ—इस के हिसाब से हमारे भीहदे बढ़ा दिये जायें। इस मामले में नार्थ अमेरिकन और अफ्रीकन कन्ट्रीज ने हमें सपोर्ट किया, लेकिन जब ईस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज और वेस्ट यूरोपियन कन्ट्रीज का सवाल आया तो उन्होंने अफगानिस्तान और वियतनाम को डांट कर भगा दिया। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने इन्टरेस्ट में काम करते हैं, ज्योग्रेफिकल एरिया के हिसाब से कोई काम नहीं करता।

भारत सर्वदा विश्व शांति के लिये काम किया है। इस लिये हम नान-एलाइनमेंट किसी से सीखना नहीं चाहते, हम उस पर चलेंगे, इस के लिये किसी से शिक्षा लेने की जरूरत नहीं

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ashok Raj—
not here.

SHRI VASANT SATHE.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
While I shall appreciate the genuine effort which Shri Vajpaveji is making to develop goodwill all round and follow genuinely the non-aligned policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I must express the genuine fear which I have about the general international scene and particularly, the developments in our part of the world.

Sir, it is axiomatic that the external policy of any country is only the extension of its internal policy. It is also equally well settled that anywhere in the world, whatever laudable objectives that you may proclaim the real respect for a country is gained only on the basis of its own strength.

We may eulogise and you may talk philosophically and all that. He has been going abroad to other countries again. We also had an opportunity to go somewhere. We found that the only way you are respected is on the basis of how self-reliant and how strong you are.

Therefore, I would like to place only few facts. India and China came into their own more or less in the same period. In fact China's present regime came two years later. See the developments. I am taking the entire view of the past thirty years and posing this problem as a national problem. I am not looking at it as it whether you did it or we did it in that way. Let us see what the facts are—to-day see the Chinese forces militarily. In spite of the economic strength that it has, look at the total amount of defence expenditure of China. This is our neighbour a most powerful neighbour. When we think of it, what is our position. That is why I am giving you here the figures of defence expenditure.

Defence Expenditure

of India

Rs. 3,000 crores

—do—China

„ 29,000 „, annually.

(Interruptions)

The total armed forces in India are 10,98,000 whereas in China they are 43,25,000; the combat forces in India are 9,50,000 as against 36,25,000 in China; if we take the mountaineering divisions, in India the armoured brigades—infantry—come to 16 whereas in China it has 150 regiments; India has 661 combat aircraft whereas China has 5600 fighter bombers; India has 605 interceptors whereas China has 4,500; in the Navy, India has 8 submarines whereas China has 75 submarines; India has 16 missile boats whereas China has 70; India has 7 coastal patrol whereas China has 300.

What I am trying to say is that apart from that, nuclear bombs and missiles—long range missiles—with nuclear heads have also been acquired by China. And no one raised his little finger. Even Mr. Kissinger went on to say why was China having nuclear explosion—nuclear bombs. When you did the nuclear explosion, your arms were twisted. You said 'I have said it only of my own, unilaterally that even for peaceful purpose, we will not have nuclear explosions'. Why? Because of Tarapur. Everybody knows it. So, let us not hide that. There is a saying that when you go for butter milk, you do not hide the butter milk pot. Therefore, it has been amply demonstrated that it is clearly based on your constraint on Tarapur Nuclear fuel that you have made. what is called, a grandiose statement unilaterally about your nuclear policy. This is disheartening not only to your scientists but it is demoralising the whole country's moral.

And you claim to the world that you will not do any explosion even for peaceful purposes.

Let us take another aspect of our so-called non-aligned policy. We do not want to have a tilt. I am entirely in favour of those friends who say

genuine non-alignment throughout. If there was any tilt, yes the tilt should have been set right. But let me know on merit where was the tilt? You mean obsession with Russia. Let us not be obsessed but judge on merits. When Soviet Union stood by India on the issue of Kashmir; when it stood by India on the issue of Bangladesh; when the Seventh Fleet came and it stood by and made the Agreement in the field of self-reliance in steel and oil shall we not give the due that a particular country should have.

Now, let us consider the Agreement Shake-Hand. Whichever the country tried to tilt and rely on American help—even for its economic revival—see what has happened to those countries. Take, for example, Chile, Zaire, Morocos, Ethiopia, Vietnam, Pakistan, and Iran is the latest. Where have (they helped countries to become self-reliant? How many examples can my friend, Shri Subramaniam Swamy can give. I have given you half a dozen examples. Whoever tried to kiss the dollar hand it has been a kiss of death for him.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: So, kiss the rouble;

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whenever you kissed you have not suffered for it—say in patroleum and steel. But I do not want you to be a kissing germ.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will be concluding, Madam. The word 'genuine' is being flaunted. I would say this word is like his 'genuine' bachelor. Vajyapee is a bachelor. Madam, you know there is a word 'Brahmchari'. If you say a particular person is 'Brahmchari' or 'Brahmchari' but the moment you say that such and such 'Brahmchari' is an 'Asli Brahmchari' that creates doubt about the 'brahmacharya' itself. The moment you say 'real bachelor' or 'genuine bachelor' what do you mean? Therefore, I do not want to

question the genuineness of your bachelorhood but all I want to say is that don't say too often that you are genuinely bachelor. Similarly, in genuine non-alignment. If you are non-aligned you are non-aligned. You say if there has been any imbalance we will correct it but don't go on repeating genuine, genuine and genuine. That will create doubt. Coming to this region, there is a warning that I want to give, sir, there is deliberate attempt by the Imperialist powers in the world to shift the entire area of tension from Europe to place. They don't want it there. Already they have *detente* there. They want to shift the tension even from Middle-east now to the South-East Asia region. Therefore, please beware of this. This process of de-stabilising the entire continent beginning with Vietnam and Kampuchea is there. It is coming nearer home, I can come home nearer. And, let me tell you, if that happens, then; this area will become an area of tension. It will affect the whole country. I have no time to expand this theme. But I had said this in the Consultative Committee. And I say it now again. The game of the imperialist powers is to make use of our subservience. They tried it in Iran. They failed. Now the only big country, major country, in this region is India. That is why they want to do it here. But, let me tell you, I am sorry, there are elements in this country who want to befriend the imperialist powers, multi-nationals etc. in the name of our development. Let me tell you, that will enslave our country and it will make it a breeding ground for all troubles.

May I ask: Why is my friend reluctant to call a spade a spade? I say, none of the super-powers should be present anywhere in the Indian Ocean. Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace, free from nuclear base. But, is there any difference between bases and naval movement? Are you so naive as not to understand even that much? And here is Diego Garcia. Atal Bihariji himself, on earlier occasions, con-

[Shri Vasant Sethi]

demned it in no uncertain terms. He said it, if I am not wrong, about having the base there. Now I ask them: Why do you now dilute that position? It is there. We condemn that. Any further expansion also must be condemned forthright.

As far as Kampuchea is concerned, Kampuchean regime controlled by Pol Pot was a stooge regime of China. People were unhappy....

AN HON. MEMBER: Chinese army was not there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Does not matter. Not necessarily. You can have stooges without having armies there. So, the Pol Pot regime was overthrown. So, the first thing that India should have done is to recognise the new regime there. Now, you know, the design of China, is to subjugate that entire region. The people there want to live together. You are not helping in that. You are not standing by that. When you say this about China, I can understand this. You want to normalise relations. By all means do it. I say this as I said in the meeting earlier. My friend Rajda was saying this. He said: "What is wrong? It does not matter. They have beaten or they have attacked Vietnam. Yet we must try to normalise." I say to him: "Yes. My dear friend. Do normalise. But you cannot be respected if you go to a person who, while inviting you, slaps you both on your right and left cheek, and then says, 'you come to me.' And while you turn, he gives you a kick in your back. This is what is done by China. Are you going to be respected by China? Have you earned your respect by going there or by your saying even now, although we are kicked in our back, we want to normalise? What is this sort of attitude denoting? What is this exchange you are talking about? Is it exchange of some *natakmandali*? Is that going to normalise relations? This ping-pong, *natakmandali* diplomacy is not going to help us. The only way to normalise

relations with China is to become stronger yourself and to create a situation on our borders with China that if any time they think in terms of teaching another lesson to India, they will get a bloodier face than they got in Vietnam. They must know this. Then alone they will be able to respect you and talk the proper language. Let us strengthen our country economically, have a stronger base. Let us concentrate our national energies irrespective of parties to have a national policy to strengthen ourselves. This is the only way to become stronger and be respected in the world. Then alone, we would be able to pursue our real foreign policy. I wish Shri Vajpayeeji all success in trying to evolve such a national consensus. You recognise Cambodia and talk in favour of Tibet; then alone China will understand your language.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Madam Chairman, I have been listening with great attention to the speeches made from that side. They have only made out two points. One is non-alignment. But do they really understand what is non-alignment? All cry of non-alignment simply means that we become the camp followers of a certain power. One of my friends openly said: "join the non-imperialist camp and be in it." We in India just do not wish to be a satellite of anyone or a camp followers of anyone. The second complaint that they have always been making is that Janata Government is tilting towards America. Where is the tilt? If we refuse to recognise Cambodia, we are perfectly right. What are the nine divisions of the Vietnamese army doing there? We had an objective in Bangladesh. After achieving the objective, we withdrew. We as a victor had the right to expand our Siliguri area which is the narrowest chicken neck. Unfortunately, if some day China and Bangladesh act together your North-Eastern area can be cut. We had the right to expand, but we refused

to do that. Here is non-alignment in action. And if our Foreign Minister or Government has refused to recognise Cambodia, there is nothing wrong about it. We are asking people to do what we have done. Non-alignment means action; what you preach, you act also. Non-alignment does not mean high invectives which are being issued by countries round about us.

The second implication of non-alignment, as I understand is the dynamic policy. It is not a policy of neutrality; it is a policy of having our right to pick and choose and pick and choose those very things, very issues which are akin and which go to help our immutable national interest. This is our non-alignment. I am afraid, my friends there are talking Rip van Winkle. They cannot understand that somebody else also has brain to think about it. They only know robot-like repetition of Hindustan—Indira and Indira—Hindustan. There is a robot-like repetition; and they cannot understand anything further. I must congratulate Mr. Sathe for the figures that he has given, of the Chinese arms build-up. I would have been happy if he had said this during the Defence debate. I had demanded an army of more than 4 million men. Did Mr. Sathe have the courage to say 'yes' to it? He did not have the courage to speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Should I speak on every Demand?

श्री वासन्त सठे : जो इस जहाँ का है,
वहीं बोलो, अनर्गल बात से काम नहीं चलता।

Mr. Sathe and commonsense can never go together. The basis of our non-alignment is genuine non-alignment. He has been making jokes about the genuineness of it, and it has set me thinking whether he is genuine in what he is speaking and saying so far, or whether he is only biased.

A threat is developing all over the world, which is a danger to peace

and security. For our development peace is absolutely essential. We cannot deny peace. My friends have been saying and talking loudly: "This power should withdraw from here, and that power should withdraw from there." Has any power ever withdrawn by loud talking? Nightmares have never been wished away. They have to be fought out. My friends talk about imperialist powers. Who are the imperialist powers? Have my friends ever talked to Dubcek of Czechoslovakia, or Mr. Ceausescu of Romania?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What have you done?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I was not even here at that time.

वही किस्सा हुआ, उल्टा चोर कोत-
वाल को डटे।

You should not ask that question. Have they asked the Hungarians, who is an imperialist? Have they asked the East Berliners, who is an imperialist? And have they cared to go to Poland and ask Janas Kadar who is an imperialist and who pulled out his nails in the secret service prison? All of them are imperialists; the Red Czar of Moscow, the yellow emperor of Peking, the son the Heavens, and the dollar imperialists in Washington.

They have been talking of bases. Diego Garcia was mentioned. Have they asked the Russians about their base on the Scootra islands at the mouth of the Babel Mandap, or about the base at Aden? Did they ask them about Somalia turning out Russians from their base at Berbra, and how many Russians were there then? There were 22,000 Russians there. It means one-and-a-half divisions. What were these divisions doing in Somalia? But my friends will never talk about them. They will only talk like a broken HMV record, repeating 'bhain, bhain'.

[Shri Yadvendra Dutt]

I, therefore, request the Foreign Minister to build up a national consensus of all the sea-borne States on the African continent; on the Indian Ocean, viz., India, South-east Asia, Shri Lanka, African Sea-borne States and to build up a national conscience and bring pressure on these foreign powers and imperialists to withdraw from these places. And for bringing about that pressure, it is also necessary that the highest judicial vision or moral vision should be there; but they also need the backing of the requisite force. That should be developed in this country. We have been told that Russia is our only friend in the world. I asked Mr. Sathe details about the kiss of the rouble. He gave me a long list. May I remind him—and I hope that the Foreign Minister will also take pains to read that agreement—about the agreement which Russia imposed on us while giving heavy water for our Rajasthan plant? That agreement was the worst, even worse than the non-proliferation treaty or the Vienna international inspection treaty. Our arms have been twisted too long, by all the Super Powers. Let us be done with them. Let us stand on our own strength.

Madam, they have been talking of Russia as our friend. When China attacked us, what was Russia doing? Even when Mr. Kosygin came here, a communique was issued, but telling China to withdraw was not mentioned in it. But did he agree to put in a word that he also asked China to withdraw from occupied Indian territory? Has any where, in any Communique, this thing has come? These are our friends.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Did you say that it should be included?

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The Foreign Minister will answer that; I

am putting a power; I was not in the talks; I am posing the question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If you knew that he was asked and he said, 'No', then you can say.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Russia has been interfering in our internal affairs too much which, as a friend, it should not do. I want to be friends with Russians, the Russian people are excellent people but then there is a limit to friendship. Hymns of praise on the emergency was sung by the Moscow radio. What was it? An attack on the RSS was broadcast by the Moscow radio. What was it? That is interference in the internal affairs. RSS may be good or bad; it is for you and me to decide, not for a foreigner; he has no business to interfere in our internal matters. This interference by Russia must stop. If the Russians want our friendship we will give that but it should be as equals. People have been saying that India needs the friendship of Russia True. But Russia equally needs our friendship; this must be clearly understood. Whatever respectability Russia has got in the non-aligned world is because of our support. If because of geo-politics India becomes hostile one day to Russia, the entire under belly of Russia can be opened to total destruction; this must also be understood by my friends over there.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: On a point of order. Both the Ministers are not here.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: One Cabinet Minister is here. It must also be coming is due to the rise of nationalism is coming is due to the rise of nationalism in different areas in different garbs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: You have given twenty minutes to Mr. Sathe and 31 minutes to the opposition leader; please allow me for five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN You have taken 12 minutes; you can have three more minutes; please try to be brief.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: The danger is that about 26 small and large bush fire wars are going on around the world. If I had the time I could quote all the names: in Turkey, in Lebanon, in Iraq, South Yeman, Northern Ireland, Spain, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda Sahara, Chad, Rhodesia, Angola, Namibia, Afghanistan, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia and all these countries.

The recent treaty between Egypt and Israel may be good or bad; that is immaterial; but what is material from our point of view is that America is going to be present in Sinai; America is going to hold a base in Sinai on peace making mission. I am a very small man. I caught hold of a map which clearly shows the developments. I am sorry I have not got that small map here, showing Americans in Sharm El Shek in Israel, in the Sinai, between the Egyptian forces and the Israeli forces. American base in Diego Garcia is completely armed. Russia is bound to make a riposte. I make bold to predict that it may come either in the Middle east or in Central Asia. The Chinese attack on Vietnam has made Russia lose its credibility. Russia may gain a base at Camron Bay; it would have a base for its pacific fleet. The super powers will not agree to lose a base. As China has exposed Russian credibility, Russia is concentrating its entire army on the Central Asian Republic, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and all these areas. Or the riposte may come in Afghanistan because it is only 350 miles from the Gulf of Hormuz, through which the entire oil flows to Western Europe and America and Japan. If that way is held, the entire

economy of the country will be strang-
led. This is the danger spot. And if the Suez canal is closed what happens to us. That is a danger to us also. We must look into this. On the South East Asian area it is the richest economic raw material area. I do not know whether our Foreign Minister, when he met the Prime Minister of Thailand, talked to him or not on the question of oil exploration in Thailand. Thailand has recently given concession for oil exploration to America, to the Shell Co. I wonder if they talked or not because if there is trouble in the Middle East, be careful, oil is not going to flow to us. We have got to find an alternative source of oil. But for that there are two possibilities for which I have been speaking, writing and saying for years. One is Thailand and the other is Mexico and Burma. Mexico is a country sitting on oil, as big as Saudi Arabia. Mexico will never give this oil to America because of historical reasons. Historical clashes have come down, like the two yellow and red emperors having clash in the Central Asia. This is the time when we can move in. We have got certain oil technology. We can offer to Mexico our oil echnology. In return we can get the Mexican oil for us. People will says ships will go empty. I say survey the Mexican market and you can supply Mexico all the consumer goods cheaply than Japan supplies and we may have better chance of getting oil. We should fix up our oil now as Mr. Chavan said 1980s are going to be an era of struggle for oil and in that it may not go in. I am afraid, we will be in for a hot time.

Our Embassies abroad have come under direct attack. I regret to say that their behaviour is worse than the behaviour of ICS. I know when our people go to the Embassies they say, come to-morrow, and that to-morrow never arises. It is easier to get visa endorsement in French or British Embassies than ours. This thing must be corrected.

[Shri Yogendra Dutt]

The Embassy should be there and the Embassies are expected to be there to help our people. They are not there to boss over us. This attitude, this approach must change.

Secondly, I would suggest as I have been hearing the criticism of the officers of Foreign Affairs or Defence, why criticise the officers. If they are bad, if they take lessons from Washington, turn them out, if you have any proof. If you have none, you have no business to blackmail them and demoralise them. From my personal experience I can say that the officers in External Affairs Ministry are equally good and patriots, if not more than most of us here. Therefore, to criticise them is just only to blackmail them. This must stop. The hon. Minister is here. Criticise him as much as you like.

My third suggestion is that the Foreign Embassies in Delhi behave as if they own Delhi. I will give you one example. You take the number of accidents by the people in foreign embassies attached to different consulates and the rash driving that they do. They never care for your signals. Air Marshal Latif was probably the victim of these gentlemen. I do not think that mere apology is sufficient. I would say that if they misbehave, they should be declared *persona non grata* in this country.

Our intelligence has not been very good. Our Foreign Affairs Minister went to China. There is nothing wrong about it. But I would say international and Embassy intelligence failed to inform him of the impending attack. The Indian intelligence failed to inform you of the impending attack... Which of the failed, I do not know. But this failure of intelligence has to be corrected. Therefore, the intelligence must be pulled up.

Finally I would say that the toy States of Europe and City States, as

they call it, of San Marino have Consuls here. Do we know how much provision they import? If they import it freely, how much of it goes to the black? There is the point of danger to our economy.

Before I sit down, I will again request the Foreign Minister to take into consideration the coming problems of the 80s. The basis of diplomacy the Super Powers of 80s would be of capturing of strategic points in their global interest with the force of might and oil—we should take that into consideration and build our foreign policy accordingly. So far what you have done is excellent. With these words, I support the Foreign Minister's policy and the demands of his ministry.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Madam Chairman, last year at this time I had participated in this debate on the demands of the External Affairs Ministry. During this one year, the Government of India has achieved many notable successes, particularly at the bilateral level. Certainly the handling of the United States and the question of nuclear issues is a matter which I would single out for compliment. The way we have conducted ourselves in our relations with the USSR culminating in the visit of Premier Kosygin to this country is also something on which I would congratulate the Government. There were certain thorny problems plaguing us for a long time, which also we have solved, particularly handling of small countries like Nepal.

Last year when I spoke—I have the debates with me—mine was almost a lone voice in making some critical points about our policy. Listening to the debate today and the other day, I do find that the number of critics seems to have grown and in my opinion, criticism is a good thing because it means you are doing something. It is only when you are not doing any-

thing that really there is no criticism. Once you find that people are saying that this should not be done or should be done this way or that, it obviously means that the Government is in the process of moving along a certain direction and it is only that direction which we ought to consider. Last year I said that I disagreed with the foreign policy on its basic content, but I also said that the conduct of foreign policy was very good. This year I find from some of the criticisms made than even the conduct has been called into question; most of the cases have been wrongly called into question. The Foreign Minister's visit to China and his conduct there have been called into question by the members of the opposition, for justifiable reasons from their point of view, because he is disturbing an established *status quo*. For that matter, his visit to USSR just before going to China also came in for some criticism. I would say that that criticism is not entirely without foundation. But the essence is that the Foreign Minister has been doing something, the Government has been doing something and it is that that we should really welcome. And, I welcome that fully.

A fundamental issue which has been raised from time to time is the question of non-alignment. The issue has been only on what is the meaning of genuine non-alignment and whether Jawaharlal Nehru's words are followed to the letter or whether there being followed to the letter or whether there is deviation. I feel the time has come for this Parliament to ask the fundamental question: what should our foreign policy be in the present context of international environment?

When we formulated the non-alignment policy, there were only two Super Powers, Big Powers; it was a bi-polar world. The choice before India was to align herself with either of these Powers, and Jawaharlal Nehru, and I think before him actually in 1946 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia,

propounded the thesis that we should be with neither. It was thought that it was impossible to do that, but we managed to do it. It was a contribution to foreign policy.

I do not object to non-alignment as a policy, but the question I am raising is: in this multi-polar world that the world has become, with India being the tenth largest industrial power in the world having the seventh largest income and the third largest scientific manpower should we seek to pursue a policy which was based on the concept of a bi-polar world. We ought, therefore, to consider whether we should pursue a foreign policy which is more in tune with India's position today with India as a pole in this multi-polar world.

Mr. Chavan was complimenting the Foreign Minister on what he called his elastic behaviour. Mr. Chavan having an elastic conscience, I am not surprised that he found elasticity a very great quality. But I would say to the Foreign Minister: let us examine this question *ab initio*. It is not enough to say that when Governments change, national interests do not change. What is our national interest today in this multi-polar world? What is the role that India has to play? That is the question that has to be asked, and that basic question has not been asked here.

Mr. Vajpayee, in his last reply, said that only those who participated in the freedom struggle could understand what non-alignment means. I did not participate in the freedom struggle. Perhaps that is what he meant. But I did participate in the struggle against the emergency. Therefore, I would say that what is necessary is that the issue of the freedom struggle and the issues thrown up in the emergency struggle have to be brought together, and that in my opinion means that we ought to follow a policy which will make the country stand on its own feet, and give the world something. What we can give to the world

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

is human rights. The poor people of the world can have human rights, and desire human rights. This has been established in India in 1977 and this is what we ought to promote.

The question, therefore, is: in this international environment what is India's role? Afghanistan today has had a coup, and we all know that the Soviet Union have gained from it, and in Vietnam too. And we seem to have a lot of Soviet client States on either side of India. This is the question that has to be answered: what is it going to be like in the 'Eighties'? After all, if India is going to be run on human rights, it is going to have an impact on the rest of the countries—Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh. I am not saying that India ought to intervene or interfere in these countries, but we can create a climate which will have an impact.

And it is here that I would say that when we are making choices as to how far to go on the human rights issue bilateral national interests, the issue of China comes up. After all, what is it that India is seeking in normalisation with China? Much has been said about China teaching a lesson. Stupid words can be used by leaders on various occasions. I can find many occasions in history even in this country where leaders used very stupid words. After all, even today, a very distinguished leader of Africa, Julius Nyerere, in describing his action against Uganda, says: "We want to teach Idi Amin and the Government of Uganda a lesson for all time to come". He has used such words. It happens that such words are used, and one suffers for it. Yahya Khan wanted to teach a lesson to that woman, not realising that there are 350 million women in India, each stronger than the other, Parvathy Krishnan included—she has disappeared anyway.

They are saying: how can you trust China? That is not the issue. The question is one of taking a calculated risk, taking steps, China is in posses-

sion of our territory. This is the argument we hear from the CPI and people who consider that friendship with the Soviet Union is the most important thing, but the fact is that the USSR still publishes maps upholding China's claim in Indian territory USSR maps still show Aksai Chin as part of China or they give it a slightly different colouring, to show that it is not part of India. Now we still have relations with Soviet Union. We have relations with Pakistan and everybody has advocated normalisation of relations with Pakistan, although Pakistan is in possession of one-third of Kashmir. That issue never come up and we also have relations with the United States, although the United States aggressed on our territorial waters. Even then there are people who advocate good relations with the United States and they normally seem to get on. Why is it that China is being singled out when we talk about normalisation? They say "look at what they have done in the case of Vietnam. Can't you open your eyes". Well, we signed Indo-Soviet Agreement in 1971, which the present Government of India also upholds. This Agreement was signed just three years after the invasion of Czechoslovakia, Soviet troops were sent across the border into Czechoslovakia and they installed a new Government and removed a Government which was going towards greater and greater human rights. But keeping in view the national interest of our country, we have signed a treaty, which the Parliament also upheld in a resolution. But the fact of the matter is that today, the question is that there are forces which want to stop any attempt to seek and understanding with China based on our national self-respect and sovereignty. Taking back our territory is also a part and parcel of that normalisation process and in that process we will have to have a clear understanding of China's political view, we have to ultimately have a political settlement with China. It is not a technical adjustment with China that on the question of border issue,

they give back what they have taken. We have to have a political settlement with China. We say that we will not have relations with China at the cost of our established relations with the Soviet Union. I think we should also say that our established relations with the Soviet Union is not going to preclude us from exploring friendship with other countries. If both are said, then it will have a sense of genuine non-alignment. Otherwise, if you only say on the one side, that we will not pursue our friendship with other countries at the cost of established friendships, only one side, without saying the other side that our established friendship will not preclude us from establishing friendship with other countries then the genuineness of it gets diluted. (Interruptions). I equate all countries with all countries when it comes to the question of calculating, our national interest. The Soviet Union considered China as its brother. But later they changed over. All the countries change according to the national interest and the situation. We have to see what is appropriate for us.

To conclude, on the question of officers, I agree that we should not hold the officers responsible, but the officers should also realise that there is something called Parliament and that they should not try to mislead Parliament, they should not speak disparagingly of the Members of Parliament, they should not mislead the public. It was true that due to certain timing, a piquant situation was created when the Indian Express carried a front page story that two diplomats of USSR have been expelled because of their involvement in spying activities. Prompt came the denial from the External Affairs Ministry that this story is untrue. No USSR diplomats have been expelled. What had happened is that they were found implicated in spying cases and the Government of India has asked the Soviet Union,

because as a friendly Government, you do not expel the diplomats of a friendly country, to better withdraw them. Either the External Affairs Ministry should have kept quiet or it should have stated the exact position that they have not been expelled, but they have been asked to be withdrawn because of their involvement in spying activities. Here is a clear case of trying to mislead the public and the Members of Parliament by Officers. I have myself, gone to China. When I went to China, everyday, the External Affairs Ministry spokesman was issuing statements on what I was doing and what I was not doing. Well, that official now says that he was ordered by the Minister to do so. But that official should have told the Minister that Mr. X is the Member of Parliament and that he as an Officer, has no right to comment on what Mr. X is doing in China or outside China that is why, I want to say that the officers should be told that Parliament should not be taken lightly, the Members of Parliament should not be taken lightly.

15.00 hrs.

With these few words, I am concluding. I cannot terminate my speech without saying a word about Indian employees working in foreign Embassies. Their conditions are terrible. If Indians work in this manner in foreign Embassies, the image of India can never be high in the countries of the Embassies. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that all Embassies in Delhi implement the model contract which is essential for employees

*SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Madam Chairman, with your permission I would like to speak in Bengali. The internal policy of a nation has its reflection on the foreign policy of that country. It is no wonder therefore that the

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]

fautler evrey now and then. India has on the capitalist economy should fautler every now and then. India has earned independence by fighting an imperialist power but we find today that the country is unable to speak clearly and specifically against the imperialist powers of the world. They are finding it difficult to recognise the two representatives of the socialist bloc—China and Soviet Union.

Both the third world and the UNO have said that the Indian ocean should be a zone of peace. It is really unfortunate that even during Nehru's time the imperialist forces of America had set up their military base in Diago Garsia and today it is being expanded at a very fast pace.

The Indian Express Business Standard in its edition dated the 28th March, 1979 had quoted a news from the Washington Star. If you go through this news Madam, and if it is true then I must say it is a very dreadful news. The foreign paper is reported to have said that "the United States appears definitely moving towards—not merely studying—basing a permanent 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean." I would like to quote further from this very source which says, "Under direction from Defence Secretary Harold Brown, the Joint Chief of Staff is studying the possibility of deploying one of the Navy's large Air Craft Carriers into permanent station in the Indian Ocean as a part of new 5th fleet that would substantially raise American Military presence in West Asia."

Have we protested against this situation? On the contrary we have lent a quite support to the above move.

I would like to give you another instance how we concede and support indirectly the actions of the imperia-

lists. Under the leadership of Tom Tornton, the special expert adviser to President Carter on South East Asia, a secret meeting was held in New Delhi on 4th and 5th March, 1979 where representatives from Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Soudi Arabia, Iran were present. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for what purpose this meeting was called? Was it an attempt to create a new power bloc in this area of the world comprising of Ceylon, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iran and Soudi Arabia? But the Government of India, surprisingly enough has adopted an attitude of carelessness about the whole matter; as if they have nothing to do in this matter and as if they are unable to understand the sinister move of the imperialist power. That is why I had said a little while ago that right from the time of Jawaharlal Nehru we had wrapped our foreign policy with a cloak of non-alignment and we have continued to lend support to the imperialist forces of the world. After 32 years of independence the foreign policy of India has come to a stage which can be compared to a fallen woman who has outlived her youth, who does not know who is her lover and who does not know what love is? And that is the reason why at every step the foreign policy of India is faltering.

China and Vietnam are two neighbouring countries. Both the countries have a long history of their struggle against Imperialism. In their fight against the imperialist forces of France and America, China had stood by the Vietnamese with all their might. Therefore, the China, Vietnam war has disheartened all the progressive socialist minded people of the world. The Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin has tried to attack China in his speech breaking all diplomatic normes. But it cannot people of India the working class people of India

rather that of the world feel hurt about the China Vietnam war. I feel happy that my Communist friends have come forward to accuse China as an aggressor on India. Their voice is loud and they do not feel contented merely by saying that China has attacked Vietnam but they would also like to remind the people of India that in 1962 the Chinese had attacked India too. I am reminded of an incident which occurred in 1963. At that time I was a member of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly. Hon. Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen who is now a member of this House was then the Chief Minister of West Bengal. At that time on behalf of our party, the Forward Block of India we had introduced a noconfidence motion against the Government of West Bengal State. The Communists too had given notice of such a motion. Even though they had supported our motion we could not support the motion that was preferred by the Communist party and if it was so it was only because of the fact that the Communist party of India in 1963 could never say that China had attacked India. This policy of the Communist Party of India might have been influenced because the Soviet Union was in two minds about this issue at that point of time.

I would like to reiterate that no progressive minded man can support the attack of Vietnam by China and the way they have talked about their intention of teaching a lesson to Vietnam. No doubt this incident is a very sad one. But why has China attacked Vietnam? We have to analyse the issue and cannot merely by pass it casually under some slogan or the other. It can never be denied by any one that when China attacked Vietnam 19 Divisions of Vietnamese forces were stationed in Kampuchia. May I ask this hon. House as to who had given the right to Vietnam to act as a Holy Father in regard to Kampuchia? But still I will say that by attacking Vietnam China has done

a wrong thing and they will have to withdraw their forces. In a similar way Vietnamese too will have to withdraw their forces from Kampuchia. Both the countries have to solve this problem through peaceful negotiations. But it gives me a great pain to think and I feel hurt and humiliated when I find the Indian foreign Minister cancelling his foreign visit returns to India from China as a mark of protest against Chinese aggression on Vietnam.

If the Foreign Minister did not have any source other than the newspapers to get right information about this incident while he was staying in China then the blame should rest rightly and squarely on the Ministry of External Affairs and no body else. The Foreign Minister had gone to Peking to establish friendship with China after a very long period and he had to come back by cancelling his visit there. In the interest of the defence of our country we want friendship with China. This must be said clearly. Just as we want friendship with Soviet Union, we would also like to have friendship with China too. In fact, we would have the support and friendship of the entire socialist camp of the world. I must say that in Political diplomacy it does not pay to be oversensitive or being touchy about any matter. The interest of the nation is supreme and it cannot be substituted by over sensitiveness.

We earnestly crave for friendship with our neighbouring countries. We want friendly ties with Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, China, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Ceylon and Burma. But it must be made clear that we do not want to buy friendship by sacrificing our national interest or subduing our sovereignty. But what do we find in practice. We have continued to follow a policy of appeasement. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru tried to be friendly with Pakistan by giving a gift of Beri Bari to them. Shrimati Indira Gandhi

[Shri Amar Roy Pradhan]
 exchanged 29 sq. miles of Indian territory with 8 sq. miles of Bangladesh. As if this was not enough she proceeded further to make a gift of an inseparable part of India measuring 3 bighas of land on a permanent lease of 999 years and thereby assigned nearly 25,000 Indian people of Kuchili Bari to the mercy of the rulers of Bangladesh. Our present External Affairs Minister is pursuing the same policy and following the footsteps of the previous Prime Ministers he too has given facilities to the police and military administrator of Bangladesh a right of passage to Dahagram and Angarpota area so that these Bangladesh people are able to take part in general elections. You wanted friendship with Bangladesh. Well it is a good thing but should we not expect that the people of Indian enclaves are not denied the democratic rights. While granting the right of passage to the Bangladesh, military and police authorities did you ever numbering over a lakh residing in the 30-sq. miles of the area of India enclaves had a voting rights or not? Did you ever enquire and satisfied yourself whether these Indian people could exercise their votes in Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha or Panchayat elections? Are you aware of the facts, Mr. Minister, that rape, robbery, murder and thefts are incidents of daily occurrence in this area? Are you aware of the fact that the rule of jungle prevail in this area and in order to maintain law and order the Bangladesh Government have refused permission for the entry of even one single *chowkidar* what to speak of Indian army or the Indian police in this area. You will be surprised to know Madam, after 1960, no Indian official was permitted to enter this area.

The Government of India is trying to give the right of vote to the citizens of Bangladesh. There cannot be any objection to this laudable idea but what pains me most is that with re-

gard to its own citizens numbering nearly a lakh the Government remains indifferent and they simply do not bother whether these Indian citizens would ever be able to exercise their right and enjoy the freedom that the Constitution confers upon their fellow brethren in India. You are only too anxious to see that the Government of Bangladesh is not annoyed but I would like to remind the hon. Minister that you cannot have real friendship nor can you achieve anything great by following a policy of appeasement.

We the Members of Parliament received a copy of a letter of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society. I have got a copy of this. I do not know whether other Members also have it with them or not. I would like to present this photo state copy to this House and for the benefit of the Members I would like to read out the letter here.

INDO SOVIET CULTURAL SOCIETY, NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Reg. Under Indian Societies Act)
 Dated 2nd March, 1977.

Dear Dr. Z. Kruglova,

Regarding Cultural Plan for 1977 we are working on it and Dr. Ultsiferon has given some new suggestions on which I am giving my comments etc.

2. The delegation of National Council ISCUS are ready to come to USSR on the II week of August 1977. Please confirm.

3. I am forwarding herewith a letter just received from the Party regarding Mr. Bahuguna, General Secretary, C.F.D. Election fund. We should be grateful if you would kindly take immediate necessary action in the matter and inform the

Embassy under intimation to this letter

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- LITTO GHOSH.
Secretary.

If action was taken according to the contents of the letter then it was a very unfortunate thing for our country because in this way some of us will be tied to the apron string of Washington, some with Bonn, some with Moscow and others with Peking and if it be so we would never be able to evolve a true national foreign policy. It seems we have said goodbye to our nobler feelings when we called this country our own, this land our own. "Janani Janama Bhoomishcha Sargadapi Gariyasi". Have we really ceased to think for the betterment and good of our mother land.

I would conclude by inviting the attention of the hon. Minister to one matter of importance. Immediately, before the creation of Bangladesh, the Government of India headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi had withdrawn the staff from the Diplomatic Mission in Dacca. There was nothing wrong about it but the treatment that the Government of India gave to these employees was really shocking. So far as Class I and Class II officers were concerned they were absorbed in some other offices but nobody paid any attention to the low paid staff. These persons had put in 19-20 years of service and when they came back to India they were offered posts of Lower Division Clerk and they were made junior to the very young boys whose age was less than 20 because they were not given the benefit of their service. Some of such employees are working in your Passport Office Delhi, I would request the hon. Minister to take a sympathetic attitude towards these employees and help them to get their seniority because they had served the nation for these years.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contd.):
Madam Chairman, the recent political happening in India, the naked exhibition of diplomatic delinquencies as we witnessed during the course of the visit of the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Kosygin, in our soil, inside Parliament and outside, have well shocked many, and I am one of them. It terribly shocked me, not because of the performance of Mr. Kosygin, but because of lack of awareness on the part of our Foreign Minister and the Ministry or even the Government as a whole regarding the concept of our national personality, the dignity it involves and also the basic question whether our foreign policy is routed through the question of national interest. I was shocked for another reason also, how it could miss the attention of our Prime Minister and also our Foreign Minister that the international correlation, the international situation, is fast changing; the ordinary concept as it had been prevalent in the last two or three decades has been changing very rapidly. The questions of having only trade and commerce and some cultural relations with foreign countries are escalating into the seriousness of the situation of the world tending to move towards the dangerous possibility of armed conflict because, indeed, if we had the awareness of the recent fast-deteriorating situation in the world scene, perhaps our Foreign Minister and even our Prime Minister would not have become so reticent, acquiescing in all kinds of exhibitionism that was indulged in by the Soviet Premier in his recent visit. Let us not forget the situation as it is developing today. We have many issues to decide about our foreign policy. But if we really want to determine our future, our faith in the sense that if we want to keep ourselves from the potential threat that is developing in the world, then what we have to do is, we have to be very careful and watchful about the recent movements of international

[Shri Samar Guha]

relations. I say that the future of world politics, the future of international relationship, is going to be determined by the fulcrum of Sino-Soviet contradiction. We should understand the implications of it. If you fail to understand it and determine your relationship with this country or that country, be it super-power or any other power, then you will make a miserable mistake. And this miserable mistake will cost us very seriously, getting us involved into the probable couldron of a future holocaust. That is my worry. That is why I feel so much worried and also shocked by seeing the lack of awareness, I say, even on the part of our Prime Minister, although I have great respect for him, and also for my friend. There is utter lack of awareness of the situation,—the developing situation,—in the world.

Unless we look at that fulcrum and see how the Sino-Soviet contradiction is working, we will fail to understand what China is at, and why Kosygin rushed to India at this sensitive and delicate moment. I would say that it is rather tragic that the visit of Mr. Kosygin to India was ill-timed, ill-conceived, and ill-managed. Why do I say 'ill-timed'? It is ill-timed because it was timed when Vajpayee was to come back from China and Kosygin was to arrive in India, as if, just to offer an apologetic explanation of Mr. Vajpayee's visit to China. The timing was so synchronised. And it proved "ill-timed." for another reason also. And if you have had some diplomatic awareness, you would have deferred the visit of Mr. Kosygin.

Let us not forget that in the Indo-Soviet Pact of 1971 there is a provision whereby there is to be mutual assistance in the possibility of military conflict. That is there. One will come to the help of the other.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Consultation.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Consultation leads to assistance. Don't take the umbrage at the word consultation. I have understood the meaning of the word consultation. In effect, what does 'consultation' mean? Even a simple person can understand the meaning of the word consultation. In the background of that provision, in the background of when the conflict between China and Vietnam has been going on, was it the proper time for Kosygin to visit India at such a delicate and sensitive moment? Why should it be so? Nobody should have visited India; that was not the time. For that reason he was not so naive. What did Mr. Kosygin do? He did as if he was violating intentionally all international etiquettes, all international sense of diplomacy. He was not doing it naively. He was doing it purposely and deliberately with a definite design. His design was to create a sense of suspicion, his design was to nip in the bud India's attempt to revive and restore the strained relations between India and China. Secondly, it was the design of Mr. Kosygin to create an atmosphere of suspicion in the mind of China that in the background of the Indo-Soviet Pact, the Russians' strategy was one of encirclement of China. India willy-nilly, advertently or inadvertently was a party to that. I would say that Kosygin would perhaps never have made such a masterly stroke of diplomacy; and it was a wonderful triumph for Kosygin the way he succeeded in India. And he received the best bouquet of all the bouquets received by Russian diplomacy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Guha, you are taking so much time for one point, that you will never finish. You have taken 11 minutes.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: You have an allergy towards me. Whenever I stand to speak, you interrupt and disturb. How many minutes more do I have?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take 3 or 4 more minutes. I have to divide the time.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: You want to divide the time of a senior Member like me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am giving you time. I am giving you a warning, to try to be brief.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Even the Government of India did not indicate any kind of disapproval for the way Mr. Kosygin was misusing or abusing the hospitality of the country. On the contrary, there was revelry, as if you were giving some kind of an appreciation of what Mr. Kosygin did in India.

Why I am worried about it is this. As I have said, the outcome of this Sino-Soviet relationship is taking the whole world towards a new kind of international holocaust. You should be prepared. You should ask Morarji bhai: Are you prepared to embark on nuclear armament? Are we prepared to build up our war machine, to match any other power unilaterally? If you are not, then you have to maintain a diplomacy and a policy whereby you can avoid our country getting involved in any international conflict—the possibility of which is looming large before our international horizon.

Mr. Vajpayee was very apologetic about the words 'genuine non-alignment'. If you are following Nehru, why are you using the words 'genuine non-alignment'? Why is the Janata Party using the words 'genuine non-alignment', is known to everybody. My friend said that Nehru's policy of non-alignment was tilted. It was like the Leaning Tower of Pisa. It was swinging like a pendulum between London and Moscow. You have your Commonwealth and other attachments. Don't forget them. With a sense of realism, we in the Janata

Party use the word 'genuine non-alignment', for the reason that we wanted to remain non-aligned, and at the same time be conscious of our national personality, national dignity and national requirements, as also national interests.

I would conclude this aspect by saying that if you really want to save India and save it from getting involved in the coming international conflicts, you should scrupulously follow an equi-angular non-alignment policy, with the 3 Big Powers, viz. USA, Russia and China. That does not mean that we will deal with all from a distance. Equi-angular relationship you can call it. Equi-angular distance you can call it. Whenever it affects our national interests, certainly we should have our interests; but we should keep in view our two positive aspects: one, we should not allow India to be aligned with any big foreign power; and two, we should not allow ourselves to get involved in the international diplomacy or policy of any of the Big powers.

Now I have only to say something about the recent visit of the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and also the grand visit of the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. If Mr. Kosygin's visit was ill-timed, ill-conceived and ill-managed, I would say that you are going to commit the same mistake yourselves.

The visit of the Prime Minister, or Mr. Vajpayee and others in grandiose scale is ill-timed, ill conceived and it will be ill-managed. They are going to Dacca, Bangladesh. If India committed the mistake of having partitioned and throwing away that part of the country which contributed most for the freedom struggle of our country, what happened? I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee remembers the 1950, Nehru-Liaquat Ali pact against which your guru resigned from the cabinet, against the impor-

[Shri Samar Guha]

tence of that. Perhaps he has forgotten. He is going to make the same mistake by going to Dacca. Why are you going there? What will you do? Whom are you helping? Whom are you going to give your sanction, your goodwill and other things? To the regime which is absolutely fanatical, absolutely communal, absolutely non-secular creating all kinds of troubles in Bangla Desh, absolutely dictatorial? You see the election results; it seems as if Mr. Zia Ur Rehman has a hotline with Allah. Ten days before the elections, they publish in their official paper, what will be the figure, how many seats will the official party get, how many seats will be taken by the other parties. It happened with mathematical exactitude; whatever figure they gave, it happened. Have you ever heard of this? Twelve members were declared over radio and television, announcements were made; but after 12 or 18 hours, they say: No, it was a mistake; They were all defeated.

I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee knows this or not. Since the report of his visit was made known in Bangla Desh, all the secular democratic parties met in their national executive and expressed their concern that, if India could not help the secular democratic forces, what right has it to get us harmed? What right has it to give its seal of approval to the atrocious policy of Zia Ur Rehman there? Is this not know to him? I will give you all the information. Conversion is going on; abduction is happening in hundreds, abduction of minorities; looting and arson is going on; their properties are looted; I have all the information. Does Mr. Vajpayee or Shri Morarji—I have respect for them—know better about Bangla Desh than Samar Guha who was born and bred there all these years? We are getting day in and day out information from that area. There are families of 15 million minorities; that is as big as the population

of Burma, or Ceylon; more than that of Thailand or Malaysia, or Australia or Canada. How are these persons treated there? What is happening there? Do you know that? How communal fanaticism is being practised? Why are you going there? To give support to the theocratic politics, to give support to his minority baiting policy, to give support to all kinds of atrocities committed, to give support to the anti democratic policies of Zia Ur Rehman?

I will conclude by giving one warning. I may be called communal biased. Even Babuji went there, gave a good chit to Zia Ur Rehman. I warn Babuji. Those people are there. You talk a lot about the Scheduled Castes. Do you know that 80 per cent of them are Scheduled Castes? Do you know that hundreds of them had been abducted? How many houses have been burnt? Have you heard that let the Harijans are having, what crimes are perpetrated against them? You were also one of those persons who were a party to the Partition of India. You have forgotten those miserable people, unfortunate people.

Before concluding, I want to give a warning. I will give you full details; this is not the forum and I have not the time now I give this warning, to everyone of you, that if secularism is lost in the Islamic fanaticism in Bangla Desh, not even God descending from Heaven will be able to save our secular ideology in India. I give you this warning. You have your policy towards Ceylon; all right. Towards Nepal, all right, Pakistan, that is there. But the policy that you are following over Bangla Desh is a suicidal policy.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): The House should have been taken into confidence with regard to the policy on Foreign Affairs. The External Affairs Minister has given some statements occasionally but he has not let this House know the developments now going on.

Non-alignment policy does not mean, we should be more friendly to one country and less friendly to another country. Non-alignment means we must break colonialism and all the countries must be liberated from colonial rule. With regard to African countries, there have been serious developments and we are surprised to see that our Minister for External Affairs has kept silent. I have been allowed only five minutes I cannot go into the details. But I would point out some facts.

With regard to our neighbours we must be friendly. So far as Bangla Desh is concerned, our Government has entered into Farraka agreement with Bangla Desh. As a result of it Calcutta Port and Haldia Port are getting dry. The industrial and economic situation of the Eastern Zone is now in the doldrum. We should certainly make friendly relations with Bangla Desh but not at the cost of our nation. Our friend Prof. Guha has already intimated just now what is happening in Bangla Desh. Minorities are being butchered there. Minorities are being sent out. This matter should be taken up with the authorities of Bangla Desh. We are glad to know that our Prime Minister is going there on 14th and I am sure our External Affairs Minister is accompanying him. This matter should be taken up.

15.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

With regard to Pakistan we are extending our co-operation. But Pakistan is not extending co-operation.

Our Government failed to appeal to Gen. Zia-ul Haq for clemency to Shri Bhutto. I do not understand why the Government kept silent over the issue. But we are grateful to our President who has already appealed to Gen. Zia-ul Haq, the President of Pakistan for clemency to Shri Bhutto.

With regard to naval reinforcement from the USA in Diego Garcia Indian Ocean, that is a definite threat to all peace loving countries. Naval attacks are on the increase day by day by American reinforcement. But

our Government has not field any objection to it. Government has simply spoken that this is wrong, this is not proper. But they should strongly put forward this in the United Nations Organisation and mobilise opinion.

So far as the African countries are concerned, we see that the imperialist powers who had to go from Africa are coming again with full arms and ammunitions to occupy those colonies. But we are keeping silent. We should not be silent spectators. I would appeal to the hon. External Affairs Minister to raise their protest against this.

All colonialism must go. The African countries must be free. What happened in Iran? A few months back, we in Parliament gave a hearty reception to the Shah of Iran. But very soon thereafter he had to flee from his own country. I do not understand what information our Foreign Minister gets. I welcome his visit to China for improving our relations, but the timing was so bad that as soon as he reached China, they started their aggression on Vietnamese borders. They entered several thousand kilometres inside Vietnamese territory. Our External Affairs Minister was not informed about the likely developments and India lost its reputation in this matter. May I ask our Foreign Minister: Did he consult our Ambassador in that country or his advisers before going to China? He should have done so. I do not know whether he had done it or not. This is an international issue and such issues should be discussed in this House. Hon. members of this House should not be kept in the dark. You should take them into confidence and make known your policy from time to time. You are occasionally issuing statements, but that does not help the House or convince the people of India. So, I would appeal to the Foreign Minister to let the House know about the developments that are going on in other countries and what stand we take in this regard as far as African countries, Iran, China and other

[Shri Dharendra Nath Basu]

countries are concerned. We should lodge our protest vehemently in the Security Council against the wrongs done by other countries.

श्रीधरदत्तबाबू (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष, जी, घाज में इस विषय पर दोनों पक्षों की बहुत सुन रहा था। यह आदर्श और व्यावहारिकता दोनों के बीच में होचपोच हो गयी है। कुछ लोग यह कह रहे थे कि तटस्थता की नीति के लिए हमें साधु हो जाना चाहिए, झूठा झूठा बोलना चाहिए। दुनिया में हमारी क्या हैसियत है, किस तरह की हमारी आकांक्षा है, किस तरह से हम को आकांक्षा जाता है, इसकी हमको चिन्ता नहीं करनी चाहिए, कुछ लोग यह कह रहे थे, कई खून कर के भी, एक बी जगह हमला करके भी जो कुछ हुआ उसकी हमें परवाह नहीं करनी चाहिए। कुछ लोगों का यह भी कहना था कि दियोगो गांधिया के समुद्र में जहाज डूब रहे हैं। मैं इस सब बहस को एक बहुत सीमित दायरे में लाना चाहता हूँ।

असल में नान-अलाइनमेंट का जो आन्दोलन है, यह आजादी के आन्दोलन के चलते तैयार हुआ था। इस तटस्थता की नीति को बनाने वाला सबसे पहला आदमी डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया था। उनकी जो नान-अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी थी, उसको बाद में हिन्दुस्तान की जो नयी सरकार बनी, आजाद सरकार बनी उसने लिया। जवाहरलाल जी की गूटनिरपेक्षता का बहुत चर्चा हुआ। बिन सगाव की नीति की यहाँ बहुत बात हुई।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी अभी की जो बटना है, मैं उसमें जाता हूँ। हमारे विदेश मन्त्री की चीन की जो यात्रा हुई, वह यात्रा हमलावर चीन के यहाँ हुई। 1956 में जो हिन्दी-चीनी माई माई वाला समझौता हुआ था, उस समझौते के बाद 1962 में उसका हमला हुआ।

1962 के उस हमले के बाद, और हमारी नयी सरकार बनने के बाद हमारी वहाँ की यात्रा हुई। जिस वक्त 1962 में चीन का हमला हुआ था उस समय हमारे श्री कृष्णा मेनन साहिब रक्षा मन्त्री थे। माइकल फ़ेजर को एक किताब है जिस 1962 के युद्ध का जर्नल है। विदेश मन्त्री जी ने उस पुस्तक को जरूर पढ़ा होगा। यदि नहीं पढ़ा तो निश्चय ही वह पढ़ें। उन्होंने माना था कि हमारी सुरक्षा की जो नीति थी वह पाकिस्तान को सामने रखकर निर्धारित की गई थी। हमारी तैयारी चीन के बराबर नहीं थी। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि हमारी यह बहुत बड़ी भूल थी। जब भी चीन ताकतवर हुआ है वह विस्तारवादी और हमलावर हुआ है, यह तो उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है। इस तरह से उन्होंने अपनी भारी भूल को स्वीकार किया था। उस मामले में जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के साथ, मैं मानता हूँ कि धोखा हो गया था। लेकिन इस सरकार के साथ किस बात का धोखा हुआ है? आप देख रहे थे कि वह नागालैण्ड को बड़े पैमाने पर हथियार देता है। सिक्किम के सवाल पर उन्होंने हमारे देश के इंटरस्ट्स के खिलाफ स्टैंड लिया है। काश्मीर के सवाल पर वह कहता है कि पाकिस्तान का स्टैंड ठीक है। बंगला देश का युद्ध हुआ और बंगला देश आजाद हुआ। उस मुक्ति आन्दोलन के समय भी उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ स्टैंड लिया था। चीन ने घाज भी हमारी हजारों एकड़ भूमि दबा करके रखी हुई है और उस मामले में भी वह कोई समझौता करने की तैयार नहीं है। तिव्वत के सवाल पर उसने कोई समझौता किया है क्या? कोई हल उसका भी उसने नहीं निकाला है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चीन की यात्रा इन परिस्थितियों में किस उद्देश्य से की गई थी। यात्रा जब भी होती है कूटनीतिक होती है, देश के हित के लिए होती है। यात्रा का मतलब या यात्रा का मतलब सीधे सीधे करवा होता है क्या एक दूसरी जगह जाकर सीधे सीधे से आसिम करने

का यह क्या मामला था, क्या मेहमानगिरी करने का मामला था ? चीन के साथ इतने जबरदस्त हमारे रिश्ते बिगड़े हुए हैं तब यह यात्रा किस उद्देश्य से की गई ? हिन्दुस्तान के हर सवाल के वह खिलाफ है, हिन्दुस्तान के हर इंटरैस्ट के वह खिलाफ है। देश की जमीन से लेकर हर एक सवाल में वह हमारी खिलाफत करता है। उनसे बातचीत का मतलब क्या था ? एक भी चीज क्या हल की है उसने ? एक भी सवाल क्या हिन्दुस्तान का हल हुआ है ? जमीन का सवाल उसने हल किया है ? काश्मीर के मामले में उसके रुख में क्या कोई भी परिवर्तन हुआ है ? नागालैण्ड को हथियार देना क्या वह बन्द कर देगा ? यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमें मेहमान के तौर पर उसने बुलाया था—यह तो नहीं बात हुई कि किसी आदमी का मेहमान के तौर पर बुलाया जाए और बुला करके उसके पड़ीसी को पांच जूते मार दिये जायें। यह ऐसा ही काम हुआ है, ऐसा ही हमारा स्वागत हुआ है। निर्भूतता की जो हमारी नीति है, बिना लगाव की जो हमारी नीति है इसका मतलब क्या है ? क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि अपने देश के हितों का कुर्बान करके रिश्ते कायम किए जाएं ? आप मजबूत नहीं हैं। आप से कहीं ज्यादा बड़े पैमाने पर चीन लोहा, सीमेंट, पेट्रोल पैदा करता है, आपकी फौज से कहीं ज्यादा फौजी तौर पर वह मजबूत है। हमारे सहबाण साहब ठीक कह रहे थे और बड़ी हद तक मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ कि कमजोर हिन्दुस्तान को चीन के साथ दोस्ती चल नहीं सकती है, मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान के साथ ही चलेगी।

रूस का सवाल भी आया है। बहुत से हमारे साथियों ने कोस कोस कर रूस और अमरीका को बराबर साबित करने की कोशिश की है, एक ही तराजू पर रखने की कोशिश की है। मैं साफ साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान से लगाव रखने वाला कोई भी आदमी इसको किसी भी तरह से बरबाद नहीं कर सकता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक

बहुत बड़ी लाबी चीन की तैयारी हो जाए। चीन के साथ अचानक यह प्रेम लोगों का कैसे उमड़ पड़ा है ? किस कारण से उमड़ पड़ा है ? जिस समय से अमरीका के साथ चीन के रिश्ते बन गये उसी समय चीन के साथियों के मन में चीन के लिए मुहब्बत पनप गई। इसको मैं मुल्क के साथ गहरी मानता हूँ। आज भारत के हर हित के खिलाफ चीन है। चीन के साथ रिश्ते का क्या मतलब है ? क्या अमरीका ने भी हर सवाल पर हम का नीचे नहीं गिराया है ? बंगला देश का युद्ध आया तो उसका सातवां पलीट भी आया। काश्मीर के सवाल पर हमेशा वह हमारा विरोध करता रहा है। यह अच्छी बात थी। रूस की व्यवस्था से हमारा विरोध हो सकता है, उसकी खिलाफत कर सकते हैं। कोई गड़बड़ करे उसका हम जवाब दें। अभी हाल में कोसिगिन आए जो समझौता हुआ उसमें बड़ी खाशियाँ हैं। इसको मैं जता पार्टी की विदेश नीति की असफलता मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने यहां आकर वियतनाम के मामले पर चीन को हमलावर करार दिया उन्होंने चीन को 1962 के युद्ध में उसको हमलावर करार नहीं दिया था। उन्होंने वियतनाम की जमीन को छोड़ने को कहा। 1962 में जो हमारी भूमि चीन ने दबा ली थी उसको वापस करने के मामले में एक शब्द भी नहीं कहा गया। इस मामले में विदेश मन्त्री और भारत सरकार का दोषो मानता हूँ। यह बहुत बड़ी असफलता है... (इंटरप्रांस) 1962 में रूस ने कहा था कि चीन हमारा भाई है और भारत हमारा मित्र है। फर्क आप देखें। बुद्धि को थोड़ा खोला करें। यह कहा था कि चीन हमारा भाई है और हिन्दुस्तान हमारा मित्र है। कुछ लोग हैं जिनको अचानक चीन प्रेम उमड़ा हुआ है। आज यह हिन्दुस्तान में चीन की दलाली कैसे हो गई ? उसके प्रति प्रेम कहाँ से उमड़ा है ? मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ। हमने तो 1962 में भी कहा था, हमारे दल के नेता ने कहा था, सारे अमेरिकन बापस ले लिये गये थे जबकि लाल जी के पारसू करने पर और यह सोच

सभा का इतिहास है। बाकी सब लोगों ने वापस लिये थे, श्री राम सेवक यादव ने वापस नहीं लिया था। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह चीन के साथ मुहब्बत कैसे पैदा हो गई रूस हर सावाल पर आपके साथ है, और इस देश का इंटरेस्ट है कि कश्मीर का सवाल हम सुरक्षा परिषद् में न हारे। हमेशा हमको सुरक्षा परिषद् में इस मामले में बीटों किया जाता है। बंगला देश का सवाल आया तो आपने ट्रीटी क्यों की? इसलिये कि आप कहीं पर कमजोर हैं। हम कहते हो कि हमको बिल्कुल ठीक से तटस्थ रहना है, यानी सब कोई मित्र बने। तो यह तभी हो सकता है जब आप मजबूत हों। नहीं तो चाणक्य कहता था यदि पड़ोसी हमारा बहुत ताकतवर दुश्मन है तो निश्चित तौर पर वह बढ़िया राजा होता है जो उस के दुश्मन से दोस्ती करके उस मजबूत दुश्मन को ठीक करे। यह चाणक्य ने बहुत पहले कहा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो चीन का प्रेम ज्यादा शुरू हुआ है, इसके पीछे क्या रहस्य है?

दूसरी बात यह कि हर सवाल पर रूस ने आपका साथ दिया। यानी वह मित्रता कीमती है, आपके देश के हित में है। फिर अमरीका और रूस को एक साथ रखना कहां तक उचित है। वह अमरीका जिसने हर जगह जितने भी युद्ध हुए हैं गड़बड़ की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अमरीका जहां जाता है, जहां उस भूल का पैर पड़ता है, वहां अनार्की पैदा हुई है। इसके साथ हमारा तुम्हारा क्या प्रेम है? और यदि आपका प्रेम है, इन दोनों से लड़ना है तो मैं बताता हूँ कि दो तिहाई रंगीन दुनिया की कंगाली और जो गरीबी दुनिया की अमीरी है, उसके विचार की लूट, सम्पत्ता का हावी होना, बीसवीं शताब्दी के शिक्षण पर उनका बैठे रहना, बाकी दुनिया को चूस कर खाना, तो रंगीन दो तिहाई दुनिया की गरीबी और गरीबी दुनिया की अमीरी की लड़ाई का विषय बनाओ क्या यह आपकी विदेश नीति है? आपके बसल में नेपाल है, कोई आपका आदर्श मानता है? वहां जो

सरकार है वह आपकी बात मानती है? कोइराला साहब के नेतृत्व में आजादी की जंग चली, इस राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की लोहिया से ले कर जय प्रकाश नारायण ने मदद की। आपको पता है कि दो क्रान्तिकारियों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया। वहां सारे जो आन्दोलन के लोग हैं अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिये लड़ रहे हैं, अपने मूलक की आजादी के लिये लड़ रहे हैं राजा से, उनको आप कोई मदद कर सके? उनके बारे में नेपाल की सरकार से आप बातचीत कर सके क्या? या फिर वहां की जो नदियां हैं उन नदियों का जो बहाव है जिससे गंगा में बाढ़ आती है, उनके बारे में कोई समझौता आपका हुआ? न आदर्श पावे हैं, न आदर्श के लिये आपकी विदेश नीति है। आप यह भी नहीं कहते कि हम दो तिहाई दुनिया का रंगीन दुनिया, गरीबी दुनिया के आर्थिक शोषण से मुक्ति का आन्दोलन चलायेंगे। उसी मुक्ति का आन्दोलन चलाइये। अभी नेपाल में जब कोइराला साहब थे, उनके लिए यहां जो लड़के जो पैसा लेकर के पहली बार आए थे जो प्लेन लेकर लड़के आये थे, उन पर यह सरकार आज भी मुकदमा चला रही है।

श्री राजनारायण (रायबरेली):

कोइराला का जहाज नहीं उतरने दिया गया।

श्री शरद यादव: जो जहाज ले कर आये, पैसा लेकर आये, उन पर आज भी केस चला रहे हैं। जैसा बांगला देश में है, पाकिस्तान में है, जिसने तानाशाही के जवरत वहां बैठे हुए हैं तो अपने आदर्श और जनतंत्र तथा जम्हूरियत की रक्षा के लिये, जैसा माननीय स्वामी ने कहा है, उसको ही मान जाते। यहां कहते हो कि आंतरिक मामला है, अन्तराष्ट्रीय राजनीति के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हो। यानी रूस और अमरीका की नकल करते हो। तो नकलची बनने की जरूरत नहीं है। अपनी हैसियत समझो, अपने देश के हितों को पहले बचाओ उसके बाद नान-रेलाइनमेंट की बात करो। बिन लगाव की बात

जब भ्रात्री है तो जो भावभीनी सच्चाई से हमारा साथ दे, इस देश के इन्टरनेट को बचाने में जो काम करे, वह हमारा दोस्त है। और मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस देश का स्वाभिमान तब तक नहीं चलेगा जब तक इस देश की गरीबी के साथ मुँह नहीं करते। यह दोनों जुड़े हुए हैं। यानी हमारी जो गरीबी है वह विदेश नीति से जुड़ी हुई है। जिस देश की जनता मजबूत नहीं होती उस देश के इतिहास में सब से लम्बी गुलामी होती है। उसका नाम है हिन्दुस्तान। जो सबसे ज्यादा गुलाम रहा है और इसलिये रहा है कि तुमने 90 सैकड़ा इन्सानों को कंगाली और गरीबी के जहाज में पटक रखा है, तुम्हारी समाज व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि तुम्हारी ताकत कभी भी उनसे ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ सकती। इस देश का कभी स्वाभिमान नहीं बन सकता। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेश नीति के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गरीबी से हम निपटें, हमने जनता से जो बायदे किये हैं, उन पर जोर से लगकर लागू करें। हम इस देश की गरीबी से निपटें और इस देश के गरीबों की हैसियत उठावें उनके जीवन में रुचि पैदा करें तो उनकी हैसियत उठेगी और इससे इस मुल्क की हैसियत उठेगी, हमारा स्वाभिमान उठेगा।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि रूस और अमेरिका का जो बराबरी का चक्र यहाँ चालाकी है चल रहा है इस पर मैं बहुत कुछ कह सकता था। मेरे पास समय नहीं है, बरना मैं सब बातों को यहाँ कहता। देखना यह था कि इस मुल्क का हित चीन के साथ दोस्ती में था या नहीं। अभी जो हमारे विदेश मंत्री जी की चीन यात्रा हुई उससे देश का अपमान हुआ है। पटेल जी का अपमान नहीं हुआ। मैं श्री वाजपेयी जी का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ, कभी मैंने इस तरह से उनकी आलोचना नहीं की, लेकिन इस सच्चे देश का और राष्ट्र के हितों का अपमान हुआ है। यहाँ जो यह बहस हुई है, वह बहुत बहस

हुई है। इसका समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये था और सम्पूर्ण बहस इस पर होनी चाहिये थी। जल्दी-जल्दी कर के आप इतने बड़े सबान को इधर उधर करवा रहे हैं, इसके लिये मुझे बहुत भ्रमसोस है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया गया है और दूसरों को बहुत ज्यादा दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vajpayee.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारा क्या हुआ ?

मैं आपसे एक निवेदन कर के जा रहा हूँ। डिफेंस की डिबेट के अवसर पर माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने मुझे कहा था कि आपको समय अब नहीं मिल पायेगा। मैं आपसे निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि तो फिर हम वाजपेयी जी को क्यों सुनें? क्योंकि अभी तक जो लगाव है वह किससे है? व्यवधान

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already extended the time. After extending the time, I have called Mr. Vajpayee. The Business Advisory Committee had allotted 6 hours. You have already exhausted the time.

SHRI SHAYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This morning, even the hon. Speaker conceded that there should have been more frequent discussion on this important subject during the course of the year. He, in fact, has laid it down that he will make it a point to organise a discussion during every session of Parliament on this important subject. But since during the course of last year, there has been no discussion at all, you should be kind enough to give one hour more for discussion on this important subject. I think this is the consensus of the House that there should be further extension of time at least upto 5 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Although the B.A.C. had allotted 6 hours, we have already taken 6½ hours plus the reply by Mr. Vajpayee—he will take some time. But, may be, we can extend the time by another 45 minutes or so. We will extend the time by another 45 minutes.

I am calling Mr. Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): You may please estimate the time proportionately and give us also extra time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't make that demand because, proportionately time has already been taken by your party. You have taken more time than was allotted, Mr. D. N. Basu's time was extended.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): May I request that Mr. Raj Narain may be allowed to speak and he should inform the House how he talked with Sanjay Gandhi and what were the details.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing Sanjay Gandhi here; We are discussing External Affairs.

श्री राज नारायण : एक्स-जनसंघ के लोगों के लिए यह एक इन्टरनैशनल मामला है।

We are concerned with External Affairs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: 15 45 minutes is the extra time what will be our extra time?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will have to be calculated. But you cannot have it proportionately because Shri D. N. Basu has taken extra time. Let us not discuss it here in the House.

Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari.

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (बलौनाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे विदेश नीति पर हुई चर्चा को सुनने का मौका मिला है। जैसा कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने बताया

है, विदेश नीति के बारे में अपने देश में यह परम्परा रही है कि लोग विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में बंट जाते हैं। कोई रूस की बात करे, कोई अमरीका की बात करे, कोई चीन की बात करे, परन्तु क्या हमारी विदेश नीति का आधार हो, दृष्टि हो, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमें बात करनी चाहिए। हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे हित क्या हैं। कहा जाता है कि हम बिन-लगाव की नीति का बेलेंस के आधार पर चलाना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री चव्हाण ने कहा कि यह संयोग अच्छा था कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री के चीन से लौटने के बाद रूस के प्रधान मंत्री भारत आये और बहुत अच्छे सम्झौते हुए। इसके साथ साथ चीन की अपनी यात्रा से पहले माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी रूस गये। मैं उस जाने को बुरा नहीं मानता। परन्तु रूस में जा कर उन्होंने इस प्रकार का बयान दिया कि चीन से हमारे जो सम्बन्ध होंगे, या हमारी बातचीत होगी, उसका असर किसी दूसरे देश के साथ रिश्ते पर नहीं पड़ेगा मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय सम्मान और स्वाभिमान की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार का बयान देना या ऐसी यात्रा करना, उचित नहीं है।

श्री इयामनन्धन मिश्र (बेगूसराय) : इस एगरेंस की क्या जरूरत थी ?

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : सब से अच्छी बात यह कही गई कि जो हमारे आवर्ध हैं, जो हमारी उपलिब्ध है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हमको क्या करना चाहिए। यह सही है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की छाप हमारी बिन-लगाव की नीति के निर्धारण पर पड़ी और उसका असर भी पड़ा। हमारा यह सपना था कि जिस तौर से जो देश अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं और साम्यवाद के खिलाफ संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, हम उनका समर्थन

या सौच बनाये और उनको एक सूत्र में पिरो कर उन की आजादी की लड़ाई का समर्थन करें। हमारे देश में 1977 में जो राजनैतिक बदलाव आया, उसकी छाप हमारी विदेश नीति पर पड़नी चाहिए थी, परन्तु उसकी उस रूप में हम नहीं देख पा रहे हैं।

अभी नेपाल की बात कही गई। नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी देश है। नेपाल की आजादी का आन्दोलन हमारी आजादी के आन्दोलन की परम्परा और उसकी प्रेरणा से जुड़ा हुआ है। वहाँ की सरकार और वहाँ के लोगों ने हमारे आन्दोलन और हमारी सरकार से प्रेरणा ली है। परन्तु जैसी कि सूचना आई है, वहाँ पर आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने वाले दो लोगों को गोली से मार दिया गया है। मैं बड़े अयत्न के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे 1977 से पहले, जबकि इस देश में श्रीमती गांधी द्वारा संकट-काल लागू था, जब हमारे नागरिक अधिकार और नागरिक आजादी छीन ली गई थी, तो हम लोग यह इच्छा करते थे, यह मांग करते थे कि दुनिया के वे देश जो जनतांत्रिक देश हैं वे हमारे जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों के लिए हमारी मदद करें और आज जब अपने देश में इतना बड़ा राजनैतिक परिवर्तन हुआ तो हमें भी अपने पास पड़ोस के देशों की जनता की लड़ाई का, उन की आजादी की लड़ाई का समर्थन करना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप को बताऊँ कि वह अपने देश के हित में भी है। जैसे पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण आप देख लें, पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछली बार लड़ाई में तीन लड़कियाँ उस समय लड़ी गई जब पाकिस्तान में तानाशाही हुकूमत थी क्योंकि तानाशाही हुकूमत का यह चरित्र हुआ करता है कि अपने जन-असंतोष की रज्जा को मोड़ने के लिए और अपनी

तानाशाही हुकूमत को बरकरार रखने के लिए पड़ोस के देशों के साथ नौक झोंक करे या आक्रामक कार्यवाही करे।

साथ ही साथ आज जो अल्पसंख्यक हैं उन का प्रश्न भी गम्भीर है। चाहे वह बंगला देश के अल्पसंख्यक हों या पाकिस्तान के अल्पसंख्यक हों और खास तौर पर आज जो इस्लामवाद या कुरान के आधार पर राज्य को स्थापित करने की कल्पना की जा रही है जैसे पाकिस्तान में हुआ कि वे लोग जो प्रोफेट को आखिरी प्रोफेट मानेंगे केवल उन्हीं को बंट देने का अधिकार होगा, अगर ऐसे गन्दे, गलत, जनतन्त्रहीन और जनतन्त्र विरोधी कानून बनते हैं तो भारत की सरकार को उस पर पहल करनी चाहिए। खास तौर पर जो इतरेतर धर्मावलम्बी हैं, उन के राजनैतिक अधिकारों के बारे में हम क्या कर रहे हैं?

एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात जिस की यहां पर काफी चर्चा हुई साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के बारे में है। जो अमेरिका की दृष्टि है वह साफ है कि वह दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के आधिपत्य को स्वीकार कराना चाहता है और साउथ ईस्ट एशिया में चीन के प्रभाव क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना चाहता है। परन्तु यह भारत के हित में उचित नहीं है क्योंकि एक तो चीन कबूल नहीं करेगा दक्षिण एशिया में हमारे आधिपत्य को और दूसरे, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया में चीन के आधिपत्य को स्वीकार कर के हम अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों का खतरा मोल नहीं ले सकते हैं या उस में अपने को असुरक्षित नहीं छोड़ सकते हैं। इसलिए यह जो दृष्टि है इस के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से साफ उत्तर होना चाहिए और खास तौर पर साउथ ईस्ट एशिया या साउथ एशिया के देशों के बारे में हमारी क्या नीति है उस का भी ठोस उत्तर हमें मिलना चाहिए क्योंकि

(श्री ब्रज-नूयण तिवारी)

आज कम्पूचिया के प्रश्न को ले कर लोग बंटे हुए हैं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता देनी चाहिए। मान्यता देने की आवश्यकता मैं इसलिए महसूस करता हूँ कि चीन से हमारे सीमा विवाद हैं, हमारी जमीन चीन के कब्जे में है, इसी लोक सभा में हम ने संकल्प लिया था कि एक एक इंच भूमि हम चीन से वापस लेंगे और फिर उस की प्रतिद्विधा भी हमसे इस क्षेत्र में है, तो भारत के राष्ट्रीय हित में यह है कि चीन कमजोर हो, हमारे किसी भी काम से ऐसी कार्यवाही न हो कि जिस से चीन को ताकत मिले। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता दे दी गई होती तो वहाँ की घटनाओं के बारे में हमारी पकड़ होती, जानकारी होती। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि हमारे जो वियतनाम स्थित राजदूत हैं उन्होंने हनोई की सरकार से यह इजाजत मांगी थी कि उन को कम्पूचिया में जाने दिया जाय। हनोई की सरकार ने बड़ी खूबसूरती से कहा कि हनोई में कम्पूचिया के राजदूत हैं उन से अनुमति लीजिए। राजदूत से अनुमति लेने का मतलब है कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता देना। वह हम नहीं से पाए केवल इसलिए कि हम वहाँ जा कर इजाजत नहीं लेना चाहते थे। तर्क दिया जाता है कि वहाँ पर स्थिर सरकार नहीं है। अगर ईरान की सरकार को हम ने मान्यता दी। ईरान में भी पूरे तौर पर स्थिरता नहीं है जो कि होनी चाहिए। परन्तु इस के पीछे जो विदेश मंत्रालय के अफसर हैं जो नीति निर्माता हैं वे लोग ऐसी जगह खतरा मोल नहीं लेना चाहते, इसलिए जहाँ बराबर झगड़े हों, झगड़ हो, जहाँ नॉक आउट हो ऐसी सरकार को मान्यता देने में वे सुरेज करते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में भी हमें विचार

करना होगा। लगता है कि अपने विदेश मंत्रालय का यह भलिखित समझौता रहा है कि जहाँ पर झगड़े हों, वहाँ पर खतरा हो वहाँ जाओ नहीं, वहाँ के देशों को मान्यता देने में हीलाहवाली करो। इस संबंध में मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि कम्पूचिया की सरकार को मान्यता देनी चाहिए। साथ ही वियतनाम के बारे में वहाँ जो कार्यवाही हुई उस की निन्दा करते हैं। इस सदन में, हमारे विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री ने बयान दिये हैं—उस को अग्रेसर करा दिया है, परन्तु जो संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति निकली—उस में अटक शब्द जोड़ दिया गया। यह किस की राय से जोड़ा गया? इस के लिये कौनसा दबाव पड़ा? मैं चाहूँगा इस के बारे में विदेश मंत्री जी सफाई दें।

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो इलाका है—वह दस वर्षों में काफी तनावपूर्ण क्षेत्र बनने वाला है। अफगानिस्तान से पाकिस्तान की सरहद, चीन की सरहद और रूस की सरहद मिलती है। अफगानिस्तान की घटनायें हम जानते हैं। तमाम बिद्रोही पाकिस्तान में भुस गये हैं। पाकिस्तान की जो स्थिति है—वहाँ भी काफी अराजकता की स्थिति है। इस लिये भारत के हित में है कि पाकिस्तान का विघटन न होने पाये। उस का कारण यह है कि अगर पाकिस्तान का विघटन होता है और वह इलाका किसी महाशक्ति के प्रभाव क्षेत्र का केन्द्र बनता है तो हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को खतरा होगा। इस दृष्टि से हमारी क्या नीति है—इस सम्बन्ध में भी विचार करना चाहिये।

जो कराकुरम की सड़क चीन ने बनाई वह काफी खतरनाक है। जिस प्रकार से अफगानिस्तान चीन के निकट

करने में श्री नेहरू ने पाप किया उससे कम पाप इस कारागार की सड़क निर्माण कर देने में नहीं है। वह सड़क ऐसी है जो पीकिंग को कराची से मिलाती है और 60 टन के टैंक उस पर चल सकते हैं। वह अल-वेदर रोड है। आप कल्पना करें—अगर किसी समय पाकिस्तान से हमारे रिश्ते खराब हो जायें या चीन से हमारे रिश्ते खराब हो जायें तो उस का असर हमारी सीमाओं पर क्या पड़ेगा? इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी आंखें खुलनी चाहिए और वस्तु-परक तथा यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण लेकर अपनी विदेश नीति के बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ चीन की यात्रा के सम्बन्ध में जो बातें कही गई हैं, मैं भी मानता हूँ कि विदेश मंत्री की चीन यात्रा समुचित रूप से विचार करके नहीं की गई क्योंकि आक्रमणकारी को ही पहले हमारे यहां आना चाहिए था और यात्रा की पूर्व तैयारी अफसरों के स्तर पर होनी चाहिए थी। चीन जब अपनी पुरानी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं कर रहा था, केवल गोल-मटोल बातें कर रहा था तो हमने बातें करने के पूर्व क्यों अपनी स्थिति में परिवर्तन के संकेत दिए? यह भी कहा जाता है कि चीन की यात्रा में चार दिनों का परिवर्तन किया गया—यह कहाँ तक सत्य है?

दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया की हालत के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई बात एशियाई देशों से हुई है? यदि हाँ, तो सदन को उससे अवगत कराना चाहिए।

अल्पसंख्यक जो कि दूसरे देशों—पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, ईरान आदि में हैं उनके क्या अधिकार होंगे और उनका जो

इनफ्लुएंस हमारे देश में आ रहा है उसकी रोकथाम के लिए हम क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

क्या शाह ईरान के नाम पर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार की तरफ से श्रीमती गांधी के शासन काल में यहां के व्यापारियों ने बहुत पैसा बनाया था? जैसे कि इन्दुजा ब्रदर्स का मामला था? इस मामले में व्यापारी लोग, सरकार के लोग और शाहशाह के परिवार के लोग शामिल हैं। ईरान के शाहनशाह के आखिरी दिनों में वहां पर एक जांच कमीशन बिठाया गया था। इस सदन में हमारे माननीय सदस्य, श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने इस तथ्य का उद्घाटन भी किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं साफ़ तौर पर पूछना चाहूंगा क्या कोई ऐसा जांच कमीशन बिठाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है?

जहां तक पालिसी प्लानिंग का मामला है, इस के सम्बन्ध में केवल अफसरों पर आधारित नहीं होना चाहिये। इस के लिये एक कमेटी का गठन होना चाहिये और जॉन्यू-इंवेस्टिगेशन का मामला है, जैसे एम्बेसेडर्स बाहर भेजे जाते हैं, उनके बारे में प्राथमिकता और वरीयता फिर से, नये सिरे से, तय करनी चाहिये। सब से पहले प्राथमिकता अपने पड़ोसी देशों, साउथ-ईस्ट एशियन कन्ट्रीज को दी जानी चाहिये, क्योंकि ज्यादातर एम्बेसेडर्स अमरीका, इंग्लैंड और फ्रांस जैसे बड़े देशों को जाना पसन्द करते हैं। जहां जोखिम होता है, जहां खतरा होता है, जहां मेहनत कर के रिश्ते को सुधारने की बात होती है, वहां जाने का खतरा मोल नहीं लेते हैं, सब प्रकार से विदेश मंत्री और सरकार पर दबाव डालते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Kadam. He is not here. Mr. Mohsin. Only five minutes.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the demands of the Ministry of External Affairs. Sir, what is stated in the report of the External Affairs Ministry is not correct that they are pursuing the policy of non-alignment—genuine non-alignment. This is not correct. It is not genuine, of course. Sir, though this Report says that they are pursuing the policy of non-alignment, everybody knows that they tilt in favour of U.S.A. and their new ally—the Republic of China. And that was the reason which prompted the External Affairs Minister to take the risk of visiting China in a most appropriate time. There I am fully in agreement with what my young friend, Shri Sharad Yadav said that there is an American-China Lobby (*Interruptions*) both inside and out side this Parliament.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Is it Congi or the Congress?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You touch your heart and it will tell you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gupta, let us not waste the time in this kind of questioning. There is hardly any time. Let him continue with his speech.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, the External Affairs Minister went to China which was not liked by many of the Indian citizens. He was there and even when he was chanting before Lord Buddha the Panchsheel Mantram, there was an attack on Vietnam by China. What more insult do you expect from the republic of China than this?

16.13 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

When our Foreign Minister was there chanting the Mantram of

Panchsheel, there was an attack by China on Viet Nam. This exactly shows that China has not yet changed its attitude. It will be a mistake if you think that China has changed its behaviour. What exactly happened in 1962 has been dealt with by Mr. Chavan in detail. The same thing has happened in Viet Nam. It will happen to everybody. Let us be aware of it. Even then, our External Affairs Minister claims that we have got very good relations with all our neighbours. Which Neighbour? Of course, the situation is the same as it was even two years back. So, not an iota of improvement has been made with our neighbours. And what about our relations with Pakistan? Have we been able to solve the dispute with them? They still claim that Kashmir is part of Pakistan and you feel that they are very friendly with you.

Take Bangladesh. Prof. Guha has dealt with Bangladesh very much as to what is the reason behind this influx of refugees from Bangladesh. If we are very friendly with them, then why all the friendly relations with them and us are not the same? Or have they gone worse? They were very good at one time when we liberated Bangladesh at the time of Mujib-ur-Rehman. Now, they have not improved at all. They have gone worse. Mr. Vajpayee once when he was sitting on this side of the House was advocating that we should recognise the Tibet Government in exile but now he is a changed man. (*Interruptions*)

Of course, he has changed for the better. Now, he says Tibet is part of China. Now, Sir, what is it that you have gained from this new tilt towards USA? Did you get the uranium that they promised? No. What is it that you have gained? They continue the same friendship with Pakistan and other countries. What is the reason? May be Pakistan have represented that India will go nuclear. Prime Minister that we will not go nu-

clear and our programme will be for peaceful purposes, Mr. Vajpayee has spoken with a different tongue. He said that his party stood for the manufacture of atom bomb. You know how much this statement was made use of by Pakistan against us. You made this statement as External Affairs Minister and not as Vajpayee or as a member of RSS. You should have been very careful. It appeared in all national dailies and it was made much use of by Pakistan against us. It was heard on Pakistan radio and that must have come in the way of uranium supply to India.

Now, Pakistan President seems to have said that they are ready for a joint declaration not to manufacture an nuclear weapon or not to go in for any atom bomb. I would like to know what is the reaction of the External Affairs Minister to this. It is better that the dust is clear so that USA would know it for definite that we are not going in for atom bomb. The difficulty is that the background of the External Affairs Minister that he is still a RSS man, perhaps, may come in the way of his ideology or, perhaps, his background of RSS may come in the way of good relations with the neighbouring countries or in the supply of uranium. (Interruptions)

I do know that the External Affairs Minister is a dynamic man but he should dissociate himself from the RSS. Then he will prove himself to be a very able man. He should dissociate himself from the ideas he had when he was in RSS. Then only he will be forceful.

श्री० शिवबनलाल सक्सेना : (सहाराज-मंज) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे साथियों ने विदेश नीति के हर पहलू पर रोशनी डाली। लेकिन मैं एक बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ। जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हमारे नेबर्स से हमारे तात्सुकात बहुत अच्छे हैं। यह गलत है क्या सरेण्डर करना अच्छा तात्सुक है? नेपाल के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध जैसे होने चाहिए वैसे नहीं हैं।

नेपाल में भारतीय उत्पत्ति के एक करोड़ हिन्दु हैं। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। उनकी हालत स्लेब से भी बबतर है। लेकिन विदेश मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हमारे नेपाल के साथ सम्बन्ध अच्छे हैं। हमारे सम्बन्ध नेपाल के साथ अच्छे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। 1950 में इन्डो-नेपाल ट्रीटी नेहरू जी ने की थी जिसके अनुसार इन भारतीय उत्पत्ति के नेपाली नागरिकों की अवस्था अच्छी होनी चाहिए थी, लेकिन वैसा नहीं हुआ। इन लोगों को वहाँ की नागरिकता भी प्रदान नहीं की गयी है। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी चिट्ठी लिखी और भी कई तरह से सरकार का ध्यान खींचा लेकिन इस बारे में कोई सुधार अभी तक नहीं हुआ। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में 1977 में एक कटौती प्रस्ताव भी पेश किया था —

That the demand for the Ministry of External Affairs be cut by Re. 1/- to discuss the complete denial of human rights and the inhuman conditions of living of the entire one crore Terai population of Indian origin in Nepal and the barbarous attempt to drive them into India and seize their lands by denying them citizenship rights in utter violation of the Treaty of Sugauli and the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed in July, 1950.

If this one crore of population is driven into India it will create another problem of refugees like that of Bangla Desh. I want that Nepal Government should be told about this clearly.

लेकिन नेपाली तराई में रहने वाले भारतीय उत्पत्ति के निवासियों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों के बारे में अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। उन लोगों में बैबेनी फौली हुई है। जब कि 1950 की संधि के अनुसार भारत में नेपाली पूरी आजादी का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। इस एक करोड़ भारतीय मूल के निवासियों पर वहाँ अमानुषिक अत्याचार

[श्री शिवलाल सक्सेना]

होते हैं। वहाँ पर पहाड़ी किसानों से केवल 51 रुपये बीबा लगान लिया जाता है जब कि इन हिन्दु किसानों से 71 रुपये बीबा लगान लिया जाता है। यह बिल्कुल अमानुषिक बात है। नेपाल सरकार से कहा जाए कि इसको वह बन्द करे।

भारत नेपाल को करोड़ों रुपये की सहायता देता है। वह यह भी नेपाल सरकार से कहे कि वह वहाँ पर इन एक करोड़ भारतीय उत्पत्ति के लोगों के साथ मानवीय व्यवहार करे। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

नेपाल सरकार वहाँ कभी भी भारतवंशी नेपालियों को संगठित नहीं होने देती है और जो भी उन्हें संगठित करता है उन्हें गुर्रत मार दिया जाता है। इस तरह नेपाल में बीसों भारत उत्पत्ति के नेपालियों को मार दिया गया। इस पर सरकार ब्याल करे। भारत सरकार को यह देखना चाहिए कि कहीं नेपाल इन लोगों को यहाँ शरणार्थी बना कर न भेज दे। जिससे यह भी उसके साथ एक विवाद बन जाए। अगर इन लोगों की हालत नहीं सुधारी गयी तो इस देश के लिए यह एक शर्म की बात होगी। सरकार को इस सब की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall try to be as brief as possible, although, I would have liked to dwell at length on several points.

I do not know whether the ship of which Mr. Vajpayee is the captain, would face a ship-wreck or whether it is going to survive. But, Sir, I clearly see the signs of a gathering storm. There are disturbing signs all around, not all of them are necessarily of his making. But all that I would say is that the contribution of this distinguished Minister for External Affairs and

his Foreign Office to these developments is quite substantial.

Sir, I recollect what I said on an earlier occasion that he has fast drifted from what is called genuine non-alignment to genuine alignment. Sir, what is genuine need not be called as genuine. Then somebody tries to sell something as 'genuine', that is something that causes us concern. Anyhow we are now concerned with the assessment of the totality of the countries in the international system, and the prevailing forces in the international arena, and also what is more important, in sense I would say, is first our security, our national security and the whole security of environment as it is developing. Now, it has been often said that the foreign policy begins at frontiers and from our own experience, you are aware of our strong relationship with our immediate neighbours for the last 30 years. It is right to say that our foreign policy begins at our frontiers and possibly that is why much against our advice and request, he decided to accept that advice of people whom we do not know or those whose advice meant that he should go on another pilgrimage to Peking. Jawaharlal Nehru, when he went there, called it a pilgrimage because he was in a moment of innocence, had romantic illusions about the great India-China friendship for the future. But I do not know whether Mr. Vajpayee is a historian. I have not known him to be one, but certainly he has also certain romantic qualities which he has undoubtedly displayed in his visit to Peking. Now, I do not want to go much into detail but I must say primarily on the style and conduct of foreign policy and diplomacy. We have an Ambassador there. The relationship with the Ambassador is relevant, because it is here where the possibilities of negotiations are being explored at the Ambassadorial level. Here is a Foreign Minister who rushes to a place where angels fear to tread and you are aware of the consequences. Before he could be given a warm send-off or as he would have liked it a warm

affectionate send-off, the guns were zooming not far off from Canton where he was on the Sino-Vietnamese frontier. Now, the basic question I would like to raise is this. Is this the conduct of diplomacy you want to encourage or are you going to devalue our Ambassador like that? While policy must be made in foreign office, approved by the national parliament, our Ambassador is going to be your post office. Are they going to be left out of consideration? That is why I would like to raise this point. I do not want to go into the details because it has already been dealt with by our leader, Mr. Chavan. But one thing I would like to say. I do not know whether he stands by the words he used here on the question of Chinese aggression on Vietnam because I am told that an impression is being gathered that some of us put these words into his mouth.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You are trying to create that impression.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You can say so. But you say where do you stand. You said the other day that fruits of aggression shall not be allowed to be reaped and allowed to be kept by the aggressor. Now, I certainly would want him—he used a very correct formulation—to repeat that. Where does he stand on that question? Also, I was told that there was a question of sending a military study team, a study team. But what went wrong? Just this morning I saw a report about it and his Ministry is opposed to it. Now, similarly, I would like to know where he stands on the question of recognition of Kampuchea. It is most disgraceful for any Government and particularly this Government to have been oblivious of the worst kind of genocide that went on in Kampuchea. And the offence was compounded when a liberation struggle took place—of course, undoubtedly aided by Vietnamese—and a Government having actual control sought recognition from this Government, and this Government

refuse to do so. Anyhow, I am happy that there has been a fruitful visit by the Soviet Prime Minister. Our relations with the Soviet are conditioned not only by various other factors of our environment, but also by the Indo-Soviet Treaty—which Dr. Subramaniam Swamy does not like, but you know, these treaties as General de Gaulle once said, have to be treated as fresh flowers or young girls. They have to be treated with care. It means that the kinds of meaning that you would put into them, are more important than the letters of the treaty. I would like to hear more about this visit from the Minister of External Affairs this time, when he replies. (Interruptions)

Now about West Asia. There has been some kind of a Camp David treaty which has been initialled. The entire forces of Arab renaissance and resurgent nationalism are opposed to it, whether it is the theocratic Saudi Arabia or the revolutionary Palestine Liberation Organization, because this completely by-passes the basic issues which we have all along supported. We have supported the issue, right from Gandhiji's days. We have supported the Palestinian cause on the basis of certain specific, fundamental premises. I am sure these premises have not changed, even though this treaty has been initialled. There has been a rather ominous silence, or there has been some kind of an equivocation, whenever the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry speaks. I would like to know where the Minister stands.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that there was a question which I had raised during the Defence debate. That question involved what is known as the Centurion tank deal which has almost become an international disgrace for this country. Here is a country which stood for the emancipation and liberation of South Africa, and stood against the racist regime of South Africa. Right from 1947 we have stood on this principle. Not only that, in the United Nations, we had taken the position that there shall be no trade with South Africa. We condemned it and we sought

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

sanctions. I was also one of those who said this while speaking a couple of years ago on behalf of this country. Now, here I am told that the Government of India enters into a deal through a broker in London, i.e. a firm called Mitchells and sells 90 Centurion tanks, which are identified as Indian tanks, to South Africa. Spain was mentioned in this connection, but the Spanish Foreign Office has denied any knowledge of this deal, but the 'London Observer' reports that the Centurion tanks with Indian markings have been found in South Africa. I would like to know what is going on, whether your Ministry had agreed to this deal, whether we also, like Israel, China and other countries, have started trading with South Africa. We would like to know this. If so, your alignment and non-alignment will acquire more meaning.

This is a very important issue. It is not a question of who made how much money and where. I am not concerned with it. I do not want to drag it to that level, but there is a basic Policy issue involved in this disgraceful deal, if it is true.

AN HON. MEMBER: It was sold as scrap.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Whether it was sold as scrap, is a different issue. It is another aspect, but I am only concerned with the foreign policy aspect.

Now there is also another issue which is a minor issue to which I would like to invite his attention. There has been a public relation firm in Washington whose contract has been commented upon recently by the Estimates Committee in their Report. This firm is being run by a former employee of the Indian Embassy, and on an earlier occasion much against the request, much against the assessment of many

people who ought to have known it. Their contract has been renewed. It is continuing. I would like to know is this the way you want to conduct public relations abroad? It is an important issue in one sense of structural orientation of our foreign services. We have very competent people and we should be proud of their services. But somebody from somewhere got a contract for a million dollars or two million dollars. That has been continuing year after year in Washington. So, I would like to know—who might have started it, that does not mean that you have to carry the baby more so when a Parliamentary Committee has commented upon it—from Mr. Vajpayee whether he would look into this issue. I would like to have a clear cut answer. I hope that, in the years ahead, if he is really convinced that there is no other framework than non-alignment—and we have also to be guided in our consideration regarding our relations with our neighbours—we will primarily pursue a policy in the pursuit of national interest.

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कन्नौज) :
प्रसिद्धता महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय के लिये प्रस्तावित अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और यहाँ मैं इसके केवल वही एक, दो महत्वपूर्ण पहलू लूँगा जिन पर कि इस सदन में और सदन के बाहर सेंट्रल हाल में भी कुछ चर्चा हुई है। विशेष तौर से चीन यात्रा का विवरण इस सदन में आया जिस पर कुछ हमारे मित्रों ने और विरोध-पक्ष के मित्रों ने जिस प्रकार से कहा, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीन यात्रा के लिये कुछ ऐसा संयोग था, इतिहास का दुर्भाग्य था कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री के बहाँ से वापस आने से पहले ही अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में एक ऐसी बटन हो गई कि चीन यात्रा के लिये विदेश मंत्री को बर्खास्त नहीं दी जा सकी और जो उपलब्धियाँ उन्होंने चीन-यात्रा के दौरान की थीं उनको लिये इस सदन में उनको सम्मोचन नहीं दिया गया।

उन उपलब्धियों को कई माननीय सदस्यों ने उठाने का प्रयास किया है, मैं भी अपनी समझ से कुछ उपलब्धियों इस सदन के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ।

अभी तक हम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा करने में लगे थे; लेकिन हमारे इस प्रयास को केवल षड्यन्त्र समझा जाता था और यह समझा जाता था कि भारतवर्ष बड़ा जबर्दस्त देश है और छोट-छोट देशों की बीखराहट करना चाहता है। पहली बार चीन यात्रा कर के हमने यह बता दिया कि हम सभी पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण व्यवहार करना चाहते हैं, चाहे वह चीन हो या कोई और छोटा देश हो।

इसके दूसरी सबसे महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धि यह है कि पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू के देहान्त के बाद जो सरकार इस देश में आई, उस सरकार ने चीन की समस्या को अन्तराष्ट्रीय समस्या के साथ उलझा दिया था, चीन को दो बड़ी शक्तियों के साथ उलझा दिया था, मानों रूस और चीन के साथ ही चीन के सम्बन्ध तय होंगे और चीन की समस्या के साथ ही भारत की समस्या तय होगी। पहली बार हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने यह दिखा दिया कि हम भाई-नेट्रल, द्विपक्षीय बात करना चाहते हैं, हम दुनिया का बड़ा ताकतों से हटकर चीन समस्या को सीधे-सीधे स्वरूप रखना चाहते हैं।

यह कहा गया है कि आस-पास के देशों में घटित होने वाली घटनाओं पर हमारे विदेश मंत्री और सरकार मौन है। उसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और उन मंत्रों से यह कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि आज कहते हैं कि अन्तराष्ट्रीय मामलों में विदेश मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री बोलते नहीं, मैं उनसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय वह और उनका सरकार क्या करती रही थी जब तमाम देशों में उन्नीस शताब्दी के अन्तिम-अन्तिम क्षणों को बिना कानूनी कार्यवाही के फाँस

पर लटका दिया गया था? उस समय वह लोग क्यों नहीं बोले थे, जो आज इस प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा करने लगे हैं?

चीन-यात्रा की एक और उपलब्धि यह है कि पहली बार भारत ने अपना मत स्पष्ट किया है, पीकिंग की दीवारों पर पहली बार भारत की सोमाओं का महत्व आंकित किया गया है। यह बता दिया गया है कि भारत के लिए सोमा-विवाद कितना महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संसद में कई बार मेजों की षपथवाहट के बीच भारत की एक एक इंच भूमि को खाली कराने की चोखणायें गूजी हैं और बाहर भी सार्वजनिक सभाओं में एक एक चप्पा आजाद कराने को लल्लारें हुई हैं मैं विदेश मंत्री से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने मंत्रित्व-काल में कुछ सद्प्रयास से, कुछ विवेक द्वारा, भारत के भूगोल की रेखा को बदल कर भारत के इतिहास में एक नया परिच्छेद जोड़ दें।

नेहरू बराम वाजपेयी के नाम से भी एक बात उआई गई है, जो देश को परराष्ट्र नीति से सम्बन्धित है। कुछ भाई कहते हैं कि श्री वाजपेयी नेहरू जी की लकीर पर चल रहे हैं और कुछ दूसरे भाई कहते हैं कि वह नान-एनाइनमेंट पालिसी को भ्रमण कर रहे हैं। इन दोनों बातों में विरोधाभास है। आज तक भारत की जो विदेश नीति रही है, वह देश को जनता की नीति रही है और वह भारत की संस्कृति पर आधारित रही है। उसी नीति पर पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू चले थे। इस विषय में नेहरूवाद का अनुसरण नहीं किया जायेगा। नेहरूजी की बताई गई जितनी अच्छी बातें हैं, राष्ट्र के हित में उन्हें अंगीकार किया जायेगा, पूर्वाग्रहों के कारण उन्हें छोड़ा नहीं जा सकता है। परन्तु किसी देश का अनुसरण नहीं किया जा सकता है। अब भारत की नीति भारत की प्रकृति पर बनाई जायेगी।

[श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी]

सभापति महोदय, मुख्य विषय विदेश मंत्री की चान-बाज़ा घोर नेहरू बनाम वाजपेयी उठाये गये हैं। मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे उनपर संक्षेप में अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

श्री राज नारायण : मेरा नाम है ?

सभापति महोदय : नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कारण क्या है। (अवधान) अगर एक्स-जनसंघ का मेम्बर वहाँ पर बैठ जायेगा, तो हमको बोलने का समय नहीं देगे। कारण क्या है ? (अवधान) मैं ने सवाल उठाया था कि हमको इस पर बोलने का मौका दिया जाये। कारण क्या है ?

Let me know the reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you the reasons.

श्री राज नारायण : श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, विदेश मंत्री ने कहा कि आपको विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदायी की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। (अवधान) उन्होंने लाबी में कहा, जबकि मैं डिफेंस पर बोल कर गया।

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : सभापति जी, मैं ने कहा था कि अल डिफेंस पर बोल चुके हैं, अब आपसे विदेश मंत्रालय की मांगों पर बोलने का मौका आपको नमिले।

श्री राज नारायण : "शायद" अब लगा रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन मेरे कहने से कुछ नहीं, वास्तविक सवाल मौका ले। (अवधान)

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे कुछ प्रश्न हैं। पहले आप उनका उत्तर दे दीजिए।

इस तरह से हाउस में खिलवाड़ नहीं चलेंगा।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है कि यह तो आप लोगों को निर्णय करना है कि... (अवधान)

श्री राज नारायण : हम लोगों ने तो निर्णय किया। तभी तो समय बढ़ा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time has been extended. But after all there is a procedure according to which the Chair should go. There is a list of yet more than 20 names. I cannot jump to the last name because some of the people want it. Time has not been extended for any particular individual, it is extended for the House.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: It will depend upon the merits of the debate.

आप धन्यवाद बोल कर हमको दबाइये मत।

16.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): On a point of order. We were asked to indicate three ministries in the order of preference in which we want to speak. Most of us have given that. I said: planning, external affairs, and information and broadcasting. I could see that information and broadcasting will never come, because it is the last and it will be guillotined. That means that if I could not be called today, I forfeit all my chance for the next five weeks on all the ministries.

Secondly, you have been saying that if Members who are called are absent, they would not be called again until the list is completed. I am sorry to say this. I have been sitting here today exceptionally continuously from 11 a.m. onwards. I have not even taken a cup of coffee. I have been sitting continuously, because I was not sure whether I would be called or not.

Members who had been called and found absent came afterwards and they were called again.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I will look into the matter.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am not at all keen on making speeches. But how are the members to behave? After all we are talking on important subjects according to our interest and we have indicated our preferences. If you shut me down on External Affairs Ministry, that means I must not speak at all. I request you with folded hands, please guide the members in the manner which they may abide by. I find because we abide by your rules, we are punished. The Party spokesmen are given more time, the debate is thus extended, and yet I shall tell you that the debate cannot be complete if only parties are given time and more time.

MR. SPEAKER: I can tell you if the member who has been absent has been called again, it is wrong. I shall give direction. I shall look into the matter.

Any way this has gone on for a long time.

(Interruptions)

I understand your difficulty, Prof. Mavalankar. Certainly, it is wrong.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We have asked for extension upto 5 O'clock. You were pleased to remark this morning that the discussion on External Affairs should have been very frequent. In fact we have been completely starved of discussion on this important subject during the course of one year.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: During the last Session there was a Motion. But it could not be taken up. Would you like the Members to sit all the while throughout the year only to wait for Demands for Grants to come up?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I have told you that hereafter.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have told us, but you should be considerate and give us more time for discussion on this important subject. We have asked for extension.

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that only 45 minutes could be given. We are already very much behind schedule. There are a number of Demands for Grants.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you not consider that on this important subject Members should have discussion at all during the course of the year? There should be fuller discussion just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this stage.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is very unfair. We would come to the conclusion that there is no consideration for any important subject and any subject can be taken.....

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is, the time is fixed by the leaders....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Some members like me would not speak on any Demands for Grants. We would like that the time should be given to other Members.

I am not going to speak on any demand. I would like discussion on this important subject. Some persons are given more time. You can take a commitment from me that I am not going to speak on any Demands for Grants.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This privilege we are asking for.....

MR. SPEAKER: If there has been any omission....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I implore you on this important subject we may be given time. So far as other demands are concerned.....

MR. SPEAKER: For others we will do the same.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were good enough to fix up discussion on this subject right in the beginning. This did not happen earlier. Now after having done, that you should be considerate enough to give more time.

MR. SPEAKER: On another occasion we will find time.

श्री राज नारायण : देखिए साहब, विदेश नीति का हमारा स्पेशल मामला है। मैं आप से रिक्वेस्ट कर दूँ, आप काम में लगा लें, जिए और समझ लें, जिए कि जो अस्टैंड-व्हाइल जनसंघ था उस से भी हमारा डिफरेंट ऐंटी-क्यूड था और जो पहले कलिंग पार्टी थी उस से भी डिफरेंट ऐंटी-क्यूड था। डा० लोहिया की एक पूरी किताब लिखी हुई है फारेन पालिसी पर। वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के फारेन विभाग के इन्चार्ज थे। उन्होंने एक विशेष नॉति चलाई। उस नॉति को लोग चाहते नहीं कि यहाँ पर आए। चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे समय दोफिए। चाहे दस मिनट हूँ, दोफिए, उसी में मैं अपनी बात रख दूँगा।

श्री नाथू सिंह : (दीक्षा) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। दो बात सामने हैं। पीछे से लेकर आज तक जितनी डिबेट हुई है चाहे बजट पर हुई है चाहे राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर हुई हो, चाहे डिमॉन्स्ट्र पर हुई हो, कई सभसों ने आप ने जो पत्र भेजा था उसे भर कर भेज दिया था। लेकिन उसके बाद उन्हें किसी पर मौका नहीं मिला। उसके बावजूद हम ने नाम दिये और कहा कि समय बढ़ाया जाय। समय बढ़ाया गया लेकिन उसके बाद भी नाम नहीं पुकारा गया। जितने नाम दिये गये उसमें से कुछ लोगों के नाम चाहे पार्टी ने गिये हों या सीधे ही आप के पास आये हों—एक-एक सभस सभस को तीन-तीन बीजों पर बोलने का मौका दिया गया। जिन का नाम बाद में होता था, उन्हें सब से

पहले बुलाया जाता था। दूसरे, तर्ष जी नाम दिये गये हैं, जिस आर्डर में दिये गये हैं, उसी आर्डर में बुलाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पांच बजे तक समय बढ़ाया गया था।

श्री राज नारायण : आप मुझे 10 मिनट का समय दे दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my responsibility. I will try to give you time in some other debate.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन् मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि श्री वाजपेयी जी हमारे प्वाइन्ट आफ-व्यू को भी समझ लें और उसका भी जवाब दें। आप कहें तो पांच-छः मिनट में हूँ। मैं जल्दी से समाप्त कर दूँगा। कहिये तो पांच मिनट में बेशर्चन ही पूछ लूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: If I can call you, what about others? I can't make a selection. I am sorry.

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा : (शाजापुर) : यदि आप ने किसी एक सदस्य को समय दिया तो फिर जितने लिस्टेड हैं, सभी को समय देना पड़ेगा।

श्री नाथू सिंह : सदन चाहता है तो आप समय और बढ़ा दीजिये।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं आप से एक रिक्वेस्ट कर रहा हूँ—मैं डिफेंस पर जब बोल कर जा रहा था और वाजपेयी जी भी जा रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि आप को फारन-पालिसी पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल भी बन सकता है। फारन-मिनिस्टर चाहता है कि उस की "कॉन्सिडर" के ऊपर हम न बोलें (अव्यवधान) ... अगर आप की यह रलिंग हो, इतना कहने के बाद भी यदि आप मौका न दें, तो मैं चला जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रुलिंग नहीं, टाइम नहीं है।

श्री राज नारायण : आप देश को जहलम में भिजवा दें, चीन के हाथ बेच दें या किसी के हाथ बेच दें... (बयबजान) ...

It is a question of privilege. Who is more senior than I? Shyambabu may be senior here in Parliament. But who is more senior than I in politics? Those who know nothing are allowed.

ये पिगमीज बोलेंगे ? आप सदन चलाइये और देश को बचवाइये। 11 मिलियन डालर्स ईरान को दे दिये गये और आज तक पता नहीं चला कि किस ने दिये और कैसे दिये, उसकी कोई जांच नहीं हुई।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

श्री राज नारायण : अगर मैं चाहूँ तो यहीं बैठ जाऊँ और वाजपेयी जी को न बोलने दूँ। मैंने भगले भी सदन को चलने से रोक दिया है। यह क्या कोई मजाक है ? आप तमाशा कर रहे हैं... (बयबजान) ...

Why should I hear a bogus speech? जिसने हमारी कट्टी की शान और मर्यादा को बेच दिया है; उनकी स्पीच को हम सुनें ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vajpayee.

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस सदन का कोई सदस्य यह कहता है कि विदेश मन्त्री के नाते मैंने भारत की शान और मर्यादा को बेच दिया है, तो या तो उसका दिमाग खराब खराब हो गया है या उसकी बाणी ने संयम और सन्तुलन खो दिया है। विदेश नीति का निर्धारण मैं नहीं करता, विदेश नीति का निर्धारण मन्त्रिमण्डल करता है। श्री राज नारायण सदन से उठकर चले गये, वह भी मन्त्रिमण्डल के सदस्य थे। उस समय विदेश नीति ठीक थी। वह मन्त्रिमण्डल से बाहर आ गये जो विदेश

नीति पर आरोप लगाये जा रहे हैं कि हम दूसरे देशों के हाथ इस देश को बेच रहे हैं। किसी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने देशभक्ति का ठेका नहीं ले रखा है। हम भी देशभक्त हैं और देशभक्ति की कसौटी पर कस कर विदेश नीति का निर्धारण कर रहे हैं, उसका संचालन कर रहे हैं। गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं, नीति पर मतभेद हो सकता है, मगर नीयत पर शक नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। मुझे भी 20 वर्षों तक विरोधी पक्ष में बैठने का मौका मिला था। आज मुझे 1957 की याद आती है, जब मैं पहली बार इस सदन में चुन कर आया था। पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू उस समय प्रधान मंत्री थे और विदेश मन्त्री भी थे। आप मेरा पहला भाषण उठा कर देखिये—दोनों शक्ति गुटों से भलग रह कर स्वतन्त्र विदेश नीति पर चलने के भारत के निर्णय का मैंने स्वागत किया था। मैंने कहा था कि स्वतन्त्र भारत के लिए इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई दूसरा मार्ग नहीं हो सकता। यह नीति हमारे स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के आदर्शों से जुड़ी हुई है। जब संसार दो शक्ति गुटों में बटा था, जब शीत-युद्ध चल रहा था, उस समय जो नये-नये देश आजाद हुए थे, उनके लिए एक ही रास्ता था कि वे अपनी राजनीतिक स्वाधीनता को मजबूत करते, अपने सीमित साधनों का उपयोग आर्थिक विकास के लिये करते और शक्ति गुटों से भलग रह कर संसार में शान्ति के क्षेत्र का विस्तार करते।

मैं जानता हूँ—जब मैं पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू का नाम लेता हूँ, तो मेरे ही दिल के कुछ सदस्य उस पर टिप्पणी करते हैं। लेकिन मैंने नेहरू जी की आलोचना भी की थी। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में जब मतभेद हुआ तो मैंने अपनी बात को कहने में कभी संकोच नहीं किया। लेकिन भारत की विदेश नीति का उल्लेख हो, विदेशों नेहरू जी का हवाला दें और मैं नेहरू जी की बात न कहूँ—यह नहीं हो सकता। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आज फिर कहना चाहता हूँ—नेहरू जी से मतभेद होना एक बात है, लेकिन नेहरू जी भारत की परम्परा के ग्रंथ हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी पार्टी वाले नाराज न हों, जब बंगला देश के मामले में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व ने कुछ करके दिखा-लाया था, तो मैंने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की भी प्रशंसा की थी...

एक माननीय सदस्य : दुर्गा कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दुर्गा मैंने नहीं कहा था, यह गलत है।

श्री क्यामनन्द मिश्र : उन्होंने अभी हाल में कहा है कि आपने कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा भाषण मौजूद है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के नाम पर पर छह बारों में छपा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप डिबेट उठा कर देख लीजिये।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : आप ने "रणचण्डी" कहा था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं उस विवाद में नहीं जाना चाहता। हम इस समय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थिति पर और उसके सम्बन्ध में भारत की विदेश नीति पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि लीडर-आफ़-ओपोज़ीशन आ गये हैं।

And I would like to congratulate him for making a very sober speech on this occasion. He began his speech by quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He quoted from the last speech made by Panditji in 1964 in this very House. Panditji had said:

"In the light of the changing situation, how far our non-alignment must

be adjusted with the changing events is a matter of consideration."

That is what we are trying to do, continuity with change. Where continuity is necessary, the same policy is being adopted, but where change is desirable it is being made. No policy can be static, it has to be dynamic.

17.00 hrs.

We are living in a fast changing world. Some Members rightly pointed out that the world is no longer bipolar, it is a polycentric world. Military alliances are collapsing like houses of cards, and efforts are being made to forge new cards against old adversaries. That is not going to help.

We are happy that some of our neighbours have decided to withdraw from the CENTO, but here is Mr. Unnikrishnan who said that India was aligning herself with the United States of America. Iran which was aligned with the United States of America has withdrawn from the CENTO. Pakistan is eager to join the non-alignment movement, why should India align herself with the United States of America? Is there any valid reason?

There are people who pay lip service to non-alignment, but their attachment or commitment to non-alignment is superficial, it is skin deep they would like India to be aligned with this bloc or that bloc. I would not like to point out....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You have become the Mullah of non-alignment now!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am a champion of non-alignment.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: High priest.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Non-alignment has become more relevant in this fast-changing world. That is why the membership of the non-

aligned movement has gone up to 88. The majority of African countries which have achieved independence after 1961 have joined the non-aligned movement.

We are playing an active role, a constructive role. I had been to many non-aligned conferences. The first meeting of the Bureau of the Non-Aligned, after the formation of the Janata Government was held in New Delhi, and there were prophets of gloom and prophets of doom who had deliberately created misunderstanding, saying that after the advent of the Janata Government the Indian foreign policy would be in a mess, the ideals of non-alignment would be abandoned, India would antagonise the Arab world, India would align herself with the West. But what is the situation now? Our policy is being appreciated by non-aligned nations.

Recently I was in Maputo capital of one of the front line States which is facing aggression from the racist regimes and as a member of the non-aligned movement. India pledged its full support to liberation movements. May I inform the Leader of the Opposition that within two years, our assistance to liberation movements has been doubled? He rightly said that India should not send its forces. He also said that we need not supply arms. But I would like to inform the House that we are supplying material and equipment. I would not like to go into the details. But our commitment....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I did not say that we should not supply.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is there on record. Please correct it.

Our Commitment to the liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and for the establishment of majority rule in South Africa is total. We have expressed our solidarity with all front-line States. We are giving them assistance, political, material.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Including centurion tanks.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to deny that. I will come to that. It has already been denied. But Mr. Unnikrishnan is in the habit of repeating the same thing over and over again.

Sir, objection has been taken to the use of the word 'genuine'. Last year also the same objection was raised. Of course, I cannot give a different reply. Non-alignment must be genuine if it is to serve the cause of peace and the interests of the non-aligned countries.

Now there are countries in the world which have foreign forces on their soil, but which would like to join the non-aligned movement. Should they be allowed to do so? Certainly not. Then there are countries which claim to be non-aligned but which are mentally aligned with a particular bloc, (*Interruptions*)...not in the military sense. It is the duty of the non-aligned countries to steer clear and to preserve and promote the unity by adhering to the basic principles which were enunciated in 1961 when Prime Minister Nehru had attended the Belgrade Conference. I know that Dr. Lohia had a world vision of his own. He was a great leader in his own right. But to put Nehru against Lohia or Lohia against Nehru will not be in the interest of the country.

On foreign policy, there has always been a national consensus.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is what we are asking for.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to appeal to the Opposition not to destroy or disown that consensus because of domestic politics. Have we changed the policy? The charge that India is tilted towards the West and the charge should come from my friend sitting behind the leader of the opposition, Mr. Mohsin....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There is evidence for that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Can you cite a single example of such a tilt? I challenge you here and now.

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

Don't make baseless allegations. Undoubtedly, our relations with America have improved....

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: If I am given a chance, I can speak out. But he will not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He wants another chance to make another charge. He will require a third chance to make another charge.

Our relations with the United States have improved. May I know who had initiated the process? After the tilt in 1971, who had invited Mr. Kissinger to India? We were not here on the Treasury Benches then.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: What is wrong there?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The invitation to Mr. Kissinger was not wrong. We should have friendly relations provided friendship is based on mutuality of interest and we do not sacrifice our own vital interest. As a result of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's visit to Washington and President Carter's visit to India, a personal rapport has been established. It does not mean that there are no differences. On the supply of enriched uranium, there are difficulties. We have received one more instalment; we hope to receive another instalment.

Then, there is the question of sale of arms to Pakistan. We have emphasized that what Pakistan needs is internal stability and economic development. We wish them well. We want a strong, stable Pakistan. But no amount of arms is going to create that stability.

A charge is made that we are equating our friendship with Soviet Union with our relations with United States of America. That is not correct. Every relationship stands on its own footing. Every relationship has its own quality.

As a result of Prime Minister Kosygin's visit to India, Indo-Soviet relations have been further strengthened. They have acquired a new dimension, a new depth. We have a long-term programme for economic cooperation. We have decided to have joint ventures in third countries. One of my friends pointed out, perhaps, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy that the Government keeps on saying, "We won't allow established friendships to be affected in trying to seek new relationship." His complaint was that we do not say that in our quest for new relationships, we will not allow established friendship to come in the way. If I may point out, I am sorry, he did not do his home work properly after the visit of Prime Minister Morarji Desai to Moscow, a joint communique was issued, there was no joint communique after my visit to Peking, the former Foreign Minister is not here: I know he had an important meeting to attend.

But, after Prime Minister Desai's visit, there was a joint communique which clearly stated that India's friendly relations with Soviet Russia will not come in the way of India developing or normalising relations with other countries. I was in the Opposition when the Indo-Soviet Treaty of peace, Friendship and Co-operation was entered into and, as a member of the Opposition I had supported the Treaty. But that Treaty does not debar India from having similar treaties with other countries.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Why not such a treaty with China?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Whether such a treaty should be made with China is a moot question. (Interruptions). I am glad you have reminded me of China. I have no regrets for having visited Peking. My conscience is clear. I am not a fence-sitter: I believe in taking risks; I believe in taking initiatives. But nothing has been done against the honour of the country.

Now, the Members would like to say --and it has been said in the debate-- that the timing was not right. I was invited in the month of March.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not your going.

MR. SPEAKER: The next time you go, take some of them also!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Now, the Leader of the Opposition took objection to the fact that the invitation was conveyed by the Leader of the Goodwill Mission.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is wrong in that?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Nothing wrong. And the Goodwill Mission was not so unimportant: otherwise Mrs. Gandhi would not have gone to the Chinese Embassy to meet the Leader of the Delegation.

I accepted the invitation in principle but I said that I will come after adequate preparation and at the proper time. No objection was taken in the House nor outside....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is it a fact that the initiative was from you? You said initially that 'if I am invited I will be prepared to go' and then the invitation came. It is not that the invitation came, and you considered and accepted it. It is not so. You made an initial announcement that 'if an invitation comes, I am prepared to go' and then the invitation came--and the invitation came in this manner. That is not the way to treat a country like India.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Let him not mislead the House. When he says that no objection was taken....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am not yielding.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You may or may not yield: I will leave it to you.

Now, he should not be allowed to mislead the House

MR. SPEAKER: You can put your question at the appropriate time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to clarify the position. When I came back from Islamabad, I was asked a question by a Correspondent whether I would be willing to visit Peking if an invitation is extended. I said 'yes' let the invitation come: I will consider the matter.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is asking for an invitation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That may be your interpretation, but I don't agree with you.

The dates were fixed and I was to go in the month of October. Then I fell ill and then my illness was described as something diplomatic or political. Then the dates were renegotiated. Then I decided to go. Having postponed the visit once and having fixed another dates; I thought it proper to go. When the second set of dates was fixed, the Kampuchean developments had not taken place. There were reports that something might happen between China and Vietnam. Our own agencies informed us. Let them not be criticised. But nobody could say with certainty that on this particular day something would happen.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: What about your intelligence?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like the former Deputy Minister to use some of his intelligence in this matter.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You were devoid of intelligence. That is why you failed. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Questions have been asked, whether I raised the Kashmir issue. Yes, I did. Whether the question of arming the

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

Naga rebels was taken up. Yes, it was taken up. (Interruptions). Mr. Stephen, perhaps you have not gone through the statement which I made after I came back from China.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has no time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: When the Chinese decided to mount a massive attack on Vietnam, I cut short my visit and I came back. Before I reached Delhi, the Prime Minister had issued a statement calling for complete withdrawal of the Chinese forces from Vietnam. So my visit to China did not prevent us from taking a principle position on the question of Vietnam. The withdrawal must be complete; it must be total.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not prepared to say that they were the aggressors.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Again you are repeating the same thing. Say something new for a change.

Some hon. Members have raise the question of Kampuchea. They say—because we have not recognised the new regime in Kampuchea—that we have not done so in order to please the Chinese. This is something baseless. We did not wait when the question of recognising the new Government of Afghanistan was raised.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): You wrote to Mr. Bakhtiar and he was out before your letter reached.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That was a routine message Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. There was no change of Government in Iran at that time. In the case of Iran we have accorded recognition. But the situation in Kampuchea is a bit complicated.....

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

The fighting is still continuing. There is a qualitative difference. Foreign forces were not involved in Iran. I know an analogy is being drawn with Bangladesh. Yes, the Indian forces went to Bangladesh. But we sided with the Bangladesh nationalism and we withdrew our forces. India would like the Kampuchean Government to be on its own....

AN HON. MEMBER: It is already on its own.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know who had gone there and come back.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They have a direct link. May be they have a hot line but we have our own sources of information. We have nothing to do with the Pol Pot regime. India had no diplomatic relations and I may inform the Opposition that the former government wanted to establish diplomatic relations with the Pol Pot regime but the Pol Pot regime did not agree.... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A great secret!

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Don't raise questions which will create unnecessary controversies.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: That was a legally constituted government.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Please listen.

When an important dignitary of the Pol Pot regime called on the Prime Minister when he was in New York—which has not been publicised till now—the Prime Minister was angry with him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: As usual.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not as usual. He had come to plead for the establishment of diplomatic relations but he had to cut short the

talks and had to leave in a hurry because the Prime Minister was full of righteous indignation, and now, we are being blamed for nothing.

Sir, I hope the situation in Indo-China will be stabilised. We have friendly relations with the Republic of Vietnam. The other day the whole House joined in paying a tribute to the brave people and we have forged closer links with Vietnam. But, at the same time, we have started a dialogue with ASEAN countries. Sir, only 17 countries have so far recognised the government of Kampuchea. . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Out of them how many non-aligned?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: India would like to play a constructive role and we cannot play that role if we decide to recognise the government of Kampuchea now. We would like to act as a bridge. . .

SMT. PARVATHI KRISHNAN: A narrow bridge.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The non-aligned fraternity consists of 88 members and the question is likely to come up at the Colombo meeting.

Sir, many hon. Members referred to. . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Oh sab chod-deejije.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: . . the situation in West Asia. Members have made a reference to the Israeli-Egyptian treaties which were signed in Washington last week. Since then 16 Arab States meeting in Baghdad have expressed unanimously their strong reactions against the treaty and have decided to break-off diplomatic relations with Egypt.

I cannot but share with the House our anxiety at the situation which is developing in the Middle East. We are concerned lest these treaties should actually heighten tensions in the region as also between the Arab States.

Our own position on the West Asian problem is well-known. We endorse the view that the constituent elements of the unanimously accepted Resolution of the United Nations must be satisfied if peace is to be durable. These elements, it may be recalled, are:

(1) total vacation of Arab lands which had been under occupation since the conflict in 1967;

(2) fulfilment of Palestinians' aspirations for determination of their own future in their homeland; and

(3) if these conditions were satisfied there should be security in well-established frontiers for all the States in the region.

Sir, the treaties signed fall short of these conditions. The likelihood of a comprehensive solution remains doubtful. Therefore, durability of any peace may also be in question. The future of the East Jerusalem does not even figure in this agreement. While no doubt the West Asian problem is, above all, a matter of primary concern to the Arab countries, it cannot be overlooked that it is one of the gravest international problems. It could jeopardise international peace and adversely affect the world economy. We believe that the international community must bring to bear its weight in favour of a comprehensive solution.

Sir, at one stage the United States and the Soviet Union had both agreed on a framework for the solution of West Asian problem. In the present tense situation, the super powers and the comity of nations must, in practical wisdom, take a hand in bringing pressure on Israelis for a more far-reaching solution which is in keeping with the basic elements mentioned above. A just and comprehensive solution cannot be postponed.

Sir, unfortunately, our policy of good neighbourly relations had been questioned. The Leader of the Opposition took objection to India's having separate treaties—one on transit and the other on trade with Nepal. Perhaps he has not seen the treaty which was

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee] signed in 1971. The treaty had two parts—the first part related to the trade and the other related to transit.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That was subsequently.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We have two treaties.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: If you do not find the difference between the two, then I have nothing to say.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a difference. We have correctly done it, I need not be apologetic. Nepal is a landlocked country. So, the terms and conditions of trade may vary. Don't they have the freedom? Should they not have the opportunity to trade with other countries? In one breadth, the Leader of the Opposition said that we have to identify ourselves with the people of the smaller countries but when we decide to do so, he takes objection in other breath.

Sir, as a result of this development a new confidence is created between India and Nepal. For the first time, during (30) thirty years, some concrete progress is being made in regard to river water projects.

Our relations with Bangladesh have also improved.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: You can't talk like that on Bangladesh. I know what exactly is taking place there. Thousands of men were being pushed back. Don't talk like that that our relations with Bangladesh have improved. We have great respect for you on many matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, if my hon. friend Prof. Guha has the freedom to say that the relations have not improved, I have equal freedom to say that they have improved.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: They have not improved. Hundreds of men, wo-

men and children have been pushed back. The houses of the minorities have been burnt. We only see this Islamic fanaticism there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I know my friend is emotionally attached with the problem of Bangladesh. He hails from that part of the world.

AN HON. MEMBER: World?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I cannot say 'country'. Sir, I do not accept that as a result of the Farrakka agreement the Calcutta port is being starved. I have the latest figures. (Interruptions). I have the latest figures about the sharing of the Ganga waters at Farrakka between India and Bangladesh from March 1 to March 10. Total cusecs flow at Farrakka 99.436 in regard to Farrakka. (Interruptions). It is not just 22,000.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: You have betrayed us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Here is a Congress member who talks of betrayal. May I remind him that when Mrs. Gandhi was in power she had accepted a lesser quantity of water in regard to Farrakka. (Interruptions).

I know the problem. The problem is how to augment the flow of water so that the water will be enough both for Bangladesh as well as India. That is why we are discussing long-term schemes. That is why we would like river water projects to be expedited in Nepal. I know this problem has to be solved.

Our relations with Sri Lanka have improved. (Interruptions).

Sir, when I visited Islamabad there was no objection. Why was that so? Has it got anything to do with domestic politics? If we can have friendly relations with all countries why only a single country should be singled out?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Which was it?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: You know, Mr. Stephan. I am not afraid of anybody. Sir, I am afraid of one thing. The ultimate success of the foreign policy will depend on our internal strength. And at the moment India is on the threshold of an economic breakthrough as Dr. Subramaniam Swamy rightly pointed out. (Inter-ruptions).

Sir, let us not under-estimate India's strength and India's potential. Let us not suffer from an inferiority complex. If I decided to go to Peking I decided to do so with the self-confidence that comes from the vast population the industrial infra-structure, political stability and internal cohesion....

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: And unity in the Janata Party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE:and dis-unity in the Congress party. Sir, we are in the same boat.

But let there be a national consensus so far as foreign policy is concerned. I welcome your decision to have debate on International Situation in every session. I welcome criticism. I would like to be benefited by it, if there is constructive suggestion. But please don't impute motives.

I would like to repeat what I said in the beginning: We might commit mistakes. But, we will never be dishonest so far as India's interests are concerned.

I wish my friend Mr. Raj Narain was here....

श्री शरद यादव को भी मैं यहां नहीं देख रहा हूं। मैं किसी की पीठ के पीछे कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं—ये बातें तो सामने-सामने की हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे कुछ मित्र जो सत्ताकूट दल में आ गये हैं अभी तक वास्तविकता को नहीं समझते हैं। मैं जब बिरोधी दल में था, मैंने शिमला समझौते का बिरोध किया था, लेकिन अब मैं शिमला समझौते को प्रमल में ला रहा हूं। लेकिन मैं फिर वही बात

कह रहा हूं—शिमला के बारे में मुझे कोई नहीं टोक रहा है। लेकिन अगर मैं चीन जाता हूं—अपनी खोई हुई जमीन को वापस लेने के लिये, तो मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाये जाते हैं। चीन की यात्रा अमरीका के इशारे पर नहीं थी। पुरानी सरकार ने जब यहां से राजदूत को पीकिंग भेजने में पहल की, तब किसी ने इस बात को नहीं कहा कि हमें पहल नहीं करनी चाहिये, पहले उनका राजदूत आना चाहिये....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is entirely different.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इसका मतलब है कि उनका "गज" भलग है, उनका मापदण्ड भलग है।

श्री बंसंत साठे : इससे उसकी क्या तुलना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1960 में श्री चाउ-एन-साई भारत आये थे, इस बार भारत से किसी को जाना था। लेकिन यदि भारत इस बात पर बल देता कि पहले चीन से कोई नेता आना चाहिये, तो....

श्री बंसंत साठे : यह बात नहीं थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : "यारबन वह समझे हैं और न समझेंगे मेरी बात"

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सदन का काफी समय लिया। बहुत से कटीती-प्रस्ताव रखे गये हैं, मगर मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि कटीती प्रस्तावों पर खोर नहीं दिया जायगा।

Sir there are many points which I have not covered. I could not reply to those points....

MR. SPEAKER: We are very short of time.

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है। एक बड़े

[श्री भारत भूषण]

महत्व की बात है—मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए ।

जब मन्त्री महोदय बोल रहे थे, उस समय राज नारायण जी ने एक बात कही थी कि "आप देश को बिकवाना चाहते हैं" । यह उन्होंने आपके लिये कहा था, इस लिये इन शब्दों को सदन के रिकार्ड से एक्सपंज करा दीजिये, क्योंकि यह आलोच के तौर पर कहा गया है । आलोच सन्त्रियों पर लगा करते हैं, अध्यक्ष पर नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. These are all Parliamentary words.

Now, before I put the Cut Motions moved by hon. Members on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs to the vote of the House, I would like to know whether any hon. Member wants to withdraw his cut motion.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I wish to press my cut motion No. 16.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumari Ananthan—he is absent. Then Mr. Samar Mukherjee, are you withdrawing your cut motions??

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Except my cut motion No. 40, that is, regarding the recognition of Kampuchea, I am not pressing my other cut motions.

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Rajagopal Naidu is pressing his cut motion No. 16 to a division. He wants to withdraw his other cut motions. Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his cut motions Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19 and 26?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motions Nos. 15, 17, 18, 19 and 26 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we got to his cut motion No. 16 Lobbies have been cleared. I now put Cut Motion No. 16 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of External Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Kampuchea (16)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 12]

AYES

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R. Basu, Shri Dhirendranath Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao Gode, Shri Santoshrao Gogoi, Shri Tarun Gomango, Shri Giridhar Gopal, Shri K. Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra Hande, Shri V. G. Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V. Kadam, Shri B. P. Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina Kisku, Shri Jadunath Kodiyar, Shri P. K. Krishnan, Shri G. Y. Krishnan Shrimati Pervathi Laskar, Shri Nihar Mohsin, Shri F. H. Mukherjee, Shri Samar Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal Narayana, Shri K. S. Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N. Poojary, Shri Janardhana Ramaswamy, Shri K. S. Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
 *Saeed Murtaza, Shri
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant,
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.
 Shrangare, Shri T. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tulsiram, Shri V.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaih, Shri P.

NOES

Arif Beg, Shri
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar
 Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chhetri, Shri Chatra Bahadur
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri

Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar
 Gowda, Shri S. Nanjasha
 Guha, Prof. Samar
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kailash Prakash, Shri
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kar, Shri Sarat.
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Mahi Lai, Shri
 Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Parmar, Shri Natwarial B.
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhaji
 Patil, Shri D. B.
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Ram, Shri R. D.
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

The motion was adopted.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

****The following Members also recorded their votes:**

AYES: Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee and Nandi
Yellish.

NOES: Sarvashri Meethalal Patel, Shiv Ram Rai,
Chandan Singh, Madhav Prasad Tripathi, Ramapati
Singh, Nathu Singh, Mohd. Hayat Ali and Saeed
Murtaza

Demand for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of External Affairs voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-79		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Ministry of External Affairs	20,83,29,000	2,77,52,000	104,16,46,000	13,87,61,000

17.54 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING REVISION OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND PENSION ADMISSIBLE TO PERSONNEL OF THE DEFENCE SERVICES

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have had under consideration for some time the question of rationalising and revising Dearness Allowances and Pensions admissible to personnel belonging to the three Defence Services, in the light of changing conditions. Certain decisions have since been arrived at and I sought your indulgence to make this statement in order to apprise the House of those decisions.

In line with the decisions announced the other day by my colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance), about merger of Dearness Allowance with pay and other matters connected with Dearness Allowance, orders will issue extending similar benefits to all ranks of personnel belonging to the three Defence Services. I am grateful to my colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister (Finance), for agreeing to certain benefits both on account of Dearness Allowance as well

as Pensions, at my request. The broad decisions are as indicated below:—

(i) Merger of dearness allowance with pay at average index level 272 for retirement benefits with effect from 30-9-1977;

(ii) Payment in cash of the 6th and 7th instalments of additional dearness allowance at the higher rates of 4 per cent and 3 per cent with effect from 1-12-1978, these rates being adopted for future instalments of dearness allowance also;

(iii) Refixation of ceilings on dearness allowance as follows:—

(a) Dearness Allowance at 4 per cent of pay upto Rs. 400 instead of upto Rs. 300 with effect from the 7th instalment of additional dearness allowance;

(b) Dearness Allowance at 3 per cent of pay upto Rs. 1,000 instead of upto Rs. 900 subject to a minimum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 30 with effect from the 7th instalment of additional dearness allowance.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

In general terms, the enhanced Dearness Allowance will result in additional monetary benefits to all ranks. By way of examples, the increases will be equivalent to nearly two years' annual increments in the case of the Jawan and one annual increment in the case a Subedar Major.

The operation of the existing ceiling of Rs. 2,400 of pay for admissibility of Dearness Allowance, was causing special problems in the case of Defence Service Officers, by reason of the fact that Officers of different ranks and seniorities were drawing the same or nearly the same total emoluments. This ceiling will now stand raised to Rs. 2,750. As a result, Brigadiers, Naval Captains and Air Commodores will now get substantial increases in Dearness Allowance. Major Generals, Rear Admirals and Air Vice Marshals will also get Dearness allowances—where they were getting none before—through at the maximum of their grade, the amount will be limited to Rs. 150 per month. That will also be the ceiling of Dearness Allowance made admissible for the first time, to Lt. Generals, Vice Admirals and Air Marshals, as well as to higher ranks.

Pensions are also being liberalised for personnel of the three Defence Services, with continued weightage in their case which broadly seek to recognise their relatively earlier retirements as compared to the civil side.

बौधारी बलबोहर सिंह (होशियारपुर :
पुराने और नए पेंशनर्स की पेंशन में जो फर्क है और जो एनामली है क्या उसको भी ध्यान खत्म कर रहे हैं उसको करने की भी जरूरत है। पहले वालों को कम मिल रही है।

सब तरह कम मिल रही है। यहीं नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए कुछ नहीं करना है।

The quantum of additional benefit in the case of a Jawan is expected to range from Rs. 31 to Rs. 48 or so per month depending on length of colour service. The revised total of his pension, including Relief, is now expected to range from Rs. 151 to Rs. 188 per month in the case of the Jawan.

A Havildar will get an additional benefit ranging from Rs. 44 to Rs. 65 per month—his revised total is expected to range from Rs. 188 to Rs. 272 per month, depending on length of service.

A Subedar Major is expected to gain from Rs. 84 to Rs. 134 per month, depending on length of service, with the result that the revised Pension and Relief in his case will range from Rs. 376 to Rs. 617 per month.

Similarly, significant increases are expected to accrue to various Officer ranks. A Lieutenant in the Army and the equivalent in the other two Services is expected to have a revised total of Pension and Relief amounting to Rs. 625 per month.

A Major in the Army, a Lt. Commander of the Navy and Squadron Leader of the Air Force will get a total Pension-cum-Relief of Rs. 975 per month.

The Pension-cum-Relief of a Lt. Colonel in the case of the Army, a Commander in the Navy and a Wing Commander of the Air Force will be Rs. 1,050 per month.

With the raising of the general ceiling to Rs. 1,500 per month, it will be possible for Officers in the higher ranks to derive a fuller benefit of their last pay while in service, much of which was not counting for pension so far.

In the revised arrangements, Officers of the three Services in the respective ranks of (1) Major General, Rear Admiral and Air Vice Marshal, and (2) Lt. General, Vice Admiral and

Air Marshal, will receive the benefit of the enhanced general ceiling and will, in addition, be given an element of special consideration for early retirement, in comparison to equivalent civilian officials.

Thus, a Major General, Rear Admiral and Air Vice Marshal will draw a total Pension and relief of Rs. 1,375 per month.

A Lt. General, Vice Admiral and Air Marshal will get pension and relief at the rate of Rs. 1,475 per month.

An Army Commander, and his equivalents drawing the same Special Pay, will get the new general maximum of Rs. 1,500 per month, including marginal relief.

The present weightage, in the case of Pension admissible to Chiefs of Staff over the maximum amount of

Pension, will be maintained in the new arrangements.

Detailed orders are being worked out accordingly. Although, finally and carefully calculated figures are not yet available, I thought it fit to give some examples in this Statement in order to enable the House to appreciate the broad nature and quantum of the revisions being given effect.

The dates of effect for the new Pensions will be the same as announced for the civil services.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.04 hrs.

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The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 3, 1979/Chaitra 13, 1901 (Saka)

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