

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 13 1978/Phalguna
22, 1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plot near Kali Bari, Mandir Marg,
New Delhi

+
*285 SHRI G M BHANAT
WALLA

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a plot near Kali Bari,
Mandir Marg, New Delhi which was
earmarked for religious and social ac-
tivities in the Master Plan had been
allotted by the NDMC for const-
ructing a Tourist Hotel to a private
company,

(b) if so, the circumstances under
which this plot had been allotted, and

(c) whether Government propose to
hold an inquiry into this matter and
if not, the reasons thereof?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम
किंकर) : (क) जी हा ।

3991 LS-1

2

(ख) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका
द्वारा अनियमित रूप से आवंटन किया गया
था ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो इसकी
जाच पड़ताल कर रहा है ।

SHRI G M BANATWALLA
What is the name of the private
company?

श्री राम किंकर यह पट्टा एस०पी०
अग्रवान को दिया गया है ।

SHRI G M BANATWALLA The
plot which was earmarked for a par-
ticular purpose has been allotted for
constructing a tourist hotel This by
itself is an irregularity Apart from
this what other irregularities have
been observed and what are the
points on which a reference has been
made to the CBI?

श्री राम किंकर मास्टर प्लान मे
इसका लैंड यूज धार्मिक प्रयोग लिखा गया
था । लेकिन उसे एक होटल के लिए दे
दिया गया और लैंड का 30 साल की
जगह 99 साल कर दिया गया ।

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
मास्टर प्लान मे इस का लैंड यूज रिलिजस
बताया गया है । वहा पर होटल बनाने
की गुजायश नही थी । किसी वक्त यह
सिचुएशन पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई
कि डी० डी० ए० के जरिये इसे इस्टीमेशनल
एरिया करार दिया जाये । डी० डी० ए०

को इस बारे में माइनर मॉडिफिकेशन करने का हक है, लेकिन एक खास पीरियड तक सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट या एल० एड डी० ओ० को रिपोर्ट करना चाहिए था। वह नहीं हुआ। लेकिन अगर उसे इस्टीमेशनल एरिया मान भी लिया जाये, तब भी वहा होटल नहीं बन सकता था। उस प्लॉट में जमीन के तीन हिस्से थे। एक हिस्सा वह है, जिस की मालिक खुद नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी थी। दूसरा हिस्सा एल० एड डी० ओ० ने नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी को लीज पर दे रखा था। लीज की शर्त यह थी कि अगर इसको किसी और इस्तेमाल में लाया जायेगा, तो उसके लिए एल० एड डी० ओ० या सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से बाकायदा इजाजत ली जायेगी। वह इजाजत नहीं ली गई। दूसरे टुकड़े को भी एस० पी० अग्रवाल साहब को दे दिया गया। तीसरा टुकड़ा कतई तौर पर एल० एड डी० ओ० का था, जो न लीज पर था और न नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी इसकी मालिक थी। वह तीसरा हिस्सा भी हम लिए दे दिया गया कि फर्ब ने क्लेम किया कि वहा पर जो 24 इंच का पाइप चलता था, उसे हटा कर एक तरफ किया जाये, क्योंकि उससे कुछ जमीन जाया होती थी। ना उन्होंने उस का कम्पेंसेशन क्लेम किया और यह तीसरा हिस्सा भी दे दिया गया। ये सब इर्रेगुलैरिटीज हुईं।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जिन लोगों ने यह गलती की है उन के खिलाफ बाकायदा तौर पर सीधे ही कोर्ट में कैम क्या नहीं दिया गया ? यह सी बी आई रिपोर्ट और इग किस्म की दूसरी कार्यवाही करन का मतलब सिवाय इसके और कुछ नहीं होना कि एक लम्बा प्रोसेस हा जाये और वह बाद में किसी न किसी जगह जा कर खत्म हा जाये। जब उन्होंने अपेनली जा शरायत है उन

शरायत के खिलाफ काम किया है तो उन के खिलाफ सीधे मुकदमा क्यों नहीं अदालत में दिया गया ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : बेहतर यह समझा गया कि जब प्रासीक्यूशन हो उसके पहले पूरे तौर से कानूनी तौर पर कैस को मजबूत कर लिया जाये, उसके बाद अदालत में भेजा जाये।

श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह : सो बी आई की एन्क्वायरी का कोई अग्रमा मुकर्रर है ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी का कोई अग्रमा मुकर्रर नहीं है लेकिन यह उन से कहा गया है कि एक्सपीडाइट किया जाये।

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या यह सही है कि डी डी ए ने बहुत से गेम्स प्लाट्स में लिए हैं जिन का लिए हुए तीन साल से अधिक का समय हा गया है लेकिन न उनका आज तक नार्टिफिकेशन हुआ है और न मालिकों का कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है। यदि यह सही है ना उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER It does not arise from this question

भारत सरकार के मुख्यालयों की प्रशिक्षण योजना

* 266. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को रुपा करेंगे कि।

(क) मुख्यालयों की प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ और क्या यह योजना अभी तक जारी है, और

(ख) इन प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों में से कितने व्यक्तियों को मुद्रणालयों में नौकरिया दी गई थीं और यदि इन्हें नौकरिया नहीं दी गई हैं तो उनके क्या कारण हैं और उनके लिए रोजगार को व्यवस्था करने के बारे में भावी योजना क्या है ?

निर्वाह और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) प्रशिक्षु अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत कार्यरत अध्यापिकाएँ एकका का, चहेत्रे सरकार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे हो या नहीं, शिशु सभा न प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण देना कानून अनिवार्य है। भारत सरकार मुद्रणालयों द्वारा प्रशिक्षुओं को प्रशिक्षण देकर से सांख्यिक अपेक्षितानाएँ पूरी की जा रही है। वर्ष 68-69 से जनवरी, 1978 तक किया गया खच 66 99 लाख रुपये है। प्रशिक्षित किए गए प्रशिक्षुओं का आउट एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) यह एक ऐसा मुद्दा है जो अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध नहीं जाना हो पाता है। इस नियमों के अन्तर्गत यह अनिवार्य नहीं है कि प्रशिक्षुओं को वह प्रशिक्षण देना है उन्हें नाना भावे। गत समय में प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री नरेश सिंह चौहान : इस अप्रोटेशन-शिप योजना पर जो खच बताया है, वह 68-69 से बताया है। लगभग पौन करोड़ रुपये इस पर खर्च किया गया और यह योजना तो बहुत दिनों से चल रही है। काफी दूरी इस पर खर्च हो गया। उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि अभी इसके आकड़े इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं कि कितने लोगों का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बस-बारह या तेरह ब्रेम होंगे, यह मुझे मालूम है। मेरा नोटिस कम से कम एक

महीने पहले गया हुआ है। नोटिस मिलते ही सम्बन्धित कार्यालय को खबर चली जाती है पहले से। ऐसी कोई कल्पना नहीं कर सकता है कि कभी आकड़े अभी तक इकट्ठे नहीं हुए। एक दिन में ये आकड़े इकट्ठे हो सकते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि ये आकड़े न आने का कारण क्या है और यह योजना कब से चल रही है ? यह मैं मानता हूँ कि आबलिगेटरी नहीं है लेकिन क्या सैंकड़ा आदमी अभी तक बेकार नहीं फिर रहे हैं और क्या उनके प्रेसा में ऐसी जगह नहीं निकली ? चाहे जरूरी न हो लेकिन जब उनके प्रेसों में इन्हो ट्रेड्स की जगह निकली तो उन पर इन को क्या नहीं रखा गया ? इन प्रेसों में काम करने वाले बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो ग्रेटायर हो चुके हैं और उनके ऐसे ट्रेड लडक बेकार हैं रहे हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इन्हें ऊपर प्रवास डालने का हवा देंगे ?

श्री राम किशोर : भारतवासी में कुल 18 प्रोह आउट 18 बेसों में यह सन् 66 में लागू किया गया। लेकिन जो इन में खर्च दिखता गया है वह 1968-69 में कराव दान वगैरह खर्च है 66 लाख 99 हजार रुपये। बाकी सूचना एंजित का जा रही है। अप्रोटेशन ऐक्ट 1961 में ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि यह कोई कम्पल्सरी नहीं है कि हम जितने आदमियों का ट्रेनिंग दे उन का नौकरी में रख लें। लेकिन हम बरीयता देते हैं, इसी तरह की व्यवस्था है। यह भी कोई आवश्यक नहीं है कि जो ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं वे उस में काम करें। वे वहाँ भी काम कर सकते हैं और दूसरी जगह भी काम कर सकते हैं। जब जगह निकलती है तो हम उन्हें बरीयता

देते हैं लेकिन यह कोई कमप्लेन नहीं है कि उन को लिया ही जाये। बाकी सूचना अभी तक मेरे पास नहीं है, जब आजाएगी तो सूचित कर दूंगा।

श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : जो सूचना माननीय मंत्री जी इकट्ठी कर रहे हैं उस में क्या वह यह सूचना भी एकत्र करने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जब से ये ट्रेनीज निकलने शुरू हुए हैं उस के बाद अपने प्रेसो में इन्हीं ट्रेन्स की कितनी जगहों निकली और उन जगहों पर इन में से कितने रखे गए? अगर मंत्री जी यह आश्वासन दें तो मालूम पड़ जायेगा कि कितनी गलती हुई है क्योंकि मुझे मालूम है कि प्रेसो में दूसरे तरीके से लोग लिए जाते हैं और इन लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाता है। तो क्या इस तरह के धाकड़े मंत्री जी इकट्ठा करेंगे?

श्री राम किंकर : माननीय सदस्य का सुझाव नाट कर लिया गया है लेकिन इस ऐक्ट में कहीं भी इस तरह का धाकड़ोगे-शन नहीं है कि हम उनको ले ही ले लेकिन इतना हमारा खर्च होता है इसलिए वरीयता दी जाती है और दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री छबिराम अर्गल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हू कि प्रशिक्षण योजना लागू होने के बाद कितने ट्रेनीज प्रशिक्षण पाने के बाद बेकार बैठे हैं और उनमें पिछले साल से कितने अनुसूचित जाति तथा जनजाति का आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया गया है तथा क्या मंत्री जी ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि एस० सी० एस० टी० का जो पिछला आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया गया है उसको पूरा करने के लिए सक्ती के साथ व्यवस्था करेंगे?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :

किस चीज को सक्ती से पूरा करने का प्रावधान करेंगे?

श्री राम किंकर : मान्यवर, यह प्रश्न इसमें उठता नहीं है। (व्यवधान)

श्री छबिराम अर्गल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर भाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका प्रश्न बे समझ नहीं रहे हैं।

श्री छबिराम अर्गल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अप्रेंटिसशिप योजना के तहत जो प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है उसमें अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग भी प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करते हैं। वर्तमान में एस० सी० एस० टी० के कोटे को पूरा नहीं किया गया है इसलिए क्या इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जायेगी जिससे एस० सी० एस० टी० के पिछले कोटे को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उनके कोटे को पूरा किया जाये?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : इन अप्रेंटिसज में इस किस्म का कोई काटा मुकर्रर नहीं है।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र है वह कितने हैं और कहा-कहा पर है?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : 18 केन्द्र है जो इस तरह से हैं—मिटो रोड, नई दिल्ली—हेस्टिंग्स स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता—अलीगढ़ नासिक—टैम्पल स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता—फरीदाबाद, शिमला—खतरागाछी—काएबटूर—नीलो-खेड़ी—कुरेड़ी—राष्ट्रपति भवन, नई दिल्ली—चण्डीगढ़—मुवनेश्वर—फरीदाबाद मैसूर और अगस्त, 1977 से सिककम में भी एक हो गया है।

श्री किशोर लाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं कोई सवाल नहीं करना चाहता, मैं सिर्फ

इस बात की और ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहना हूँ कि जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार आई थी तब रेल मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था कि जो एप्रेंटिसेज होंगे उनमें से 50 परसेंट पोस्ट्स इनसे भरी जायेंगी। सभी मंत्रालयों की कैबिनेट तो एक ही होती है। रेलवे में इसको शुरू भी कर दिया गया है। यहां पर मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जबकि लोक सभा में वह आश्वासन दिया गया था और उस पर भ्रमल भी शुरू हो गया। अब एक मंत्री एक तरह से भ्रमल करे और दूसरे दूसरी तरह से भ्रमल करे—यह ठीक नहीं है, अगर कोई क्लियरकट पालिसी सरकार के सामने आये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री चिमन भाई एच० शुक्ल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी सरकार की ओर से इस तरह की बात कहना कि भ्राली-गेटरी नहीं है, कंपलसरी नहीं है—इस तरह की टेक्निकल बात कहना ठीक नहीं है। जहां तक मेरी इफार्मेशन है, कोई जगह जब खाली हाती है तब उनको इंटर्व्यू तक के लिए भी नहीं बुलाया जाना है। एप्रेंटिसशिप योजना पर इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद सरकार यह कहे कि कोई भ्रालीगेशन नहीं है, सर्विस नहीं दे सकते हैं—यह बात ठीक नहीं है। कम से कम उनको इंटर्व्यू में तो बुलाया जाये, सर्विस देने की बात तो बाद में आती है। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : यह चीज इसलिए शुरू की गई थी कि कुछ इण्डिविजुअल्स को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये ताकि वे बैटर-इक्विप्ड हो सकें, उनको नौकरी मिलने की सुविधा हो जाए। जहां तक प्रेसेज का ताल्लुक है, उनके लिए [यह ह्विदायत वे दी गई है —

for actual appointments, apprentices should get their names registered with the employment exchanges on completion of their training; and qualified apprentices are given preference over other candidates in the matter of employment.”

Subletting of Government Quarters in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

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

(a) whether any survey was made in the Government quarters in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi, to find out the number of allottees of these quarters who have fully or partially let out their quarters to others and also have let out the garages allotted to them;

(b) the particulars in this regard; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulters?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : (क) जी, हा।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान डी० आई० जेड० क्षेत्र में दिसम्बर, 1977 तथा जनवरी, 1978 में दो प्रकस्मात निरीक्षण किये गये थे।

निरीक्षण किये गये 30 मकानों में से 27 मकानों में उप-किरायेदारी नहीं पाई गई थी। एक मामले में उप-किरायेदारी साबित नहीं हुई। दो अन्य मामलों में घ्रागे जांच की जा रही है।

श्री शिव सम्पति राम : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतलायेंगे कि डी० आई० जेड०

“The Directorate of Printing have issued instructions to the heads of Government of India Presses that

एरिया में कितने क्वार्टर्स हैं ? क्या मंत्री जी को यह भी मालूम है कि सैक्टर डी और ई में क्वार्टर तो क्या, गैराज तक किराये पर दिए हुए हैं, कई दुकानें वहां पर चल रही हैं। इन में ज्यादातर एस्टेट आफिस के लोग हैं, जो यह समझते हैं कि जांच एस्टेट-आफिस वाले ही करेंगे और वे उनकी शिकायत कभी नहीं करेंगे, क्योंकि वे भी उन्हीं के साथी हैं ? इस संबंध में आप द्वारा हुई जांच का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्री राम किंकर : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्वार्टर कितने हैं ? इसके लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता है। यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई निश्चित सूचना दें तो हम उसकी जांच करवा लेंगे। एट-रेण्डम जो जांच हमारी तरफ से हुई—वह पहली जांच 23-12-77 को हुई थी, उस में सभी मकान कायदे में पाये गये, कोई सब-लेटिंग नहीं था। दूसरी जांच जनवरी में की गई, उन में दो केसेज सामने आये हैं, जिन में से एक पर अभी जांच चल रही है और कार्यवाही की जा रही है, दूसरे केस में भी एक्शन लिया जा रहा है।

श्री शिव सम्पति राम : क्या सरकार सभी कर्मचारियों से एफिडेविट दाखिल करायेगी और उसके बाद सी० बी० आइ० द्वारा जांच करायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी जानते हैं कि सब-लेटिंग का उन को अख्तियार नहीं है। शेअरिंग की कुछ कैटेगरीज हैं, जिस के लिए उन को अख्तियार है। जिस वक्त ये मकान दिये जाते हैं उसी वक्त तमाम फार्मल कार्यवाही पूरी करा ली जाती है।

SHRI K. GOPAL: This irregularity and immorality of sub-letting the quarters does not exist only in this particular area. The main thing exists in our own MPs' quarters.

Will the hon. Minister tell us that when he starts any enquiry, he will do it right from us? Otherwise, we don't have any right preach to others when we don't practise it ourselves. The question should have been: "How many quarters have been sub-let in the MPs' quarters, and in the Government quarters? Will the hon. Minister tell us this?"

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : माननीय सदस्य ने जिन मकानों का जिक्र किया, उन में ऐसे मकानात थोड़े हैं जो जनरल पूल में हैं, ज्यादातर मकानात लोक सभा पूल में हैं। उन की जांच पड़ताल जरूर करायेगे।

Lecturers appointed in Delhi University during Emergency

*269. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for reviewing the appointments of lecturers in the colleges of Delhi University during Emergency;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to review such appointment;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has asked the Delhi University to furnish the details of such appointments in each college during Emergency; and

(e) if so, the details of such appointments in each college?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(a) In their representation dated 13 h May 1977 addressed to the Visitor of the Delhi University, the Delhi University Teacher Association had *inter-alia* asked for an inquiry into three cases of appointment of lecturers in colleges affiliated to Delhi University. These three cases, as well as another case of appointment of a lecturer in a women's college affiliated to the Delhi University, are also included in the complaint dated 23rd July, 1977 addressed by Dr Govind Rai Chaudhry, Member Delhi University Court Executive Council and Finance Committee to the Shah Commission of Inquiry.

(b) and (c) The Prime Minister is holding a preliminary inquiry into the complaints of irregularities alleged to have been committed by the authorities of Delhi University during Emergency.

(d) and (e) The University Grants Commission has asked the Delhi University to furnish details of appointments of lecturers made in affiliated colleges during 1976-77. The University has yet to furnish the complete details to the Commission.

श्री दुर्गाचन्द्र : मंत्री महोदय ने आपने स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा है कि टीचर्स एसोसियेशन की तरफ से दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के पास तीन शिकायतें आई हैं—जिन में गमजैसी के दिनों में तीन लैक्चरर्स की नियुक्ति के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये लैक्चरर्स कौन से कॉलेजों के हैं और वे शिकायतें किस किस्म की हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि गीचर्स एसोसियेशन की तरफ से या किसी इण्डिविजुअल की तरफ से आप के पास ऐसी और भी कम्प्लेंट आई है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इनमें तीन कॉलेजों के नाम हैं—

- 1 भगत सिंह कॉलेज—श्रीमती दमयन्ती शास्त्री

2 रामजस कॉलेज—श्री पद्माकार पाण्डेय

3. श्यामलाल कॉलेज—श्री दीपक मल्होत्रा

ये तीन शिकायतें आई थीं।

इसके अलावा डा० गाविन्द राय चौधरी न शाह कमिशन के पास जो शिकायत उपस्थित की है, उसमें भी ये जो तीन मामले हैं, उनका उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यह सब देख रहे हैं और उन के पास प्रिलिमिनरी इन्क्वायरी के लिए यह सब मामला है।

श्री दुर्गाचन्द्र : ऐसी एपॉइन्टमेंट्स में जो ठेका-फेरी हुई है और उनके बारे में इस तरीके से जा कम्प्लेंट्स हैं, इसका सब से बड़ा कारण मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो सेलेक्शन कमेटी है उसमें हेड ऑफ बिजिपार्टमेंट की ज्यादा हाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस मामले के लिए वॉर्ड ऐसी गाइडेंस देने जा रहे हैं कि जो सेलेक्शन कमेटी बनाई जाये, वह ब्राड-बेस्ड हो ताकि कमेटी का सेलेक्शन में कोई गडबड करने का गुआंशन न हो ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, सेलेक्शन कमेटी बन रही है और विश्व-विद्यालय का जा कानून है, आर्ट्स है और रूल ऑफ रेगुलेशन है, उनके मुताबिक वह बन रही है। इसके अलावा हम और कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं।

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to know from the Minister whether, in addition to lecturers, professors were also appointed during the Emergency in the Delhi University, whose appointment has been of a very dubious nature. The classic case was that of the ex-Education Minister himself. The Minister has, on the floor of Parliament, condemned it in his own sweet-natured way. He never uses strong words.

The appointment was that of the so-called academician-professor, Dr. Nurul Hasan, a member of the Congress Party. I would like to know whether the Minister has, subsequent to his last statement on the floor of Parliament, informed the Vice-Chancellor, of his disapproval of the manner in which Dr. Nurul Hasan was appointed and whether he has asked for the resignation of Dr. Nurul Hasan as a preliminary step—at least for allowing him to honourably quit—failing which whether he will take concrete action to see that Dr. Nurul Hasan is removed from the University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: For the information of the hon. Member, I would like to state that the matter is *sub-judice*, because certain teachers have complained about these appointments; and the matter is before the Delhi High Court.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is being complained by a large number of teachers of Delhi University that in the name of finding out people wrongly appointed during Emergency, a regular witch-hunt is on.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because witches were appointed.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We are equally concerned with all appointments. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that people who have suitable qualifications will not be victimized because they might have been associated with the Congress or any other party during, before or after the Emergency?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have assured the House that we would like to proceed according to the rules and regulations. So, up till now, there is no question of any witch-hunt. We have received complaints; and these complaints are being examined in the proper quarters.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The hon. Minister says that the

Prime Minister is holding a preliminary enquiry into these matters. May I know how long will this enquiry take, and also why is it that in reply to parts (d) and (e) he says that the Delhi University is yet to furnish complete details to the University Grants Commission. The Commission asked for details about the year 1976-77. Already, one more academic year is about to be over. Why is the Delhi University taking so much of time for giving information to the UGC about these appointments? Lastly, has he seen the report this morning that more than 500 posts are vacant in various Delhi colleges? What is the Ministry doing in regard to this serious state of affairs, where students are there, but there are no teachers?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As regards the first part of the question, I repeat that the Prime Minister is looking into the complaints, but as the hon. Member knows the Prime Minister has to look after many other important matters; still, to bring about peace in the campus, he accepted this responsibility for himself. So, I hope he will find some time to go through these details at an early date.

As regards the second matter, in June, 1977, the Delhi University submitted certain information to the UGC, but the UGC felt that the information was incomplete and asked for fuller particulars. The University could not furnish it; I do not know why it was not done, it may be because there are so many colleges under the University, perhaps because of that the University was late, but the UGC again on 26th February, 1978 has reminded them to submit these details at an early date.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What about the 500 vacancies now?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will make enquiries if the hon. Member insists.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, I do.

श्री लालजी भाई : अध्यक्ष जी, मावलरकर साहब ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था उससे संबंधित जवाब नहीं आया है कि यह कार्यवाही कब तक चलती रहेगी ।

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपात-कालीन स्थिति के दौरान जो नियुक्तियाँ की गयी थी उनमें से किन किन लोगों के ऊपर मुकद्दमा चल रहा है ? मैं यह नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ कि किन प्रकार का मुकद्दमा लोगों पर चल रहा है बल्कि यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि किन किन लोगों पर और कितने लोगों पर चल रहा है । यह मुकद्दमा कब तक चलेगा और कब तक इसका फैसला हो जाएगा ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, मैं विनम्रता से कह रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि यह कब तक मुकद्दमा चलेगा । हमारे मे यह भी माचना होगा कि कितनी शिकायतें हैं और उनकी जाच हानी है । माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी हम सब को देख रहे हैं ।

श्री लालजी भाई : कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकद्दमा चल रहा है, ये आंकड़े आपने नहीं बताये हैं ।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इसके लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये ।

श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय में हरिजनों और अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का जो कोटा है, वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है ? यदि यह सही है तो क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि वहाँ से इन वर्गों के साथ जो अन्याय होता

रहा है, अब जनता पार्टी सरकार के जमाने में यह अन्याय न हो ? इसके लिए क्या सरकार कोई गाइडलाइन विश्वविद्यालयों को देगी ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : सवाल तो अच्छा है, लेकिन इसके लिए मुझे नोटिस दें तो मैं इसका जवाब दे सकता हूँ ।

संस्कृत कालिजों को अनुदान

*271. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने यह शर्त रखी है कि केवल उन्हीं संस्कृत कालिजों का अनुदान दिये जायेंगे जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के क्षेत्राधिकार में लाये गये हैं और यदि हा, तो क्या हमारे में संस्कृत कालिजों द्वारा अनुरोध करने के उपरान्त भी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग संस्कृत कालिजों का विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं लाता है और इसी कारण संस्कृत कालिज विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं, और

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे संस्कृत कालिजों को भवन तथा होस्टल के निर्माण के लिए तथा ग्रन्थालय और फर्नीचर के लिए उसी प्रकार से अनुदान देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहा है जिस प्रकार कि वह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे अन्य कला, विज्ञान और कृषि कालिजों आदि को देता रहा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख). विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अनुदान देने के मामले में संस्कृत कालेजों के लिए विशेष रूप से कोई शर्त निर्धारित नहीं की है। कोई भी कालेज, जो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित सामान्य शर्तों को पूरा करता है, वह ऐसी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, जो विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा उच्च-पत्रा पर तैयार की जायें, अनुदानों के लिए पात्र होगा।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : श्रीमन् इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया, वह स्पष्ट नहीं है। इसमें उन्होंने एक सिद्धान्त बता दिया है कि जो कोई प्रार्थना करेगा, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत शर्तों की पूर्ति करेगा वह अनुदान का पात्र होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्तर्गत कितने कालेजों को विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अनुदान दे रहा है और वे कालेज कौन-कौन से हैं ?

श्रीमन् ऐसे अनेक प्रकरण हैं जब संस्कृत कालेज अनुदान के लिए प्रार्थना करते हैं तो विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग कहता है कि पहले आयोग में रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाओ तब हम ग्रांट देंगे। जब वे रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने जाते हैं तो वह कहता है कि हम रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं करते हैं। जब अनुदान आयोग द्वारा रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने पर मिलता है और वे रजिस्ट्रेशन करते नहीं तो इस तरह से कोई कालेज अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं कर पाता है।

देश के अन्दर संस्कृत के कितने कालेज ऐसे हैं और कौन-कौन से हैं जिनको आपके द्वारा सहायता दी जा रही है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : आविरो मवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने किया है उसका जवाब मैं पहले दे रहा हूँ।

1. M. R. Government Sanskrit College, Vizianagram (affiliated to Andhra University)

2. Sanskrit College, Calcutta (affiliated to Calcutta University)

3. Government Sanskrit College, Patambi (affiliated to Calicut University)

4. Government Sanskrit Degree College, Indore (affiliated to Indore University)

5. Government Sanskrit College, Tripunithura (affiliated to Kerala University)

6. Sanskrit College, Trivandrum (affiliated to Kerala University)

7. Government DSV Sanskrit College, Raipur (affiliated to Ravi Shankar University)

8. LPT Sanskrit Degree College, Dhana (affiliated to Sagar University)

इन विभाजितियों को जो 2(एफ) यू जो सी एक्ट की शर्त है इसमें मान्यता दी गई है। इनको भी कुछ अनुदान मिल रहा है। इनके अलावा दो संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय हैं :

1. K. S. Dharbanga Sanskrit University, Dharbanga.

2. Sampurnanand Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya, Varanasi.

उनको भी अनुदान दिया है। कितने रुपए दिये गये हैं इसको बताया जाए तो वक्त लग जाएगा इसलिए मैं नहीं बता रहा हूँ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से स्पष्ट हो गया है कि पूरे देश में कुल मिलाकर आठ महाविद्यालय ऐसे होते हैं जिन के नाम उन्होंने लिये हैं जिनको

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग यह सहायता दे रहा है। यह संख्या बहुत ही नगण्य है जबकि देश में सैकड़ों संस्कृत कालिज हैं और वे सब के सब सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रार्थनापत्र दे चुके हैं लेकिन उनको सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में कोई संस्कृत विशेषज्ञ को भी सदस्य के रूप में रखा जाएगा ताकि वह संस्कृत विद्यालयों के हितों की रक्षा कर सके? कारण यह है कि संस्कृत की उपेक्षा इसीलिए हो रही है कि उसमें संस्कृत में रुचि रखने वाला कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है। यहां तक कि यू जी सी पै स्केलज जो आठ सौ साइंस कालेजों के लैक्चररों और प्रोफैसर्स को मिलते हैं वह भी संस्कृत कालेजों के लैक्चररों को नहीं मिलते हैं। यू जी सी ने दूसरे कालेजों के लिए यह हिदायत दे रखी है कि अगर राज्य सरकारें यू जी सी के पै स्केलज दें तो उसी प्रतिशत भारत सरकार या यू जी सी उसका देगी लेकिन संस्कृत कालेजों के लिए ऐसी कोई हिदायत नहीं है। उनके जो प्रिन्सिपल हैं या प्राचार्य हैं उनको बहुत ही कम वेतन मिलता है। उनके लिए यू जी सी के स्केल दिये जाने के बारे में कोई हिदायत नहीं दी गई है। इन दोनों बातों को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय क्या विचार करेंगे कि यू जी सी में कोई संस्कृत का विशेषज्ञ या संस्कृत में रुचि रखने वाला विद्वान भी रखा जाए?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने पहले कहा है कि संस्कृत कालेजों के लिए कोई अलहदा शर्त नहीं है। जो विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की शर्तें पूरी कर रहे हैं उनको अनुदान मिल रहा है। दो संस्कृत विद्यालयों का उल्लेख मैंने किया है। उन से आयोग ने फहरिस्त मांगी है। एक ने भेज दी है के एस दरभंगा संस्कृत यूनिवर्सिटी ने। सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्व-विद्यालय वाराणसी ने अभी नहीं भेजी है। सब इन्फरमेशन आ जाए तो आयोग कोशिश

करेगा शर्तें पूरी होने पर अनुदान देने की।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : देववाणी संस्कृत भारतीय संस्कृति का एक प्रमुख प्रतीक रही है, आधार रही है। मंत्री, महोदय के उत्तर से स्पष्ट हो गया है कि संस्कृत की ओर जो ध्यान देना चाहिए केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं दे रही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो अभी वर्ष समाप्त हुआ है 1977-78 इस में कितनी धनराशि संस्कृत के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संस्कृत कालेजों को दी है और जो नया साल आरम्भ हो रहा है इस में कितनी धनराशि संस्कृत के लिए रखी गई है और क्या इस धनराशि में वृद्धि करने के विषय में मंत्री महोदय कोई आश्वासन सदन को देंगे?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : अभी कुछ तय नहीं हुआ है। इस पर चर्चा चल रही है।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : हजारों वर्षों से चल रही है।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : आपके पीछे पीछे आ रहे हैं।

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH: Sanskrit is our ancient language. All our ancient literature, scriptures and vedas are written in that language. Is the Government thinking of making Sanskrit language a compulsory subject upto at least 12th Class? As Dr. Karan Singh rightly pointed out, no attention has been paid by the Government to Sanskrit language. In the city of Jamnagar our students play Antakhari in Sanskrit language. But it is patronised by private institutions. Will the Government think over the matter and make Sanskrit compulsory at least upto 12th Class?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER: I have high regard for Sanskrit. I also have been a Sanskrit student. We have already followed the three-language policy. Our students in the schools have to study three languages. On the top of that, if one more language is made com-

pulsory, then that language will become very unpopular and it will not help the cause of Sanskrit.

श्री श्री० पी० मङ्गल : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि संस्कृत कालेजों में हरिजन छात्रों की संख्या और हरिजन टीचर्स की संख्या नगण्य है इसलिए सरकारी अनुदान देने के पहले क्या सरकार इन संस्कृत कालेजों को डायरेक्शन वेगी कि टीचर्स में भी हरिजनों की बहाली करे और हरिजन छात्रों को भी उसमें भर्ती होने की सुविधा दें और तब अनुदान दिया जाये। क्या ऐसा डायरेक्शन देना चाहते हैं? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : हरिजनों के बारे में जो अब निर्देश है वह तो है ही। इसके प्रस्ताव और कुछ हो सकता है या नहीं इसकी हम जांच करायेंगे।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो नीति चल रही है उसके मुताबिक सैकड़ों संस्कृत कालेज हिन्दुस्तान में बन्द हो रहे हैं और राजाजी के पहले जो उनकी हालत थी उससे भी बहुत ज्यादा खराब हालत आज हो गई है। केवल यह कह देने से कि पुरानी सरकार ने संस्कृत की उपेक्षा की है वही नीति चल रही है, यह संतोषजनक नहीं है। क्या मंत्री जो पिछली सरकार द्वारा जो संस्कृत की उपेक्षा हुई है उस नीति में परिवर्तन करके संस्कृत जो इस देश की सबसे बड़ी भाषा है और हमारी संस्कृति से जुड़ी हुई है उसके लिए जनता सरकार कुछ अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन ला रही है कि नहीं, यह बतायें?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैं माननीय सचिव को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार संस्कृत के विरोध में नहीं है। संस्कृत के प्रसार और विकास के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान भी इस दिशा में काम कर रहा है। 5 संस्कृत विद्यापीठ थे, इसके साथ साथ छठा संस्कृत

विद्यापीठ बन चुका है सरकार की ओर से। केरल में जो संस्कृत विद्यापीठ हैं वह भी सरकार ने ले लिया है।

Damage to Farakka Barrage in 1975

*272, DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious damage was caused to the Farakka Barrage in early 1975;

(b) whether it is a fact that damage was caused by the down stream cut-off consisting of sheet piles;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the chief engineers working on the Barrage raised their voice and wanted the matter to be looked into by a committee of experts;

(d) whether help of Navy was sought to repair the damage; and

(e) whether no action was taken against the contractor responsible for the construction and his claims are being considered sympathetically?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). No damage was caused to Farakka Barrage in 1975. However, after the monsoon of 1974, river surveys in the immediate vicinity of the Farakka Barrage indicated scour on the downstream side of the Barrage in bays No. 14 to 20 including gap of 1" to 4" between two piles on the downstream in bay No. 18. Such problems of scour in the vicinity of barrages founded on sandy soils are normal in case of major rivers.

(c) No, Sir. The General Manager of Farakka Barrage Project placed the matter before the Technical Advisory Committee of the Project for advice. The Committee which comprises eminent engineers and experts and gives advice on technical matters pertaining to this project suggested necessary remedial measures and directed that these should be completed before 1975 monsoon and the same were duly completed.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Bays No 1 to 21 were constructed by the National Projects Construction Corporation—a Public Sector Undertaking between the period 1965 to 1970. It is difficult to attribute the cause of such deficiencies, which come to light years after the actual construction work is completed, to any defective construction on the part of contractors. It has, therefore, not been possible to pin-point the cause of the deficiencies.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है उसमें लिखा है कि नुकसान हो जाने के बाद जो टेक्नीकल एडवाइजरी कमेटी थी उसने सारे मामले को ऐग्जामिन किया और जो रैमिडियल मेजर्स थे वह पूरे करने का आदेश दिया। मैं जानना चाहूंगा मंत्री जी से कि इतना बड़ा नुकसान हो जाने के बाद यह किसकी जिम्मेदारी है इस बात की इनकवायरी क्यों नहीं की गई, और केवल उसकी मरम्मत करा दी जाय यही फैसला क्यों किया गया ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह जो पाइल्ट जिसमें नुकसान हुआ है वह नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कॉर्पोरेशन ने लगाए थे और 1965 से लेकर 1970 तक लगे। 1970 से ठीक चल रहे थे जब कि 1974 में मौसम के बाद मालूम हुआ कि कुछ नुक्स

पड़ा है। वह जरूरी नहीं है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन में कुछ नक्स है। वैसे भी ऐसे बड़े परिणामों के प्रोजेक्ट में ऐसी बात हो जाती है।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा है कि जरूरी नहीं है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन की किसी कमी की वजह से वह नुकसान हुआ हो। लेकिन अगर जांच ही नहीं हुई कि नुकसान कैसे हुआ तो कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि कंस्ट्रक्शन की वजह से नहीं हुआ है ? और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि जो कांटेक्टर इस कंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए जिम्मेदार थे उनके पेमेन्ट का मामला बहुत देर तक चलता रहा और बाद में उन को सारी पेमेन्ट हो गई, क्योंकि उनकी जिम्मेदारी थी, और सारा मामला हथ ग्रप कर दिया गया।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा कि मैंने प्रश्न किया है, इस की जांच हुई थी।

On the downstream side of the barrage in bays No 14 to 20, there was a gap of 4" to 4" between two piles on the downstream in bay No 18. This was the matter that was also gone into and it was not private contractor who had constructed this. As I already submitted, it was the National Project Construction Corporation, a semi Government body which had constructed it and the entire matter was gone into.

श्री चन्नाशेखर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि जब एक सरकारी नियम में इस जांच को बनाया था, तो इस की कितनी जिन्दगी तय की गई थी ? अगर उस जिन्दगी के दौरान ही पाथ बिखर गये, तो इस की जिम्मेदारी किस पर डाली जायेगी ? अगर इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर नहीं डाली जाती है, तो क्या सरकार और जनता के धन का इसी तरह से नुकसान होता रहेगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कोई ऐसी जिनगी या टाइम फिक्स नहीं किया जाता है कि यह बांध दस साल, या पचास के लिए बन रहा है। और न ही इसमें पाये बिखर गये। पाये बिखरने की बात नहीं है। जैसा कि मैंने अर्ज किया है, स्टील पाइल्स को जमीन में 40 या 35 फीट गहरा लगाया जाता है और एक हीबार बनाई जाती है। उस में ग्राध इच से चार इच तक की एक दरार आ गई।

That is the only thing that has happened

इसमें पाये बिखरने की बात नहीं है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER The life of the Barrage may be at least 100 years or more than that. It has been constructed for such a long time. But if there is some crack, some defect within five years or six years, then the Government should look into it and should set up an enquiry committee. Though it is a serious matter, it was constructed by the National Project Construction Corporation, a public sector undertaking, but it cannot be ignored in the national interest. An enquiry should be held and it should not be taken in a light manner. So I want to know whether further enquiry committee will be set up or enquiry will be held by the Government of India. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Whatever defect was noticed immediately remedial measures were taken and before the onset of monsoon, repairs had been completed. So there was no question of going into all this and such things. Normally also happen because it is a Barrage founded on sandy soils, it is a very big Barrage on a big river. A very minor defect had occurred there which had been rectified in time.

श्री रामशर्मा : मंत्री महोदय जानते होंगे कि बैराजिज और रेजरवायर्ज की उम्र

कम से कम सौ साल मानी जाती है। मंत्री महोदय को यह भी मालूम होगा कि जब बैराजिज बनाये जाते हैं, तो इतनी केयर की जाती है कि पत्थर बर्फ से ठंडे कर न लगाय जायें। तब तक उनमें कोई बाल बराबर दरार न पाये। दो चार इंच का क्रेक तो बड़ी सीरियस बात होती है। क्या ऐसा इन्जिनियर कर दिया गया है कि गैप और वाइड न होने पायें और ग्रागे कोई खतरा न हो।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जब यह पता लगा इन्मीडिएटली उनमें बाव टेक्निकल एडवाइजरी कमटी की मीटिंग हुई। उसको एग्जामिन किया गया। डाइवस नीचे गए, उनका देखा। ग्राधे इच में चार इच का गैप मालूम दिया। उसी वक्त फिंगला किया गया कि क्या करना चाहिए। जैसा फैसला हुआ उस मुताबिक प्रोपेरा हा गया। उसमें ज़ाद कास्टेन बाव रखी जा रही है कि वही बोर्ड फाटा नहीं पड़ रहा है। मान्यम यह हुआ है कि वह बिल्कुल ठीक हालत में काम कर रहा है।

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA The hon. Minister while giving answer to a supplementary question stated that the whole matter was looked into. I would like to know from the hon. Minister who actually looked into the whole affair which authority looked into the damage and what are the findings of that authority.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA This was a Technical Advisory Committee of the Farakka Board.

AN HON. MEMBER Headed by?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA Consisting of eminent engineers. It was headed by Dr. A. C. Mitra, an eminent engineer. He was earlier Chief Engineer in U.P. They gave this finding: (a) the opening in the sheet piles should be covered on the upstream side with neoprene or any other available rubber seal. (b)

immediately down-stream of the gap sand filling should be done in the shape of a half frustum of a cone of 5 ft radius at the top with its centre at middle of the gap in the sheet piers, (c) over the sand, filter material should be placed with about two ft thickness at the top and about three ft thickness along the slopes and (d) above this filter material boulder protection in sausesages should be laid up to an elevation plus 29, i.e. to the top of the end-till of the concrete raft. It was according to this that the repair was conducted.

Experimental Projects of Primary Education

*277 **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**
Will the Minister of **EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE** be pleased to state

(a) why only 15 States/Union territories have been selected for participation in the two experimental projects of primary Education Curriculum Renewal and Development Activities in Community Education and Participation, and

(b) when all the States and Union Territories will be covered by these two experimental projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI) (a) As per the Plan of Operations signed with UNICEF only 12 States were to be covered with experimental projects—5 States in the first year 1975-76 and 7 States in 1976-77. However while corresponding with States 15 States which had volunteered participation were finally selected for the experimental projects.

(b) In the next Plan of Operation (to be agreed to between the Government of India and UNICEF) from 1980 it is proposed to cover the remaining States and Union Territories.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Fifteen States and Union territories were

covered under this Agreement signed with the UNICEF. I would like to know whether the remaining States have approached the Central Government with regard to their inclusion and what criteria have been fixed by the Central Government to choose the States for these experimental projects.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI As I have said, 15 States were selected. The criteria for selection were, (i) willingness of the States, (ii) availability of resources, and (iii) estimate of maximum utility of an experimental project like this. Practically all the States were asked by the Government of India.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY Which are all the States which have been left out of these experimental projects? Has there been any repeated approach by the Tamil Nadu Government to be included in this experimental project?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI I need notice for this.

Requests for Supply of Foodgrains from Foreign Countries

*279 **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN**
SHRI S. R. DAMANI

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

(a) whether foreign countries have started approaching India for supply of surplus food

(b) if so whether any enquiries have been received and Government's reaction thereto and

(c) how much food surplus is there and the quantity expected during the current year and whether Government have decided to export the same, and if so to which countries?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) Under the present policy of

the Government, wheat and rice excepting Basmati rice is not allowed to be exported. However, certain friendly countries approached India for supply of foodgrains to help them in tiding over their difficulties created by short supply situation in their countries. It has been decided to supply 70,000 tonnes of Maida and 3 lakh tonnes of wheat to Vietnam and 50,000 tonnes of wheat to Afghanistan on commodity loan basis. Government have also sold 50,000 tonnes of rice to Indonesia as a gesture of goodwill. The present stocks of foodgrains of 17.1 million tonnes as on 1-2-78 are by & large in conformity with the size of the buffer and operational stocks recommended by the Technical Group on Buffer Stocking policy whose recommendations have been accepted by the Government. It is difficult to indicate at this stage whether there will be any surplus foodgrains available with the Government during the current year for purposes of export. The quantities expected during the year would depend upon level of internal procurement and the level of public distribution which in themselves are dependent on a number of variable factors.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the loan of wheat which we had taken from U.S.S.R. has been returned in full? If not, how much is yet to be returned?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It has not been returned in full so far shipment is going on. Some ships have already gone and almost every month there are some ships which carry wheat from here. It is going on: we cannot say just now how long it will take.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I asked how much has been returned so far and how much is yet to be returned.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This does not arise from the question. If you will give me notice, I will supply the facts.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I know from the Hon Minister what is the

safe quantity required for the buffer-stock of the country. It is now 12 million tons....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you know the answer, why ask him?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What is the amount of wheat and what is the amount of rice that is required by the country for its buffer stock and, after keeping that much, if there is surplus, what are you going to do? Since the ban on export was imposed when there was scarcity, are you thinking of removing the ban on export now?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: One is buffer-stock and another is operational stock. For buffer-stock I think, as the Hon. Member was also mentioning, 12 million tonnes is necessary. For operational stock, it varies from season to season. We are trying to procure enough rice for the consumption of the country, as also wheat.

श्री नाथू सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा क्या इस समय देश में कुछ ऐसे गोदाम हैं जिनमें गेहूँ सड़ रहा है और पिछले कई सालों से उस सड़े हुए गेहूँ को, जब भाव बढ़ने है या अनाज की कमी होती है तो जनता को मज्जाई किया जाता है राशन की दुकानों के द्वारा ? पहली बात तो यह है कि अब तक कितने गोदामों में कितना सड़ा हुआ अनाज पड़ा हुआ है और यदि सड़ा हुआ बेकार अनाज पड़ा हुआ है तो उसको विदेशों को निर्यात क्यों नहीं करते ? (ध्वजघात) मेरा तात्पर्य यह है कि सड़ने से पहले ही उस अनाज को सरकार निर्यात क्यों नहीं करती जिससे कि सड़ने की नौबत ही न आये ? दूसरे क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे उसको सड़ने से बचाया जा सके ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : इस सवाल से यह उठता नहीं है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने फर्माया, अनाज सड़ नहीं रहा है। हाँ, इतने बड़े स्टॉक में कुछ

धनाज बाँटा या नुकसान के कारण हो जाता है लेकिन "माट फिट फार ह्यूमन कन्जम्शन" जो धनाज होता है वह पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से इश्यु नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उन के पास 17 मिलियन टन का बफर-स्टॉक है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 12 मिलियन टन है।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : लेकिन स्टॉक आप के पास 17.1 मिलियन टन का है। इस साल की आप पहले से भी अच्छी हुई है, बल्कि यह कहा जा रहा है कि शायद इस से अच्छी आप पहले कभी नहीं हुई और जब यह धनाज आयेगा तो सरकार का स्टॉक पहले से और ज्यादा बढ़ जायगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या आप ने देश की धनाज की रिक्वायर-मेंट कितनी है, इस के बारे में कोई आधार बनाया है और उस का हिसाब से आप के पास कितना स्टॉक होना चाहिए ताकि सर्प्लस स्टॉक या तो पहले ही विदेशों को बेच दिया जाय या कोई दूसरा इलाज उस के लिये किया जाय ? दूसरा मवाल—दिल्ली क ग्रन्दर चावल की मण्डाई का प्रश्न अभी उठाया गया था, पिछले दो महीनों से बहुत खराब चावल आ रहा है—क्या इस के लिये आप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि इस दफा फसल बहुत अच्छी हुई है, लेकिन अभी-अभी यह रिपोर्ट भी आई है कि जो हेल-स्टार्म जगह-जगह आया उस से काफी नुकसान हुआ है। हम अपने पास उतना ही स्टॉक रखते हैं, जितनी हम को जरूरत है। बहुत ज्यादा भंडार हम नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इस पर खर्च बहुत आता है। इस लिये हम अपने स्टॉक में उतना ही रखेंगे जितनी हम को जरूरत है। अभी हमारे यहाँ ऐसी पोजीशन

नहीं है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट करने लग जाएं, अगर ज्यादा धनाज होगा, तो उस को बाहर भेज सकेंगे

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आप को कितना चाहिये ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 12 मिलियन टन हमें बफर-स्टॉक के लिये चाहिये और आपरेशन स्टॉक के लिए 3.5 मिलियन टन से लेकर 8 मिलियन टन चाहिए।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
What about the rice? Very bad quality rice is being supplied in Delhi. In spite of writing to the Governments and reminding them several times, nothing has been done.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I myself keep a check that good quality foodgrains are supplied in Delhi. I got some samples from which I found that on two or three depots, the quality was not good. We replaced it immediately.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many countries have demanded foodgrains from India.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
No such demands are coming in respect of foodgrains because we are not yet in the export market and are not inviting demands like this.

श्री राधब जी : क्या मंत्री महोदय को विदित है कि आप को भारतीय खाद्य निगम 110 रुपये क्विंटल में गेहूँ खरीदता है और उसी स्थान पर 142 रुपये क्विंटल में शासकीय वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत फूटकर दुकानों से वितरित किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसा हो रहा है इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसी स्थान पर बेचने में 32 रुपये क्विंटल का अन्तर क्यों है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो गेहूं 110 रुपये क्विंटल में खरीदा जाता है, वह एफ.सी.आई. के जरिये देश के किसी भी हिस्से में, चाहे काश्मीर हो, मीजोराम हो या साउथ कास्टेट्स हा, 125 रुपये क्विंटल में ईशू किया जाता है—ताकि सब जगह प्राइसेज इक्वलाइज्ड रहे। इस में कुछ खास स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स का पड़ता है, उन के पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम का पड़ जाता है, इस लिये 137 रु या 138 रु में जाता है—इस तरह की पंजीशन इस वक़्त है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugarcane Arrears of U.P.

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "Economic Times" dated 14th February, 1978 captioned "Cane arrears of U.P. top Rs 45 crores", and

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

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

(b) The total price payable for cane purchased by vacuum pan sugar factories in U.P. during 1977-78 upto 15-2-78 was about Rs. 97.5 crores. The arrears outstanding on that date amounted to Rs. 20.43 crores constituting 20.95 per cent of the total

2. A statement listing steps taken by Government to reduce arrears is laid on the Table of the Sabha

Statement

(1) A continuous monitoring is done, and contact maintained with the State Governments to reduce the arrears.

(ii) The Sugarcane (Control) Order has been amended w.e.f. 2-2-78 to provide for 15 per cent interest on delayed payment of cane price which is comparable to commercial rates of interest.

(iii) Provision has also been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for the transfer of unpaid cane price dues at the end of the sugar year to the Collector of the district with the stipulation that payments will be made to bonafide claimants and amounts still remaining at the end of three years from the end of the sugar year will become part of the consolidated fund of the State and the same will be utilised by the State Government, as far as possible, for the development of sugarcane.

Besides the steps enumerated above, the following decisions taken by Govt. will also be helpful in liquidating the cane price arrears:—

I. The weighted average ex-factory price for levy sugar on an all India basis has been fixed at Rs 187.50 per qtl w.e.f. 1-3-78. The prices applicable for different zones have also been notified

II. Since the factories will have to carry larger stocks than last year due to higher production, instructions are being issued to suitably increase the credit limit of the factories to cover additional credit requirements

New Guidelines on Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

*270. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had issued modifications in December, 1977 giving new guidelines on the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976, and

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The objectives are to revive building activity, to alleviate hardship suffered by farmers of agricultural land in urban areas, to preserve the environmental and aesthetic quality of certain areas and to increase the housing stock for the weaker sections of society. Copies of circulars and the Gazette of India Extraordinary issue in this regard are placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1778/78].

बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में बदलने के लिये विशेष प्राधिकरण

* 273. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समूचे देश में बंजर भूमि कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या उस भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस हेतु एक विशेष प्राधिकरण बनाने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) देश में लगभग 236 लाख हेक्टर बंजर भूमि का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) बंजर भूमि के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ी, रेगिस्तान आदि जैसी अकृष्य भूमि है, जिसे निरूप्ययी रूप से कृषि के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया

जा सकता। तथापि, लवणीय, क्षारी, ऊबड़ खाबड़ भूमि, जल लान क्षेत्र और अन्य परती भूमि, जैसी कुछ बेकार भूमि ऐसी है, जिसे कुछ सीमा तक सुधारा जा सकता है। कृषि योग्य परती भूमि का अनुमान 169 लाख हेक्टर के लगभग लगाया गया है। इनमें से कुछ भूमि को केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत कृषि योग्य भूमि बनाने के लिये प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं (इनमें जिप्सम, पाइराइट आदि जैसे सुधारकों का प्रयोग करना तथा इंजीनियरी उपाय और सीढ़ीदार खेत बनाने की व्यवस्था करना, आदि शामिल है।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Fishing Harbours based in Orissa

* 274. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not taking decision on four fishing harbours proposed to be based in Orissa;

(b) whether Government is aware that the delay on the part of the Centre in this matter has caused a lot of resentment among the people of Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In respect of the fishing harbour proposed at Paradeep major port, the original project report required a series of modifications from the Technical & financial angles. The final report received in November 1977 is now under consideration for sanction by the Government.

The project report for a minor fishing harbour at NAUGAR received in January, 1977 is being examined in consultation with the State Government as the facilities proposed do not

match the number of vessels to be introduced.

A letter proposing a fishing harbour at Gopalpur was received from the State Government recently. The Government of Orissa has been requested to prepare a detailed project report for further consideration.

Proposals were also received during 1976-77 for locating two fishing harbours at Hansua and Kirtania. After examination, the State Government was requested to reconsider the Project proposals in the light of the fishing harbours already sanctioned by the Government of India at Dhamra and Chandipur which are close to the proposed sites.

(b) and (c). In addition to the fishing harbours already sanctioned and to be sanctioned by the Government of India, steps are being taken to investigate potential harbour sites and prepare project reports through the Pre-Investment Survey of Fisheries Harbour Project.

Central Schools at Army Stations

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

(a) the places where army personnel are stationed in large number but the Central Schools have not been set up thereby causing great inconvenience in the education of their children; and

(b) what are the details of Government's future expansion programme of Central Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information furnished by the Ministry of Defence, there are 56 Army Stations, with either

no Kendriya Vidyalayas or inadequate number of Kendriya Vidyalayas, where Kendriya Vidyalayas are required to be set up.

(b) According to the present approved policy of opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan can open six Kendriya Vidyalayas per year—two in Defence establishments and four in civil stations. A special quota of six additional Kendriya Vidyalayas per year in the Defence establishments from the academic year 1973-74 for a period of six years has been approved.

Fifth World Hockey Cup Tournament

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

(a) whether Government have decided to hold Fifth World Hockey Cup Tournament in India in 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) The International Hockey Federation (FIH) has accepted the bid made by the Indian Hockey Federation after obtaining Government clearance to host the Fifth World Cup Hockey Tournament in India in 1981-82

(b) After taking into account the essential requirements for the choice of venue in India and after consulting the State Hockey Associations concerned, the Executive Committee of Indian Hockey Federation have decided that as a first preference Bombay be fixed as the venue for the World Cup 1982.

The Indian Hockey Federation has also given the following details re-

garding holding of the World Cup in India: z

1. 14 teams will take part in the World Cup.

2. 20 players will comprise each team.

3. 2 officials will accompany each team.

4. 12 FIH delegates will come for the World Cup.

5. 2 technical delegates will come to India from abroad.

6. 20 umpires will come from abroad.

7. Air fare to and fro will be borne by each country.

8. 3 Cups—Winner, Runners-up and Third Place; Madals' Gold, Silver and Bronze plus about 400 Medals for participating teams, etc, would be awarded

9. The dates for the World Cup would be 29th December, 1981 to 12th January, 1982.

10. Five Star hotel accommodations for players and FIH delegates. IHF will pay for the Indian team towards fare to and fro.

11. The organisers (Bombay Hockey Association) have to pay for hospitality and local transport. 35 IHF official will attend the World Cup and IHF will pay fare (to and fro), local hospitality and transport will be borne by the organisers.

12. Reception by Government, Mayor of Bombay, IHF and Bombay Hockey Association.

13. Meetings: FIH will hold 6 meetings and IHF one meeting. Necessary arrangements would be made by the host Association for a conference hall to accommodate 150 persons, refreshment, etc.

In addition to the above, the organisers have to provide:—

14. High standard medical first aid and ambulance.

15. Security arrangements.

16. 1 Bus-and 1 Car for each team, 4 cars for IHF officials.

Formation of Administrative Posts in Indian Agricultural Research Institute

*278. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the name of the scheme for strengthening of administration (including the Division and Regional Stations) in I.A.R.I. a proposal for formation of administrative posts on large scale in various categories has been taken up under the heading 'List of equipments desired in 1978-79 Annexure-I' for the VIth plan; and

(b) if so, is this large scale formulation of administrative posts not undesirable as the Scientific activity will be hampered in field of agricultural research due to the money being diverted to fill up ministerial posts instead of for the formation of scientific posts requiring scientific work on agricultural research?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) In its proposals for the Sixth Plan, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has proposed creation of administrative posts for strengthening administration of the Institute including its Divisions and Regional Stations. The heading "List of equipment desired in 1978-79" given to the Annexure-I in the Institute's Plan paper is a typographical mistake. These proposals are still under consideration and no final decision has been taken. According to the IARI the

proposal for creation of additional administrative posts has not been made at the cost of the scientific support required by the Institute. The administrative posts are essential to give administrative support to the scientists so that their research programmes are carried out with efficiency and speed.

Exorbitant Rents

*280 SHRI R KOLANTHAIVELU Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the sky high rents charged for houses in urban centres making it impossible for common man to have a roof above his head,

(b) particulars of any plan for rent control and

(c) particulars of any plan to construct barracks or dormitories for relieving the common man of his struggle for accommodation at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) Rent control is a State subject. Most of the States have Rent Control Legislation to have a check on the rents.

(c) Housing schemes like Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees etc. have been formulated by the Central Government for implementation by the State Governments with a view to help the common man in his struggle for accommodation at reasonable rates.

Central Assistance to States for Irrigation Projects

*281 SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) how much central advance plan assistance is provided to the States during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 in respect of irrigation projects,

(b) whether it is a fact that the State of MP has received minimum central aid in comparison to the other States in this respect

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of the irrigation projects of M.P. State are inter State projects and the whole country is being benefited by these projects and

(d) in view of the above fact whether the Government are considering to take entire financial responsibility of such inter State Projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Advance Plan assistance provided to the States to accelerate the progress of selected irrigation projects during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 is given in the attached Statement.

Advance Plan assistance is provided for selected projects after assessing the requirement of funds in addition to the States' own outlays to ensure speedy execution taking into account the capability of the States to spend the additional outlays usefully and possibility for accelerating realisation of benefits from the project.

(c) Most of the major and medium irrigation projects under construction in Madhya Pradesh, benefit areas in the State. There is only one on-going inter-State project, viz., Chambal.

Project, which is being jointly executed with Rajasthan. Against the total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 74.44 crores on Major/Medium Irrigation Projects in 1977-78, the likely expenditure on Chambal Project is Rs. 6.28 crores. Work on Rajghat Project on the Betwa, a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, to be executed by the Betwa River Board and the Bansagar Project on the Sone, benefits of which

will be shared by Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, to be executed under the control of the Bansagar Control Board, will be taken up during 1978-79.

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are financed by the State Governments. There is no proposal to take over financial responsibility in respect of execution of inter-State irrigation projects.

Statement

Additional outlays (Advance Plan assistance for major and medium irrigation projects during 1975-76 to 1977-78)

(Rs. Crores)

Sta.	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	
		Amount actually released	Major/ Medium (As sanctioned)	Minor
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	0.75	3.00	
Bihar	5.00	3.00	7.20	
Gujarat	7.30	3.00	11.00	
Haryana	5.00	6.50	6.00	
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	0.50
Jammu & Kashmir	0.75	..	..
Karnataka	2.15	3.55	11.00	2.00
Kerala	2.10	2.50	5.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh	..	1.75	11.00	2.00
Marharastra	5.50	3.85	15.00	2.00
Orissa	1.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
Punjab	..	1.50	8.00	
Rajasthan	6.00	3.00	7.30	
Tamil Nadu	..	..	Nil	
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	8.00	6.50	
West Bengal	1.00	0.50	5.00	0.50
TOTAL	55.80	39.90	100.00	9.00

Change of Priority in various sectors of Education

*282. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government are thinking to change the priority to various sectors of the Education; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and whether a final decision has since been taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. High priority is proposed to be accorded to Universalisation of Elementary Education and adult education in the Sixth Plan.

New Guidelines to States on Urban Land Ceiling Act

*283. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in issuing fresh guidelines to the States on the Urban Land Ceiling Act the difficulties of industrial firms having land above ceiling which is necessary for their future expansion or diversification has been taken into account; and

(b) whether all the constraints to construction activities in the Act have been removed?

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

(b) By and large the constraints arising out of the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, in respect of construction activities have been reduced considerably.

National Children's Board

*284. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Children's Board has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, the composition thereof; and

(c) the terms of reference of the Board and what consideration has been given more weight in selecting people for nomination on the Board?

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

(b) and (c). A statement detailing the composition and the terms of reference of the reconstituted National Children's Board is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-779/78]. Selection of members has been made keeping in view the need for regional representation, and representation for important institutions in the field of Child Welfare and Social Workers. The Minister for Finance and Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission have also been included to facilitate policy and programme planning for Child Welfare.

Advance of Thar Desert

2487. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thar desert in Rajasthan is advancing, step by step.

each year, and the environmental conditions have been gradually deteriorating in the desert, and

(b) the measures formulated to better the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Studies conducted at the Central And Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur do not reveal that the Thar Desert in Rajasthan is advancing Within the desert areas, however there is an increase in desertic conditions because of the pressure of human and livestock populations

(b) The Desert Development Programme, started in the current year, covers the desert districts of Rajasthan identified as such by the National Commission on Agriculture The Desert Development Programme is a Central Sector Scheme financed 100 per cent by the Government of India, with an outlay of Rs 610 crores for 1977-78 and Rs 2000 crores for 1978-79 For Rajasthan, schemes worth Rs 329 crores have so far been approved for 1977-78 The tentative outlay for this State for 1978-79 is Rs 1100 crores Under the Desert Development Programme in Rajasthan emphasis is laid on the sectors of Afforestation Pasture Development, Animal Husbandry Dairy Development and Water Conservation These measures supplement the efforts already being made under the Drought Prone Areas Programme in Rajasthan which covers a major part of the desert In addition, the Rajasthan Canal Project is also designed to improve the economy of a large part of the desert areas

Expansion of Sugarcane Area

> 2488 DR SARADISH ROY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to expand sugarcane area under the Centrally sponsored scheme when only one-tenth of the total sugarcane area was covered by them,

(b) if so the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNWALA) (a) to (c) Yes Sir the proposal to expand sugarcane area under the Centrally sponsored scheme to be continued during 1978-79 is under consideration of the Government of India but no final decision has however been taken in the matter

भादिसासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजना के लिये
केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु मध्य प्रदेश का
प्रस्ताव

2489 श्री सुखदेव सिंह . क्या कृषि
और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भादिसासी क्षेत्रों में मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

हुषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता समूची योजना के लिए स्टाक ऋणो, अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट विकास क्षेत्र ग्रयवा स्कीम से संबंधित नहीं होती।

Subsidy to Coconut and Paddy Growers

2490. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to give any subsidy to paddy and coconut growers in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India is already giving subsidy to paddy and coconut growers in the country.

(b) Paddy. - Under the Community Nurseries Programme operating in different States, a subsidy of Rs. 400/- per acre of paddy nursery is given to farmers, who have irrigation facilities and raise surplus paddy seedlings for sharing at a nominal cost with other farmers who do not have irrigation facilities

Coconut.—(i) Under a Centrally Sponsored Package Programme currently operating in major coconut growing States, 10 demonstrations of 0.25 hectare each are organised for each package unit of 500 hectares and a subsidy of Rs. 150/- per demonstration plot is given to growers towards cost of fertilisers and plant protection.

(ii) A 100 per cent subsidy is given on cost of hybrid coconut seedlings for underplanting/replanting in highly

disease (root wilt)—affected gardens of Muthukulam block in Alleppy district of Kerala State. This subsidy is limited to an area of 5,000 hectares in a period of five years, as it is a Pilot Project.

(iii) A large programme for rehabilitating disease affected unproductive coconut plantations in Kerala State is also in progress; under this, a subsidy of 50 per cent is extended to the growers on cost of hybrid seedlings, fertilisers, soil ameliorants and plant protection chemicals.

Central Housing Loans to Orissa for Housing Schemes

2491. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of loan Orissa Government have asked from the Central Government during the year 1976-77 for their various housing schemes; and

(b) the amount of loan given to that Government during the year 1976-77 for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Housing being in the State list of subjects, Central grant is released to the State Governments in the form of "block assistance" for the entire State Plan. In addition, this Ministry released Rs 125 lakhs from L.I.C. loans to Orissa during 1976-77, for Housing

राज्यमन्त्र के विषय कीमत

2492. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री आगरा में ऐतिहासिक स्थानों पर बेबी गर्ड टिकटों से प्राप्त राजियों के उपयोग के बारे

मे 21 नवम्बर, 1977 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1083 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रवेश टिकट का मूल्य फिर से 50 पैसे करने का है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार पन्द्रह वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले दर्शकों से केवल पचास पैसे प्रति-व्यक्ति वसूल कर रही है। एक रुपया पचास पैसे प्रतिव्यक्ति उद्ग्रहण के रूप में राज्य सरकार द्वारा एकत्र किया जा रहा है। इस संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से अभी भी पत्राचार जारी है।

Irrigation Projects with Assistance from World Bank

2493. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) what are the irrigation projects World Bank has agreed to take in the States in 1978-79;

(b) how many irrigation projects are under construction to which World Bank has provided assistance and details thereof; and

(c) how many acres of land would be irrigated after the completion of these irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) World Bank has agreed to take up for consideration for assistance the following four projects during the year 1978-79: -

- (1) Upper Krishna Project (Karnataka).
- (2) Gujarat Medium Irrigation Project (Group of medium irrigation projects, Gujarat).
- (3) Haryana Modernisation and CAD project.
- (4) Punjab Modernisation and CAD Project.

(b) World Bank has provided assistance for the following five Irrigation Projects which are under construction, and details thereof are given below:-

Sl. No	Name of Project	State	Estimated project cost (Rs. crores)	Loan amount from World Bank (\$ millions)
1	Periyar-Vaigai	Tamil Nadu	41	23
2	Jayakwadi	Maharashtra	126	70
3	Orissa Medium Projects	Orissa	104	58
4	Nagarjunasagar Project	Andhra Pradesh	267	145
5	Godavari Barrage	Andhra Pradesh	56	45

(c) About 21 lakh acres of land would be irrigated.

Sole, of, Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in Cyclone Relief Work

2494. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University played any role in the cyclone relief work;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether it has particularly helped farmers to save their crops damaged by moisture; and

(d) whether it also undertook any work to prevent increase of pests and rodents after the cyclone?

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

(b) The Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was mainly involved in assessing various aspects of damage to crops, soils, farm equipment and cattle wealth in the affected areas and to draw up plan of action to tackle the post-cyclone situation. As a first step to analyse the post-cyclone agricultural situation six teams of experts (including 17 A.P.A.U. Scientists besides officials of the State Department of Agriculture and Scientists of ICAR Projects located in Hyderabad) were constituted to study primarily;

(i) sand casting in the flooded areas, and problems relating to agricultural implements and machinery,

(ii) soil salinity and related problems in tidal wave inundated areas,

(iii) upland crops and areas and problems of seed production,

(iv) problems in the deltaic rice areas of the four districts,

(v) soil reclamation and alternate cropping patterns in the areas inundated by tidal wave, and

(vi) acid lime areas of Guntur District affected by the cyclone.

These teams, in collaboration with the concerned Govt. Departments toured the affected areas, assessed the post-cyclone agricultural situation gave prompt advice to farmers on soil reclamation measures, saving of affected crops, repairs and replacements to farm equipment, control measures of crop pests and rodents, care of the surviving cattle and problems of human nutrition deficiencies in the affected areas. Apart from giving on the spot advice, long term recommendations to tackle such situations effectively have also been drawn up based on the reports of the various teams listed above after discussing the same in an inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental meeting chaired by the Director-General, I.C.A.R.

(vii) 246 students from the faculties of Agriculture, Veterinary and Home Science of A.P.A.U. participated in the relief and rehabilitation work in the cyclone affected area of Krishna and Guntur Districts including in technical operations and a total of 32047 animals were vaccinated.

(c) Yes, Sir. The on the spot advice given to farmers consisted of ameliorative measures—agronomic, plant protection etc to prevent further losses and to derive the maximum benefit from the prevailing situation.

(d) Yes, Sir. Measures for control of pests and diseases of the damaged crops and of rodents were also suggested to the farmers.

Lift Irrigation Scheme in Sultanganj-Bateswarthan, Bihar

2495 DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total time to be taken in the completion of Dakaranala pump scheme

in Monghyr district and when irrigation would commence therefrom

(b) the date from which work on the lift irrigation scheme would commence in Sultanganj and Bateshwarsthan in Kahalgaon,

(c) whether Government propose to suspend this important lift irrigation scheme in Sultanganj and Bateshwarsthan because of Farrakka Agreement, and

(d) if not, when the work would commence and if so, the alternate arrangements to be made by Government for irrigation in this area?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The work on the Dakranala pump scheme was taken up for construction during 1977-78. According to the project report the works are proposed to be completed in five years' time and irrigation supplies will be made thereafter.

(b) Bateshwarsthan pump canal scheme which is to benefit areas in Bhagalpur district of Bihar is proposed to be executed in two phases. Work on Phase I of the Project which was approved by the Planning Commission in January 1977 has been commenced during 1977-78.

Report on the scheme envisaging lifting of water from Ganga to Sultanganj is at present under examination in the Central Water Commission.

(c) No Sir

(d) Work on Phase I of the Bateshwarsthan pump canal scheme has already commenced during 1977-78. The work on the lift irrigation scheme at Sultanganj could be taken by the State Government after the project is found technically feasible and economically viable and necessary funds are available with the State Government for its implementation.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली का अध्ययन करने वाली समिति का प्रतिवेदन

2496. श्री हरप्रोबिन्द वर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की कार्यप्रणाली का अध्ययन करने वाली समिति ने सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन पेश कर दिया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसमें मूलतः क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं और सरकार का बिचार उन्हें कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो उक्त प्रतिवेदन सरकार को कब तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र): (क) जी, हा।

(ख) समिति की सिफारिशें उसकी रिपोर्ट के प्रत्येक अध्याय के अन्त में दी गई हैं, जिसकी प्रतियां ससंद पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं। सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक अधिकारी समिति स्वयं विभिन्न सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Building for Sadasib Sanskrit College, Puri

2497 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering to construct building for Sadasib Sanskrit College in Puri (Orissa),

(b) if so, when and what amount is provided for this; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed and what is the present position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) Sadasib Sanskrit College, Puri was taken over in August, 1971 by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, an autonomous organisation set up under this Ministry and renamed as Shri Sadasib Kendriya Sanskrit Vidya-peetha. A proposal to construct the necessary building for this Institution is under consideration of the Sansthan.

(b) and (c). The question of construction of building is linked with the acquisition of suitable land for which negotiations with the Government of Orissa are being held. Amount required for construction will be worked out when the land is acquired and the Plans and Estimates are ready.

Establishment of Rangers Training Colleges

2498. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to open more Rangers Training Colleges throughout the country and a number of States like Madhya Pradesh have approached the Central Government in the matter;

(b) if so, whether a proposal from the Madhya Pradesh Government is under consideration of the Central Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Houses for Backward Classes

2499. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints from Harijans, Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections and other organisations that the houses for those class of people are not being built in sufficient number;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Government in the matter; and

(d) how many houses were built by HUDCO and other Central and States agencies, Corporations and autonomous bodies in Gujarat and other States during August, 1977 to February 1978 for those class of people and how much amount was spent on the same by various agencies during 1976-77 and 1977-78?

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

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

(d) The social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry are equally applicable to all members of the public irrespective of caste, creed and community. However, in view of their poor economic conditions, Harijans, Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and weaker sections are expected to derive considerable benefit especially from the following schemes:—

(i) Village Housing Projects Scheme;

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas,

(iii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme,

(iv) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme

(v) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers

On the basis of the information received from the State Governments/ Union Territories Administration 6597 houses are reported to have been constructed under the above mentioned schemes during August, 1977 to February 1978 in States including Gujarat and the Union Territories.

The year wise outlays for housing for the State Sector schemes and the Central Sector scheme for Subsidised housing for Plantation Workers for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are Rs 99.85 crores and Rs 135.30 crores respectively. Apart from this I.C. loan amounting to Rs 19.75 crores and Rs 19.50 crores have been allocated to the State Governments during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively.

Besides HUDCO had sanctioned loans of Rs 118.24 lakhs for two schemes exclusively intended for Harijans, Scheduled Castes etc. one of which was from Kerala Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Corporation and the other from Mochinagar Cooperative Society Rajkot. The number of dwellings to be constructed under these two schemes is 2286.

Foreign Aid for Cyclone Victims of Andhra Pradesh

2500 SHRI M SATYANARAYANA RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount of foreign aid received through Red Cross and other international organisations for the victims of cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and

(b) how it was utilized?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

National Buildings Organisation of India

2501 SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the rural wings of the National Buildings Organisation have succeeded in constructing a reasonably good house at a cost of Rs 3450

(b) if so the details of area material and covered area etc of the same, and

(c) whether the Hindustan Housing Factory also has a rural wing and if so progress of the same and if not why not?

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

(b) The details of area material used and covered area etc of the Houses constructed by the Rural Housing Wing of the National Buildings Organisation are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1780/78]

(c) There is no Rural Housing Wing in the Hindustan Housing Factory

Gram Production

2502 SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VFRMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are expected to have more output of gram during the season from all over the gram growing States and

(b) if so the details thereof with increase in output from each such State?

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

(b) The estimates of gram production during the current Rabi season are likely to become available after the close of the Agricultural year i.e. sometimes in July-August, 1978. Therefore, it is not possible to give details of Statewise increase in output of gram at this stage. However, production of gram this year is likely to show an increase over that in 1976-77

Strike by Law Students of Delhi University

2503. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether law students of Delhi University were on strike during the month of February, 1978, and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the Government's reaction to their demands?

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

(a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the University of

Delhi, a small group of Law students were on relay Hunger strike for a period of four days in the month of February, 1978 to press their demand that a special meeting of the Academic Council be called or the Vice-Chancellor should exercise his emergency powers to take an immediate decision on the recommendation of the Committee of Courses and the Faculty of Law for reintroduction of supplementary examinations in Law Courses. The proposal was approved by the Academic Council at its meeting on the 28th February, 1978.

Area under Cultivation in Ladakh

2504 **SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total area under cultivation in Ladakh, and the steps Government propose to enlarge this area and cover it under agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Information (the area under cultivation in Ladakh district of Jammu & Kashmir for the two years 1974-75 and 1975-76 (latest available) is given below

			(Thousand Hectares)	
			1974-75	1975-76
(i)	Net area sown	. . . . .	17.3	17.3
(ii)	Area sown more than once	. . . . .	1.4	1.2
(iii)	Current fallow	. . . . .	0.5	0.5
(iv)	Gross cropped area (i) + (iii)	. . . . .	18.7	18.5
(v)	Cultivated area (i) + (iii)	. . . . .	17.8	17.8

Ladakh district is one of the districts covered under the Desert Development Programme (DDP) launched during 1977-78. The Desert Development Programme aims at integrated development of the areas covered with the objective of raising the productivity of these areas thereby increasing the income level and employment opportunities of the people. Development of agriculture is also one of the programmes approved under the D.D.P. and for Ladakh district some schemes for development of agriculture viz. distribution of seeds and fertilizers, fodder and vegetable development, soil conservation have already been approved recently.

Regularisation of Ramesh Park, Trans-Jamuna Residential Colony, Delhi

2505. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the non-regularisation of Ramesh Park residential colony in the trans-Jamuna colony of Jakhminagar in Delhi,

(b) whether he is aware that the colony has been developed from 1965 onwards but it has not been provided with drinking water facilities and sewerage lines and no proper roads have been laid

(c) whether he is also aware that insanitary conditions have developed in the colony as a consequence posing a hazard to the health of lakhs of people; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve the living conditions of people of the Ramesh Park Colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The colony came up after 1967. The colony will be con-

sidered for regularisation on the terms and conditions contained in the Ministry of Works and Housing letter No. J-13037/113/74/UDI/IIIB dated 16th February, 1977, a copy is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1781/78]. The civic amenities can be provided only after layout plan of the colony has been approved. However, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi propose to depute Safai Karamcharies for maintenance of sanitation of the colony.

Licence for Fishing Trawlers

2506. SHRI VINODBHAI B. SETH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many licences were issued for the import of fishing trawlers till date,

(b) of these how many were allotted to each State, and

(c) are the Centre and the State Governments satisfied with the working of these trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Up-to-date 69 parties have been issued permission for import of 121 fishing trawlers.

(b) The vessels were allotted to entrepreneurs/large houses and State Government Undertakings. Based on the headquarters of the business of these firms, the break-up of the number of trawlers according to States is given below:—

West Bengal	20
Orissa	16
Andhra Pradesh	26
Tamil Nadu	6
Kerala	13
Karnataka	5

Goa	2
Maharashtra	14
Gujarat	8
Delhi	11
	—
	121
	—

(c) We have not received any complaint.

**Central School at K. K. Nagar and
Indra Nagar, Madras**

2507 SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Welfare Co-ordination Committee, Madras have requested the Ministry of Education to establish Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Central Government colonies in K. K. Nagar and Indra Nagar, Madras; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the representation, and the likely date of opening the Central Schools?

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

(b) The Central Welfare Co-ordination Committee, Madras has been informed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan that the proposal for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Madras, will be considered favourably if land and temporary accommodation are made available by the sponsoring authority. Their reply is awaited.

**Fixation of Seniority of Teachers in
Delhi**

2508. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION,

**SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:**

(a) whether many teachers (including Head Masters) in Delhi have become surplus due to reinstatement of teaching staff whose services were terminated during Emergency;

(b) whether due to re-instatement of suspended teachers there has been great resentment among the teaching staff on the question of fixation of their seniority, and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Representation regarding increase in
Procurement Price of Wheat**

2509. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Government demanding increase in procurement price of wheat and if so, action taken thereon.

(b) when Government propose to announce support price for wheat for 1978-79:

(c) whether any evaluation of production cost of wheat has been made during the past one year and if so, the outcome thereof and

(d) whether the machinery of the Food Corporation of India has been geared up to handle the procurement of wheat that will come to mandis this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission's Report on wheat pricing and procurement policy for marketing season 1978-79 is expected shortly. Government would announce support/procurement price for wheat before the commencement of the harvesting season after discussion with the State Governments on the Agricultural Prices Commission's Report. A couple of representations have been received by the Government demanding increase in procurement price of wheat. These will also be considered before deciding the policy.

(c) The cost of production estimates of wheat per quintal for the crop year 1975-76 have been finalised at Rs. 99.45 for Punjab, Rs. 83.65 for Haryana and Rs. 89.69 for U.P. The estimates for 1976-77 are still under processing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Transfer of Delhi Public Library

2510. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration regarding transfer of Delhi Public Library to Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) if so the reasons thereof,

(c) whether age of retirement for the post of Director, Delhi Public Library has been increased upto 60 or 62 years; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof, and whether revised rules are applicable to present incumbent also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Separate Development Board for Trans-Jamuna Area, Delhi

2511. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to form a separate development board for the development of trans-Jamuna area in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the progress in the matter;

(c) are Government taking any steps to bring trans-Jamuna area at par in the provision of civic amenities with other parts of Delhi, and

(d) when the water supply, sewer lines and flood control measures will be completed in this area?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The effort is to keep the various areas in respect of civic services at par with one and another subject to the availability of resources and various other factors

(d) Work on trunk sewers in South Shahdara has been taken in hand together with the pumping station. These sewer lines and the pumping station will be commissioned after the completion of the sewage treatment plant in about 3 years' time. In some areas sewerage facilities with the local disposal arrangements exist. Flood control measures are expected to be completed by the end of 1982.

ऐतिहासिक स्थानों में खुदाई

2512. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष, 1975, 1976 और 1977 के दौरान पुरातत्वीय दृष्टि से किन ऐतिहासिक स्थानों में खुदाई की गई; और

(ख) उनमें से किन स्थानों में ऐतिहासिक महत्व की विलक्षण सामग्री पाई गई तथा वह किस ऐतिहासिक समय की है और इस संबंध में न्यून क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख). विवरण मभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया देखिए सख्या एल टी-1782/78]

Representation from Mountaineers of Maharashtra

2513. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received representations from the Mountaineers of Maharashtra for financial assistance for undertaking their projects during last eight months;

(b) if so, how many are they and from whom;

(c) what action Government have taken in regard to the said representations; and

(d) if no action taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). One proposal was received in the last eight months from Shri Harish Kapadia, Chairman of the Mountaineers for a mountaineering expedition. A sum of Rs. 3,727/- was sanctioned in November, 1977. The Mountaineers did not furnish a bond and the necessary advance receipt of payment and hence funds have not been released.

(d) Does not arise.

UGC Scales of Pay in States

2514. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grant Commission scales of pay for teachers have been accepted by all States; and

(b) if not, which Universities have not accepted and the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The revised UGC scales, as approved by the Government were communicated to the State Governments for consideration and acceptance. The State Governments were also given an option to modify these scales after taking local conditions into consideration. So far, the UGC scales have been sanctioned to the University teachers by all the State Governments except those of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. These scales of pay have also been extended to the college teachers in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned certain modified scales to both University and college teachers, while the Govern-

ments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have retained certain categories of teachers in colleges on scales of pay different from the UGC scales.

राजस्थान में डेरी विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

2515. श्री राज कंधार बरवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान में डेरी विकास के लिए पच्चीस करोड़ रुपये में प्रारम्भ होन वाली परियोजना के लिए सहायता दे रही है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए लगभग 183 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परियोजना में एक समकित डेरी विकास परियोजना पर विचार कर रही है। तथापि अब तक (राजस्थान सहित) अलग-अलग राज्यों के लिए कोई अलग में आवंटन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) यह परियोजना आपरेशन प्लान 1 की प्रणाली के अनुसार होगी और इसका मध्य मूल्य दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि लाना है। इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान के 15 जिलों को लाने का प्रस्ताव है। उसके अतिरिक्त देश में एक लाख से अधिक जन संख्या वाले 148 शहरों का राष्ट्रीय ग्रिड के भाग के रूप में जोड़ा जाना है ताकि इन शहरों का दूध की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जा सके। वित्तीय तथा अन्य व्यौरों के बारे में जांच का जा रही है।

Slum Clearance and Housing Schemes for Backward Classes in Kerala

2516. श्री VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any schemes sponsored by the State Government of Kerala for slum clearance and housing schemes for backward classes,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to grant aid to those schemes; and

(c) if so, for how many schemes, and the amount to be spent thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

किसानों की ऋण देने के लिए एक सहकारी एजेंसी

2517. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में इस समय किसानों को खेती के लिए ऋण देने हेतु कितने प्रकार की सहकारी एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन सब का मिला कर एक एजेंसी बनाने का है ताकि किसान किसी बठिनाई में न पड़े ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) कृषि प्रयोजना के लिए अल्प तथा मध्य कालीन ऋण अल्पकालीन सहकारी ऋण ढांचे द्वारा प्रदान किए जाते

है जिसमें आधार-स्तर पर प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटिया माध्यमिक स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंक और शीर्ष स्तर पर राज्य सहकारी बैंक होते हैं।

उपि विकास के लिए दीर्घ कालीन ऋण कुछ राज्या में आधार स्तर पर प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंक, जिन्हें केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक द्वारा वित्त मुलभ किया जाता है द्वारा दिए जाते हैं और अन्य राज्या में सीधे केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक द्वारा अपनी निजी शाखाओं के माध्यम से दिए जाते हैं।

सरकार की यह नीति है कि किसानों की सभी प्रकार के ऋण अर्थात् अल्पकालीन, मध्यकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन आधार स्तर की एक अकेली सहकारी ऋण मस्या में मिलन चाहिए। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सक्षम आधार पर प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण सोसायटिया के पुनर्गठन तथा किसान सेवा सोसायटिया द्वारा बड़े पैमाने की बहुद्देशीय सोसायटिया के गठन का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है ताकि हर उद्देश्य की भी प्राप्ति किया जा सके।

Inquiries in respect of Delhi University

2518 SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM

SHRI DILIP
CHAKRAVARTY

SHRI AMAR ROY
PRADHAN

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister has since completed the inquiries in respect of the Delhi University and

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The preliminary enquiry by the Prime Minister into the complaints regarding the administration of the Delhi University has not yet been completed

(b) Does not arise

Seniority of Grade 'A' Employees in CWC

2519 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi High Court had recently struck down the seniority rule followed in the Central Water Commission for Grade A employees and issued directives to revise the said seniority lists based on principle laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs

(b) whether the Ministry has implemented the judgement and

(c) if not, when the judgement will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir In the judgement dated the 19th August 1977, on a Writ Petition (No 1214 of 1970) filed by certain permanent Assistant Directors of the Central Water Commission the Delhi High Court directed that seniority of these officers should be re-determined on the basis of principles of seniority laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the 22nd December 1959.

(b) and (c) The Government have not yet taken a view whether an

appeal should be filed against the above judgement in the Supreme Court. However, the Delhi High Court judgement will be implemented in accordance with the requirements of law.

Reinstatement of Delhi School Teachers suspended during Emergency Period

2520. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many teachers were suspended by the Delhi Administration during Emergency period after 25th June, 1975;

(b) how many of them have since been reinstated by the Delhi Administration without initiating any disciplinary action against them;

(c) how many teachers in Delhi were transferred during Emergency for their non-participation activity in family planning programme;

(d) how many teachers' salary was withheld by the Delhi Administration for not getting themselves sterilised; and

(e) what action has been taken by the Delhi Administration against the officers responsible for harassment of innocent teachers in Delhi during Emergency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): According to the information received from the Delhi Administration the requisite information is as under:

(a) 116.

(b) 116.

(c) 39.

(d) 37.

(e) The alleged excesses committed in the Union Territory of Delhi during Emergency are pending enquiry before the Shah Commission. Action, if any, against officers who may be found responsible for the alleged excesses would depend upon the findings of the Commission.

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दुधावा बांध के निर्माण से उजड़े व्यक्ति

2521. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दुधावा बांध के निर्माण से हजारों लोगों के रोजगार और घर नष्ट हो गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने ऐसे लोगों को तुरन्त सहायता देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं अथवा उठाने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक सूचना देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Allocation of Funds for Child Welfare

2522. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are allotting more funds for child welfare in the sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how much?

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

(b) The Plan allocation for 1978-83 are still to be finalised. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the precise amount allocated for child welfare in the new Plan.

Growth Rate of Farm Income

2523. SHRI NARENDRA SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average growth rate of farm income for the last two years;

(b) whether Government are considering to increase the rate during the next two years, and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). According to National Income estimates, the income originating in agriculture (including livestock) sector showed an increase of 11.1 per cent in 1975-76 over 1974-75, and a decline of 6.1 per cent during 1976-77 over 1975-76. In the next phase of planning to be launched from 1 April 1978, the investment priorities of planning will be oriented in favour of agriculture and rural development. The plan outlay for agriculture has been raised by Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 1754 crores in 1978-79. While 90 per cent of the annual plan outlay is on continuing schemes, as much as 80 per cent or Rs. 828 crores of the new allocations for sectors other than power is accounted for by agricultural and other schemes subserving the development of rural areas.

For the first time in many years the States and Union Territories plans

together will be larger than the Central plan. This is yet another indication of the re-ordering of plan priorities in favour of agriculture, irrigation, power and rural development. Full provision has been made in each State's Plan for meeting the requirements of agriculture, the on-going major and medium irrigation projects as well as power projects. Adequate provision has also been made for essential new schemes in these two sectors.

Malpractices by Private Retailers of Foodgrains

2524. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of fair price shops in the country State-wise and how many of them are in the cooperative sectors;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that private retailers often have been found indulging in malpractices like adulteration in foodgrains; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. The complaints received in regard to any irregularities/malpractices committed by the fair price shops are investigated by the State Governments for taking appropriate action. For the efficient functioning of fair price shops in the State following suggestions have

been made to the State Governments for adoption:

1. Foodgrains should be issued from fair price shops only to bona-fide card holders/consumers.

2. The State Govts. should physically verify the actual number of cards issued against the population of the areas, towns or cities as published in the census and the electoral rolls so that ghost ration cards can be eliminated.

3. Daily display of samples along with prices chart and opening and

closing balances of foodgrains stocks at fair price shops should be strictly enforced in each State.

4. Supervision of fair price shops should be done by the State Govts. officials and severe punishment should be given to those who are found guilty.

5. Immediate action should be taken on the complaints received from the card holders in regard to mal-practices/irregularities committed by the fair price shopkeepers.

Statement

Statement showing the state-wise number of Fair price/Ration shops and how many out of them are run by Co-operatives

State	Number of fair price shops	Number of fair price shops run by Co-operative Sector	As on
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	20,839	2,516	31-1-78
Assam	14,165	9,167	31-12-77
Bihar	25,983	2,350	31-1-78
Gujarat	9,240	4,219	30-11-77
Haryana	4,739	1,966	30-11-77
Himachal Pradesh	2,689	1,921	31-10-77
Jammu & Kashmir	1,167	N.A.	31-8-77
Karnataka	15,004	9,643	31-12-77
Kerala	11,867	2,007	30-9-77
Madhya Pradesh	15,795	2,124	31-12-77
Maharashtra	28,145	8,445	30-9-77
Manipur	483	28	31-10-77
Meghalaya	1,442	82	30-11-77
Nagaland	48	12	31-7-77
Orissa	10,684	859	31-12-77

I	2	3	4
Punjab	11,798	7,139	31-1-78
Rajasthan	8,978	3,928	30-11-77
Sikkim	12	NIL	31-12-77
Tamil Nadu	8,576	6,818	31-12-77
Tripura	654	74	31-12-77
Uttar Pradesh	24,983	2,854	31-12-77
West Bengal	17,735	1,068	31-12-77
UNION TERRITORY			
A & N Islands	178	32	30-11-77
Arunachal Pradesh	110	38	31-12-77
Chandigarh	143	54	31-12-77
Delhi	2,258	135	31-1-78
D & N Haveli	26	22	31-1-78
Goa, Daman & Diu	393	201	31-12-77
Lakshadweep	21	21	31-12-77
Miz	238	30	31-12-77
Pondicherry	176	109	31-1-78

पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों में उर्वरकों का आयात

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी, हां ।

2525. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को
सुभा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77 तथा
1977-78 में पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से उर्वरकों
का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी कुल कीमत
कितनी है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उर्वरकों की
खरीद सीधे उत्पादकों से करेगी जिस से
बेचौलिये लाभ न उठा सकें ?

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 और अप्रैल,
1977—फरवरी, 1978 के दौरान पूर्वी
यूरोपीय देशों से उर्वरकों के आयात का
लागत तथा भाड़ा मूल्य क्रमशः 89.58
करोड़ रुपये और 82.01 करोड़ रुपये
है ।

(ग) पूर्वी यूरोपीय देशों से उर्वरकों
की खरीद, भारत और सम्बन्धित देशों
के बीच वार्षिक व्यापार योजना के अन्तर्गत
की जाती है और संविदा की शर्तों के बारे में
भारतीय खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम
लिमिटेड, सम्बन्धित देश की राज्य उत्पादक

एजेंसियों या भारत में उस देश के सरकारी व्यापार प्रतिनिधि के साथ प्रत्यक्ष रूप से बातचीत करता है। खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम भारत में इन देशों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले एजेंटों के साथ खरीद के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत नहीं करता।

Alleged Transfer of Principals and Vice-Principals of Delhi Schools to Rural Areas

2526. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether the allegations made in Patriot dated the 6th February, 1978 that (i) The Chief Executive Councillor Shri Kedarnath Sahani has told some teachers that unless they give an undertaking in writing that they will join R.S.S. Shakhass they will be transferred; and (ii) in recent months about 250 Principals, Vice-principals and others have been transferred mostly to rural areas as victimisation for refusal to join R.S.S., are true?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): The Delhi Administration has intimated that the allegations are baseless.

Agitation by the DDA Employees

2527. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the agitation made in the second week of February by DDA Employees against some top officials; and

(b) if so, reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the salient points of their demands?

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

(b) and (c). The main demands are as under:—

(1) Grant of overdue promotion and confirmation.

(2) Regularisation of workcharged and daily wages staff.

(3) Payment of bonus.

(4) Assurance of security of job to all DDA employees.

(5) Reversion of deputationists to their parent departments.

Since the DDA Employees' Association, after discussion with the Vice-Chairman, DDA, have withdrawn their agitation on 24-2-1978, the Government have not considered it necessary to take any steps in the matter.

Expenditure and Monitoring of Integrated Rural Development

2528. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: SHRI P. KANNAN:

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

(a) the total amount spent on integrated Rural Development scheme since its inception;

(b) the total amount proposed to be spent during the next five years;

(c) whether any concurrent monitoring of the implementation of the scheme in selected Centres has been made; and

(d) the results revealed by monitoring in regard to effectiveness of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A sum of

Rs. 697.76 lakhs has so far been released for the Integrated Rural Development Scheme since its inception. The balance amount of the budget provision during the current financial year is under release.

(b) The total amount to be spent during the next five years under the Integrated Rural Development Programme has not yet been finalised. However, for the next financial year, a token provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has been earmarked for the programme relating to "Area Planning for full employment".

(c) The implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme has started only very recently. It is proposed to take up concurrent monitoring soon after the Programme has been on the ground for sometime with a view to ensure that the basic objective of the programme of providing full employment in a certain time frame is achieved.

(d) Question does not arise.

Projects Financed by ICSSR

2529 SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many academic projects were financed by the Indian Council of Social Science Research during the Emergency period;

(b) how many of them were completed in due time and how many demanded extension of the period;

(c) number of projects discipline-wise;

(d) number of projects given to Jawaharlal Nehru University professors;

(e) total amount spent on financing these projects; and

(f) overall assessment by the Ministry regarding the functioning of the ICSSR?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (f). According to information furnished by the Council, 200 projects were sanctioned by it between June 1975 and March 1977, out of which completion reports were received in respect of 17, while extension was sought in the case of 68. Thirteen projects were given to Jawaharlal Nehru University teachers involving an amount of Rs. 2,63,345. In regard to discipline-wise numbers of projects, a statement is attached

Statement

Discipline-wise distribution of Projects sanctioned by ICSSR During Emergency.

S. No.	Discipline	Number of Project
1.	Anthropology	.
2.	Economics	79
3.	Education	8
4.	Geography	7
5.	International Relations	5
6.	Law	5
7.	Linguistics	1
8.	Management	4
9.	Political Science	41
10.	Psychology	4
11.	Public Administration	12
12.	Social Work	1
13.	Sociology	22
14.	Interdisciplinary	6
All disciplines.		200

89 Written Answers PHALGUNA 22, 1999 (SAKA) Written .

MOY BOSU:

Economic Rehabilitation of Refugees from Erstwhile East Bengal

2530. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugee families from erstwhile East Bengal are yet to be productively rehabilitated, and

(b) what Central assistance, if any, has been or is being given for their economic rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a) About 9,800 families from erstwhile East Pakistan are awaiting rehabilitation

(b) The information is contained in Appendices VI to IX of the Annual Report, 1976-77 (Pages 102-107), of the Department of Rehabilitation.

Variations in the Cost of MIGH.

2531. SHRI P. KANNAN: Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of construction of MIG and LIG flats by DDA during the last four years in different localities;

(b) the amount realised from the allottees, and

(c) the reasons for abnormal differences in each category?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Necessary information is furnished in the attached statement.

(c) The disposal cost includes overheads, i.e. departmental charges, interest charges, administrative charges, provision for community facilities and cost of land.

In four MIG Housing Schemes namely, Prasad Nagar, Lawrence Road, Rajouri Garden and Wazirpur, a surcharge was levied to give relief to the Janta/LIG categories of allottees.

Statement

Year	Name of Scheme	Construction Cost		Disposal Cost	
		Rs.	Paise	Rs.	Paise
1973-74	Wazirpur (MIG)	20080	2292	30300	33000
	Pandita Road (MIG)	23800	24900	31000	37400
	Pandita Road (LIG)	14861	16926	22000	25900
	Rajouri Garden (MIG)	27167	27967	40500	43400
	Rajouri Garden (LIG)	17927		27200	27800
	Munirka (MIG)	27922	10538	40700	52000
	Malviya Nagar (MIG)	30635	39736	39300	65800
	Sun Light Colony (LIG)	17399		26600	27500

Year	Name of Scheme	Construction Cost	Disposal Cost
1974-75	East of Kailash (MIG)	29821	30421
	Pankaj Road (MIG)	12008	13559
	Kalkaji (LIG)	19817	21146
	Rajouri Garden (LIG)	11302	16611
	Parashad Nagar (LIG)	16410	17105
	Reliance (LIG)	11238	15127
	Sheikh Sarai (MIG)	13693	11735
1975-76	Wazirpur (MIG)	17151	1051
	Wazirpur (LIG)	1928	2300
	Mallpur (LIG)	21470	11100
	Katwaria Sarai (MIG)	775	3000
	Katwaria Sarai (LIG)	3367	1173
1976-77	Safdarjung (MIG)	1605	50137
	Wazirpur (MIG)	1072	1121
	Lawrence Road (MIG)	10613	1973
	Kalkaji (LIG)	10817	24101
	Rajouri Garden (MIG)	17670	12000
	Rajouri Garden (LIG)	8108	3061
	Munirka (MIG)	41301	1701
	Munirka (LIG)	16776	201
	Parashad Nagar (MIG)	1111	1171
	Sheikh Sarai D.C. & IV	1110	50114
	Ber Sarai (LIG)	1731	1110
	Gunbar Naar (LIG)	166	1111

यमुना का प्रदूषण

2512 श्री शिव नागायन मन्सूनिया :
क्या निर्माण और आवागमन तथा प्रति और
पुनर्वास मंत्री यह जानता है कि क्या हमने

(र) क्या यह मन में कि बाग कड़ेखा,
पदम नगर रायपुरी राग रा नानियो का

पानी और गदा पानी सीधे दरियाई नाले
में जाता है क्योंकि ये बालोनिया नाले के
साथ-साथ बनी है

(ख) क्या यह भी मन्त्र कि यह नाला
नजफगढ़ नाला में गिरा यमुना में बहता
है जिसमें यमुना में पानी प्रदूषित हो जाता
है ,

(ग) गन्दे पानी तथा बिष्ठा के निपटान के लिए उक्त कालोनियों में मल-निकास लाइनें (सीवर) बिछाने के बारे में नगर निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि गन्दा पानी इस दरियाई नाले में न मिले; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि जल सम्भरण तथा मल निकास संस्थान दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उक्त कालोनियों में सीवर लाइन बिछाने के बारे में 5 मार्च, 1974 को निर्णय लिया था। यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के अभी तक अधूरे रहने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Publication of Curriculum in Bengalee Language

2533. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has asked for Rs. 30 lakhs for publishing its curriculum in Bengalee Language; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering it?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Information from the Government of West Bengal is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Drinking Water Schemes for the Country

2534. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA:

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI RANJIT SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have made an endeavour to collect information regarding the progress of implementation of Drinking Water Supply Schemes for urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) how many Problem Villages have been covered under the new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and the total outlay thereon; and

(d) what is the State-wise assistance given to various States for completion of the on going projects as well as new projects of drinking water Supply?

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

(b) 1890 towns, out of the total of 3119 towns in the country, have been provided with piped water supply systems. Out of 5,75,936 villages, 64,000 (including about 40,000 problem villages) are provided with safe drinking water supply facilities.

(c) Under the new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, about 4600 problem villages are expected to be covered by the end of March 1978. An amount of Rs. 38 crores will be released to different States for this purpose by the end of this year.

(d) The State-wise distribution of Rs. 38 crores is as follows:

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Amount allocated (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Assam	57.60
2. Andhra Pradesh	152.30
3. Bihar	242.80
4. Gujarat	312.80
5. Haryana	142.10
6. Himachal Pradesh	202.60
7. Jammu & Kashmir	152.80
8. Karnataka	142.30
9. Kerala	102.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	252.80
11. Manipur	52.50
12. Meghalaya	57.50
13. Maharashtra	292.80
14. Nagaland	77.50
15. Orissa	182.80
16. Punjab	102.10
17. Rajasthan	252.30
18. Sikkim	36.50
19. Tamil Nadu	217.30
20. Tripura	80.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	352.80
22. West Bengal	242.80
<i>U.T.S.</i>	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.00
3. Delhi	10.00
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	10.00
5. Mizoram	15.00
6. Pondicherry	10.00
	3792.50

Departmental Promotions in Town and Country Planning Organisation

2535. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few years back some LDCs were promoted to the posts of UDCs against the vacant posts of Investigators in the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such posts; and

(c) the reasons for promoting LDCs as UDCs against the vacant posts of Investigators?

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

(b) Five.

(c) It was considered necessary for the purpose of disposal of work in the administrative side to augment the strength of U.D.Cs.

Upgrading of land Ceiling

2536 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa and Gujarat have sent proposals to upgrade the existing land ceilings in their State, and

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

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No formal proposals in the form of Bills have been received by the Government of India from either the Government of Orissa or the Government of Gujarat. The Government of Orissa, however, have referred

number of proposed amendments to the Government of India for their views. These are under consideration.

गंधारों में गेहूँ और चावल का स्टॉक

2537. श्री इय्याराम शायब : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सरकारी खाद्यान्न भण्डारों में गेहूँ और चावल का वर्तमान स्टॉक कितना है; और

(ख) रबी की फसल का गेहूँ रखने के लिए पुराना स्टॉक सीधे-सीधे से निपटाने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) देश की विभिन्न सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों के पास 1-2-1978 का गेहूँ और चावल का स्टॉक अस्थायी रूप से क्रमशः 107 और 62 लाख मीटरी टन था।

(ख) पुराने स्टॉक की निकासी करने की आवश्यकता की दृष्टि से सरकार ने सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों की निकासी में वृद्धि करने सम्बन्धी कई एक उपाय किए हैं। राज्य सरकारों का केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूँ और चावल आवंटित करने सम्बन्धी मांगा का फिलहाल पूर्णतया पूरा किया जा रहा है। उपभोक्ताओं को गेहूँ के काटे का बड़ा दिया गया है। राज्य सरकारों का बाढ़/समुद्रों तूफानों से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में मुक्त देन और अन्य राहत कार्यों के लिए भी खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं। खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक का इस्तेमाल कर अतिरिक्त राजस्व प्राप्त करने सम्बन्धी योजना के अधीन भी राज्य सरकारों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं। रूस से उधार पर लिए गए गेहूँ की लगभग 15

लाख मीटरी टन की बकाया मात्रा को नदी के रूप में वापस करने, जैसा कि पहले निर्णय किया गया था, की बजाए जिन्स के रूप में वापस किया जा रहा है। अन्य जरूरतमंद देशों को भी खाद्यान्न सुलभ किए जा रहे हैं ताकि कम सप्लाई की स्थिति पर काबू पाने के लिए उनकी मदद की जा सके। इसके अलावा, आगामी रबी फसल की गेहूँ का भण्डारण करने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इन प्रयत्नों में सभी उपलब्ध स्रोतों से ढके हुए स्थान किराये पर लेना, भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बड़े पैमाने पर गोदामों का निर्माण करवाना तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम की निर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार गारंटी योजना के अधीन निजी पार्टियों द्वारा गोदामों का निर्माण कर ने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना, शामिल है।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिये मानदंड

2538. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किमी विशेष स्थान पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के आवश्यक आधार अथवा मानदंड क्या है ,

(ख) इनका अनुमरण करते हुए अब तक खोले गये विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है ,

(ग) किन-किन स्थानों पर ऐसे विद्यालय खोलने के लिए मांग की गई है , और

(घ) क्या रतनाम (मध्य प्रदेश) के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने वहां एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए कोई मांग की है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बोलने के मानदण्ड सलगन विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) 244

(ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।
[मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिए सभा
एल-टी—1783 / 78]

(घ) सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा प्रायोजित, इस प्रकार का अब तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Water Rates charged by D.D.A.

2539 DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the colonies of the D.D.A. where the Authority is charging the residents at the rate of 40 paise per kilo litre for the water supplied

which is double the rate charged by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and in addition to this departmental charges at the rate of 17½% are also charged; and

(b) whether the residents of these colonies have repeatedly represented to the D.D.A. against this injustice and they had been assured that the water charges will be at the rates charged by the DMC and the excess payments made would be adjusted, and if so, what are the reasons for not implementing the assurance and not acceding to a legitimate demand?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) A statement showing the sources of water supply and rates charged in the DDA colonies is enclosed

(b) The DDA is not aware of any assurance given to the residents for recovery of water charges at the rates fixed by MCD

They have also reported that they are fixing charges on the basis of the actual expenditure only.

Statement

Name of Colony	Rate Charge d	Source of water Supply
1	2	3
1. Maliya Na, ar	10 P/K L	From DD's own tubewell
2. Sheikh Sarai	50 P/K L	Do
3. (i) Katwari Sarai Ph I	28 P/K L for first 20 K. L. & 50 P /K L thereafter	From MCD
(ii) Phase II	20 P/K L for 20KL & 51 P /K L thereafter	
(iii) Ber Sarai	28 P/K L for first 20 K L & 50 P /K L thereafter	

1	2	3
4	Rajouri Garden	
	Metres Supply : MIG	Rs. 15/- per month M.C.D. per flat.
	LIG	Rs. 12/- per month per flat.
	Metred Supply : MIG	Rs. 7.50 per month M.C.D. per flat for boosting
	LIG	Rs. 5/- per month M.C.D. per flat.
5	Lawrence Road	40 P/ K.L. plus 0.08 per K.L. for boosting
6	G, 8 Area Rajouri Garden	50 P/K.L.
7	Paschimpuri Road, Colony	20 P. for first 20 K.L. 10 P. per K.L. thereafter Plus 17 25% depts. charges
8	316 MIG & 231 LIG Houses at Prashad Nagar	30 P/K.L. for first 20 K.L. and 70 P. per K/L thereafter
9	Munirka Phase-I	0 70
10	88 MIG flats at East of Kailash	0 65
11	1289 Janta tenements at Kalkaji	Rs 5 50 p.m. as flat rate
12	133 C.O.P flats at East of Kailash	Do
13	1026 LIG at Kalkaji	0 75
14	Masjid Moth redev. Scheme	0 70
15	Malvia Nagar Extension	0 70
16	Madangir tenements	Rs 5 00 p.m. as flat rate.
17	Sun-light tenements	Do.

खजुराहो में पेय जल की कमी

गावों को पेय जल के गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

2540. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :
क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गर्मी के मौसम में, एक संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र, खजुराहो के कई

(ख) क्या इस संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता और मशीनें देने के लिए अनुरोध किया है, और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में पेय जल के संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि दी है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्श) :
(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Scheme to Supply Agricultural Equipment to Farmer

2541. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme of the Government to make available at reasonable price to farmers equipments for their personal use, plough wood, wood for use in bullockcart, iron for use in plough and bullock-cart; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and from when such things are likely to be made available to farmers at cheap rates?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) A number of schemes like the Small Farmers Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programmes, Tribal Development Programmes, Pulses Development Programme seek to provide target groups of farmers certain equipments and/or implements at reasonable prices through a mechanism of subsidy as per prescribed norms. Besides, certain State Governments also have limited programmes to achieve similar objectives.

The Government of India is examining the possibility of introducing a scheme of making identified farm tools, implements and water-lifting devices available to farmers in selected areas at subsidised rates. There is

no scheme to make available to farmers raw materials for manufacturing such tools, equipments, implements or bullock-carts at concessional prices.

Literacy in Union Territories

2542. SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the latest percentage of literacy in Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland and all Union Territories separately?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) According to 1971 Census, the percentage of literacy (excluding population in 0-4 age-group) is as under --

States

Manipur	38.47%
Nagaland	31.32%
Tripura	36.19%

Union Territories

Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.15%
Arunachal Pradesh	13.26%
Chandigarh	70.43%
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.12%
Delhi	65.08%
Goa, Daman & Diu	51.48%
Lakshadweep	51.76%
Mizoram	62.71%
Pondicherry	53.38%

नेपाल और बांग्ला देश की खाद्यान्नों की सप्लाई

2543. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री नेपाल और

बांगला देश को खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 के प्रचारित प्रश्न संख्या 4471 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नेपाल और बांगला देश का खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी के बारे में रिपोर्ट इन बोंब प्रसाम, बिहार, ज़िपुरा और निरिक्तन का सरकार से प्राप्त हो गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) गन तीन वर्षों में नेपाल और बांगला देश का खाद्यान्नों की तस्करी करते हुए कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये हैं और क्या यह तस्करी पेशावर तस्करों द्वारा की जा रही है ?

कृषि और मिर्बाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानु प्रताप सिंह) . (T) प्रसम, ज़िपुरा और सिक्किम को सरकारों ने बनाया है कि उन्हें नेपाल और बांगलादेश का खाद्यान्न की तस्करी के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। बिहार में अभी उत्तर प्राप्त होना है।

(ख) प्रश्न हो नही उठता।

Defeat of Indian Hockey Team

2544 SHRI RAMANAND TIWARI

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH

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

(a) the reasons for defeat of Indian team in the hockey match between India and Pakistan held recently at Karachi, and

(b) whether any responsibility for the defeat and selection of team has been fixed or proposed to be fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) (a) According to the Indian Hockey Federation the ground conditions in Karachi did not suit the Indian players at all as the ground was very heavy. On the other hand, the Pakistan team had been given intensive training on this particular ground for more than two months.

(b) No Sir. The responsibility for the selection and preparation of the team rests entirely with the Indian Hockey Federation which is an autonomous and independent body.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

2545 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what progress has been made by the Government in regularisation of colonies in Delhi,

(b) is it a fact that it will take years if the present speed is maintained,

(c) what specific steps are being taken to provide basic amenities in these colonies unless they are regularised,

(d) is it a fact that there are horrible insanitary conditions, no water drains, no pucca roads, no water arrangements or sewer in those colonies, and

(e) if so, steps taken by the Government to provide the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (e) An aerial survey has been conducted. It has been decided to conduct a ground survey also of each colony and prepare a develop

ment plan. This plan will be examined by a Technical Group already constituted, on which both Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Delhi Development Authority are represented. Municipal Corporation of Delhi have completed ground survey of 13 colonies. Similar survey of 33 other colonies in their area is in progress. Delhi Development Authority is also undertaking similar survey in their area. While no time limit can be indicated, efforts are being made to complete the work within two years. The civic amenities can be provided only after layout plans of the colonies have been approved. However, Municipal Corporation of Delhi have provided a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs in the current financial year to enable them to provide the following basic amenities:—

1. Maintenance of cleanliness and preventive measures against epidemics.

2. Filling of pits.

3. Provision of pavements

4. Provision of open drains

5. Fencing and grilling of Municipal Parks

6. Provision of approach roads upto unauthorised colonies.

Teaching of English in Secondary Schools

2546. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the factual position of teaching of English in Secondary Schools in each of the States and Union Territories; and

(b) what is Government's policy regarding teaching of English in Secondary Schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) Information from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The Government of India are of the view that the three language formula should be implemented in the matter of teaching of languages under which English can be studied as one of the languages at the secondary stage of school education

राजस्थान के रेगिस्तानी इलाकों के लिए
पेय जल

2547. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे कितने गांव हैं जहां पेय जल की समस्या अभी बनी हुई है ,

(ख) क्या हाल में डेनमार्क सरकार ने कुछ सहायता का प्राश्वासन दिया है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

निर्माण और प्रावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) 1977 के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, राजस्थान में 4227 समस्याग्रस्त गांव थे, जिनमें से 2831 गांवों में जलपूर्ति की, व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है और शेष गांवों में अभी व्यवस्था की जानी है ।

(ख) और (ग) इन्डो डैनिश टेक्नीकल कोऑपरेटिव प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत कठिनाई वाले और घाटाव वाले गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कुछ सहायता प्रदान करने हेतु डेनमार्क सरकार के लिए एक प्रस्ताव है किन्तु डेनमार्क-सरकार को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए ऐसी सहायता की परियोजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains

2548 SHRI K MALLANNA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present average per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country and

(b) whether Government propose to abolish the rationing of foodgrains in view of the present bumper stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) a) It is not feasible to work out per capita consumption of foodgrains. However, the figures of per capita availability from year to year are available. During the year 1977 the per capita availability of foodgrains for consumption is provisionally placed at 159.8 Kgs

(b) Except for Greater Calcutta and Durgapur Asansol Industrial Complex where statutory rationing is being continued at the instance of West Bengal Government, there is no rationing anywhere else in the country. The prevalent system is only that of fair price shops, which operate as a useful tool for keeping the prices under control.

वर्ष 1978 के दौरान मोटे अनाज का आयात

2549 श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978 में विदेशों से मोटा अनाज आयात करने का है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कुल कितनी कीमत का और किन किन देशों से आयात किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त मोटे अनाज का उत्पादन देश में ही नहीं किया जा सकता?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबु प्रताप सिंह) : के फिलहाल चालू वर्ष के दौरान मोटे अनाजों का आयात करने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) मोटे अनाजों का पहले ही उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। दिए गए प्रस्तावों से उत्पादन में वृद्धि हो सकती है।

Financing of Operation Flood—Stage II

2550 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the European Economic Community has proposed to finance the II stage of Operation Flood in India through the Indian Dairy Corporation,

(b) if so how much aid and in what form it is planned for the entire rural development project which is to start in mid 1978,

(c) how much financial assistance has been planned by the World Bank for the above project, and

(d) what areas and sectors are to benefit by the above phase II of 'Operation Flood' in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir EEC is expected to donate 1,88,000 tonnes of Skimmed

Milk Powder and 114,000 tonnes of Butter Oil Funds will be generated by sale of these commodities valued at Rs 235.20 crores and this will be used to partly finance Operation Flood II

(c) Rs 173.00 crores is expected to be provided by the World Bank as loan

(d) Under the proposed Project, milk production and marketing will be taken up in 155 districts in the rural milk shed areas of the country. These districts will be part of a National Milk Grid to supply the marketable surplus milk to 148 cities with a population of 1 lakh and above

Selection Grades to Hindi/Sanskrit Teachers of Delhi Schools

2551 **SHRI MAHILAL** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry had directed Delhi Administration vide letter No 11014/7/75-UT I, dated 4th March, 1976 to treat Hindi and Sanskrit Teachers as one category for selection grade,

(b) if so, whether it contravenes Ministry's earlier directions contained in letter No A-11014/4/75 UT I dated 14th August 1973 to treat Hindi and Sanskrit teachers as separate categories for selection grade

(c) the number of Hindi teachers granted selection grade under orders of 1971 and 1973 and the number of eligible Hindi Teachers deprived of this upgradation and reasons therefor,

(d) the number of such teachers along with their schools adversely affected by orders of 1976, and

(e) steps taken to cancel orders issued during Emergency i.e. 1976 and to grant selection grade to affected Hindi Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-

MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI) (a) to (e) Information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Link between Indian and USSR Universities

2552 **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether direct links are soon to be established between 14 pairs of Indian and USSR Universities to help expand Indo-Soviet Co-operation in the field of higher education and

(b) if so details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Indo-Soviet Cultural Exchange Programme 1976-78 provides for academic collaboration between universities/institutions in the two countries through exchange of faculty members and implementation of joint research projects in various fields

The details of the programme are still being worked out

Book Finance Corporation

2553 **PROF P. G. MAVALANKAR.** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Book Finance Corporation to cater to the needs and requirements of the publishing and book distribution industry at moderate rates of interest,

(b) if so when and how; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-
MATI RENUKA DEVI BARA-
KATAKI) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The National Book Development Board, an advisory body set up by the Ministry of Education, had recommended in 1972 the setting up of a Book Finance Corporation. The recommendation was examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Reserve Bank of India. In view of the many practical difficulties like valuation of books in stock, manuscripts in process, receivables from customers which are for small amounts and realised after long delay and in absence of demand the stocks of books may be only an intangible security setting up of a Book Finance Corporation was not considered a feasible proposition.

ग्राल का उत्पादन

2554. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान वर्षवार कितने हेक्टर भूमि पर ग्राह्य की पैदावार की और उपयुक्त अवधि में प्रतिवर्ष ग्राह्य का कितना उत्पादन था ,

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में, कितने हेक्टर क्षेत्र में ग्राह्य की पैदावार की जाएगी और इसका कितना उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ,

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ग्राह्य का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है और यदि हा तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसा कार्यक्रम कब तैयार किया जाएगा और उसका स्वरूप क्या होगा , और

(घ) क्या ग्राह्य की किस्म सुधारने के लिए कोई अनुसंधान किया गया है अथवा किया जा रहा है और यदि हा, तो कहा और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) इन वर्षों के दौरान ग्राह्य का क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन निम्नलिखित रहा है —

क्षेत्र	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
(हजार हेक्टर)	543 4	587 4	622 4	634 0
उत्पादन				
(हजार मीटरी टन)	4861 1	6225 4	7306 0	7287 0

(ख) 1977-78 के दौरान भालूओं के क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के अनुमान बालू व कृषि वर्ष समाप्त होने के बाद अर्थात् जून, 1978 के मध्य में किसी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे ;

(ग) जी हाँ। राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे निम्नलिखित उपायों के माध्यम से भालूओं का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरणादायी अभियान शुरू करें :—

- (1) बड़े क्षेत्रों में पूर्ण पैकेज पद्धतियों को अपनाना ;
- (2) भालूओं की सुधरी हुई किस्मों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना ; और
- (3) इस फसल के अन्तर्गत कुल क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना।

(घ) जी हाँ। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर केन्द्रीय भालू अनुसंधान संस्थान, शिमला द्वारा अनुसंधान कार्य किया जाता है। भालू के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान तथा उन्नत बीज उत्पादन के अन्य स्थानों के नाम नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

मुख्य क्षेत्र : शिमला, कानपुर, जालन्धर, पटना, ऊटकमण्ड, शिलांग, राजगुरु नगर, छींदवाड़ा, दीसा, रांची, कल्याणी, भुवनेश्वर, हसन तथा शोपियन।

उप-क्षेत्र : पंत नगर, बंगलौर, पालम-पुर, हिसार तथा जोरहाट।

प्रजनक बीज उत्पादन एककों : कुफरी, जालन्धर, दोराला तथा कोडेकनाल।

Museum of Pre-Historic Civilizations

2555. SHR C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to have a museum of national status, which may present a comprehensive picture of man and his activities from pre-historic times until the present day to afford glimpses into pre-historic civilizations; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the site and the amount of money Government has approved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal to set up a Museum of Man is under Government's consideration.

Details of the project are being worked out.

Houses for the Masses

2556. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme or adopted any policy to construct houses for the masses in the country, during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the amount that has been sanctioned for this purpose State-wise, and

(c) what has been the criteria while sanctioning the amount for the construction of the houses for the masses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The main highlights of the proposed programme in the field of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional de-

mand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses, over a period of 20 years.

(ii) Restricting utilisation of public funds for low income households so that larger number of dwelling units are constructed with the resources allocated to this sector.

(iii) Provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing on a large scale.

(b) and (c) Central financial assistance for all State Sector plan schemes, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise funds for various State Sector programmes including housing, according to their requirements and priorities.

The approved plan outlay for housing for the year 1977-78 for all the States/Union Territories is Rs 133.20 crores. For the Central Sector plan scheme, Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, the approved plan outlay for the year 1977-78 is Rs. 2.10 crores. Apart from this, a total amount of L.I.C. loan of Rs 19.59 crores has been allocated to the State Governments.

Land for Religious Institutions

2557. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AID REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA has decided to increase the price of land being allotted to religious institutions;

(b) if so, by how much the price has been increased; and

(c) the reasons thereof?

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

BAKHT): (a) to (c). Due to increase in the cost of acquisition and development of land, Government have increased the price of land for allotment to religious institutions from Rs. One lakh per acre, fixed in 1964, to Rs. 3 lakhs per acre, from September, 1977.

House Building Programme in the Capital

2558. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to build 40,000 houses a year in the Capital to catch up with the population growth;

(b) whether this is to be done through DDA when facts that have come to light after the fall of the last Government about DDA have made a sad reading; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure right execution of works, if it is at all to be entrusted to this agency?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir This is only a target for fulfilment.

(b) This target is to be achieved through a multi agency system in which the DDA will be one of the agencies.

(c) The DDA proposes to adopt the specifications laid down by HUDCO, for future constructions. Regular supervision of work, it is hoped would ensure proper execution.

Tek Chand Committee's Report

2559. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has made a careful study of the Tek Chand Committee's report;

(b) if so, what recommendations therein have been accepted for immediate implementation; and

(c) progress made in the implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The subject of Prohibition being a State Subject, the report of the study team on Prohibition headed by Justice Tek Chand, was sent to all the State Governments, for necessary action.

(b) The recommendations were discussed by the Central Prohibition Committee in its meeting held on 24 March 1973. The main points of agreement reached in the meeting are indicated in the attached statement

(c) Government of India have approved the policy of introducing total prohibition in the country within a period of four years.

Statement

Main points of agreement in the Central Prohibition Committee meeting held on 24-3-1973.

1. There was general support for the Directive Principle of State Policy in regard to prohibition

While the Minister from Gujarat, the Executive Councillor from Delhi Shri Justice Tek Chand, Shri P B Patwari and Shri Jeevenlal Jaramdas advocated total prohibition the others felt that enforcement of total prohibition would not be possible in the near future due to—

- (a) financial constraints,
- (b) administrative problems of enforcement;
- (c) illicit distillation; and
- (d) toxic and spurious liquor

2. It was agreed that every effort should be made to control and restrict the consumption of liquor. For this purpose a number of measures were suggested. These include—

(a) acceptance of the principle of local option;

(b) regulation of location of liquor shops—there should be no shops near places of worship, educational institutions, basties especially of Harijans, and highways;

(c) introduction of dry days—pay days to be uniformly dry everywhere—and restriction of business hours of shops;

(d) imposition of general restriction on;

(i) public drinking;

(ii) the strength of alcohol content of spirituous beverage;

(iii) illicit distillation, and

(iv) consumption of toxic and spurious liquor/drugs

(e) imposition of special restriction on drinking by—

(i) young people

(ii) drivers of vehicles

This may be done, if necessary, by suitable amendments to the laws concerned. Drivers of vehicles should be subject to breathalser tests.

(f) banning of advertisements of spirituous products if necessary by making this a contractual obligation on the part of licencees.

(g) introduction of reviews of excise policies which would contribute towards prohibition.

3 It was generally felt that every effort should be made to use educational system and mass media of information for advocating prohibition. Support should also be given to voluntary organisations engaged in this work

4 It was agreed that a special Committee of Ministers may particularly look into the problems of the tribal areas so as to protect the tribal population from exploitation by liquor

traders. This Committee may comprise of the Ministers (incharge of Excise) from

Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Maharashtra
Orissa
Rajasthan
West Bengal

5. A special examination, it was suggested, should be made of the following:

(a) prohibition in Union Territories; and

(b) take over of production and sale of liquor till prohibition is introduced.

6. It was recognised that there is need for research—sociological as well as physiological—on the effects of human consumption of alcohol on health, nutrition, and productivity.

7. The Central Government, it was agreed, should be regularly supplied with relevant statistics and also kept informed of the various developments.

8. It was agreed that the Central Prohibition Committee will meet once a year.

Organisations for Urban and Town Planning

2560. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the organisations for urban and town planning under the Government;

(b) the periods for which they have been functioning;

(c) the annual cost of each organisation; and

(d) the effectiveness of contribution of each organisation for realistic urban planning and development be-

yond the stages of seminars and learned papers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Town and Country Planning Organisation is the only Organisation under the Central Government for urban and regional planning activities.

(b) The Town and Country Planning Organisation (formerly the Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation) was established in 1957.

(c) Annual expenditure is about Rs. 40 lakhs.

(d) Its activities have led to establishment of Town Planning Organisations in the States and major Union Territories and evolution of legislation to control urban development in number of States. With assistance from this organisation more than 500 master plans/development plans have been prepared all over the country. Specific urban planning projects for public sector undertakings and State Governments have been drawn up for actual implementation, and a number of Guides and manuals have also been prepared by it for technical guidance.

Union Territories are the specific responsibility of this organisation. It prepared the Master Plan for Delhi and also the regional plans for Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Goa, Daman and Diu.

Distribution of Butter Oil to Poor People

2561. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that butter oil is given as a free gift by the European Economic Community for the masses;

(b) if so, the reasons for selling it @Rs. 17/- per K.G.; and

(c) whether Government will consider to sell it on ration cards at cheaper rate to the poor people of the country to make the best use of the courtesy shown by the European Economic Community?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, the EEC has supplied some quantity of butter oil as free gift to India on the condition that the funds generated through sale of butter oil will be utilised for dairy development programmes in the country.

(b) The price of butter oil has been fixed at Rs. 17/- per Kg., which is considered reasonable, after taking into consideration the fact that this sale price is not likely to affect ghee production in the country and consequently milk production.

(c) At present no proposal is under consideration of the Government to sell butter oil on ration cards at cheaper rate to the poor people.

Schemes from West Bengal

2562. **SHRI ROBIN SEN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several schemes have been referred to his Ministry by the I.A.W. Department of the Government of West Bengal for consideration and sanction;

(b) if so, what are those schemes, and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far in regard to those schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Reports in respect of two major and fifteen medium irrigation schemes have been received in the Central

Water Commission from the Government of West Bengal. Names of these schemes are given in the attached statement.

(c) With regard to the report on Ajoy Dam at Tilabani, the State Government has been requested to send a detailed report, which is awaited. In respect of the medium irrigation schemes, the comments have been sent to the State Government on 12 schemes and the replies of the State Government are awaited. The other major project viz. Upper Kangsabati and three medium irrigation schemes are in various stages of examination in the Central Water Commission.

Statement

NEW SCHEMES

Major Scheme

- 1 Ajoy Dam at Tilabani
- 2 Upper Kangsabati (Purulia & Bankura)

Medium Scheme

- 1 Gajal Lift Scheme (Malda)
- 2 Bandhu Extension (Purulia)
- 3 Reli Khola (Darjeeling)
- 4 Construction of water courses (DVC)
- 5 Extension and Improvement of Irrigation System (DVC)
- 6 Salda (Purulia)
- 7 Kairabara (Purulia)
- 8 Dimu (Purulia)
- 9 Karu (Purulia)
- 10 Putiary (Purulia)
11. Lining of Mayurakshi Canal System.
12. Harai Irrigation Scheme (Purulia)
13. Jarda Irrigation Scheme (Jalpaiguri)
14. Irrigation Scheme on tributary of river Kumari (Purulia)
15. Kuskarni Irrigation Scheme (Birbhum).

Production of Paddy at Government Agricultural Farm

2563. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is producing paddy in their agriculture farms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(b)

Year (July-June)	Area sown (Hec.)	Production (qtl.)	Average yield per hec. (qtl.)
1976 . . .	3280	118662	36.19
*1977 . . .	3407	123500	36.25

*Provisional.

(c) The farms of the State Farms Corporation of India produce paddy primarily for seed purposes, the cost of which comes to Rs. 79.38 per quintal.

(d) The procurement price of coarse varieties of paddy for 1977-78 marketing season is Rs. 77.00 per quintal.

Residual problem of Refugees from former East Pakistan

2564. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the remaining problem of rehabilitation of refugees from former East Pakistan;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether Government have received any complaints/report/memorandum/request from the Government of West Bengal, Tripura and other

(c) cost per quintal of paddy; and

(d) what is the Government paddy procuring rates per quintal from farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The States Farms Corporation of India produces paddy at various farms.

States facing with the problems of rehabilitation of former East Pakistan refugees;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether Government have or will have consultation with the concerned State Governments regarding rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees; and

(f) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At present, the total number of families awaiting resettlement is 9,749. According to the plans formulated, all these families are proposed to be resettled by 1982-83.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has received communications only from the Governments of West Bengal and Tripura regarding the residuary problems of rehabilitation of migrants from former East Pakistan. Information about the contents of the West Bengal Government's communication have already been laid

on the Table of the Sabha on 21-11-1977 in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1119. The Government of Tripura in their communication has raised points regarding financial assistance for improvement of economic condition of migrants by undertaking schemes for weavers and sericulture; establishment of small scale industries; continued assistance for the P. L. Home; rehabilitation assistance to camped out families etc. As the proposal involves extending assistance to families who have already deserted, this question is under examination.

(e) and (f) The resettlement schemes/programmes for the migrants from former East Pakistan are invariably formulated in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

छोटा नागपुर में विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना

2565 श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के सभी डिवाइजनों में विद्यालयों की स्थापना की गई है, विश्व-

(ख) क्या उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर डिवाइजन सबसे पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है जहाँ आदिवासी और पिछड़ी जातियों के 95 प्रतिशत लोग रहते हैं,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के द्वारा इस डिवाइजन के पिछड़े निवासियों को उच्च शिक्षा मुलभ करने के लिए "छोटा नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय" की स्थापना करने का है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या "नेशनल फॉरेस्ट" हजारी बाग के समीप रमणीक झरण्य मध्य स्थित "रामगढ़ प्रभाद पदमा" को निःशुल्क

उपहार के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाएगा और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है और सामान्य रूप से ये राज्य में प्रत्येक प्रभाग के लिए स्थापित नहीं किये जाते।

(ख) छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र को राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक पिछड़े क्षेत्र के रूप में गिनाया गया है।

(ग) जो, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

National Seeds Corporation

2566 SHRI H. L. P. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of officers and employees in National Seeds Corporation of the Ministry and the number of Harijans and Adivasis out of them and the percentage of Harijans and Adivasi employees to the total number of officers and employees there, and

(b) the number of officers and employees promoted in the said Seeds Corporation and the percentage of Harijan and Adivasi employees promoted out of them?

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

- (a) (i) Total number of officers and employees as on 31-12-77 1146
- (ii) No. of Harijans/Adivasis (SC/ST). 142
- (iii) Percentage of Harijans/Adivasis to the total number of officers and employees 12.40%
- (b) (i) No. of officers and employees promoted from the date of establishment of the Corporation to the end of December, 1977 617
- (ii) No. of Harijans/Adivasis promoted out of (i) above 52
- (iii) Percentage of Harijans/Adivasis promoted 8.4%

Double Cropping Plan for Self Sufficiency in Oilseeds and Foodgrains

2567. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the detailed Plan Programme of Government regarding Small Irrigation and very Small Irrigation Scheme for cultivable lands;

(b) is Government aware of the fact that irrigation is the most major factor for cropping;

(c) has the Government any Plan Programme for double cropping and multi-cropping for full utilisation of about 30 crores of acres of cultivable lands throughout the year; and

(d) has our government any desire for agricultural revolution within a short span of time to make the country fully self-sufficient in respect of food and oil-seeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is proposed to create an additional irrigation potential of 9 million ha from minor irrigation schemes (which would include small irrigation as well as very small irrigation schemes) during the next Plan, i.e. 1978-79 to 1983-84.

(b) Yes, Sir.

3991 LS-5

(c) The net sown area during 1973-74 was 142.76 million ha and the gross cropped area was 169.10 million ha. The gross cropped area is expected to increase to 200 million ha, in 2000 AD, mainly on account of increase in area under multiple cropping as a result of irrigation and other measures.

(d) Maximum emphasis is being laid on undertaking measures to make the country fully self-sufficient in respect of food and oilseeds in a short span of time.

Rental of the Government Owned Houses

2569. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to revise upward the standard rent for houses owned by them in the capital,

(b) if so, details of the proposal under consideration and the extent to which the standard rent is likely to be increased for various types of Quarters/Bungalows,

(c) whether Government are considering rationalisation of rent charged for the furniture provided in the Government Quarters/Bungalows; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). As recommended by the Public Accounts Committee, it has been decided that the cost of land and the expenditure on its preparation shall also be taken into account for working out the standard licence fee of Government residences under F. R. 45-A, with effect from 1-4-1978.

The increase in licence fee on this account is expected to be 11 per cent in case of hatted accommodation, 8 per cent for type II to IV and 9 per cent for type V to VIII residences. The increase for type I residences is being finalised.

(c) and (d). The rates of rent being charged for furniture in Government quarters/bungalows are already on a rational basis.

Water Supply to Bombay

2570. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme to augment the water supply to Bombay city;

(b) whether due to Maharashtra's Government's delay in supply of the project report the loan promised by the World Bank lapsed; and

(c) whether Government have again made any efforts in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

Supply of Electricity connection to Trans-Jamuna Resettlement Colonies

2571. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had assured in March, 1977 to supply electricity connections to DDA resettlement colonies particularly in Kichari Pur, Kalyan Pur, and Trilok Pur in trans-Jamuna area;

(b) whether some applications have also been received by Government for these connections with a security deposit of Rs 40 per application,

(c) whether those applications are still pending with DDA for about a period of 11 months, and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take for the supply of electricity to these residents?

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

(b) and (c). The D.E.S.U. started accepting applications from various applicants to get an idea of the number of residents who are interested in taking individual electric connections. The response was very poor and it is commercially not viable for the D.E.S.U. to undertake this work. No applications were received by the D. D. A.

(d) No decision has so far been taken regarding the mode of financing the project.

Sugarcane Arrears

2572. **SHRI BALA SAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**

SHRI SHYAMA PRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the arrears of sugarcane prices dues to growers from the sugar mills have accumulated to several crores of rupees; if so, the factory-wise and year-wise position of arrears;

(b) whether he is aware of the demand made by the cane growers at the 11th meeting of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council held at New Delhi recently for imposing penalty on the defaulter mills for delayed payment of sugarcane prices; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to clear these arrears immediately to prevent the cane growers to switch over to other crops in place of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The arrears of cane price dues for supplies of cane to sugar factories for the season 1977-78 as on 15-2-78 amounted to Rs. 80.40 crores as against total cane price payable amounting to Rs. 332.01 crores. The percentage of cane arrears as on 15-2-78 comes to 24.2. A statement showing the state-wise position of cane purchased during 1977-78 upto 15-2-78 as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons as on 15-2-78 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1784/78.] Factory-wise details of the cane dues are not available.

(b) No such decision for imposing penalty on the defaulting mill for delayed payment of sugarcane prices was taken in the deliberations of the Indian Sugarcane Development Council

held on 6th February, 1978, at New Delhi. However, Shri H. S. Sandhu, Chairman, Indian Sugarcane Development Council, in his address suggested severe penalty to be imposed by the State or the Central Government on sugar factories for any delay in payment of cane price over a week from the date of supply by cane growers. The sugarcane (control) Order, 1966, allows a period of 14 days for payment of dues from the date of supply. Delays beyond this period will make the factory liable for payment of interest at 15 per cent and also for prosecution under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

(c) Another statement listing steps taken by the Government to reduce arrears is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1784/78].

Selection of Indian Team for World Hockey Cup

2573. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Team selected for the World Cup Hockey Championship is the best Team in his view;

(b) the suggestions given by All India Council of Sports to the Indian Hockey Federation in this regard;

(c) whether Indian Hockey Federation has accepted these suggestions; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that the best Indian Team is sent to the World Cup Hockey Championship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) According to the Indian Hockey Federation, the hockey team selected by it is represented by the best players in the country.

(b) and (c). The Executive Committee of the All India Council of

Sports at its meeting held on the 5th December, 1977, expressed the view that withdrawal by the Indian Hockey Federation of two of the players immediately after they had reported at the Coaching Camp in Patiala in November, 1977, in response to the invitation of the IHF was neither consistent with discipline nor fair to the players. It suggested to the IHF to take a fresh look at the situation so as to resolve the controversy in the best interests of the Indian hockey. However, the IHF did not accept this suggestion. But, subsequently in February, 1978, after seeing the performance of the team in the Indo-Pakistan Test series, it decided to make some changes in the team on its own.

(d) Government have neither interfered nor propose to interfere with the selection of the Indian team for participation in the World Cup Hockey Championship which is entirely within the jurisdiction and responsibility of the IHF.

Rehabilitation of uprooted Bangladesh refugees from Dandakaranya (M.P.)

2574. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bangladesh refugees who were rehabilitated in Dandakaranya in Madhya Pradesh have been made refugees once again and they have been invited by a Minister of West Bengal to shift to that State promising them land and money and some such families have already reached Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for these refugees being deprived of land and other rehabilitation assistance from Dandakaranya authorities and whether any local sections of the people

are responsible for their present movement to West Bengal; and

(c) steps Government are going to take either to restore their original homesteads in Bangladesh or to rehabilitate them somewhere else in India in such a way as would ensure their social and economic security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) A large number of displaced persons' families have left Dandakaranya since 24th February, 1978 for destinations in West Bengal till date, misled by propaganda from interested elements that there was scope for their resettlement in Sunderbans, West Bengal. Government of India are not aware of these displaced persons being invited by a Minister of West Bengal to shift to that State.

(b) The refugees appear to have derived themselves of land and rehabilitation assistance due to voluntary desertion. Necessary enquiries made from Government of Orissa and Project Authorities reveal that there is no basis for the allegation of harassment by any local sections of the people.

(c) The question of restoring their original homesteads in Bangladesh does not arise. Government adhere to the schemes for their rehabilitation in the Dandakaranya Project are under implementation.

Dam at Patora over river Zonk

2575. SHRI AINTHU SAHOO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to construct a dam at Patora village over river Zonk to provide irrigation facilities in the drought prone areas of Raipur in Madhya Pra-

desh and Nawapara sub-division of Kalahandi district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted by the Government since it relates to most backward areas of two States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that Orissa Government have a proposal to construct a dam near village Patora on Zonk river to provide irrigation within Orissa State boundary and that there is no proposal as yet for irrigation from this dam in Madhya Pradesh State. The State Government have further intimated that no survey in this regard has been done by them.

National Training Institute; for Sportsmen

2576. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to establish different National Training Institutes to provide a regular national level coaching etc. to the promising junior sportsmen of our country especially in Cricket, Hockey and Football;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the management of different sports bodies/recognised associations to create a healthy atmosphere as well as to adopt uniform policies/programmes for the develop-

ment of sports in our country; and

(c) if so, the details therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No, Sir. However, the National Institute of Sports at Patiala with a second campus at Bangalore and 23 Regional Coaching Centres in different parts of the country, is already providing coaching facilities in 16 sports disciplines including Cricket, Hockey and Football.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

Subletting of shops in NDMC Markets in South Delhi

2577. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of shops in the New Delhi Municipal Committee Markets in South Delhi colonies are illegally sublet and are being occupied by non-allottees;

(b) if so, the full details in this regard;

(c) whether any steps are being taken to transfer the tenancies of those shops to the persons at present occupying them or to evict the unauthorised occupants from those shops; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Subletting and occupation by non-allottees have been noticed in 62 shops in N.D.M.C. Markets in South of Rajpath.

(b) Details are given below:—

1. Prithvi Raj Market . . .	5 shops
2. Pandara Road Market . . .	5 shops
3. Central Market, Kidwai Nagar . . .	11 shops
4. Vegetable Market, Kidwai Nagar . . .	1 shop
5. South Market, Kidwai Nagar . . .	2 shops
6. Nauroji Nagar Market . . .	2 shops
7. Aliganj Market . . .	1 shop
8. Laxmibai Nagar Market . . .	7 shops
9. Netaji Nagar Market . . .	8 shops
10. Basruker Market . . .	4 shops
11. Begum Zaidi Market . . .	5 shops
12. Lodhi Road Market . . .	11 shops
	<hr/> 62 shops <hr/>

(c) Steps are being taken to evict the sublettees, who do not seek regularisation of allotments in their favour, as also to regularise the allotments in favour of sublettees, who request regularisation of allotments, in accordance with the policy laid down by the Committee from time to time.

(d) Does not arise.

Funds to States for execution of Irrigation Schemes

2578. SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether more attention is being paid by the Union Government for the execution of irrigation schemes (major and minor) in different States of the country;

(b) if so, whether more Central funds were provided to different States as compared to the last year; and

(c) the details of the break-up of the Central funds allocated for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans/grants which is not related to any sector of development or specific scheme. However, with a view to accelerate the pace of execution of selected major and medium irrigation projects, additional outlays in the form of advance Plan assistance were given during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78. State-wise details of advance Plan assistance released during 1975-76 and 1976-77 and the amount sanctioned for the year 1977-78 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Additional outlays (Advance Plan Assistance) for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects during 1975-76 to 1977-78

State	1975-76	(Rs. crores)		Minor
		1976-77	1977-78	
		Amount Actually released	As sanctioned Major & Medium	
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	0.75	3.00	
Bihar	5.00	3.00	7.20	
Gujarat	7.30	3.00	11.00	
Haryana	5.00	6.50	6.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	0.75	..	..
Karnataka	2.15	3.55	11.00	2.00
Kerala	2.10	2.50	5.00	1.00
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	1.75	11.00	2.00
Maharashtra	5.50	3.85	15.00	2.00
Orissa	1.00	2.00	4.00	1.00
Punjab . . . . .	..	1.50	8.00	
Rajasthan	6.00	3.00	7.30	
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..	Nil	
Uttar Pradesh	15.00	8.00	6.50	
West Bengal	1.00	0.50	5.00	0.50
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	.	0.50
TOTAL	55.80	39.90	100.00	9.00

विभिन्न राज्यों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक

परीक्षा

2579. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
क्या शिक्षा, गणराज कप्तान और संस्कृति
मंत्रो यः राजो को कृपा करें कि :

(क) उम परीक्षा का नाम क्या है जो
केन्द्रीय सरकार की सत्याश्री / मन्त्रालयों में
उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के बराबर मानी
जाती है ;

(ख) उस परीक्षा का नाम क्या है

जिसे उन राज्यों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक
परीक्षा के बराबर माना जाता है जहाँ
उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा की व्यवस्था
नहीं है ; और

(ग) मन्त्रालयों सरकार में सहायता
प्राप्त ऐसे स्वायत्त निकायों के नाम क्या
है जिनमें उत्तर प्रदेश बोर्ड, बिहार बोर्ड
और इस प्रकार के राज्यों के अन्य बोर्डों

की परीक्षाएँ उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के बराबर नहीं मानी जाती ?

शिक्षा, सञ्चालन कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्तर्गत, रोजगार के प्रयोजना के लिए 11 वर्षीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रम और 12 वर्षीय इंटरमीडिएट पाठ्यक्रम का, स्कूल शिक्षा की 10+2 पद्धति के अन्तर्गत 12 वर्षीय उच्चतर माध्यमिक पाठ्यक्रम के समतुल्य समझा गया है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, जिन राज्यों में उच्चतर माध्यमिक प्रणाली नहीं है वहाँ या तो इंटरमीडिएट एवं विश्वविद्यालय अथवा पूर्ण डिग्री प्रणाली है। उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा की तुलना में इन परीक्षाओं की समतुल्यता निर्धारित करना विभिन्न राज्यों के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है।

(ग) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय तथा स्वायत्त निकाय, समतुल्यता का स्वीकार करने हैं जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में दिया गया है।

Fishing Port at Chinna Muttam

2580 SHRI K T KOSALRAM Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether investigation for having a Fishing Port at Chinna Muttam near Kanyakumari has been completed;

(b) whether the feasibility report has also been received by Government, and

(c) if so, when the above work will be taken for execution?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Certain additional data in respect of the Project is being obtained before an investment decision could be taken

Higher levy prices for sugar produced in Andhra Pradesh

2581 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government has been urged for higher levy prices for sugar produced in Andhra Pradesh, and

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

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

(b) Levy sugar prices have been revised recently and the prices in all the zones increased. The price of Andhra Pradesh zone has been raised from Rs 141.96 per quintal to Rs 159.99 per quintal (for D-29 grade) an increase of Rs 18.03 per quintal

Lapse of sanctioned grant for drinking water scheme in Madhya Pradesh

2582 SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that the interest-free loan

sanctioned by the Government of India to Government of Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of drinking water schemes for the year 1977-78 has not yet been fully utilised and as a result Rs. 2.5 crores may lapse;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the State and Centre to utilise the money in time; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in implementation of the Scheme and investment of the sanctioned money?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Rs. 250 lakhs have been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during 1977-78 as cent per cent Central grant (and not interest-free loan) for providing safe drinking water in problem villages in the State. The State Government has already spent a sum of Rs. 57.277 lakhs on the execution/completion of rural water supply schemes of problem villages under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme upto the end of January, 1978. On personal contact made by the Officers of the Ministry of Works and Housing, the State Government have geared up their machinery to utilise the entire amount of Central assistance, (released under this Programme) by the end of the current financial year.

Drinking Water in Rural Areas

2583. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provided financial aid to various State Governments for increasing drinking facilities in the rural areas (1977-78);

(b) if so, terms and conditions of such aid and the break-up of the

funds provided to various States and Union Territories for the purpose;

(c) the facts about the actual implementation of the schemes for increasing for drinking water facilities achieved or likely to be achieved by various States within the stipulated period;

(d) whether all the States will be able to complete their schemes by 31st March, 1978; and

(e) facts thereabout?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water Supply Programme has been launched this year under which 100 per cent grant assistance is being given to States/Union Territories during 1977-78 for providing safe drinking water to problem villages, where the source of water is more than 1.6 Kilometres away or where water borne diseases like cholera etc. are endemic or where toxic impurities like iron, chlorides and fluorides are dissolved in water. The break-up of funds expected to be provided to various States and Union Territories under this Programme during 1977-78 is as under:—

Name of the State/ Union Territory	Funds provided (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1 Assam	57.60
2. Andhra Pradesh	152.30
3. Bihar	242.80
4. Gujarat	312.80
5. Haryana	142.10
6. Himachal Pradesh	202.60
7. Jammu & Kashmir	152.80
8 Karnataka	142.30

I	2
9. Kerala	102.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	252.80
11. Maharashtra	292.80
12. Manipur	52.50
13. Meghalaya	57.50
14. Nagaland	77.50
15. Orissa	182.80
16. Punjab	102.10
17. Rajasthan	252.30
18. Sikkim	96.50
19. Tamil Nadu	217.30
20. Tripura	80.50
21. Uttar Pradesh	352.80
22. West Bengal	242.80
U. T. s.	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	20.00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	20.00
3. Delhi	10.00
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	10.00
5. Mizoram	15.00
6. Pondicherry	10.00
	<u>3792.50</u>

(c) to (e). Under the new Centrally Sponsored Programme, about 4600 problem villages are expected to be covered by the end of March, 1978, in various States/Union Territories. The Programme envisages coverage of all problem villages numbering about 1.13 lakhs (as per survey made in 1971-72) in 5-6 years.

Call-girls rackets in major cities

2584. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the Call-girls rackets prevailing in major cities of the country and its impact on the society;

(b) whether Government propose to study the extent to which this evil prevails and analyse the socio-economic factor responsible for this trade; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop this profession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) While Government is aware of the prevalence of this vice, no comprehensive information on the call-girl racket is available.

(b) Some studies covering this problem have been made by individuals and Committees from time to time. With the implementation of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, the evil of prostitution in its commercialised forms has been prohibited.

(c) The Central Government has been exhorting the State Governments to ensure enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. With a view to making the legislation more effective, a number of proposals for the amendment of the Act are under consideration of the Government.

सरकारी आवास

2585. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय विभिन्न टाउप के आवासों के लिए प्रवीक्षा सूचियों में कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) इन सभी कर्मचारियों को कब तक रिहायशी आवास उपलब्ध करवा दिए जायेंगे ; और

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में कितने अतिरिक्त क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल वास के लिए 1974 में सीमित आधार पर आवेदन पत्र आमन्त्रित किए गए थे। सम्पदा निदेशालय द्वारा तैयार की गई प्रतीक्षा सूची में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन्हें अभी आवंटन किया जाना है, टाइपवार इस प्रकार है :—

टाइप

I	1,445
II	2,030
III	1,456
IV	546
V	512
VI	279
VII	79
VIII	34
होस्टल	329

योग : 6,710

(ख) निश्चित तिथि बताना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 (जनवरी, 1978 तक) निर्मित क्वार्टरों की संख्या क्रमशः 228 और 581 है।

Maintenance of L.I.G., DDA Flats in Lawrence Road, Delhi

2586. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the dilapidated condition of Low Income Group D.D.A. flats in Lawrence Road built only four or five years ago, the plaster of which is falling, roofs are dripping and there is dampness in every flat, as a result the flats are giving a shabby look;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made for their repairs; and

(c) whether Government are also aware that these flats have not been white washed for the past four years, and if so, how the common portions of these flats are proposed to be white washed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that no such complaint has been registered with them. However, they have noticed that at a couple of places the plaster is falling off the walls due to salt peter action.

(b) All defects which are pointed out within a period of six months of the allotment are made good by the Delhi Development Authority as a matter of practice; otherwise the defects are to be remedied by the allottees except for common portions which are to be maintained by the registered agencies.

(c) White washing is to be done by the individual allottees themselves. White washing of common portions is to be done by the registered welfare agencies elected by the residents.

Alternate Sites for the Plot Holders of Loni Road, Delhi by DDA

2587. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has since taken a decision to give alternate sites to the allottees of plots of land in Loni Road where the land is still in dispute;

(b) the number of such allottees who applied for alternate sites;

(c) whether these allottees have agreed to pay extra charges for the alternate sites and also to pay further charges for registration though they have once paid such charges for the Loni Road plots;

(d) what is the hitch in taking a final decision in this regard;

(e) whether there is some person or persons who are responsible for delay in taking a decision; if so, action taken against them; and

(f) how many times the representatives of these allottees met him and other officials of DDA and the nature of assurances given to them?

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

(b) 189, upto 7th March, 1978.

(c) No, Sir. No declaration regarding payment of registration fee and extra cost has been asked for.

(d) 1000 plots have been made available and efforts are under way for carving out 1000 additional plots.

(e) Efforts were under way to get the stay order issued by the High Court vacated. Since this has not been successful, Delhi Development

Authority is trying to arrange for alternative allotment of plots.

(f) No record of visits has been maintained. However, as and when the allottees of Loni Road plots met the officials of the Delhi Development Authority, they were assured of sympathetic consideration.

Institutes for Toxicological Study

2588. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of institutes in the country equipped with the facilities to make a toxicological study and what are their charges for conducting tests of insecticides on particular species of insects; and

(b) whether the Registration Committee of the Central Insecticides Boards has laid down any standard formula for registration?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No precise information is available on the Laboratory facilities/expertise available to conduct the toxicological tests (not toxicological as mentioned in the Question) in the country. However, a Joint Team of Experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Pesticide Industry identified five public sector and three private sector leading laboratories involved in pesticides toxicology to undertake toxicological tests on pesticides. The charges vary between Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 60,000/- depending on the type and number of tests and the laboratory undertaking the investigations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Resentment among Research Scholars of Delhi University

2589. SHRI K. A. RAJAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in "Indian Express" dated 30th January, 1978 regarding the wide spread resentment among the teachers and research scholars of Delhi University over the way in which the field grants are used by some Departments

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into these allegations, and

(d) if so, the details and action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi the news report is factually not correct. The teachers and research scholars of the Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies have by a Resolution passed unanimously at a meeting on 30th January, 1978 contradicted the news report. The Head of the Department of Chinese and Japanese Studies has also issued a statement clarifying the position which appeared in the Indian Express of 8th February 1978

बिहार की सिचाई परियोजना

2590 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को बिहार सरकार से एक विस्तृत सिचाई योजना प्राप्त हुई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार आर्थिक रूप से भारत में सबसे अधिक पिछड़ा राज्य है एवं सिचाई के मामले में भी इसकी स्थिति इतनी ही दयनीय है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का इन बातों को ध्यान में रख कर बिहार सरकार की सहायता करने का विचार है और यदि हा, तो कितनी ?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) बिहार सरकार से कोई व्यापक स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) और (घ) 1974-75 में बिहार राज्य में कुल कृषि-योग्य क्षेत्र की तुलना में कुल सिंचित क्षेत्र 28.1 प्रतिशत था जब कि समग्र देश का यह अनुपात 25.4 प्रतिशत था । बृहद, मध्यम और लघु सिचाई स्कीमों के जरिए सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि करने के लिए सतत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं । राज्य में कुछ निर्माणाधीन बृहद और मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के लिए और इसके साथ-साथ नई स्कीमों पर कार्य आरम्भ करने की दृष्टि से 1975-76 में 1977-78 तक भारत सरकार द्वारा 15.20 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रामिण योजना सहायता स्वीकृत की गई थी ।

Amount paid to Teachers under UGC Scheme

2591 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has distributed large sum

of money under various schemes to the teachers of Universities after August 1977;

(b) if so, the amount given under such scheme during the above period;

(c) the number of teachers from each University who have been given this amount during above period;

(d) the amount given to each University under each scheme during the above period;

(e) whether applications were received from the teachers under the schemes; and

(f) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (f). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no new schemes were initiated by the Commission after August, 1977, under which large sums of money are distributed to teachers of universities. However, the Commission has been implementing, for the past several years, various programmes under which grants paid by the Commission to the universities are intended to encourage research by teachers, and to improve their professional competence. These programmes include support for major, minor and short-term research programmes in science, advanced research or short-term projects in humanities and social sciences, award of National Fellowships/Associateships Research Associateships and grants for preparation of university-level books, etc. Proposals under these programmes are received from the universities from time to time and they are considered by the Commission on the recommendations/advice of the expert panels, committees, etc. Since August, 1977, the Commission has disbursed about Rs. 1,03,50,000/- for various research programmes in 74

universities and 3 institutions deemed to be universities involving about 736 teachers. Similarly under the programmes of Fellowships/Associateships and preparation of books, the grants paid since August 1977 are about Rs. 4,92,600/- in respect of about 149 teachers in 57 universities and three institutions deemed to be universities.

Population of Tiger and Lions

2592. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI DHARAMASINHBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether tiger population in the country is gradually getting extinct;

(b) if so, steps being taken to preserve the tiger and other wild life in the country; and

(c) the total number of lions and tigers, separately, in the country at present?

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

(b) For the preservation of Wild Life in the country, some of the important steps being taken are as follows:

(1) With the enactment of the Wildlife (protection) Act, 1972, which has now been adopted by all States with the exception of Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species including tigers from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act.

(2) 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.

(3) The habitat in which wild-life can prosper is being increased by constituting larger areas as National Parks and Sanctuaries where all possible protection is being afforded to wildlife. The "Project Tiger" has been launched in ten selected habitats to afford protection to this threatened species.

(4) For ensuring effective and scientific management of sanctuaries, national parks and other wild-life areas, separate wildlife wings within the Forest Department are being established in some of the States and Union Territories.

(c) The lion and tiger population in the country is respectively estimated at 180 and 2202. The last census of lions was carried out in 1974 and lions are confined only to Gir Forests.

Applications for Milk Token with D.M.S. under V.I.P. Category

2593. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of applications registered with DMS under VIP category as on 1st March, 1976 for milk tokens;

(b) what is the number of milk tokens issued so far by the DMS against the applications registered under VIP category as on 1st March, 1976 and what are the reasons for which the pending applications under that category have not been disposed of;

(c) by when the pending applications under the above category are proposed to be disposed of; and

(d) whether it is a fact that fresh applications for milk tokens are not entertained by the DMS and if so, what are the reasons therefor and when it is proposed to entertain fresh applications?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 4206.

(b) 4206. There are no pending applications in this category.

(c) Question does not arise in view of (b).

(d) The Delhi Milk Scheme has already achieved its optimum level of the distribution of milk. As there is no scope for the expansion of the existing handling capacity of the DMS plant. It would not be possible for the DMS to register fresh applications for issue of milk tokens.

Agriculture and Irrigation Scheme in Orissa

2594. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any Agriculture, Irrigation Development Project (Scheme) in Orissa;

(b) if so, when it was started and where it is located;

(c) amounts provided for the project for expenditure year-wise;

(d) if all amounts have not been spent the reason therefor and who is responsible for this; and

(e) action taken for this and what amount has been spent in establishments from the beginning?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) An Orissa Agricultural Development Project and an Orissa Irrigation Project, assisted by the International Development Association (IDA), an affiliate of the World Bank, are currently being implemented in Orissa.

(b) The aforesaid two projects became effective from the 28th June, 1977 and the 16th January, 1978, respectively. The Agricultural Development Project will cover the whole of Orissa. The scope and coverage of the Irrigation project is as follows:

(i) construction, over a five-year period of medium irrigation projects, covering about 68,000 hectares throughout the State;

(ii) command area development in three existing major irrigation Systems—Hirakud, Salandi and Mahanadi Delta—consisting of consolidation of about 200,000 hectares of irrigated lands and construction of on-farm works (field channels and drains, access crossings, and other associated structures) on a consolidated area of about 57,000 hectares.

(c) Year-wise phasing of estimated costs, as provided in the respective project reports, is as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the project	Total IDA credit Million Dollars	Total cost					
		1st Year	2nd Year	Year-wise			Total
				3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
1. Orissa Agricultural Development Project	20.00	829.30	1202.80	794.40	382.90	390.60	3600.00
2. Orissa Irrigation Project:							
(i) For medium irrigation projects	52.30	440.00	1112.00	2485.00	2713.00	2467.00	9247.00
(ii) Land Consolidation & on-farm works	5.70	124.00	157.00	245.00	667.00	..	1193.00

(d) and (e) Complete information on these parts of the question is awaited from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received

(a) how much Foodgrains was imported from various countries during 1976-77 and 1977-78 of various variety;

(b) how much out of it has been given to India as an aid and loan;

Import of Foodgrains

2595. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(c) what is the production in the country during the above period; and

(d) whether the Government has decided any change in the policy of import of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1785/78].

(c) The total production of food-grains in the country during 1976-77 was 111.57 million tonnes. Similar information for 1977-78 would become available only after the close of the agricultural year i.e. sometime in July-August, 1978. However, according to present indications, the production of foodgrains during 1977-78 is expected to be considerably higher than in the previous year.

(d) Government policy continues to be to review periodically the need for foodgrains imports keeping in view the requirement of public distribution system, crop prospects, internal availability of foodgrains, price position and other related factors and to arrange import of foodgrains only when it is considered absolutely necessary. No commercial purchases of foodgrains from abroad have been made so far since June, 1976 onwards, nor is any import contemplated in the near future.

चणुहीनछात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति

2596. श्री हरमोक्षिन्ध बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चणुहीन छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति की राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितनी और कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

3991 LS-8.

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु सिंह गुप्तलाल) :

(क) जी, नहीं :

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

(ग) केवल दो वर्ष पूर्व 1975-76 में इस योजना में संशोधन किया गया था तथा रीडर्स के लिए बतों की दरें बढ़ा दी गई हैं। होस्टल में रहने वाले छात्रों के लिए एक विशेष दर भी शुरू की गई है। हाल में की गई बड़ोतरी के देखते हुए छात्रवृत्ति की दरों को बढ़ाने का इस समय कोई विचार नहीं है।

चणुहीन छात्रों का कल्याण एवं उत्थान

2597. श्री हरमोक्षिन्ध बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह देश में चणुहीन छात्रों के कल्याण एवं उत्थान कार्य को अपने हाथ में ले ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में अब तक क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). विकलांग व्यक्तियों जिनमें दृष्टिहीन व्यक्ति शामिल है, को राहत मुख्यतया सविधान की सप्तम अनुसूची में सूची-2 अर्थात् राज्य सूची की मद 9 के अन्तर्गत आता है। इसलिए दृष्टिहीन छात्रों और बयस्को के कल्याण और उत्थान का मुख्य उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर

पड़ता है। तो भी, देश भर में दृष्टिहीन छात्रों की शिक्षा और कल्याण के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों और स्वयंसेवी संगठनों की अनिवार्य रूप से सहायता करती रही है। ऐसी सहायता में दृष्टिहीन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ, बस्कर दृष्टिहीनो के प्राथमिक पुनर्वास के लिए स्वयंसेवी एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता तथा सार्वजनिक स्कूलों में दृष्टिहीन बच्चों को रखे जाने के लिए समेकित शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना शामिल है।

छोटे किसान और छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसी

2598. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) देश में छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है और उनकी सहायता के लिए कितनी छोटे किसान विकास एजेंसियाँ चलाई जा रही हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी संख्या क्या है,

(ख) इन एजेंसियों से कितने छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों को लाभ पहुँचा और मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) सहकारी समितियों और बैंकों द्वारा इन किसानों को (ऋण सहित)

कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और प्रति किसान औसत कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई और वर्ष 1975-76, वर्ष 1976-77 और वर्ष 1977-78 से सम्बद्ध आकड़े क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में. उत्तर
मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1970-71 की कृषि गणना के अनुसार 2.00 हेक्टेयर तक की जोतो वाले छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों की कुल संख्या 491.14 लाख थी। देश के विभिन्न भागों में उस समय कार्य कर रही लघु किसान विकास एजेंसियों की संख्या 169 है जिनमें से 12 मध्य प्रदेश में चल रही है।

(ख) इन एजेंसियों द्वारा धारम्भ से लेकर नवम्बर, 1977 तक विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लाभ पहुँचाये गए छोटे : सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या 53.74 लाख है। उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सभी 12 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में लाभ पहुँचाये गए किसानों की संख्या 4.00 लाख है।

(ग) 169 परियोजना क्षेत्रों में 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक वर्षवार लाभभोगी किसानों को दी गई कुल वित्तीय सहायता (लघु किसान विकास एजेंसीज से उपदान से सहकारी सोसायटियों तथा बाणिज्यिक बैंकों से अल्प, मध्य तथा

वीरकालीन ऋण) और प्रसिद्ध मोदी सहायता की प्रसिद्ध जनतासि नीति की गई है;

1975-76 1976-77 1977-78
(नवम्बर,
77 तक)

1. सहकारी सोसायटियों तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के माध्यम से लघु-किसान विकास-एजेंसी में कुल ऋण (अल्पकालीन, मध्य कालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन) (लाख रु० में)	8353.58	13108.93	8430.84
2. लघु-किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत किसानों को दिया गया कुल उधार (लाख रुपये में)	1871.30	2082.31	1560.78
3. कुल, सहायता जिसमें लघु-किसान विकास एजेंसी के अन्तर्गत दिए गए ऋण भी शामिल हैं (लाख रुपये में) (कालम 1 + कालम 2)	10224.88	15191.24	9991.62
4. लघु-किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत लाभभोगियों को कुल सहायता (लाख रुपयों में)	10.80	12.12	7.44
5. लघु-किसान विकास एजेंसियों के अन्तर्गत प्रति लाभ भोगी औसत सहायता (रुपये में)	947	1253	1343

Directive to States Re. Use of Water Resources

2599. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued directives to State Governments suggesting use of water resources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has found the water resources in dam reservoirs to be very unsatisfactory; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment storage for meeting the needs of agricultural operational programme of various States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) Great emphasis is laid on the States to effect more efficient use of waters available in the existing irrigation system by taking up projects for modernisation and preparing regular operational programmes for different irrigation systems and monitoring them with a view to progressively step up the operational efficiency.

(c) and (d). Adequate number of storage sites to conserve the monsoon flows are not available. The State Governments have been advised to draw up a perspective plan for future development identifying all projects which would have to be taken up for tapping the available water resources in the State. Studies are also proposed to be undertaken for pilot projects for underground storage of flood flows in the Ganga Basin.

**Jawaharlal Nehru University
Teachers Demand**

2600. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received recently the demands from the teachers of the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Participation of Indian Hockey Team
in Argentina**

2601. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send India's Hockey Team to Argentina for participation in the World Cup Tournament despite poor and miserable performance of the Indian Hockey Team with Pakistan recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Government have cleared the proposal of Indian Hockey Federation to send an Indian team for participation in the World Cup Tournament. This has been done on the recommendation of the Executive Committee of All India Council of Sports which was made keeping in view the consideration that non-participation of an Indian hockey team may adversely affect its chances for participation in the Moscow Olympics 1980.

**दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के छात्राओं द्वारा
प्रदर्शन**

2602. श्री ज्योति प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के लगभग 300 छात्राओं ने 20 फरवरी, 1978 को विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के कार्यालय के सामने अपनी मांगों को लेकर प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांगें क्या हैं और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक संघ के कई सदस्यों ने कुलपति के कार्यालय के सामने प्रदर्शन किया। शिक्षकों द्वारा कुलपति को दिया गया मांग पत्र शिक्षकों के लिए छात्रावासों को बंद करने, कार्य परिषद्

शिक्षकों के लोभ प्रतियोगित्व, शिक्षकों को अधिक प्रतियोगित्व देने के लिए कालेजों के भासी निकालों के पुनर्गठन, अस्थायी और तदर्थ शिक्षकों को नियमित करने और परीक्षा पारिभाषिक, चिकित्सा बुचिचाएं तथा पब्लिक के अस्तरो इत्यादि को फिर से चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में था। प्रवर्तन के पहले और बाद में भी कुलपति एवं उनके सहयोगियों तथा दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षक परिषद् के प्रतिनिधियों के बीच कई बैठकें हुई और परिषद् द्वारा उठाए गए विषयों पर उचित ध्यान दिया जा रहा है।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies

2603. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modify the Master Plan of Delhi in connection with regularisation of those colonies where more than 60 per cent construction of houses has taken place, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) In the process of regularisation, wherever necessary, change of land use will be considered with reference to the provisions of the Master Plan/Zonal Plans in terms of para 2(v) of this Ministry's letter No. J-13037/113/14/UDI/II-B dated 16-2-1977, a copy is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-1786/78.]

वरुणा में विश्वविद्यालय

2604. श्री सुरेन्द्र ना सुवन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विहार के वरुणा प्रमंडल में एक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को दिया गया है; और

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

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र कन्न) (क) और (ख) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sindhi Refugees of Ulhasnagar and Kapori

2605. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are certain problems pending for years to be solved by the Government of the Sindhi refugees of Ulhasnagar and Kapori colony in Thana District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are they and their nature;

(c) what are the reasons for delay; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in near future to solve the said problems of Sindhi refugees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) to (d). Government are not aware of any specific problems concerning the Sindhi refugees of Ulhasnagar and Kapori colonies. The rehabilitation of displaced persons from former West Pakistan was completed long ago and they have become part of the mainstream of national life. There are, however, some compensation cases of individual claimants

which are pending disposal. The number of such pending claims in respect of Uthmanagar and Kapori colonies above is not separately available, but the number of such pending cases for the whole Bombay region which includes these two colonies by the end of February, 1978 was 634. Residuary work also concerns finalisation of the cases of allottees of tenements in colonies by issue of transfer documents. This work was transferred to the State Government of Maharashtra with effect from 1-8-1971 and necessary powers under the Displaced Persons (Compensation & Rehabilitation) Act have been delegated functionaries of the State Government.

Per Hectare Yield of Wheat

2806. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) an average yield per hectare of wheat currently;

(b) whether the Government have taken up a very ambitious plan to increase the per hectare yield of wheat in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The average yield of wheat in the country is 1394 kgs. per hectare (1976-77)

(b) Yes., Sir.

(c) The steps being taken to increase the productivity of wheat in India include: (i) increasing the irrigated area in the wheat growing States; (ii) increasing the coverage under most suitable high-yielding varieties of wheat. (iii) adequate and timely supply of inputs and special fertiliser campaign in selected districts; (iv) training of extension staff and farmers in the latest production technology developed by the agricultural research institutes; (v) coordination between State Agriculture Irrigation and Electricity Departments

for un-intercepted and timely supply of electricity and irrigation water; and (vi) acceleration of the supporting programmes like the scheme of Mini-kit Demonstrations, Adaptive Trails, and the scheme of Replacement of Rust-susceptible Varieties with rust resistant varieties in Hill areas, etc.

Rent charges of halls for cultural programmes

2807. SHRIMATI PARVATHI DEVI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cultural organisations engaged in promoting the cultures of diverse nations to intermingle, induce National Integration and enrich the cultural life of Delhi find it very difficult to organise shows and arrange entertainment programmes due to exorbitant rents charged for halls;

(b) what steps Government propose to take so that the Cultural associations are charged concessional rates as in the past; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Out of a number of halls in Delhi being used for the purpose, two halls, viz., the Mavlankar Auditorium and the Vigyan Bhavan are under the Central Government. Rents fixed for these two halls are not exorbitant.

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

Production of raw cotton, pulses and oilseeds

2808. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1722 on the 24th June, 1977 regarding rise in prices and state:

(a) the details of implementation of the crash plan as recommended by

the Special Committee appointed by Government for increasing production of raw cotton, pulses and oilseeds;

(b) the details of financial support given for the purpose and its manner; and

(c) whether the expected results have materialised during the kharif season and if so, what is the increase in production of these items?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The details of implementation of the crash plan and financial support given for the purpose, are as follows:—

Oilseeds:

Plant Protection: In order to increase the production of groundnut and rape-mustard, the Special Group had recommended stepping up of coverage by plant protection measures on these crops by resorting to serial operations and ground campaigns on a larger scale than hitherto. An amount of Rs. 144.69 lakhs was accordingly sanctioned for this purpose. The amount is intended towards subsidy on aerial spraying operational charges at Rs. 25 per ha. in the case of small and marginal farmers and Rs. 17.50 per ha. for others, and on ground spraying operational charges at Rs. 7.50 per ha. so as to ensure coverage of contiguous large blocks of land and the participation of small and marginal farmers.

In order to control the pest white grub subsidy has been extended at a rate of 50 per cent on the cost of chemicals.

A strong surveillance programme with regard to the major pest of mustard, viz., 'aphis' had been organised to enable spraying operations to be taken up in the very initial stage.

Seed Production: An additional amount of Rs. 23 lakhs has been provided towards subsidy at Rs. 150/- per

quintal to be made available to the National Seeds Corporation/State Seed Corporations/State Farms Corporation of India to enable them to produce and supply quality seed to the farmer at a price not more than 25 per cent above that of the commercial produce. Arrangements have been made in consultation with the State Governments and the seed producing agencies for taking up a cycle of production of groundnut seed during the summer seasons, 1977-78.

Fertiliser: A vigorous campaign had been launched by the major groundnut in paddy-groundnut rotation. The season to popularise the application of phosphatic fertiliser to groundnut crop as it promotes root development and thus helps the crop to tide over moisture stress conditions.

Summer groundnut: The canal irrigated areas in the southern States offer good scope for increasing the area under summer irrigated groundnut in paddy-groundnut rotation. The State Governments have been requested to get the programme implemented in areas suitable for production of groundnut by:

(i) restricting water supply to light irrigated crops like groundnut during the rabi/summer season; and

(ii) giving sufficient advance intimation of the availability of water during the growing season of the crop.

Price Support: The Government of India have since announced the price policy for oilseeds for the year 1977-78 under which support prices have been fixed for groundnut, sunflower and soybean and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) has been entrusted with the purchase operations at these prices. The support prices fixed are:

(i) Rs. 160/- per quintal for the fair average quality of groundnut-in-shell for the 1977-78 season as against a support price of Rs. 140/- Per quintal for the 1976-77 season.

(ii) Rs. 145/- per quintal and Rs. 165/- per quintal, inclusive of promotional premium of Rs. 10/- per quintal in each case, in respect of soybean and sunflower seed respectively of fair average quality for 1977-78 season. The support price for sunflower seed for the 1977-78 season represents an increase of Rs. 15/- per quintal over the support price for the previous year.

Pulses.

Short term: To increase productivity by:

(a) **Use of rhizobial culture:** The State Governments have been advised to increase the production of rhizobial culture during 1977-78 so as to cover larger areas. In case of bigger states like M. P., Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh additional funds have been given to expand the Microbiological laboratories facilities for production of increased quantity of rhizobial culture.

(b) **Application of phosphatic fertilizers:** It has been clearly demonstrated through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on pulses development that application of phosphatic fertilizer to grain and rather pulses @ 40 kg P₂O₅ with a starter dose of 10 kg. Nitrogen gives about 3-3½ quintals of additional production per hectare. The State Governments have been requested to stock the requisite quantities of fertilizer for supply in pulse producing areas.

(c) **Adoption of need based plant protection measures:** Pod borer is a serious pest of gram and arhar (tur) in certain areas. The State Governments have been advised to intensify the pest surveillance units and launch special campaign to protect their crops by timely control measures.

(d) **Extension and training:** Special training courses for extension workers particularly of the intensive pulses cultivation districts being organised

during each season on the above technology so that they can further impart this training at farmer's level in their respective areas. An allocation of Rs. 50,000 has been made for training programme during the current year.

Increasing area under pulses (Not at the expenses of main crops through:

(a) **Summer cultivation:** The isolation of short duration varieties of moong and urd has opened up new possibilities of taking an additional crop of moong or urd in between the two major crops. This programme has vast scope in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Haryana. The State Governments have been advised to cover large areas under this programme.

(b) **Cultivation of moong and urd in rice fallows:** In eastern and southern States there are possibilities of growing moong or urd with the residual moisture after harvest of rice. The States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa and West Bengal have been advised to popularise this programme during the current year.

(c) **Inter-cropping of pulses:** In northern states moong can be cultivated as inter-crop in between the rows of cotton and sugarcane. Similarly moong can be inter-cropped in arhar and cotton growing States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The State Governments have been advised to cover large areas under moong.

Long term:

Seed is the basic input and the expanded programme in pulses can not be undertaken without a sound seed multiplication programme. The special group suggested a central sector scheme for production of breeder's, foundation and certified seed of varieties of All India importance at

a cost of Rs. 7.81 lakh. The scheme has started functioning from Kharif 1977. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, various Agricultural Universities, National Seeds Corporation and State Seed Corporation have been involved to take up stage-wise seed multiplication

During the kharif season State Governments had been requested to increase production of pulses specially 'bahar'. It was suggested to States that package of practices should be followed in the arhar growing districts. The State Governments have taken up the campaign by mobilising the staff of Agriculture and development Departments by organising various training programmes at district/block and village levels.

Subsequently State Governments have been directed to organise a National Campaign on pulses produc-

tion especially gram during rabi 1977-78. It was suggested to state Governments that they should prepare a list of districts which are important from the point of view of area of gram, fix targets for consumption of phosphatic fertilisers, and stock these fertilisers at the convenient places to ensure timely availability to the farmers. The States were also asked to stock various pesticides, plant protection equipment and seeds, arrange mass training of the farmers and make available credit for purchase of inputs by the farmers. In this connection discussions were also held with the officer of the State Governments to ensure supplies and take up programme as envisaged.

The details of the financial support/assistance given to the various agencies under the Central Sector Scheme for quality seed production are given below:—

Item	Pattern of central assistance/rate of subsidy
I. Breeder's seed production	
Moong, urd and cowpea	Rs. 500/- per quintal
Lentil	Rs. 350/- per quintal
Gram and arhar	Rs. 300/- per quintal
Peas	Rs. 200/- per quintal
II. Foundation seed production	Rs. 150/- per quintal
III. Certified seed production	Rs. 150/- per quintal
IV. Training of Extension Workers	An amount of Rs. 50,000/- has been earmarked during 1977-78 for training of Extension workers @ Rs 6,000/- per training

Cotton:

(i) Control of cotton pests: The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 100 lakh to take up aerial spraying over an area of 5.78 lakhs ha. in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(ii) Seed Production: The government of India have raised the subsidy from Rs. 5 per ha. (or Rs. 25/- per quintal) to Rs. 150 per quintal strengthening the seed production and distribution programme through National Seeds Corporation/State Seeds Corporation

(iii) The existing ICDP has been extended to cover an additional area of 1.6 lakh ha. in 8 rainfed cotton growing districts at a total cost of Rs. 25.00 lakh.

(iv) The concerned State Governments were requested to intensify the training programme for the farmers particularly for ensuring optimum plant population through the use of good quality seeds and control of pests during the current season.

For implementing the recommendations of the Special Groups of Secretaries financial assistance of Rs. 511.8 lakhs has been provided during 1977-78 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton District Programme.

(c) Firm estimates of production of oilseeds, pulses and cotton during 1977-78 would become available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e. sometime in July-August, 1978. However the overall production of five major oilseeds in the country during 1977-78 is expected to be considerably higher than in the previous year. The total production of pulses and cotton is also likely to show increase over the levels achieved in 1976-77.

पांडिचेरी में आरोविल की स्थापना

2609. श्री यमुना प्रसादशास्त्री: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पांडिचेरी के अरविन्दाश्रम ट्रस्ट ने अनेक वर्ष पूर्व समूची मानव जाति को एक परिवार के रूप में संगठित करने के प्रयास के रूप में आरोविल की स्थापना के लिये शुरुआत की थी परन्तु

आपात स्थिति के दौरान तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आरोविल समिति में सरकारी सदस्य मनोनीत करके उसके वास्तविक आध्यात्मिक स्वरूप को विह्वल करने का प्रयास किया था;

(ख) क्या अरविन्दाश्रम, पांडिचेरी के निदेशकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आरोविल समिति में सरकारी सदस्यों के मनोनीत किये जाने के विरुद्ध सरकार को अभ्यावेदन पेश किया था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आरोविल को स्वतंत्र रूप से महर्षि अरविन्द के आदर्शों के अनुरूप चलाये जाने का अवसर देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जन्ना) : (क) आरोविल गृह की स्थापना मदर द्वारा 28 फरवरी, 1968 को घोषित एक घोषणापत्र के आधार पर की गयी थी। भारत सरकार ने, आरोविल की समस्याओं पर गहराई से तथा पूर्णतः विचार करने और मदर द्वारा आरोविल घोषणा पत्र में निर्धारित उद्देश्यों को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से उनके समाधान में सहायता देने हेतु 21 दिसम्बर, 1976 को एक समिति गठित की थी।

(ख) इस समिति के गठन के विरुद्ध कुछ अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ग) समिति ने अब अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है तथा कार्य करना बंद कर दिया है।

Assistance from U.S. and U.K. for utilisation of river water

2610. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether the US President Shri Jimmy Carter and the UK Prime Minister Shri James Callaghan had, during their talks with Indian leaders in New Delhi in the first and third weeks of January 1978, respectively, promised cooperation in the programme of utilization of waters of North-Eastern rivers of India for irrigation and power generation purposes;

(b) if so, the names of projects State-wise to be implemented during 1978-79 with the assistance of these two countries; and

(c) the economic assistance likely to be received from each of these countries as also the nature of other assistance to be received?

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

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

Foreign Technology for Rural Development

2611. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
SHRI RAGHAVALU MOHANRANGAM:

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

(a) the precise plans evolved for purposeful use of appropriate technology for rural development;

(b) whether the team of 80 foreign businessmen have made an offer by way of appropriate technologies to quicken pace of rural development;

(c) the particulars of such technology indicating whether the same cannot be achieved by our own advances of science and technology; and

(d) the reactions of Government to the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Appropriate Technology Unit in the Ministry of Industry has been engaged in the task of entrusting specific

projects to specialised research institutions/laboratories in the country with a view to developing appropriate technology relevant to the country's immediate needs.

These needs have been identified as—

(i) development of water technology pertaining to irrigation purposes (including construction of irrigation wells, development of irrigation pumps and water lifts, improvement of water conveyance and distribution systems), land development, land levelling and land shaping and surface water problems relating to drinking purposes in the rural/backward areas;

(ii) Conservation and disinfection of foodgrains in the rural areas;

(iii) harnessing of wind power in rural areas;

(iv) utilisation of agricultural and vegetable wastes;

(v) brick making by single families for self-employment in the rural/backward areas;

(vi) timber operations, wood processing, wood seasoning and utilisation of timber waste products;

(vii) timber operations, wood goods and footwear manufacture with stress on design and equipment improvement; and

(viii) appropriate farm building and rural housing designs including improved technology for rural housing.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Assistance to Blind Schools at Delhi

2612. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item published in 'Indian Express' dated 5th January, 1978 under caption 'Blind School facing Crisis'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to increase the amount of assistance of Rs. 2.5 lakh already promised?

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

(b) The Andh Mahavidyalaya is being requested to make a formal application for financial assistance, which, on being received, will be duly considered.

Purchase of gunny bags by FCI during last three years

2614. SHRI L. J. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of annual purchases of gunny bags, old and new (separately) made by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) names and addresses of suppliers and the quantity with its value supplied by each; and

(c) names and addresses of present suppliers who have been asked to supply old and new bags, separately, together with quantity intended to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Food Corporation of India generally purchase gunnies through DGS & D by placing tenders on them. In emergent cases however purchases have been made sometimes directly by the Corporation itself. Break-up of purchases made during the last three years is as below —

	Purchases of new gunnies through DGS&D	Purchases directly by FCI.	
		New Bags	Old Bags
	Bales	Bags	Bags
1975.	3,20,447	10,90,271	1,90,000
1976.	4,04,922	1,50,400	Nil
1977.	93,520	5,90,000	Nil

(b) and (c). Details may be seen in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1787/78].

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति

2615. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्वाच और ब्राह्मण तथा दुर्गति और दुर्गति

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी वर्ष 1977 में किन किन तारीखों को बैठकें हुई और इन

बैठकों में किए गए निर्णयों का अंगीकार क्या है;

(ब) उनमें से कितने निर्णयों को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित किया गया है; और

(घ) शेष निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास संबंधी (भी विचार कर लें) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) ये निर्णय इस प्रकार के हैं जिनपर कार्यवाही निरन्तर चलती रहती है। इन्हें या तो कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है या वे कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया में हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

विभाग का नाम 1977 में हुई बैठकों की तारीख

1. निर्माण और आवास	27-10-1977
2. पूर्ति	25-7-1977
3. पुनर्वास	31-3-1977, 29-6-1977, 30-9-1977, 27-12-1977

सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के संबंध में निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए:—

. विभागों में हिन्दी कार्यशालाओं का आयोजन करना।

2. महान् पुरस्कार योजना का कार्यान्वयन और इसकी प्रगति की समीक्षा करना।

3. मनुष्यों का द्विभाषी रूप में उपचारे का प्रबंध करना।

4. सचिवालय/ सम्बद्ध/ अधीनस्थ/ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय आदि में हिन्दी एककों में पूर्ण के सुजन के लिए कार्यवाही करना।

5. विभिन्न कार्यालयों में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग का निरीक्षण करना।

6. हिन्दी, हिन्दी शार्टहैंड और हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग योजना में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों को भेजना।

7. हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग की संख्या में वृद्धि करने की व्यवस्था करना।

8. हिन्दी में अधिक से अधिक टिप्पण एवं आलेखन के लिए अधिक से अधिक कर्मचारियों को प्रोत्साहन देना।

9. हिन्दी पुस्तकों तथा पत्र-पत्रिकाओं खरीदना।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963

2616. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग ने अपने सम्बद्ध तथा अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों और जून, 1976 में उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गए नियमों के बारे में जानकारी दी है और क्या उन्हें उनके पालन के लिए कहा गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका मंत्रालय/ विभाग उन उपबन्धों और नियमों का पूर्ण अनुपालन सुनिश्चित कर रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि राजभाषा संबंधी नियमों का पालन पूर्ण रूप से हो ?

निर्माण और कर्मचारी तथा भूमि और पुनर्वास-संबंधी (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पूर्ण धनुपालन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Plans to Increase storage capacity of FCI

2617 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have drawn up some plans to increase the storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Various measures have been taken to increase the storage capacity such as—

(1) Apart from expediting completion of construction works in hand an agreement with the International Development Association has been signed in January 1978 for construction of 3575 million tonnes of additional capacity (including about 6 lakh tonnes already under construction) for storage of food-grains

(2) Encouraging private parties to construct godowns on their own lands for being leased out to FCI under guarantee of occupation for a certain number of years. This is done under Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Scheme of providing funds at concessional rate of interests

(3) Hiring of storage accommodation through various sources

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

2618 CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the particular reasons for delay in regularising the unauthorised colonies in Delhi,

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1970—72 53 colonies were regularised if so, whether any plots have been leased out there and construction work started,

(c) whether the Government had then put certain conditions about leasing out the plots of land in the regularised colonies during 1970—72, and

(d) whether now it is proposed to withdraw these conditions to improve the situation and help in development of regularised colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The preparation of regularisation plans requires detailed site surveys which are in progress

(b) The Standing Committee of Municipal Corporation of Delhi regularised 53 unauthorised colonies during the years 1970-72. The plots, however, have not been leased out

(c) The Delhi Administration had laid down that the land covered by the colonies would be acquired and the colonies regularised after providing essential minimum community facilities. Two owners of the structures in these colonies were to make lessees.

(d) No decision has so far been taken.

Central Aid for Construction of Fishing Harbour within Paradeep Port Area

2619. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government has been asking the Central Government for the last seven years for aid to construct a fishing harbour within the commercial port area of Paradeep;

(b) is it a fact that even after the State Government has sent a final revised project involving a cost of Rs. 311.18 lakhs the formal sanction has been delayed; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The sanction has not been issued.

(c) The revised Project Report was received only in November, 1977, from the Port Trust and it is under examination by various Appraisal Agencies.

Sanction for Fishing Harbour at Gopalpur

2620. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to Centre's non-sanctioning of Gopalpur port, the amount of Rs. 5.25 lakh which Centre sanctioned during the Fourth Plan for fishing harbour, could not be spent for that purpose;

(b) if so, the reasons for not sanctioning the port; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-consider the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The proposal for constructing a fisheries harbour at Gopalpur was linked with the proposed development of a commercial port under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Project Report, however, is awaited from the State Government.

Symposium on Arid Zone Research and Development held at Jodhpur

2621. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-day international symposium on arid zone research and development at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur was held on 14th February, 1978;

(b) if so, whether about 200 experts from all over the country and 50 from International agencies and affected countries participated in the symposium;

(c) if so, the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at; and

(d) whether Government have examined these decisions if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) At this Symposium 389 Scientists participated out of which 41 delegates were from International Agencies and foreign countries.

(c) The major subjects discussed at this Symposium were:

(i) Palaeo—Environment, Evolution of arid zone,

(ii) Climatological studies, water balance, Drought analysis and Micro-climatic features,

(iii) Land resource survey, Remote sensing, soil and land use Planning,

(iv) Phyto—Geography, Ecosystem studies, successional changes, Desertification and critical indicators,

(v) Physiological behaviour and responses of some arid zone plants,

(vi) Crop production under limited moisture conditions and soil management,

(vii) Irrigation techniques and water management,

(viii) Saline water use in irrigation,

(ix) Genetic improvement of crop plants,

(x) Grass land management and forage crop production,

(xi) Silvi and Silvi-Pastoral studies,

(xii) Arid Horticulture,

(xiii) Livestock production, nutrition and Physiology,

(xiv) Arid zone Agro-technology and engineering,

(xv) Wild life Conservation, Desert ecology and Plant Protection,

(xvi) Human Resources and Socio-economic constraints.

(xvii) Desert management technology and its adoption.

Recommendations:

The major recommendations were:

(i) The Symposium endorsed the recommendations of the Science Associations' Seminar, held at Nairobi on 21—25 August, 1977, concerning the great importance of identifying physical, biological and social indicators of desertification and of developing methods of testing and applying them in selected areas;

(ii) In view of its experience in the relevant fields, CAZRI, Jodhpur be supported at national and international levels in establishing indicators of desertification and methods of applying them particularly the social indicators;

(iii) Western Rajasthan be one of the selected areas for testing the validity of such indicators and CAZRI be afforded the facilities and support to monitor desertification in this region,

(iv) the determination of priorities in research and development be more closely guided by and linked with studies of the demographic, social and economic factors;

(v) In rainfed areas more emphasis be given to the refinement of water harvesting techniques and watershed management, and the design and treatment of storage reservoirs to minimise losses through seepage;

(vi) assessments of local groundwater resources and of the groundwater balance be carried out, to facilitate their rational and conservation development,

(vii) In areas where saline water is used for irrigation more emphasis be given, for further studies on the effect of irrigation with saline water on soil structure and crop yield and quality, and on the deve-

lopment of models for predicting the build-up of salinity in the soil;

(viii) Development of technologies for the reclamation of salt-affected lands using natural precipitation or saline or sodic ground water;

(ix) Livestock-breeding programmes based on selection for such qualities as heat-tolerance and efficiency of conservation of low-nutritive fodder to animal products;

(x) Intensified research in the fields of fodder and fruit trees, indigenous and exotic suited to arid environments;

(xi) Intensification of research activities on soil management and crop production, improvement in traditional practices, basic resource conservation and alternate energy sources;

(xii) The establishment of desert national parks and wildlife reserves on a priority basis;

(xiii) Research into the efficient and economic preservation of excess forage produced in years of high rainfall

(d) The recommendations of the Symposium are being examined by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Biggest Irrigation Scheme

2622. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering a biggest irrigation scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme was prepared four years ago but has been reconsidered by the intervention of the Prime Minister; and

(d) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Proposals aiming at formulation of a national plan for the optimum development of the water resources of the country have been under examination of the Government. One such proposal is the Ganga-Cauvery Project, a concept based on paper studies, which envisages pumping of water of the Ganga for about 150 days during the high flow period and linking the Ganga with the Cauvery by a canal passing through the basins of the Sone, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Krishna and Penar to meet partially the water demand of the drought prone areas of the region.

Another such proposal is the Garland Canal Scheme received from Capt Dastur in Sep'tember, 1975. This comprises construction of Himalayan Canal 1500 miles long connecting Ravi to Brahmaputra with 50 integrated reservoirs along the southern slopes of the Himalayas and extending for 1100 miles beyond Brahmaputra with about 40 integrated reservoirs and subsidiary canals from the Himalayan Canal at right angles at interval of two miles. The scheme also envisages Central and Southern Garland Canal about 5800 miles long encompassing the Central Plateau and Southern Peninsula with subsidiary canals at 2 miles interval with 200 integrated reservoirs and connecting the Himalayan

Canal with this Canal for transfer of waters from the former. Reservoirs are also proposed at Nagaur in Rajasthan with a capacity of 300 million acre feet and on the Sone river with a capacity of 100 million acre feet.

Capt. Dasur has since modified his proposals in November, 1977. His proposals involve many complex issues such as technical feasibility, economic viability, legal and environmental aspects etc. Before a view is taken in such gigantic scheme, it was considered essential to study in depth the position of the surpluses and shortages in various regions, basins/sub-basins vis-a-vis the possibilities for economic inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. The studies have since been taken up in the Central Water Commission.

It will take some time before a view is taken on these proposals. It is too early to arrive at any time schedule at this stage.

FCI Consultancy Service

2623. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India finds the response to its newly started consultancy service in food processing and storage quite encouraging;

(b) if so, whether a number of public and private undertakings have approached the Corporation seeking its offer to take up research studies in food preservation and processing; and

(c) if so, in how many cases they have started and the details of the research to be taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Seven studies have been completed and one study is likely to be completed in March, 1978.

Sugarcane Production

2624. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether this year sugarcane production will surpass last year's record harvest; and

(b) if so, the total sugarcane production expected this year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The final estimates of sugarcane production during 1977-78 are not yet due from State Governments. However, according to current assessment the production of sugarcane is likely to be considerably in excess of the last year's level of 1540 million tonnes.

Reduction in Number of Subjects at School Stage

2625. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's decision to reduce the number of subjects at school stage is being implemented from the coming academic session;

(b) if so, what preparations for this have been launched; and

(c) whether all the States have agreed to implement this scheme?

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

DER): (a) to (c). The Ishwarbhai Patel Review Committee's recommendation for reducing the number of examination subjects at the end of 10-year schooling has been accepted by Government. The implementation has, however, to be done through the Boards of Secondary Education of the various States and the Central Board of Secondary Education.

At a recent Conference of the Chairman of the Boards of Secondary Education, the Review Committee's recommendations were studied in great depth. In principle, all the Boards of Secondary Education have agreed to move towards their implementation. It is expected that the Boards of Secondary Education would set up various subject committees to examine the recommendations with a view to implementation.

Prospects of Rabi Crop

2626 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hopes of Rabi output have improved with the February rains in the North and Eastern parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the latest position of the Rabi crop?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Rains received in February 1978 in the North and Eastern parts of the country have proved beneficial to the standing rabi crops particularly in unirrigated areas. Final estimates of production of Rabi crops are not yet due from different State Governments. According to the current assessment based on the favourable weather conditions, increase in off-take of fertilisers and adequate supply of irrigation water and power for agriculture, a good rabi crop is expected.

Housing Plots and Employment to persons whose land has been acquired by DDA

2627. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had earlier taken a decision that the persons whose lands are acquired will be given housing plots and preference in employment;

(b) the steps taken so far to implement this decision;

(c) the number of housing plots given so far to these persons and the number of applications pending and when these are going to be allotted housing plots; and

(d) the number of such persons given employment and the categories of posts offered to them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The allotment of alternative plots to the persons whose land is acquired is made under the scheme of large-scale acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority decided in 1972/1973 that the children of persons whose land is acquired under the scheme could be considered for employment in Class III and Class IV posts in the Authority without sponsorship through the Employment Exchange.

(b) The allotments of plots are made on the recommendations of the Delhi Administration with regard to size of the plot and the area in which allotment is to be made. The employment of children is considered as and when applications are received subject to existence of vacancies.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority have reported that 2974 plots have been allotted and 194 applications are pending. Allotment in the pending 194 cases will be made expeditiously.

(d) Employment was offered to 11 persons in the undermentioned categories:—

Peon	.. 9
L.D.C.	..1
Garden	
Supervisor	.. 1

Two persons who were offered the posts of peon have not joined so far.

Master Plan for the Villages where Land has been acquired by DDA

2628. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had decided to draw a master plan of the villages whose land has been acquired and make it a part of the zonal plan and connect it with water, sewerage and electricity main line;

(b) the number of villages in respect of which master plan was prepared and the above facilities provided;

(c) the number of villages in respect of which the work remains to be done; and

(d) the time by which the work in respect of the remaining villages is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Information is being collected.

Money for Irrigation in Backward Areas

2629. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in the matter of giving money for irrigation whether due and special consideration is being shown to backward areas where irrigated land figures are low and below national average;

(b) if so, details; and

(c) if not reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation being a State subject action for development of irrigation in backward areas has to be taken by State Governments. The urgency for development of irrigation in Tribal areas which are far behind the national average in irrigation development and the need for preparation of Master Plans for the same have been emphasised on the State Governments. The strategy evolved in the Fifth Plan for development of Tribal Areas is by way of sub-plans. Areas which have more than 50 per cent of tribal population have been identified for preparation of sub-plans and cover the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Goa, Daman and Diu. In the Annual Plan discussions, the flow of funds from State Plan and allocation from Special Central Assistance are specifically indicated for Tribal Sub-Plan. During 1978-79 special Central assis-

tance of about Rs. 12 crores will be provided for the development of irrigation in tribal areas. The drought prone areas programme is also being implemented specially to cater to the needs of the backward areas. Under this programme as well irrigation has been given high priority.

Slums

2630. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new strategy has been evolved for purposeful implementation by all States to arrest the proliferation and density of slums; and

(b) the review of all measures taken so far and the impact achieved for containing the problem?

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

(b) No such review has been undertaken.

Assistance to States for construction of Working Women Hostels

2631. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered assistance to the State Governments to the tune of 75 per cent of the cost of construction of hostels for working women;

(b) if so, number and names of the States which have been offered the assistance; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. Financial assistance to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost of construction, under Working Women's Hostels Scheme, is given to voluntary organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी द्वारा भारत को छात्रवृत्तियाँ

2632. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मनी द्वारा भारत को विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार की छात्रवृत्तियों का उचित उपयोग करती है; और

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) (क) से (ग) जी, हा।

जम्मू में गोदामों में चावल नष्ट होना

2633. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू में गोदामों में हजारों टन चावल नष्ट हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उसके लिए सरकारी अधिकारी उत्तरदायी थे, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वे भी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। 1977-78 के दौरान अन्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त भोगे हुए स्टाक की मफाई करने के बाद केवल 96 मीटरी टन चावल क्षतिग्रस्त पाया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

राजस्थान में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से बीजों का उत्पादन

2634. श्री चतुर्भोज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बीज नियम विश्व बैंक की सहायता में पांच राज्यों में उन्नत बीजों का उत्पादन करने की योजना बना रहा है और इस योजना के अंतर्गत राजस्थान में किए जाने वाले कार्य की अपेक्षा क्या है,

(ख) राजस्थान में इस काम के लिए चुने जाने वाले स्थानों के नाम और उन पर खर्च होने वाली रकम, उत्पादन किए जाने वाले बीजों की मात्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम में उत्पादकों को भी सम्बद्ध कर उन्हें हिस्सा दिया जाएगा?

।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) में (ग) प्रमाणीकृत

बीज उत्पादन के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक और राजस्थान में परियोजनाएं तैयार की हैं। विश्व बैंक द्वारा इनका मूल्यांकन किया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार का इन्हीं के समान एक राजकीय बीज नियम की स्थापना करने का विचार है जो कि अन्य राज्यों में पहले ही स्थापित किए जा चुके हैं। यह बीज नियम कोटा, बूंदी और श्रीगंगा नगर जिलों के चुने हुए परियोजना क्षेत्रों से प्रमाणीकृत बीजों का उत्पादन करेगा। चूंकि भारत सरकार इस परियोजना पर अन्य राज्यों की परियोजनाओं के साथ विचार कर रही है, अतः इस स्थिति में व्यय को जाने वाली धनराशि और राजस्थान में पैदा किए जाने वाले बीजों की मात्रा के संबंध में ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े नहीं बताए जा सकते। विचार है कि प्रस्तावित नियम के 35 प्रतिशत शेयर बीज उत्पादकों के हाथों में।

Posts of Investigators in the Town and Country Planning Organisation

2635. SHRIM A HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some U.D.C.s have been officiating as Head Clerks in the Town and Country Planning Organisation against the vacant posts of Investigators,

(b) whether the Technical work of the Organisation has not been suffering due to non-filling up of the posts of Investigators, and

(c) if so, the immediate steps taken by the Organisation to fill up these posts?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Head Clerks officiating as Investigators in the Deptt. of Town and Country Planning Organisation

2636. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few UDCs have been promoted and are officiating to the posts of Head Clerks against the vacant posts of Investigators in the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry;

(b) if so, the exact date since when they have been officiating as Head Clerks against the vacant posts of Investigators;

(c) whether any Association in the Organisation or the Senior Officers of the Organisation have drawn the attention of the appointing authority to make recruitment to the posts of Investigators;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof may be given in detail?

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

(b) Two persons with effect from 3-1-1977 and the other two from 24-2-1977.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Considering the need for lower level supervisory posts in the Administrative wing it has been considered necessary to continue this arrangement.

(e) Does not arise.

Houses by Private Agencies in the Country

2637. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will encourage private construction companies to build houses for the common people on a large scale;

(b) if so whether the Government has worked out the economics of this move, particularly the profitability of such ventures; and

(c) what steps will the Government take to ensure that these construction companies do not resort to rack renting and exploitation of tenants due to their superior resources as compared to a private owner?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Proposal from U.S. for Linking Brahmaputra with Ganga through World Bank

2638. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been sponsored by the U.S. to finance the proposed project of linking the river Brahmaputra with the Ganga through the World Bank;

(b) details of such proposal; and

(c) the decision of the Government thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Industrial Housing Scheme

2639. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employers do not show interest in the Industrial Housing Schemes although the Government agree to provide funds; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to obviate this bottleneck?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Cultural Agreements

2640. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which India has official cultural agreement or agreements that provide exchange of artists, scholars, teachers, students, youth leaders, cultural groups and research scholars;

(b) the details of such agreements which provide for exchange of persons mentioned in part (a) above and how these persons are selected by the Government;

(c) whether there is any arrangement under which Indian research scholars and scientists can be sent abroad for short duration visits for collecting research material or field work; and

(d, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The names of countries with which India has concluded Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes are given in the Statements I and II.

(b) These agreements provide for various types of exchanges in the fields of education, art and culture academic activity in Science and Technology, public health, mass media, etc.

The main criteria for selection of artists is that the persons/groups concerned should be of established reputation and standing in the particular field and considered as such by the concerned organisations as well as the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee constituted by the Department of Culture for the purpose. Care is taken to ensure that selections made are fair and objective and are on the basis of merit keeping in view the purpose for which the delegation is to be sponsored and the recommendations, if any, of the Indian Missions abroad.

As far scholarship offers from foreign countries on the basis of the provisions of the Cultural Agreements and Cultural Exchange Programmes as well as under the Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan, Reciprocal Scholarships and other similar schemes operated by the Department of Education in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare are concerned, applications are invited through open advertisement in the Press and selections are made on the basis of the recommendations made by Selection Committees set up for the purpose.

For selection of teachers and students for visits to foreign countries under the Cultural Exchange Programmes operated by the University Grants Commission, the nominations are invited from the Universities which are screened by Expert Committees set up by the Commission and a final selection is made on the basis of the recommenda-

tion of these Committees. In the case of some scholarships, applications are also invited through open advertisement in the Press.

For the development of bilateral academic links between institutions of higher education in India and the concerned foreign countries under the Cultural Exchange Programmes, the University Grants Commission determines the priority areas for collaboration and institutions in India with the help of expert Committees.

(c) and (d). The information required is given in the Statement III.

Statement I

CULTURAL AGREEMENTS WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

1 Afghanistan 2 Australia 3 Argentina 4 Algeria 5 Bulgaria 6 Brazil 7 Bangladesh 8 Belgium 9 Bahrain 10 Czechoslovakia 11 Colombia 12 Cuba 13 Democratic People's Republic of Korea 14 France 15 Federal Republic of Germany 16 Greece 17 German Democratic Republic 18 Guyana 19 Hungary 20 Iraq 21 Indonesia 22 Iran 23 Italy 24 Japan 25 Jordan 26 Kuwait 27 Lesotho 28 Mongolia 29 Mauritius 30 Mexico 31 Norway 32 Poland 33 Philippines 34 People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 35 Romania 36 Republic of Korea 37 Rwanda 38 Senegal 39 Sri Lanka 40 Sudan 41 Syria 42 Turkey 43 Tunisia 44 Tanzania 45 Thailand 46 U.S.S.R 47 United Arab Emirates 48 (United Arab Republic) Arab Republic of Egypt 49 Vietnam 50 Yugoslavia 51 Zambia.

Statement II

COUNTRIES WITH WHICH INDIA HAS CULTURE EXCHANGE PROGRAMME

1 Afghanistan 2 Australia 3 Arab Republic of Egypt 4 Bangladesh 5 Belgium 6 Bulgaria 7 Czechoslovakia 8 France 9 Federal Republic of Germany 10 German Democratic Republic 11 Hungary 12 Iran 13 Iraq 14 Mauritius 15 Mongolia 16 Mexico 17 Poland 18 Romania 19 Senegal 20 Turkey 21

U.S.S.R. 22 People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 23 Yugoslavia 24 Syria 25 Vietnam.

Statement III

ARRANGEMENTS UNDER WHICH INDIAN RESEARCH SCHOLARS AND SCIENTIST CAN GO ABROAD FOR SHORT DURATIONS

The Cultural Exchange Programmes have provision for the visit of teachers and scholars abroad for short duration. These visits can be utilised by teachers/scholars for collecting material for their research work. The provisions of the Cultural Exchange Programme can also be utilised for deputing scholars to foreign countries for field work.

Apart from the Cultural Exchange Programmes the British Council have also agreed to make available for a limited period every year the visit of senior Indian scholars to U.K. for collecting source material for their research work which is not available in India. The provision has also been made in the allocation made available to the universities for the 5th plan period for the development of their area studies programme to depute scholars to foreign countries for their field work. The Ford Foundation have also agreed to provide an amount of \$ 2,00,000 to UGC for the development of area studies programme which, *inter-alia*, can be utilised for the visit of the scholars to the foreign countries for their field work.

The Department of Science and Technology operates Agreements for cooperation in the fields of science and Technology with the following countries:—

USSR, Romania, Bulgaria, German democratic Republic, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Sri Lanka, Peru, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Zambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Mexico.

These Agreements generally provide for the exchange of scientists and research scholars. The visits of scientists and research scholars under these Agreements are generally for the purpose of identification and execution of joint research projects. The areas of cooperation with foreign countries are worked out in consultation with these countries on the basis of mutual relevance and benefit.

राजघाट बांध से सिंचाई के लिए पानी दिया जाना

2641. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नाथक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते हुए करेंगे कि

(क) राजघाट बांध से सिंचाई के लिये किन-किन जिलों को पानी दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) क्या राजघाट बांध में टीकमगढ़ जिले को सिंचाई के लिये पानी देने की दृष्टि से नहर का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि टीकमगढ़ जिले को सिंचाई के लिये पानी देने का प्रस्ताव अब छोड़ दिया गया है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार टीकमगढ़ जिले को पानी देना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु प्रयास करेगी, और

(घ) राजघाट बांध का निर्माण कार्य किस चरण में है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर, झांसी और जालौन जिले तथा मध्य प्रदेश के गुना, शिवपुरी, टीकमगढ़, दतिया, खालियर और मिण्ड जिले ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस बीच राजघाट नहर परियोजना तकनीकी जांच के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत

की जा चुकी है । परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार प्रस्तावित नहर प्रणालियों से रबी की ऋतु में टीकमगढ़ जिले के लगभग 2800 हेक्टे० क्षेत्र को सिंचाई लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

(ग) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(घ) राजघाट बांध का निर्माण कार्य शीघ्र ही बेतवा नदी बॉर्डर के अन्तर्गत प्रारंभ किया जाएगा ।

Foodgrains Stocks held by Government

2642 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) from the foodgrains stocks held by Government on 31st December, 1977 how much quantity is stored in pucca godowns and the quantity stored in the open and their details,

(b) what is the per tonne cost of storage in both the systems, and

(c) what were the losses in both the systems either by shortages or deterioration of quality in the last three years and what remedial actions have been taken or are under consideration to reduce the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) : (a) Total stocks of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India on Central/State Government account on 31-12-77 stood at 148.2 lakh tonnes, out of which 92.2 lakh tonnes were stored in pucca godowns and 54 lakh tonnes in open on wooden crates covered with polythene covers

(b) The operational per tonne cost of FCI storage is Rs 55.30 for Silos and Rs 40.90, for Conventional Storage, Silos, and Open storage respectively.

(c) Total losses suffered by the Food Corporation both due to shortages and damage to stock during the last three years are indicated below:

	Storage Shortages in Million Tonnes	Quantity damaged in Million Tonnes
1974-75	57.689	1650
1975-76	26.175	1696
1976-77	68.254	44126

A statement indicating the remedial action taken is attached.

Statement

The following steps are taken to reduce the loss in storage:—

1. The godowns constructed are rat, white ant and damp proof

2. Pre-monsoon inspection of the godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

3. Modern scientific pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird trouble.

4. Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper up-keep of the foodgrains.

The following steps are also taken to protect the foodgrains stored in open.

1. Stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated water-proof polythene covers.

2. Nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent the damage to covers by blowing during storms.

3. Mono-filament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection to grains from vagaries of weather.

4. Periodical replacement of polythene covers is being made to ensure that best protection to grains is always provided.

5 Aeration of stocks in the open during clear weather is meticulously done to maintain the health of grains.

6. Extraordinary attention is paid to regularly inspect, treat and preserve the stocks in the open. Large quantities, even after nearly two years in open storage, are in good condition.

Low cost Residential Houses

2643. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any progress on researches made to reduce building costs of residential houses for middle and low income group people and, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what will be the price per sq ft covered area;

(c) whether any models have been prepared and colonies built up, and if so, their details;

(d) whether such buildings are designed to have only ground floor; and

(e) how many storeys can be added with a view to reducing costs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Considerable amount of research has been done to reduce the cost of Residential Houses for Middle and Low Income Group people by various Research Laboratories/Institutions in the country, like Central Building Research Institute, Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras, etc.

(b) The price per sq. ft. covered area varies from place to place depending mainly on cost of material, specifications, construction techniques and designs of dwellings. In 1975, some

houses were constructed by various agencies in the Exhibition of Demonstration of Low Cost Housing put up by the National Buildings Organisation and the Delhi Development Authority at Ber Sarai Delhi when the cost per sq. ft. of covered area in the case of houses for the Low Income Group of 40 sq. m. plinth area ranged from Rs. 285 to Rs. 337 per sq.m. (Rs. 24.65 to Rs. 31.35 per sq. ft) including sanitary and electrical installations.

(c) A number of Experimental Housing Projects have been taken up under the National Buildings Organisation Experimental Housing Scheme to achieve economy in the cost of construction by incorporating new construction techniques and materials evolved through research. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also completed one Demonstration Project at Agra and three other Demonstration Projects at Ghaziabad, Hyderabad and Bombay are presently under construction. In these Experimental Housing Schemes and Demonstration Projects new techniques and materials have been adopted

(d) The building have been designed to have one or more floors depending upon the local conditions and requirements.

(e) Multi-storey construction is more economical where land prices are high. In such cases single brick thick load-bearing construction, upto four or five storeyed buildings has been done to achieve economy. In case of the Demonstration Projects undertaken by HUDCO, those at Agra, Ghaziabad and Hyderabad where land prices are comparatively cheaper the dwelling units are single storey constructions. However these are so designed that an additional floor can be added to each unit when the occupant can afford to do so.

Additional acreage under Irrigation during next Five Years

2644. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of his expressed desire to provide irrigation to 10 lakh acres every year, any target has been fixed for the additional acreage to be brought under irrigation in the next five years; and

(b) what is the actual achievement in the current year and what were the schemes under which it was achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The medium-term Five Year Plan commencing April 1978 envisages creation of additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares, comprising 8 million hectares from major and medium irrigation projects and 9 million hectares through minor irrigation works during the Plan period.

(b) The additional irrigation potential likely to be created during the current year is 3.73 m.ha., comprising 1.48 m.ha. through major and medium irrigation projects and 1.25 m.ha. through minor irrigation works

लघु सिंचाई योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2645. श्री हुकम चन्द कठायत : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों को कितनी सहायता दी है ;

(ख) इन उद्देश्यों के लिए राज्य-वार कितनी सहायता मांगी गई,

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के समुक्त प्रयासों से ग्रथवा योजना के अनुसार कितनी अतिरिक्त भूमि सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने का विचार है ग्रथवा सिंचाई की प्रतिशतता कितनी बढ़ाने का विचार है, और

(घ) क्या ऐसे राज्यों को सहायता देना केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए बाध्यकारी है जो पञ्चवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ऐसी

स्वीमों का 70 से 80 प्रतिशत व्यय अपनी धाय में से वहन करने के इच्छुक हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रों (जो सुरभीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में 9 करोड़ रुपये (सधु सिंचाई के लिए राज्य ध्यान परिव्यय के अतिरिक्त) की अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान की गई है। मागी गई तथा प्रदान की गई सहायता की राज्य-वार धनराशि नीचे दी गई है।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	राज्य सरकार द्वारा मागी गई धनराशि	योजना आयोग द्वारा मजूर की गई धनराशि
1	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1 14	0 50
2	अरुणाचल	4 52	2 00
3	केरल	2 00	1 00
4	मध्य प्रदेश	2 00	2 00
5	महाराष्ट्र	8 25	2 00
6	उड़ीसा	1 34	1 00
7	पश्चिम बंगाल	0 6८	0 50
	कुल	19 १1	१ 00

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान तिब्बत की सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत लाई जाने वाली अतिरिक्त भूमि के विषय में अभी अन्तिम निर्णय होना है ।

(घ) ऐसी कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारार्थ गयी है ।

Committee on the Working of D.D.A.

2646. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) has Government received any report from the Committee which was set up to go into the working of D.D.A. and to suggest necessary improvements;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) has Government made a study to what extent the object of DDA for which it was set up has been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Committee set up by Resolution No. 5(33)-FD(L)/77 dated 25th October, 1977 is yet to submit its report.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Revised Master Plan for Delhi

2647 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the fact that the present Master Plan of Delhi is very much defective and needs revision;

(b) what specific steps are being taken to have a realistic second Master Plan for Delhi;

(c) when the second Master Plan will be completed; and

(d) what are the guidelines for the second Master Plan put by the Government before the framers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The process of planning is as continuous as the growth of towns and no perspective plan for a growing city like Delhi at comprehensive scale can be perfect.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of preparation/revision of the Master Plan.

(c) It is not possible to give the exact date by which the preparation/revision of the Plan is likely to be completed

(d) Guidelines to serve as the basic premises for the revision/preparation of Master Plan have not yet been finalised

Loss on Account of Storage by Foodgrains by F.C.I

2648 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

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

(a) what is the total loss during 1977-78 and 1978-77 on account of lack of proper arrangements to store the foodgrains of F.C.I.;

(b) what specific steps have been taken by Government to check the same;

(c) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee; which was set up to reduce the handling charges etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The foodgrains are stored by Food Corporation of India on scientific lines. However, some damages do occur, particularly to foodgrains under CAP storage due to factors like floods, cyclone etc. The quantity and value of foodgrains damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption in 'CAP' storage is as under:

Year	Quantity (in tonne)	value (in lakh rupees)
1976-77	42483	592
1977-78 (upto 31-1-78)	23473	315

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). An Expert Committee has been set up by the Government to go into the matter of economising the cost of maintenance of buffer stock of wheat and rice. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited. A Group of Ministers are also examining the question of reduction of procurement and distribution charges of the Food Corporation of India and their report is also awaited.

Statement

The following steps are taken to avoid loss:—

(i) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains.

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc.

(iii) Monofilament nets and cover tops are also provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather

(iv) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is arranged to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(v) Aeration of stocks by lifting the covers is meticulously done to avoid damage due to condensation.

(vi) Special attention is paid to regularly inspect and preserve the stocks stored under CAP. Large stocks of foodgrains even after storage for nearly two years in CAP, are in very good condition. In fact, the CAP storage technique adopted by the FCI has saved lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains which would have been otherwise completely damaged as there was no storage space available to keep the stocks.

(vii) Various steps have been taken to increase storage capacity to replace CAP storage. These include making the optimum use of the existing storage capacity by raising the height of the stacks, hiring of covered space from all available sources, construction of godowns on a large scale by the FCI and encouraging construction of godowns by private parties under guarantee scheme as per the FCI's specifications.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा लेवी चीनी के रक-
रखाव में हानि

2649. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
क्या कुचि और सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह समाचार सच है कि खाद्य
निगम द्वारा लेवी-चीनी के रक-रखाव प्रादि
में 1976-77 में लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये
के मूल्य की चीनी की हानि हुई या वह सापना
हो गयी,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण
हैं; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी हानि को रोकने
के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कुचि और सिन्हाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठना ।
भण्डारण और मार्ग में कम से कम क्षति
हो, इसके लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने
पहले ही आवश्यक उपाय कर दिए हैं ।

Visit of USSR Minister

2651. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. Minister for Higher and Specialised Secondary Education visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government had any talks with him regarding the Cooperation in the educational field; and

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The cooperation between USSR and India in the following fields were discussed with Soviet Minister for Higher and Specialised Secondary Education:

1. Adult Education;

2 Development of scientific research by establishing direct link between universities of USSR and India;

3 Development of Russian language in Indian universities.

4 Marine Science and Oceanography etc.

Some of these proposals are already covered under the existing Cultural Exchange Programme. Others will be kept in view while formulating new programmes.

Museum of Martyrs

2652. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Museum having pictures, letters, diaries and other documents and publications exclusively of martyrs;

(b) whether Government also propose to consider those who were shot dead or hanged during the struggle for liberation against the British rule from the 18th to 20th centuries as martyrs; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The Government of India have been encouraging and assisting, wherever necessary, research in all phases and aspects of the struggle of the Indian people against foreign rule. A number of learned institutions including museums, archives, libraries and universities have undertaken or are assisting in the collection of material relating to the history of the fight for freedom and of the participants in the struggle. A number of monographs and books have already appeared and more are likely to be published in the coming years

गुजराल समिति की सिफारिशें

2653. श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उर्दू भाषा के विकास के सम्बन्ध में गुजराल समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही करने का है और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख) उद् प्रगार समिति (गुजराल समिति) की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों पर उचित समय पर कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

पश्चिमी जर्मनी से एन० एम० आर० स्पेक्ट्रो-मीटर मशीनों का आयात

2654 श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

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(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिमी जर्मनी से एन० एम० आर० स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर मशीनों का आयात किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी कुल कीमत कितनी है, और

(ग) इन मशीनों का आयात कब किया गया था और उनका उपयोग कब से किया जा रहा है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) एन० एम० आर० स्पेक्ट्रोमीटर के पांच एककों की कुल कीमत 7.69 लाख रुपये है ।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1977 में मशीनें आयातित की गईं । कम्पनी द्वारा उपयोग के लगाने और प्रदर्शन के लिए प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ।

प्राथमिक विद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की संख्या

2655. श्री ब्रज भूषण तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय देश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : 1976-77 के लिए उपलब्ध नवीनतम आकड़ों के अनुसार प्राथमिक विद्यालयों I-V में 6,75,24,903 छात्र दाखिल थे ।

**Purchase of Milch Breeds by
U.S.S.R.**

2656. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. is interested in purchasing Milch breeds from Red-Sindhi, Sahival, Taraparkar and Gir varieties of India;

(b) if so, what negotiations and agreements have been made with the four member Soviet Delegation of veterinary scientists which visited India in November, 1977; and

(c) how many milch breed cattle would be exported during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir. No official request has been received from the Government of USSR for the purchase of Indian breeds of cattle.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

**Memorandum Submitted by All India
Polytechnic Teachers Organisation**

2657. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Polytechnic Teachers Organisation has submitted a memorandum to the Minister of Education regarding increase of wage in their cadre;

(b) whether the said Organisation has given a call for boycott of examination and extra classes if the above demands are not met by March, 1978; and

(c) action taken by Government on the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The All India polytechnic Teachers Organisation has submitted a Memorandum regarding implementation of University Grants Commission pay scales for Teachers of Polytechnics. However, in the same Memorandum there is no mention that the teachers would boycott the examinations if their demands are not met by March, 1978.

The Central Government on the basis of the specific recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission has revised the pay scales for Teachers of the Polytechnics in the Union Territories, and requested the State Governments to give these pay scales to the teachers in the Polytechnics. The views of the State Governments will be ascertained with regard to the University Grants Commission pay scales of the Teachers of the Polytechnics.

क्रेन क्लरों द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने की दर

2658. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश आदि गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ मिनॉं और क्रेन क्लरों द्वारा न्यूनतम निर्धारित मूल्य में अधिक मूल्य पर गन्ना खरीदा गया,

(ख) किन किन राज्यों में इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं जहाँ क्रेन मालिकों ने किसानों से न्यूनतम निर्धारित मूल्य से भी कम मूल्य पर गन्ना खरीदा है; और

(ग) सरकार ने कम मूल्य पर गन्ना खरीदने वाले क्रेन-मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्य नौवीं (बी भाग प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों में ऐसे स्थानों के नामों, जहाँ पर चीनी मिलों ने निर्धारित किए गए न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक पर गन्ना खरीदा है, का ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन सामान्यतया सभी फील्डों का मूल्य देती है। दिया गया अन्तिम मूल्य ऊँचा होगा, क्योंकि न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य के अलावा, फील्डों को गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के अधीन मुक्त बिक्री की चीनी की बिक्री से प्राप्त अतिरिक्त लाभ के 50 प्रतिशत को अतिरिक्त गन्ने के मूल्य के रूप में देना होता है।

उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के राज्यों को छोड़ कर गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अधीन गन्ना क्रेशरों द्वारा खरीदे गए गन्ने के लिए कोई न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास गन्ना उत्पादक राज्यों के उन स्थानों के नाम उपलब्ध नहीं है, जहाँ पर क्रेशरों द्वारा न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य दिया गया था।

(ख) जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ खंडसारी यूनिटों को राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों से भी कम मूल्यों पर गन्ने की खरीदारी करते हुए पकड़ा गया है और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कानूनी कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) क्योंकि खंडसारी उद्योग पर राज्य सरकार का नियंत्रण है, जब कभी आवश्यक ममका जाता है, तब हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश और आन्ध्र प्रदेश, जहाँ पर 1977-78 के मौसम के लिए खंडसारी के लिए गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए हैं, द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना अपेक्षित होता है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उन चुककर्ताओं

के विरुद्ध पहले ही कानूनी कार्यवाही कर रही है, जिनको राज्य सरकार द्वारा गन्ने के निर्धारित किए गए सांविधिक मूल्य से कम मूल्य का भुगतान करते हुए पकड़ा गया था।

Surplus Teachers in University on Introduction of 10+2 System

2659 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA;
SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in Universities many teachers are having fear of losing job as there will be hardly any First Year admissions in July as students who are now in Class XI will go on to Class XII, the final year of plus 2 stage of Education,

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto, and

(c) what steps have been taken to regularize them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c) In the States which will enter the second year of the plus 2 stage in June-July this year, there will be fewer admissions to the University level courses. However, it is expected that the State Governments and the University will not resort to any retrenchment on this account as this is a purely transitional phase.

Rice to Tripura Under 'Food for Work Programme'

2660 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total quantity of rice the Centre has intended to provide to Tripura for implementation of its food for work programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): No Sir. No amount of rice is proposed to be given to Tripura under the scheme 'Food for Work'. Only wheat is supplied to States under the scheme as only wheat is surplus in the central stocks.

Gap Between Demand and Supply of Tractor

2661. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for tractors in the country is on the increase for the last 2 years;

(b) if so, gap between demand and supply within the country;

(c) whether Ministry are considering in consultation with the Ministry of Industry to increase its production, and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The demand for tractors in any year would comprise actual sale/supply plus the unexecuted pending order. During the last 2 years the demand has registered a decline

(b) By the large there is no gap between demand and supply except in the case of one make of tractor, where too the size of the pending order is steadily going down

(c) and (d). Actual production would, *inter alia*, be a function of demand. The existing licensed capacity appears to be large enough to meet the likely demand for general purpose tractors in the next few years.

उत्तर प्रदेश की नयी बाटी परियोजनाओं के बारे में नेपाल से साथ बातचीत

2662. श्री उपसेन : कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेपाल के अपने दोरे के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री ने नेपाल सरकार के साथ कर्नाली, मालवांग और पचेस्वर के क्रम से घाघरा, राप्ती और शारदा नदियों पर उत्तर प्रदेश की तीन प्रमुख नदी बाटी परियोजनाओं के बारे में कोई बातचीत की थी;

(ख) इस बारे में हुए समझौते की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) भारत-नेपाल संयुक्त सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा इन परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण कब शुरू किया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) भारत के प्रधानमंत्री की नेपाल यात्रा की समाप्ति पर जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में निम्नलिखित निर्णय शामिल है:-

(i) करनामी परियोजना

भारत ने परियोजना में अतिरिक्त विद्युत खरीदने की अपनी इच्छा की पुष्टि की। इसके लिए पहले कदम के रूप में, परियोजना के निरन्वयन में संबंधित प्रारम्भिक मामलों की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति को स्थापित करने पर गहने ही सहमति हो गई है। भारत ने उक्त समिति के लिए अपने प्रतिनिधियों को पहले ही मनोनीत कर दिया है। अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि समिति के विचारणीय विषयों पर समझौता हो जायेगा और समिति तीन महीने की अवधि के अन्दर अपनी बैठक करेगी और अपनी सिफारिशों को एक वर्ष के अन्दर प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

(ii) पंचेश्वर जल-विद्युत परियोजना

पंचेश्वर जल-विद्युत परियोजना से संबंधित संयुक्त अन्वेषणों को प्रारम्भ करने के लिए, दोनों ओर से तीन महीनों के अन्दर अपने-अपने प्रतिनिधियों को मनोनीत करने का निश्चय किया है। यह परियोजना भारत और नेपाल की सीमा पर महाकाली (शारदा) नदी पर स्थित होगी। यह भी महसूस हुई थी कि दोनों देश अन्वेषणों को शीघ्र पूरा करने के लिए सभी सुविधाएँ और सहायता उपलब्ध करायेगे।

(iii) राप्ती परियोजना

यह नोट किया गया कि नेपाल के भालूभंग में राप्ती नदी पर बहुदेशीय परियोजना की संभाव्यता स्थापित हो गई है और दोनों देशों के लाभ के लिए परियोजना के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन की इच्छा को देखते हुए, यह निश्चय किया गया था कि एक महीने के अन्दर दोनों ओर के विशेषज्ञों को प्रबंधों का अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए मिलना चाहिए और दो वर्षों के अन्दर विस्तृत परियोजना अनुमान तैयार कर लिए जाएं।

(ग) एक नेपाली प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने जनवरी 1978 में भारत का दौरा किया। उक्त प्रतिनिधि मण्डल ने इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया कि राप्ती परियोजना से संबंधित विस्तृत अन्वेषणों का किम प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिए। इसे अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए, दोनों देशों के विशेषज्ञों की शीघ्र ही मिलन की संभावना है। करनाली परियोजना के अधिकांशियों के कार्यकारी दल की समिति के लिए विचारणीय विषयों के प्राप्ति का नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार को भेज दिया गया है और शीघ्र ही समिति की पहली बैठक होने की संभावना है। पंचेश्वर परियोजना से संबंधित संयुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल के लिए भारत के प्रतिनिधियों के नाम नेपाल की महामहिम सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं।

Increase in costs of Irrigation Schemes

2863. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major and medium Irrigation Schemes costs throughout the country have escalated by several hundreds of crores of rupees from the times of the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan to 1977;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether Government are taking steps to cut the said increasing cost, by accelerating the processes of construction of the concerned irrigation projects, and if so, broad details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The estimated cost of on-going Major/Medium irrigation schemes which was about Rs 3592 crores, at the commencement of Fifth Plan increased to over Rs 5100 crores in 1977.

The main factors contributing to the escalation in cost are:

- (i) Rise in prices;
- (ii) Inadequate provision;
- (iii) Change in scope of project;
- (iv) Changes in design and additional requirements;
- (v) Inadequate investigations; and
- (vi) Other reasons such as increase in land cost, rehabilitation measures etc.

(c) The Third Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held in November, 1977 had inter-alia recommended

that adequate outlays should be provided for the on-going schemes to ensure their completion according to time-bound programme. Care is also taken during the discussions on the Annual Plans of the States that sufficient funds are provided for the on-going major and medium irrigation projects for their speedy completion. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 55.80 crores and Rs. 39.90 crores was released during 1975-76 and 1976-77 for accelerating the progress on certain selected irrigation schemes. The amount sanctioned for this purpose during the current year is Rs 100 crores.

(d) Does not arise

Scout and Guide Movement

2664. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Scout and Guide Movement is well spread out in the country since and even before Independence, i.e. 15th August, 1947;

(b) whether Government give any financial assistance by way of both grants as well as gifts to the said Movement, and if so, full details of the same for the years, 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-1788 78]

Support to Indian Book Publishing

2665 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to lend a liberal, concrete and effective support to the Indian book publishing including imports of various foreign publications, and export of various Indian publications; and

(b) if so, broad details as to the methods and measures adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI)

(a) The policy of the Government is to encourage book publishing in India, and export of books. The import policy for books is designed to secure free flow of knowledge particularly in the educational, scientific and technical fields;

(b) Some of the methods and measures adopted by the Government of India for encouraging book publishing and exports are as under:—

Publishing

- 1 Award of fellowships to authors;
- 2 Tax concessions to authors and publishers;
- 3 Subsidising production of University level text and reference books;
- 4 Training of Translators;
- 5 Organising exhibitions to promote book mindedness and sale of books;
- 6 Judicious restriction of import of fiction and other similar categories of books;
7. Restriction of importing more than 2000 copies of one title by one importer to encourage local reprinting by the publishing industry.

Export of Indian books

1. Cash incentives;

2. Import entitlements allowed upto 85 per cent of value of books exported;
3. Participation in International Book Fairs;
4. Organising Indian Book Exhibitions abroad.

Cultural Delegation

2866 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

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

(a) whether one or more cultural delegations from our country visited one or more foreign lands during the year 1977;

(b) if so, full facts thereof.

(c) whether the said delegations were official or semi-official or non-official;

(d) the total expenses (both in Indian and foreign currencies) incurred by the Government in this regard for the said period;

(e) the names of all the Indian artists, authors, etc. who were members of the said delegation; and

(f) criteria adopted by Government for selection of such delegates?

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

(b) to (e). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1789/78].

(f) The main criteria for selection of such delegates is that the persons/groups concerned should be of established repute and standing in the

particular field and considered as such by the concerned organisations as well as the Inter-Ministerial Standing Committee constituted by the Department of Culture for the purpose. Care is taken to ensure that selections made are fair and objective and are on the basis of merit, keeping in view the purpose for which the delegation is to be sponsored and the recommendations, if any, of the Indian Missions abroad.

तिलहनों का विकास

2867. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अखिल भारतीय तिलहन विकास परिषद का गठन किया गया था और उसके अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्य कौन कौन हैं;

(ख) परिषद का कार्यक्रम क्या है,

(ग) देश में इस समय किन किन किस्मों के तिलहनों का उत्पादन हो रहा है और उनकी पृथक पृथक मात्रा क्या है, और

(घ) गत चार वर्षों में वर्षवार किन किन किस्मों के तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा और पृथक पृथक कितनी मात्रा में बढ़ेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) भारतीय तिलहन विकास परिषद आरम्भ में 16-4-1966 को गठित की गई थी। यह परिषद समय समय पर पुनर्गठित की गई है। इसका अंतिम पुनर्गठन 12-10-1977 को किया गया था। अध्यक्ष तथा पुनर्गठित परिषद के सदस्यो

के नाम सभा पटल पर रखी गयी सूची में दिए गये हैं। [प्रश्नात्थ में रखी गयी। देखिये सख्या एन०टी०—1790/78]।

(ख) परिषद एक परामर्शदायी निकाय है और इसके कार्य सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [प्रश्नात्थ में रखा गया। देखिये सख्या एन टी 1790/78] तिलहनो के विकास, विपणन आदि के कार्यक्रम बनाते समय परिषद की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

(ग) देश में पैदा की जाने वाली तिलहन की फसले वर्षा 1976-77 के दौरान उनका उत्पादन के अनुमान नीचे दिए गए हैं—

फसल	(उत्पादन हजार मीटरी टन)
1 मगफली	5262 4
2 एरंड	172 2
3 तिल	403 9
4 तोरिया तथा सरसा	1561 8
5 झलसी	430 7
6 कुसुम	217 0
7 रामतिल	110 0
योग	8158 0

परम्परागत तिलहन की उपयुक्त फसल के अलावा देश में दा गैर परम्परागत फसल अर्थात्, मूत्र मुन्डी और सायाबीन को भी खेती की जा रही है। इस समय इन फसल में उत्पादन के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) सभी तिलहन की फसल अर्थात् मगफली, तोरिया तथा सरसा एरंड तिल झलसी, कुसुम, रामतिल, मूत्रमुन्डी और सोया-

बीन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयास है। अगले पांच वर्षों के लक्ष्यों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

“श्रेष्ठ गोपालक” की गायों से प्राप्त दूध की मात्रा

2668 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात में मोगाट्ट क्षेत्र का राजकोट जिला के धाराजी नगर के श्री हरि लाल छगनलाल पटेल का “श्रेष्ठ गोपालक” के पुरस्कार से विभूषित किया गया है और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो श्रीहरि लाल छगनलाल पटेल ने गत चार वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार अपनी गायों में रिननी माँवा में दूध प्राप्त किया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) भारत सरकार ‘श्रेष्ठ गोपालक’ नामक वार्षिक पुरस्कार नहीं देती है। तथापि 1975-76 के दौरान आयोजित अखिल भारतीय दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता के अंतर्गत गुजरात के राजकोट जिले के धाराजी नगर के श्री हरिलाल छगनलाल पटेल का गाँवा नरन की पदवी में विभूषित किया गया था।

(ख) अखिल भारतीय दुग्ध उत्पादन प्रतियोगिता के अंतर्गत श्री पटेल की पुरस्कार जीतने वाली गायों से प्राप्त दूध उत्पादन का

वर्षवार ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

वर्ष	गाय की नस्ल तथा नाम	24 घंटों में दुग्ध प्राप्ति (कि० ग्र०)
		किलोग्राम
1972-73	गिर(रेशमा)	24.225
1973-74	गिर(लक्ष्मी)	27.300
1974-75	गिर(लक्ष्मी)	29.775
1975-76	गिर(लक्ष्मी)	31.050

New Constraints of Jute in Orissa

2669. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government of India has made any special effort to increase the area under jute cultivation in the country particularly in the State of Orissa and to indentify the constraints in maximising its productivity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Yes Sir. In order to increase area, as also production of jute in the country, in addition to State Sector Development Schemes, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Jute District Programme has been taken up in selected districts of major jute growing States including Orissa since 1972-73. As a result of the implementation of this scheme, area under jute cultivation in Orissa increased in 1973-74 but there was fall in area in the subsequent two years whereas productivity appreciated during that period. However, the area, production and productivity again picked up in 1976-77 and efforts are being continued to introduce jute in the non-traditional areas of Puri and Balasore

districts of Orissa. The main constraints in maximising productivity in Orissa are unremunerative price of raw jute, closure of irrigation canals at the sowing time and late harvest of summer paddy in the Delta areas affecting the optimum productivity of jute.

In order to assure reasonable remunerative price to the growers Government of India had set up Jute Corporation of India to ensure that the price does not fall below the minimum statutory price fixed for raw jute.

Acquisition by Delhi Archives

2670. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire for the Delhi Archives, copies of documents, manuscripts and other historical materials relating to Delhi from other State archives and libraries; and

(b) whether Government also plan to get material from the British archives and museums and also the India Office Library there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The Regional Records Survey Committee of the Delhi Administration has recommended that copies of records and other source material of interest to Delhi from India and abroad be acquired by the Delhi Archives. This recommendation is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

बस्तर, पाखनूर, कौडा और मल्कानगिरि
में बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों की भूमि

2671. श्री अखन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर, पाखनूर, कौडा तथा मल्कानगिरि में बंगला देश के शरणार्थी बसाये गये हैं,

(ख) क्या उन्हें कृषि करने तथा रहने के लिये भूमि दी गई है, और

(ग) क्या अभी ऐसे व्यक्ति शेष हैं जिन्हें भूमि नहीं दी गई है और उनके बच्चे बेरोजगार हैं, और यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) :
(क) जी, हा । भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को परलकोट जोन के पाखनूर और इसके माथ मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले व कौडागांव में बसाया गया है । उन्हें उड़ीसा राज्य के मल्कानगिरि जोन में भी बसाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जी, हा ।

(ग) 15 फरवरी, 1978 तक दण्डकारण्य के कर्मी शिविरों में 4,574 विस्थापित परिवार थे जिन्हें अभी भूमि दी जानी है परन्तु उन्हें पुनर्वास दिये जाने तक नकद अनुदान, मस्ती दरों पर राशन और कपड़े के रूप में राशन महायता दी जा रही है । ये उनके बच्चों पर भी लागू है जो कि शारीरिक

धर्म के रोजगार में नहीं लगे हुए हैं । जहाँ तक सम्भव होता है उन्हें मजदूरी की प्रदायगी करके काम दिया जाता है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त मध्य प्रदेश के ताबा और डोलगिया कार्यस्थल शिविरों में 4049 विस्थापित परिवारों को राहत महायता और अन्य सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं जैसा कि ऊपर दिया गया है । इनमें से 3600 परिवारों को दण्डकारण्य परियोजना में बसाया जाना मुनिश्चित किया गया है और शेष परिवारों को मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों में बसाया जाएगा ।

लगभग 200 परिवारों को छाड़कर जिनके पुनर्वास के लिए परलकोट जोन में भूमि का उद्धार किया जा रहा है शेष परिवारों को जिनकी समस्या लगभग 7,974 है उन्हें मल्कानगिरि जोन (उड़ीसा) में बसाया जाएगा जिनके लिए वहां पर भूमि का उद्धार किया जा रहा है ।

बस्तर से दुधावा बांध में नावियों की व्यवस्था करना

2672. श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में दुधावा बांध के अनगंत आने वाली कृषि भूमि में सिंचाई के लिये अभी तक उचित नालियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या योजना है और नालियों की व्यवस्था वहां पर कब तक कर दी जायेगी ताकि खाली पड़ी भूमि में खेती की जा सके और खेतिहर मजदूरों को रोजगार मिल सके ?

हवि और सिचाई नदी (की सुरबीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से आवश्यक सूचना देने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सूचना प्राप्त होने पर इसे समापन पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Maintenance of Buildings in Fatehpur Sikri

2673. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of buildings in Fatehpur Sikri, particularly the Buland Darwaza and the great mosque complex are in a poor state of maintenance;

(b) whether the stone in-lay work in the great mosque has decayed considerably; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to check further decay and to restore the in-lay work to its original condition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Some stone in-lay pieces are missing at the great mosque. The work of restoring these missing in-lay pieces at this monument is in progress.

Survey of Coast of Orissa to Check Tidal Havoc

2674. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of the Orissa Coast from the mouth of Subarnarekha river up to the Chilka lake to study the feasibility of providing wind breaker plantations and protective bund along the coast line to avoid

havoc by tidal waves, has been conducted; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the information available at the Centre, a Technical Expert Committee was appointed by the Orissa Government in November, 1971 to study various measures to mitigate damage due to tidal flood in the coastal areas of Orissa from Subarnarekha to Chilka Lake. The Committee in their report submitted in February, 1974 have inter alia recommended afforestation over a kilometer width of the coastal belt and provision of embankment wherever necessary to prevent direct ingress of high tides inland.

Modifications to Urban Land Ceiling Act

2675. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any modifications are contemplated in the Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(b) if so the details of the modification;

(c) the approximate number of applications that have been filed under the Act; and

(d) the approximate number of such applications process to date?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is not in the public interest to divulge the proposals for amendment.

(c) and (d). The State Governments have reported that the number of statements of excess vacant land received by the competent authorities and scrutinised by them is as follows:

Sl. No	State	No. of statements received	No. of statements scrutinised
1	Andhra Pradesh	25553	10098
2	Assam . . . . .	..	..
3	Bihar	2193	127
4	Gujarat	40221	5241
5	Karnataka	31126	3353
6	Maharashtra	62463	62463
7	Madhya Pradesh	2613	1076
8	Orissa	571	40
9	Punjab	5433	1470
10	Rajasthan . . . . .	..	..
11	Uttar Pradesh	110837	53562
12	West Bengal	28838	8912
13	Tamil Nadu	8997	8997

Union Territories :

1	Chandigarh Admn	102	..
2	Delhi	7860	1894
3	Pondicherry	700	120
4	Ministry of Defence (Cantonment areas)	3546	3211

Per Hectare Yield of Rice

2676. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) particulars of the productivity of rice per hectare achieved in Punjab and Haryana recently and comparison of such productivity with the maximum in other States;

(b) the factors responsible for increased productivity in these two States; and

(c) whether any concerted plan has been recommended to all other States for raising of production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement indicating the productivity of rice in Punjab and Haryana during 1976-77 *vis-a-vis* the maximum per hectare yield of rice obtained in other States is enclosed. Similar estimates of the productivity of rice for the year 1977-78 are likely to become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e. sometimes in July-August, 1978. However, according to the available reports, the productivity of rice in Punjab and Haryana is expected to be higher in 1977-78 as compared to the level achieved in 1976-77.

(b) The principal factors for the increased productivity of rice in Pun-

jab and Haryana include (i) Development of irrigation facilities, particularly the tapping of ground-water resources; (ii) the maximum advantage of irrigation due to consolidation of holdings; (iii) increase in the area under suitable high yielding varieties; (iv) increased consumption of inputs,

particularly chemical fertilizers and pesticides; (v) adoption of improved package of practices by majority of the farmers; and (vi) development of rural link roads which enables the farmers to market their bumper produce promptly.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

Sl. No	State	Yield in Kgs./ha.	Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	1657	1975-76
2	Assam	1052	1972-73
3	Bihar	974	1971-72
4	Gujarat	1246	1975-76
5	Haryana	2468	1976-77
6	Himachal Pradesh	1301	1975-76
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1041	1973-74
8	Karnataka	1802	1975-76
9	Kerala	1575	1972-73
10	Madhya Pradesh	832	1975-76
11	Maharashtra	1502	1975-76
12	Manipur	1560	1975-76
13	Meghalaya	1216	1976-77
14	Nagaland	1010	1976-77
15	Orissa	967	1975-76
16	Punjab	2581	1976-77
17	Rajasthan	1117	1975-76
18	Tamil Nadu	2129	1976-77
19	Tripura	1221	1975-76
20	Uttar Pradesh	929	1975-76
21	West Bengal	1304	1975-76
22	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1571	1975-76
23	Arunchal Pradesh	886	1976-77

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
24	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1358	1976-77
25	Goa Daman & Diu	1709	1978-74
26	Mizoram	995	1971-72
27	Pondicherry	2822	1973-74
	ALL INDIA	1235	1975-76

Development of small towns

2677. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken during the last twelve months to arrest the growth of population in metropolitan cities, and

(b) the precise plans evolved for encouraging growth centres and development of small towns?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKSHI): (a) The problems of metropolitan cities come under the purview of State Governments. The Central Government's role is advisory and in that role recommendations for regulating further industrial growth in the metropolitan cities, encouragement of alternate centres close to the metropolitan cities, incentives to industries moving out of metropolitan cities, etc. have been made.

(b) Plans for encouraging development of growth centres and small towns include capital assistance for integrated development of small towns, assistance for provision of basic services, such as water supply, sanitation and housing, and preparation of regional plans identifying the growth centres and small towns that could be developed to deflect the pressures on metropolitan cities,

10+2 pattern of education in States

2678. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether all the States and Union Territories have adopted the 10 plus 2 education system;

(b) if so, the names of such States which have not adopted this system;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d) The States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, A & N Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry have adopted the 10+2 pattern of education. The States of Haryana, Nagaland and Punjab are likely to switch over to the new pattern from 1978-79/1979-80. The remaining State/Union Territories have agreed in principle, but the final date of introduction is yet to be decided. The main reasons for the delay in implementing the programme are:—

(i) lack of finances;

- (ii) need for training of resource personnel and orientation of teachers; and
- (iii) non-availability of text books in regional languages and other instructional material in accordance with new Syllabi and Curriculum.

The Conference of Ministers of Education of States and Union Territories held at New Delhi in August, 1977 has recommended that the 10+2 structure of school education may be implemented all over the country before the end of the Sixth Plan.

Withdrawal of history books

2679. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the opinion of experts on the proposed withdrawal of four history books has been obtained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The opinion of some of the experts who had been consulted has yet to be received.

History of freedom movement

2680. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the progress of the project for bringing out the history of freedom movement from 1937 to 1947?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The Government has not sponsored the writing of a history of the freedom movement from 1937 to 1947.

However, it has approved a project entitled "Towards freedom" which envisages publication of 10 volumes of source material both official and non-official for the period 1937 to August, 1947. The project is being implemented jointly by the National Archives of India and the Indian Council for Historical Research. This project is aimed for completion by the end of March, 1985.

Foodgrains damaged during transit

2681. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 dated 14th November, 1977 regarding buffer stock of foodgrains and state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains which was damaged during transit; and

(b) the value of such damaged foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A quantity of 7393 tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs 88 lakhs was damaged in transit from January, 1977 to September, 1977.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण

2688. श्री हरमोकिंद वर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण ऋण देने के संबंध में अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें यह सुविधा कब मिलेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को भवन निर्माण ऋण देने का प्रस्ताव अभी तक सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

कश्मीर में बसे शरणार्थियों को सम्पत्ति के अधिकार

2683. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कश्मीर सरकार ने उन शरणार्थियों को अभी तक सम्पत्ति के अधिकार नहीं दिये जो भारत के विभाजन के समय पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर से आये थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप उनका भविष्य अन्धकारमय है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जम्मू तथा कश्मीर राज्य में इन शरणार्थियों को सम्पत्ति के अधिकार सुनिश्चित रूप से दिलाने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) और (ख). जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा पारित किए गए विस्थापित

व्यक्ति (स्थायी बन्दोबस्त) अधिनियम, 1971 में निष्क्रान्त भूमियों के अर्जन तथा जिन शरणार्थियों को राज्य में निष्क्रान्त भूमियां आवंटित की गई हैं उन्हें मालिकाना अधिकार देने की व्यवस्था की गई है । अतः पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर से आए शरणार्थियों को आवंटित की गई निष्क्रान्त भूमियों के संबंध में मालिकाना अधिकार प्रदान करने के प्रश्न पर निर्णय मुख्यतया जम्मू और कश्मीर सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है ।

ऐसा समझा जाता है कि हाल ही में जम्मू और कश्मीर राज्य विधान मण्डल द्वारा पारित किए गए भूवि सुधार विधेयक के अनुसार तथा उसके उपबन्धों के अधीन शरणार्थियों को आवंटित की गई निष्क्रान्त भूमियों के संबंध में उन्हें दखलकारी हैसियत मिल जाएगी ।

Appointments in I.C.H.R.

2684. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that persons of a particular ideology having sympathy for a particular political party were given preference when appointments were made in the Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) how many projects were financed by the Council and to which Universities or persons the amount was given;

(c) what are the aims and objectives of this Council and what is the assessment of the Ministry about its overall performance; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the professors having sympathy for a particular ideology have got total influence over the working of this Council?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDERT): (a) According to the information furnished by the Council, the political background of people appointed by them is not verified.

(b) Till August, 1977, the Council has sanctioned 334 projects in the form of research grants, fellowships, study tours etc. Of these, 163 projects were in the name of scholars working in 40 universities in the country and the remaining 171 were in the name of scholars working in colleges or other organisations, or unattached individuals. The details of these are given in the Annual Reports of the Council which are placed on the Table of the House from time to time.

(c) The Council was set up to promote objective and scientific writing of history to inculcate an informed appreciation of the country's national and cultural heritage, to review the progress of historical research from time to time, to sponsor or historical research programmes, to identify areas or topics on which research has to be promoted, etc. A new Chairman for the Council is being appointed and an assessment of the Council's work so far would be made in consultation with him, as soon as he takes over.

(d) All the members of the Council, except the ex-officio members and representatives of Government, are nominated by the Government in their capacity as historians.

Veterinary Hospitals in Ladakh

2685. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of veterinary hospitals in Ladakh and their location; and

(b) the steps taken to establish more veterinary hospitals there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Since the information is not available in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, it is being obtained from Jammu & Kashmir State authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों के स्वामान्तरण के लिए नियम

2686. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या शिक्षा, सवाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के स्वामान्तरण के संबंध में कोई उचित नियम बनाये गये हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि ऐसे नियम नहीं हैं, तो उन्हें कब बनाया जायेगा और क्या ये नियम केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे सभी प्रकार के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होंगे ?

शिक्षा, सवाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के अन्तर्गत सेवा शर्तों के अनुसार, अध्यापकों और गैर-अध्यापन कर्मचारियों के सभी वर्ग भारत में कहीं भी तबादले पर भेजे जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय देश भर में स्थित हैं। तथापि, शुरू की तैनाती के बाद, लोक हित में, कुछ अपरिहार्य तबादलों को छोड़कर, तबादले साधा-

रजतवा केवल कहे जाने पर किए जाते हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त नए स्कूलों और कठिन स्थानों में अनुभवी कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए प्रिंसिपल और वरिष्ठ अध्यापक, किसी विशेष स्थान पर कुछ बच्चों की सेवा करने के बाद, नवास्ते पर भेजे जा सकते हैं।

12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

Shri Sikandar Bakht

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I have given notice of an adjournment motion on the brick-battling at JP's meeting and an attack on the Union Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram at Patna. The spectre of casteism is raising its ugly head under the Janata rule in Bihar....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Saugata Roy, please take your seat. If you go on like this, it will go off the record.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You give your ruling on my adjournment motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already been informed about the adjournment motion. Please take your seat.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: If the Union Defence Minister is not safe, how can ordinary Harijans be safe under the Janata rule?...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, please. You cannot go on like this. Now it will go off the record.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point in raising it like this.

Shri Sikandar Bakht.

12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
FINAL REPORT, 1976 OF WAKF INQUIRY
COMMITTEE—PARTS I & II

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Final Report 1976 (Hindi version) of Wakf Inquiry Committee—Parts I & II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1749/78].

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chiray-inkil): I rise on a point of order

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it on a point of order on this paper?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I raise a point of order in between.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There cannot be a point of order in a vacuum

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There can be a point of order between two subjects. There is a rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not speaking on the merits of the adjournment motion. My point of order is that as soon as the question-hour is over

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On what is his point of order? That is all I want to know

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said that he cannot raise a point of order in a vacuum.

SHRI S R DAMANI (Sholapur): You are raising points of order every day and we are not interrupting you. Why should you interrupt him?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are trying to have information about the adjournment motion...

*Not recorded.

†English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 16th August, 1978.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: No, no. I am only drawing your attention. I am not questioning your ruling. You informed me about the Call Attention motion. But what about under Rule 377?

The point I am making is that when you are giving the ruling on such a serious matter of unprecedented development, immense harm can be caused to this nation because of caste conflict. So, will you allow a discussion on this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can give a notice and we shall consider. But, as far as I am concerned, we have allowed you to raise it under Rule 377.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): I have given a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, paper to be laid. Mr. Barnala.

INTERIM REPORT OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE RE. PRICES OF COTTON, JUTE, ETC. AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MADHYA PRADESH FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. BHOPAL FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Interim Report (Hindi* version) of National Commission on Agriculture on certain important aspects of Marketing and prices of Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Tobacco. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1750/78].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1975-76 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under

Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1751/78].

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): With your permission, I want to raise certain fundamental issues with regard to laying of papers and delays in reports on items 2 and 3. You will see that these two reports which the hon. Minister, Shri Sikandar Bakht and Shri Surjit Singh Barnalaji have laid are Hindi versions of original reports in English laid on the Table of the House as back as 13th March 1975 in one case and 16th of August 1976 in another case. Apart from these delays in laying the translation in Hindi, you will also kindly note that Shri Barnalaji has laid a copy of the interim report, whereas sometime back the Chair had ruled that interim reports will not be laid on the Table of the House. When it came to the report on JP's treatment, it was said that the interim report cannot be laid on the Table of the House. Now there is an interim report that is laid on the Table of the House.

Apart from these two points, I want to invite your attention to a very serious matter in my humble opinion and that is with regard to the official requirement of laying reports in both English and Hindi on the Table of the House. It so happens to-day that matters and reports come first in English and then translation in Hindi is made available. Then a day may come when reports may first come in Hindi and then translation in English may come later on. My point is that inordinate delay takes place not only in laying the translation, but because Hindi translation as at present is not available of important reports in English, the result is that though the reports are available in English they are not available for the people of the country. This snag is there for a long time to which I want to draw your attention. You

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 13th March, 1975.

will see that the petroleum Ministry, for example, had a report of the Oil Prices Committee. That report is given in English and it is available since a long time but the Hindi translation was not available and therefore the country has been denied the advantage of having this report because the Hindi translation was not available. And, regarding the Ministry of Steel and Mines, 17 Reports were published by the Ministry last year and only 4 are available both in English and in Hindi because only 4 have Hindi translations. The rest of the 11 reports have no Hindi translations and therefore they are not laid on the Table of the House. My point is this Hindi translation must be given in good time. Until that comes, there should be no delay of laying any report in English so that the Parliament and the country would not be denied the advantage of having those reports. This is my submission and I hope that the Chair will give direction to the Government on these points so that such things are not repeated in future.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a committee which will go into it. Now, Shri Pratap Chandra Chunder.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL STAFF COLLEGE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS FOR 1970-71 TO 1974-75 AND FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, for the years 1970-71 to 1974-75

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining that (i) Government are in agreement with the above Reports and therefore no separate Reviews being laid and (ii) reasons for delay in laying the Reports.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1752/78].

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have already made my submission in regard to Items 2 and 3. What is your direction, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a Committee which will go into the reasons for the delay.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Now, Sir the same thing I want to say with regard to the Ministry of Education. The hon. Minister of Education is my esteemed colleague but I must say that the delay is inordinate and unpardonable. These reports are prepared in 1970-71 to 1974-75. We are getting these after 8 years. If these are to come after 8 years, well, they don't have to come here. We are here for 5 years only. If we cannot get them in our own term, what is the use of having these reports? There is no statement accompanying it, as to why the delay took place. The Minister has not given any reasons for the delay. No reason is given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is contained there. You please see Item No 4 sub-item (3). Please read the last line.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: For Items 2 and 3 none, Sir. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri Ram Kinkar.

URBAN LAND (CEILING & REGULATION) AMENDMENT RULES, 1978

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज कृष्ण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नगर भूमि

(उच्चतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 की धारा 46 की उपधारा (3) के अन्तर्गत नगर भूमि (उच्चतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) संशोधन नियम, 1978 (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति जो दिनांक 18 फरवरी, 1978 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा०ता०नि० 273 में प्रकाशित हुए तथा एक व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन सभा पटल पर रखा है।

[Placed in Library See No LT-1753/78]

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (बलियाँ जिल्ला) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस तरह से अंग्रेजी का वर्णन यहाँ आ जाता है और हिन्दी का वर्णन नहीं आता है तो इस तरह तो हिन्दी का वर्णन कभी आयेगा ही नहीं। हमें अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ ही हिन्दी का वर्णन लाने के लिये भी प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Only Mr Mavalankar has written to me earlier.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION IN BAREILLY AGAINST POLICE FOR SHOWING DISRESPECT TO DR AMBEDKAR.

श्री मंगल देव (भदकबरपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में कतव्य दे —

“पुलिस द्वारा डा० बी० आर० अम्बेदकर की प्रतिमा के प्रति असम्मान प्रकट किए जाने के विरोध में 6 मार्च, 1978 को बरेली में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के लोगों के विशाल प्रदर्शन का समाचार।”

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलियाँ लाल मण्डल) : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित सूचना के अनुसार बरेली के बासी राम गौतम नामक एक व्यक्ति ने 3 फरवरी, 1978 को लकड़ी का एक खोखा लगाकर मुख्य सड़क पर अतिक्रमण किया और उसमें एक पान की दुकान मुरी की। उसने खोखे में डा० अम्बेदकर के तीन चित्र लगाए सम्भवतः इसलिए कि प्राधिकारी खोखे को न हटाएँ। और इस प्रकार बाबा साहेब अम्बेदकर का नाम अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि के लिए बसीटा।

अतिक्रमण को हटाने के लिए स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा श्री बासी राम को राजी करने के प्रयास किए गए, परन्तु सफल नहीं हुए। अतः म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड प्राधिकारियों ने इस अतिक्रमण को सड़क से हटाने के लिए पुलिस सहायता में अपने कर्मचारी भेजे। दल ने अतिक्रमण को हटाने के लिए श्री बासीराम को राजी करने का पुनः प्रयास किया परन्तु असफल होने पर खोखा हटाने लगे। बासी राम और उसके दो रिश्तेदारों ने इन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने बैच कर्तव्यों के निर्वहन से रोककर गाली गलौज की और हत्यापार्षा भी की। अतः इन्हें भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 332/353 के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार करना पड़ा और उसके बाद ही अतिक्रमण को हटाया जा सका। बासी राम ने खोखे पर लगे डा० अम्बेदकर के चित्रों को हटाने की भी परवाह नहीं की, अतः इन्हें अधिकारियों ने कच्चे में से लिया और आदर से रखा जा रहा है। उनके प्रति कोई निरादर अथवा असम्मान नहीं प्रगट किया गया।

कुछ तत्वों ने निजी स्वार्थवश डा० अम्बेदकर के नाम से अनुचित लाभ उठाने के प्रयास में अनुसूचित जातियों की भावनाओं को भड़काने के उद्देश्य से, 5 मार्च, 1978 को बरेली में एक जलूस निकाला जिसमें बताया जाता है कि लगभग 200 व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया।

श्री बल्लभ देव : मैंने मंत्री महोदय के बक्तव्य को बहुत ध्यान से सुना है। नगरपालिका बरेली ने एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सन् 1974 में स्वीकार कर लिया था कि कोतवाली के सामने जो डा० भीमराव अम्बेदकर पार्क है उस में उनकी एक मूर्ति लगाई जाएगी। इस में काफी विलम्ब होता गया और उनकी मूर्ति उस बचन के अनुसार नहीं लगाई गई। बल्कि नगरपालिका में दूसरे जो प्रस्ताव बाद में आए स्वामी विवेकानन्द और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू की मूर्तियां अलग-अलग स्थानों पर लगाने के उनको कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया। बार-बार इसके सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करने पर भी कुछ सुनवाई नहीं हुई। दो फरवरी को नौबत राम सागर ने इसके विरोध में अनशन प्रारम्भ किया ताकि नगरपालिका से उसके बायबे का निर्वाह करवाया जा सके। यह अनशन चलता रहा। सात फरवरी को उत्तर प्रदेश के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री बाबू लाल जी वर्मा वहां आए और उन्होंने उस नवयुवक को समझा बुझा कर अनशन तुड़वा दिया और आश्वासन दिया कि नगरपालिका से मैं बात करूंगा और आपके कारंबाई करूंगा। अनशन की समाप्ति पर उनके सम्मान में एक सभा धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव पारित करने के लिए आयोजित होने वाली थी। इसी बीच में नगरपालिका के कर्मचारी आए और इस खोजे में जहां पर डा० अम्बेदकर की फोटो यीगे में जुड़वा कर लटकाई हुई थी और जहां पर छोटी सी पान की दुकान थी कहा कि दस मिनट में इसको खाली कर दो। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि इसको हटा लेते हैं। वहां पर अनशन पर जो आदमी बैठा था उसको देखने के लिए लोग आते थे और उनको पान, पानी, शरबत आदि दिया जाता था। अभी वे इस मूर्ति को हटा ही रहे थे कि इस बीच में कोतवाली के इंस्पेक्टर मि० एस० एन० घोष एक दम कर्मचारियों के साथ आए और धक्का मुक्का तथा गाली देते हुए उन्होंने

फोटो को उठे से पीट कर पीके दिया दिया और फिर से ठोकरें मार कर उसको व्यक्ति-पैसिटी की गाड़ी में जिस में अन्य सामान से जाया जाता है फिकवा दिया और चले गये। इसके विरोध में सभी नवयुवकों और सामाजिक कार्यकर्त्ताओं ने मंत्री महोदय से सफ़ट हाउस में मिलने की कोशिश की। लेकिन इस इन्स्पेक्टर ने बेरा डलवा कर उस दिन उनसे मिलने नहीं दिया। आप पुलिस की रिपोर्ट पर विश्वास करते हैं। हम लोग इतने दिन इस पुलिस की रिपोर्ट पर ही बन्द रहे और यह चीज सारे सदन को मालूम है और मैं उस में जा कर सदन का समय लेना नहीं चाहता हूं। यह मनोवृत्ति की बात है। एक पुलिस का अफसर या एक व्यक्ति अपने कुकृत्य से सारे समाज में तनाव और जहर फैला देता है। झूठी और अनगढ़न्त रिपोर्ट, सम्भवतः जाबों का प्रयोग करके आपके पास भेज दी गई है और उसको आपने यहां पढ़ दिया है। न केवल बरेली में बल्कि सारे देश में इस तरह के व्यक्तियों के द्वारा जहर फैलाया जा रहा है, समाज में तनाव की स्थिति पैदा की जा रही है। इनको अगर कसा नहीं गया और जिस तरह की रिपोर्ट आपके पास आती है उसको पढ़ कर सुना देंगे और संतोष कर बैठेंगे तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। इस प्रकार का जहर फैलाना और तनाव की स्थिति पैदा करना न केवल इस सदन के लिए बल्कि देश के लिए भी महंगा पड़ेगा।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप इस सारे मामले की फिर से जांच करवाएंगे और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार पर दबाव डालेंगे कि वह न्यायिक जांच बिठाए? जिस तरह से पुलिस ने रिपोर्ट दे दी है। उस पर आपके संतोष करके बैठ नहीं जाना चाहिये। डा० अम्बेदकर न केवल उन नवयुवकों के लिए, न केवल बरेली के इन लोगों के लिए बल्कि सारे देश के लिए श्रद्धा के पात्र हैं सम्मान के पात्र हैं। उन की

तस्वीर भी इज्जत भी गई है और भी कहीं पर इसका विरोध हुआ है उसकी जांच करने के लिए क्या आप न्यायिक जांच बिठाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री वनिक लाल मंडल : माननीय सदस्य ने बटमा का जो विवरण दिया है कि तीन फरवरी को श्री नौबत राम धनशान पर बैठे म्युनिसिपल बांड ने जो बाधा किया था कि डा० अम्बेदकर साहब पार्क में उनकी मूर्ति लगायी जायेगी, वह सही है और उसका विवरण यह है कि म्युनिसिपल बांड ने जयपुर की एक फर्म को इसके लिये सप्लाई का आदेश दिया था। लेकिन जयपुर की वह फर्म किन्ही कारणों से बार-बार कहने पर भी और एडवांस जमा करने के बाद भी मूर्ति नहीं दे पायी थी। अब मैं यह सूचना आपको दे रहा हूँ कि जयपुर फर्म मूर्ति देने को तैयार हो गई है और म्युनिसिपल अथॉरिटीज मूर्ति का लेने के लिये बहाने बने हुए हैं और उस मूर्ति की स्थापना हो जायेगी। लेकिन उस समय तक मूर्ति नहीं आयी थी बावजूद म्युनिसिपल अथॉरिटीज के प्रयास के। तो नौबत राम जी इसी के लिये वहाँ धनशान कर रहे थे। इसी की आड़ में श्री बासी राम, पार्क के सामने सड़क पर, अपनी पान की दुकान से गये और वही डा० अम्बेदकर की मूर्ति लगाये थे। तो मतलब यह है कि इतने बड़े आदमी की मूर्ति लगाने से, जिसकी सभी इज्जत करते हैं उनके नाम और तस्वीर का इस तरह से उपयोग करना यह सर्वथा अनुचित है। और पुलिस ने किसी प्रकार का उनके प्रति असम्मान नहीं किया (जो ऐनकोचमेट था उसको हटाने में पहले तो समझा बुझाकर हटाने का प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन जब वह प्रयास विफल हुआ तो म्युनिसिपल कर्मचारियों ने उसका हटाने के लिये प्रयास किया और जिन लोगों ने विरोध किया उनको गिरफ्तार कर के उम के फोटो को हटा दिया गया। मैं सदन को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि किसी प्रकार का कोई असम्मान उनके प्रति नहीं हुआ है, वह फोटो

कोतवाली बाने में रखी गई है और कभी-कभी मात्स्यगंध भी किया जाता है और उसका पूरा सम्मान किया जाता है। किसी प्रकार का भी कोई असम्मान नहीं किया गया।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा उससे बटमा की सम्भार को कम दिखाया गया है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय से जब भी हमारी व्यक्तिगत बातचीत होती है, इस समाज के बारे में जिस समाज में हिन्दुस्तान चल रहा है और जो अफसरवाही है उसमें मंत्री जी भी इस बात को कबूल करते हैं कि अफसरवाही का नया नाच होता है, हरिजन और कमजोर वर्ग के ऊपर ज्यादातया होती है, सबल वर्ग द्वारा उन पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। और उपाध्यक्ष महोदय . .

श्री श्री० पी० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइंट भाष आर्डर है। प्राइवेट तौर पर मंत्री महोदय से क्या बात होती है उसका इस से कोई मतलब नहीं है। उस पर सदन का समय खर्च न किया जाय।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य की जो भावनाएँ हैं, और आप से भी हमारी व्यक्तिगत बात होगी ता मैं कहता हूँ कि जो सब कुछ भाज होता है वह समाज की देन है यह भाज से नहीं है, गुरु से होता आया है। यह कहना कि इस सरकार द्वारा हो रहा है या बिगत सरकार द्वारा हुआ यह तो एक लड़ी की कड़ी है जिसका भाज तक रोका नहीं गया बिहार में इसके पहले 15 फरवरी को एक हरिजन को जित्वा जला दिया गया खपेया में, मध्य प्रदेश में 28 तारीख के पेर में देखा कि वहा की सरकार ने कहा कि 1977 में 9 महीने के अन्दर 105 हरिजनों की हत्या की गई। बिहार में इससे भी कथनानुसार 150 से अधिक हरिजनों को मार दिया गया। सरकार ने

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

भारत यानी पुलिस द्वारा भाग गया और जो हरिजन लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार का मामला है उसकी भी कोई सच्चा नहीं है। जब ध्याना-कर्षक प्रस्ताव पर बहस होती है तो महज इसलिये नहीं होती है कि जो प्रश्न हम पूछ रहे हैं उसी प्रश्न के जायें। उसका मतलब होता है कि सदन का ध्यान देश में चल रहे वातावरण की ओर खींचा जाये।

मैं बड़े भ्रम के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान परिस्थिति है—और जो विगत पांच हजार बरसों से चली आ रही है—हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों पर जिस तरह से अत्याचार होते चले आ रहे हैं, और उन्हें जितने हल्के तरीके से लिया जा रहा है, उससे हरिजनों और कमजोर वर्गों की कभी भलाई नहीं होने वाली है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस में कुछ बदलना मालूम होता है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस घटना के पीछे जिन तत्वों का हाथ है, क्या उन का उद्देश्य वर्तमान सरकार को बदनाम करने की कोशिश करना है या किसी साक्षिण के तहत ऐसे काम किये जा रहे हैं, या ये काम अफसरवाही, सरकार या प्रशासन की गलती से होते हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार के द्वारा हरिजनों की सुरक्षा के लिए अभी तक क्या उपाय किये गये हैं, जिससे भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने बदलना का नाम तो कही नहीं लिया है। मैंने इतना कहा है कि डा० साहब के नाम का उपयोग करने का यह प्रयास किया गया, जो सच्चा अनुचित है। डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर इतने बड़े भादमी थे, जिन की सब इज्जत और सम्मान करते हैं, जिन के लिए सब के मन में आदर है। उनके

नाम को—या किसी दूसरे महानुभाव के नाम को—अपने स्वार्थ की पूर्ति के लिए उपयोग किया जाये, वह बिल्कुल अनुचित और निन्दनीय है। मैंने कहा है कि पुलिस ने कोई असम्मान प्रकट नहीं किया है। उसने पूर्ण सम्मान प्रकट किया है। पुलिस ने तस्वीरों को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया, उन्हें बाना कोतवाली में रखा, माल्बारच किया, और अब भी कर रही है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जनता सरकार के द्वारा अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार न हो ? मेरे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बड़ा व्यापक मवाल है

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : उस के बारे में पहले भी कहा है कि हम कदम उठा रहे हैं और हमें इस में कुछ सफलता मिलेगी ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। हम इस के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। इस में सब का सहकार चाहिए। लेकिन उसे इस केस के साथ मिला देना ठीक नहीं है। उससे इस की पूर्ति नहीं होगी।

श्री राम बेनी राम (पलामू) : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने तथ्या का बिल्कुल तोड़-मरोड़ कर रखा है। सब से पहले मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या डा० अम्बेडकर की मूर्ति शीशे में लगा कर रखी गई थी या जो ही थी। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि वह शीशे में थी, और पुलिस कारवाई के बाद शीशा टूट कर नीचे गिर गया था ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि चासीराम और उसके रिश्तेदारों ने सरकारी पदाधिकारियों के साथ धक्का-मुक्की की। अगर हरिजन इस तरह की मुआलिफत करना शुरू करे, तो बैसी घटना घट जाती,

जैसे भोजपुर में चढ़ी, वहाँ उन्हें गौली से उड़ा बिना गया था। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह समझते हैं कि आज ऐसी स्थिति है कि हरिजन सरकारी अधिकारियों का मुकामवा करें? अगर इस तरह की बात होती, तो चासीराम की जान बचने वाली नहीं थी। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय ने इस तथ्य को तोड़-मरोड़ कर रखा है। मुझे आश्चर्य है। श्री मण्डल जी को हम पंद्रह बरस से जानते हैं। उनके बिचारों को जानते हैं। उन्हें अपने बिचारों के प्रतिकूल बोलना पड़ रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में फिर से एनक्वायरी बिठानी चाहिए और इस बात का पता लगाना चाहिए कि क्या बीजे में मड़ी हुई मूर्ति टूट कर नीचे गिरी या नहीं। इसे सही साबित होने में पुलिस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने यह कबूल किया है कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में इस तरह का प्रस्ताव था। परन्तु बाबा साहब की मूर्ति बैठाना नहीं चाहते थे। कालिब एटर्नल नोटिस देने के बाद जबपुर की क्रम में मूर्ति देना कबूल किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने दिन पहले कबूल न करने का क्या कारण था। मंत्री महोदय इस तथ्य की जानकारी प्राप्त करें।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : घटनाओं को किसी प्रकार से तोड़ा मरोड़ा नहीं गया है, और यह घटना बहुत माघाण्य है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, यह बात सही है कि मूर्ति लगाने की बात थी, और है। मैंने माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन दिया है कि अब वह मूर्ति तत्काल लगाई जाने वाली है। लेकिन डा० अम्बेदेकर की तस्वीर के प्रति किसी प्रकार का अनादर का भाव नहीं है।

श्री धार० एल० कुरील (मोहनलाल गंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि डा० अम्बेदेकर का अपमान करने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। पुलिस अधिकारियों की तरफ से वह अच्छे बकील

हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यही एटीच्यूड, यही प्रक्रिया रही इन प्रिनिस्टर्स की और अन्याय को इसी तरह से प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया तो सरकार की क्या हालत होगी, उस के बारे में कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। आज मैं देखता हूँ लोगों को जलाया जाता है, अत्याचार किए जाते हैं लेकिन हमारे सम्बन्ध में इन को कुछ दूसरा ही नजर आता है। हम अगर भूखे होते हैं तो इन को नजर आता है कि उपवास कर रहे हैं, अगर मर्ने होते तो ये कहते हैं कि सूर्य स्नान कर रहे हैं। आज हम रोते हैं तो इन को गाना नजर आता है। यह स्थिति है हमारी हर तकलीफ में उन्हें कुछ और ही नजर आता है। यह अब तक चलेगा। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, उन को जलाया जा रहा है, उनकी बहू-बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जा रही है और मदन में केवल बातें कह-कह कर के पुलिस अधिकारियों को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जा रहा है, यह बड़े ही शर्म की बात है। पिछली सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया। इस सरकार में उम्मीद थी कि न्याय मिलेगा लेकिन बिस्कुल न्याय नहीं मिल रहा है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। आज जो अत्याचारी है उन को प्रोटेक्शन दिया जा रहा है। यू० पी० में हमने देखा जो हरिजन अफसर हैं उन को फुटबान बनाया जा रहा है, साइड ट्रैक किया जा रहा है, कहीं होम गार्ड में लगाया जा रहा है, कहीं-कहीं सी आई डी में भेजा जा रहा है। यह हालत है। टेरेर मचा हुआ है। उन्नाव जिले में एक बलि में दो मजदूरों को बुलाया गया, एक हरिजन चमार था, एक कुम्हार था और कुएं में बैठाया गया। वहाँ के डी एम और एस पी ने कुएं में कपला दिया। 15 दिन बाद और पन्द्रह हजार रुपया खर्च करने के बाद जब उस को

[श्री आर० एस० कुरीअ]

बोला गया तो डाक्टर ने कहा कि अगर बार दिन तक निकाल दिए जाते तो बी बच जाते। इस तरह की समस्याएं हो रही हैं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार मौन है, यहाँ की सरकार मौन है। कोई कुछ नहीं कर रहा है, यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। अभी जगजीवन राम जी का अनादर किया गया, कोई बात नहीं, डाक्टर अम्बेदकर का अनादर किया जा रहा है..... (अव्यवधान) सरकार के लिए कोई बात नहीं है, वह तो हमारे लिए है। बाबा साहेब डा० अम्बेदकर जिन्होंने संविधान बनाया, हम लोगों को, इस समाज के बेजवान लोगों को, स्त्रियों को और बहु-जन लोगों को मानवता का अधिकार दिया, पुलिस अधिकारी उन का इस तरह से अपमान करें तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है और उस की बकालत बरिष्ठ मंत्री करें यह और शर्म की बात है। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहूँगा लेकिन मैं यह आश्वासन चाहूँगा कि इन बेजवान लोगों के प्रति न्याय हो, इनके ऊपर अत्याचार बन्द हो, जो जलाया जा रहा है, जो इज्जत लूटी जा रही है, उस को समाप्त किया जाये। यह मेरा आप के द्वारा निवेदन है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : पुलिस के गलत कामों के बचाव का प्रश्न ही नहीं है न तथ्यों को तोड़ने मरोड़ने का ही प्रश्न है। हम लोग सतत यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि पुलिस का व्यवहार सभी के प्रति और विशेष कर हरिजन के प्रति संरक्षण का हो, मित्र का हो, भाई का हो और जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया, हम को इस में सफलता मिलेगी और हम जो काम कर रहे हैं उस का परिणाम आएगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी का बयान मैंने देखा है। मैं इस बयान के

बारे में सिर्फ इतना कह सकता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अष्ट नौकरवालों द्वारा दिया गया यह एक आत्मक वक्तव्य है। बोला हटाने की बात हम नहीं करते। बोला अगर गलत जगह पर बात तो हम यह मानते हैं उस को हटाना चाहिए। लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। बी कि इस देश के एक महान नेता और एक महान स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी थे जिन के बारे में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति के मन में गहरा आदर और श्रद्धा की भावना बरी हुई है। वह एक महान देशभक्त थे और बहुत बड़े मानवतावादी थे जिन्होंने पूरे मुल्क को ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया को बताया था कि किस तरह से बीकर सेवामन के साथ न्याय करना चाहिए और उन्हें न्याय दिलाया चाहिए। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश के अष्ट पुलिस अफसरों और बेईमान पुलिस अफसरों ने डाक्टर अम्बेदकर का इस तरह से अपमान किया है तो यह पूरे देश का अपमान किया गया है, केवल डा० अम्बेदकर की प्रतिमा के साथ ही अन्याय नहीं किया गया है। देवरिया में हरिजनों का हास्टल जला दिया गया, बस्ती में हरिजनों के साथ चटनाबें घटित हुई लेकिन अष्ट पुलिस अफसर तमाशा ही देखते रहे। मेरे साथ भी एक अष्ट पुलिस अफसर ने दुर्भावहार किया जिस के बारे में मैंने बीच आफ प्रिविलेज का नोटिस दिया है और आप उसकी ईकबायरी करवा रहे हैं। पुलिस अफसर इस तरह से गैर-जिम्मेदार हो गए हैं कि सरकार के आदेशों का सही तरीके से पालन नहीं करते। वे सरकार को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यदि सरकार ने इन अष्ट पुलिस अफसरों पर नियन्त्रण नहीं किया तो थोड़े दिनों में ही सरकार की इमेज नष्ट हो जायेगी। किसी भी सरकार के लिए यह शर्म की बात है कि नौकरवाही उसके काबू के बाहर चली जाये। मंत्रीगण बार-बार इस तरह की बात कहते हैं कि

पुलिस अफसर इमपीच और एच इच एच की बात सुन लें लेकिन काम अपने मन का करें। अगर सम्राट पुलिस अफसरों को इस तरह की मूढ़ बी जायेगी तो वे इस सदन, सरकार और सारे देश की गरिमा को नष्ट कर देंगे। जापान के इतिहास में, जब वहीं पर सम्राट का शासन था तो उस समय ब्यूरोक्रेसी को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार दे दिए गए थे जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि धीरे-धीरे उन्होंने सम्राट को ही समाप्त कर दिया और खुद शासन पर कब्जा कर लिया। ब्यूरोक्रेसी को समाप्त करने के लिए पिछली सरकार ने कुछ भी नहीं किया और इस शासन ने भी कुछ नहीं किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नौकरवाहों के विरुद्ध गृह मंत्री जी क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं और क्या उसकी जांच करने के लिए कोई इन्क्वायरी सेटअप कर रहे हैं या केवल राज्य सरकारों की बात मान कर ही संतोष कर लेंगे ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई स्पेसिफिक नाम देंगे तो हम जरूर जांच करवायेगे : पुलिस की इमेज को बचाने के लिए कई प्रयास हो रहे हैं जो कि माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी में हैं। पुलिस कमिशन की स्थापना की गई है जिसकी अनुशासा की प्रतीक्षा है। उसकी अनुशासा प्राप्त होने पर उचित अमल किया जायेगा। इसके अलावा यदि माननीय सदस्य का किसी खास घटना या खास व्यक्ति से सम्बन्ध हो, यदि उसका नाम ब बतायेगे तो जरूर उस की जांच करवाई जायेगी।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Before you proceed to next item, I want to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: It is a very important one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You just cannot get up and make any submission. Unless you have informed me earlier, it is not possible.

Shri Manohar Lal.

12.33 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED MANUFACTURE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS IN KANPUR

श्री मनोहर लाल (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। कानपुर उत्तर भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा औद्योगिक शहर है। जितना बड़ा वह औद्योगिक शहर है उतनी ही बड़ी-बड़ी समस्याओं का भी वह शहर है। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले बहा पर स्वदेशी काटन मिल में औद्योगिक समस्या पैदा हुई थी जिसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने इस सदन में सवाल प्रकट की थी कि दो सौ मजदूर गोली से मारे गए ॥ १ ॥

उसी प्रकार की एक दूसरी गम्भीर समस्या की ओर मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकषित कर रहा हूँ। कानपुर के अलावा उज्जैन और नेपाल में नकली दवायें बनाने के कारखाने बड़े जोर-शोर से चल रहे हैं : नकली दवाएँ कानपुर शहर में बड़ी मात्रा में बनाई जा रही हैं। नकली दवाइयाँ बनाने के बड़े-बड़े कारखाने बहा पर स्थापित हो गए हैं। केवल कानपुर में ही नहीं, उज्जैन और नेपाल में भी कारखाने लगे हुए हैं। अभी एक साल पहले कानपुर में नकली ग्लूकोज काण्ड हुआ था। नकली ग्लूकोज अस्पतालों को सप्लाई किया गया

[श्री मनोहर झा]

बा जिसके कारण 40 श्रमजीवी बचे गये थे : उसी तरह से आज फिर कानपुर में बड़े स्तर पर नकली दवायें बन रही हैं। ये दवायें कानपुर में ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, देश के अन्य प्रांतों में सप्लाई होती हैं। बहुत बड़े सक्रिय गिरोह हैं, जो इन दवाओं को बनाते हैं और बनाने के बाद इन को अस्पतालों को बेचा जाता है, कमिस्टर्स को बेचा जाता है, जहां उन दवाओं को मरीजों को दिया जाता है, इस तरह से वे लाखों देश के जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं।

मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का ध्यान भी आकर्षित कराया है और आज केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करा रहा हूँ, ताकि जा इस तरह की नकली दवाओं के बनाने के कारखाने हैं उन को अविलम्ब बन्द किया जाय और जो लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं उन को सख्त-से-सख्त सजायें दी जाय। बल्कि मेरा सुझाव तो यह है कि जिन नकली दवा बनाने वालों को पकड़ा जाय, उन का फांसी की सजा दी जाय।

दूसरी बात—जो बड़े-बड़े अधिकारी वर्ग हैं, ये लोग जनता पार्टी की सरकार को बदनाम करने में लगे हुए हैं। इन लोगों की साक्षिण से ही इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं जैसे अभी एक माननीय सदस्य डा० अम्बेदेकर की बात कह रहे थे, उसी तरह से नकली दवाओं के जो कारखाने चल रहे हैं इन में पैसों का भी लेन-देन होता है और स्वास्थ्य विभाग के बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों से उन की माठगांठ होती है : इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि जिन बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों का हाथ इन कारखानों के चलाने में होता है उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए और इन नकली दवाओं के कारखानों को बन्द किया जाना चाहिए।

/(ii) IMPENDING CLOSURE OF BENGAL IMMUNITY COMPANY

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barraek-pore) Sir, under Rule 377, I place the following very important matter before the House

The Bengal Immunity Company which is a pioneer pharmaceutical manufacturing company of India and which was founded 60 years ago at the initiative of great people like Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Kailash Chandra Bose and Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy, is now facing closure and the management have already given notice of their intention to close down the factory

About 2,100 workers are working in this Bengal Immunity Company and all their families are threatened by this closure. Not only that The Bengal Immunity Company has units in Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow and various other parts of India. It has got one of the best full-fledged research institutes for bacteriological and immunological control which is also recognised by the Ministry of Education and under which lot of people are doing research. It is manufacturing such Life-saving drugs as Antitetanus vaccines, anti-Diphtheria vaccines, Gas-gangrene Antitoxins, Normal Sera Vaccines, including toxoids. It also manufactures pharmaceutical chemicals and drugs like Synthetic drugs, Antacids, peptones and Fine Chemicals, Formulated products like Vitamins, Minerals, Hormones, Alkaloids, Aminoacids, Enzymes and other pharmaceuticals.

Sir, this Company has already given notice of closure as a result of which there will be shortage of these Life-savings drugs and the Serum in the market. The management of the Company has already approached the Government of West Bengal to approach the Union Government especially the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, to take over this Company

and save this Company whose memory is associated with such great persons like....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals is not interested to take over this Company. I have met the Minister of Petroleum for this.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He is correct. Already the West Bengal Government has been approached by the management of the Company who are ready to hand over the management of the Company. The West Bengal Government then approached the Union Government, the Union Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers, to take over this Company to save these 2,100 workers from starvation and also to see that there is no shortage of these basic life-saving drugs in the market and also to see that such a full-fledged research institute is not closed down.

Sir, I bring to the attention of the House with sorrow and dismay that the Union Ministry has refused up till now to take over this Company. Through this House I stress that this Company be taken over by the Union Government which has already done a good job by taking over the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Works, and thus a very historical and very important pharmaceutical industry in Bengal saved from closing down altogether.

(iii) REPORTED SALE OF NIZAMS' JEWELLERY

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the reported sale by auction of the fabulous jewellery belonging to the Nizam the Seventh. The report in the *Times of India* dated 9th March 1978 states that this jewellery, which consists of rare collection of matchless craftsmanship, has amongst it rare items such as a set of 22 pieces of ameralds of exquisite

beauty and purity, which weigh 114.5 crafts. Its value is estimated to be more than Rs. 5 crores. The collection also includes two diamonds and emerald necklace as well as seven-line pearl necklace of great beauty. Apart from other items of rare beauty, this collection also has within it the world famous diamond called Jacob, which unique gem of renowned antiquity weighs 184.75 carat, which is a rare thing in itself. As is well-known, India has already been deprived in the period of our history of the famous Peacock Throne as well as the well-known Kohinoor.

These items of rare beauty are our national and cultural heritage. It is known that other countries, both in the western and the socialist world, have got these treasure jealously guarded and preserved. It is known that such treasures are kept in special museums, such as the one in Tower of London, in Kremlin, in Teheran, in Washington. They are a great attraction to the tourists.

The previous Government had taken a Cabinet decision to create a special museum where rare pieces of jewellery, which were mostly in the possession of the earlier princes, which had historical background and cultural heritage would be kept. These articles and treasures of art could not be, and must not be, measured in terms of monetary value, and the Government, owes it to the nation to take immediate steps, not only to stop this wanton sale or auction, but to assure the House that all this treasure will be taken over, or otherwise acquired, and kept in a national museum of jewellery.

Now that the Finance Minister is here, I hope he will also agree that this is a matter which is of national concern. It is not a party matter. When I read this news item in the *Times of India* that fabulous jewellery are on sale, I really felt shocked. I discussed it with some of my friends in the Janata side and they all felt concerned.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Today he is talking sense.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: At least today he is understanding it. I am thankful to him.

According to the newspaper reports, on the 9th they were to have got the bids. The report further says that buyers from several countries are in the city of Bombay, inspecting the items, which are worth several crores of rupees. The last date for the submission of offers for the present lot is 9th March. So, probably by now, they must have already made the offers. What is happening? Have you taken some measures to stop this auction? Or, are you acquiescing in this auction by the Trust? These are rare pieces and once they go away, the country will never get them back. Today there are billionaires in rich countries like USA and other countries, who will be only too glad to buy these things. They can afford to buy the entire antiques of this country if you allow them to buy. If you offer them the whole country tomorrow, they will be able to buy it. If we have no respect for our treasures of our cultural articles, what are we going to do?

The object of raising a matter under rule 377 is not just to draw the attention. Though the Finance Minister is here, there is no response. It is his primary duty to project these things. I want him to assure this House that this wanton sale will be stopped of this rich treasure. I hope he will kindly respond to this request of mine.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is response to my request?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why don't you ask your Bombay jewellers to buy them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before the American multi-millionaires come and invest in these things, you ask them to stop the auctions.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Ask Indiraji to purchase them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You give us the money; we will purchase it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Indiraji has got enough money.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a serious matter. The zero hour is still on. When we bring certain serious matters to the notice of the Government, we expect an assurance from the Government. When we raise a matter under rule 377..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under rule 377, the Minister is not obliged to reply. Now I am calling on Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not asking you to force them to answer.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he wants to answer, he can.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In 377 the object is to invite the attention.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already invited the attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If on such important matters the Government is not pleased to respond—of course, I do not say, Sir, you can force them—if the Government is not pleased to assure the House....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, is there any point in what he is stating?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I know how to regulate. If you start objecting to it, then it is difficult to run the House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: With great difficulty, we could persuade the Speaker to accept at least one motion under rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to catch your point.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Now you are allowing 3, 4 or 5.

(iv) REPORTED ATTACK ON SHRI JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN AND SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM AT PATNA

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, under rule 377, I draw the attention of the House and the Government to the unfortunate incident of throwing stones and chappals on Shri J.P. and shouting slogans against the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, indicating an undesirable development in certain parts of the country. The meeting was held to celebrate the 75th birthday anniversary and present him a purse of Rs. 90 lakhs.

First of all, the collection of a huge amount needs an explanation to the nation, as to how this amount was collected. Even though the organisation assured that not more than Rs. 1,000 was collected from any individual, this will not carry conviction with the people. It is necessary that the Government must....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, on a point of order, how can this come under rule 377?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, it is a serious matter. I do not want to challenge his statement or your judgment. It is a serious matter. Huge amounts are collected in this country for various purposes. Shall we ask for an enquiry in every case?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has been admitted is not the collection.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Then you please stop him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a law and order matter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Are we supposed to tell him from where the money came, who donated what?

What is this? This is a very bad precedent. This is highly objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You confine yourself to the point.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On the floor of the House, when Mr. C. B. Gupta was the Chief Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. (Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You people on the floor of the House demanded an enquiry against Mr. C. B. Gupta and his collection. Here Jayaprakash Narain is supposed to be a leader and Rs. 90 lakhs has been collected. How has it been collected? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You confine yourself to the incident there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point is different.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That part should be expunged. I want an assurance that the reference to the collection of funds would be expunged since you have not allowed it. Otherwise it will go into the debates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are certain rules concerning expunction. So, by raising this question, you are not helping me. You please do not dilate on that matter any more. Let him confine himself to law and order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The meeting addressed by Jayaprakash Narain was disturbed by slogan-shouting people under the banner of Forward League. The Forward League is a newly formed organisation by certain influential people. Of course, the names are those of the ruling party. The Forward League, with a view to oppose any kind of reservation for backward class communities disturbed the meeting. Their shouting slogans was only to create communal disharmony and hatred among the communities. They openly expressed their anger against the reservation for the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

backward classes. This group, led by an important leader, even tried to assault the Defence Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, and tried to prevent him from attending the meeting. He was forced to withdraw from the meeting without attending it.

The whole incident draws the attention of the nation to the new trend developing in this country which may explode the caste conflict into society. It is unfortunate that the ruling party itself is creating a situation in the country in which the people enter into caste conflict and confrontation.

The incident in Patna has to be condemned by all sections of the House as it may lead to a dangerous development. The way things are moving has to be controlled and order must be restored in the nation.

I have no surprise over the behaviour of this group of people especially at the meeting of Shri Jayaprakash Narain, as all these incidents are the off-shoot of the total revolution which means nothing but confusion. May I appeal to the Government to take necessary steps to ensure that such a caste conflict and confrontation is not developed and to take measures to protect the interests of the weaker sections?

SHRI ANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to make a submission on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed another Member to make a submission on the same point. Shri O. P. Tyagi.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Please allow me for a minute.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already written.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is a very important matter.

(v) **REPORTED INCIDENT OF STONE THROWING ON SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM AT PATNA**

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : यह बहुत गम्भीर विषय है। पटना में जो घटना घटी है उसके पीछे भाव यह ली गई है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए रिजर्वेशन किया गया है। वास्तविकता यह है कि इस प्रकार की एक घटना, अपमानजनक घटना श्रेष्ठ बाबू जगजीवन राम के माथ वाराणसी में भी हुई थी। जब सम्पूर्णनन्द की मूर्ति का भनावरण हुआ, तो उन्हे गंगाजल के पानी से धोया गया बाद में। और इस तरह से न केवल बाबू जगजीवन राम का अपमान किया गया अपितु समूचे देश की अनुसूचित जाति का अपमान हुआ। लेकिन वह किया किस ने? यह सब जानते हैं। इन्दिरा कांग्रेस के यूप विंग ने किया और उनकी ओर से कोई स्टेटमेंट. (स्वव्यञ्जन)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, if you go on like this nothing will go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these words ** will be expunged.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: May I ask you whether the word used by him is parliamentary or not?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They will be expunged. All unparliamentary words will be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will say it ** Will it be parliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All this will be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will correct myself. It is completely untrue.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, साठे जी बहुत बेचन हो गए हैं। उन्होंने मुझे ** वाकित किया है। परन्तु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री कमलापति मिपाठी का उस संस्था से सम्बन्ध है, उन के भाई वहाँ प्रिन्सिपल हैं। अब जयप्रकाश जी के ऊपर जो पचराव हुआ, आज भी गई पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए सीट के सम्बन्ध में। कैबिनेट में चर्चा चल रही है, अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। जयप्रकाश जी के साथ उनका कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। महोत्सव हो रहा था उनकी बर्षगांठ के उपलक्ष्य में, उन पर चप्पल और पत्थर फेंके गये शायद पर। उनको बोलने नहीं दिया गया। और उनकी सभा में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर जा रहे थे, उनकी सभा में बोलने के लिए हरियाणा के चीफ मिनिस्टर जा रहे थे। गृह राज्य मंत्री श्री मण्डल जा रहे थे।

गृह सलाह में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : हम ये वहाँ।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष बाबू जगजीवनराम जा रहे थे। यह सम्झीर घटना है। उनकी कार से राष्ट्रीय ध्वज को उतर कर फेंका गया, उन पर पत्थर फेंके गये। अपमान किया और किसी को वहाँ नहीं जाने दिया गया, श्री जयप्रकाश जी के खिलाफ नारे गाये गये। यह विरोध पक्ष हैं, माउं जी बैचैन जरूर होंगे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में सब से ज्यादा ला एण्ड आर्डर खराब करने के लिए, फिर इतारा कहना वही जो मैं कह चुका हूँ, इन्दिरा काप्रेस ग्रुप जिम्मेदार हैं, वही कर रहा है।

मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने समय पर पग नहीं उठाया, अगर किसी के भी द्वारा आयोजित सभाओं में इस तरह से विरोध पक्ष गड़बड़ करने लगा, पत्थर और चप्पल मारने लगा

तो यह होड़ कहां की कहां पहुंचेगी, और देश में किसी भी पार्टी की सभा नहीं हो सकेगी। इस लिए ला एण्ड आर्डर की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। सरकार को कड़ाई के साथ ऐसी प्रवृत्तियों का दमन करना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण का अपमान किसी भी अवस्था में सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। (व्यवधान)

13 hrs.

श्री बसन्त साठे : वे लोग श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर के खिलाफ नारे लगा रहे थे। पचराव उन के आगे पर हुआ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot interrupt like this.

श्री बसन्त साठे : सत्य सामने आना चाहिए।

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, उसके बारे में सारा देश चिन्तित है। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, श्री कृपालानी और श्री जगज्जन राम वहाँ पर थे। वहाँ पर चप्पल और पत्थर फेंके गए। पहले जो कुछ होता था वह तो हमने भुगता। लेकिन आज जहाँ पर जनता पार्टी का शासन है, वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की घटना हो, यह ठीक नहीं है—यह देश में किसी के लिए भी ठीक नहीं है। आज भी कुछ लोग हैं, आज भी ये तत्व जिन्दा हैं—और वे ताकत पकड़ रहे हैं—, जो एनाकी पैदा करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I agree with him Today, he is talking sense. I support him there.

श्री कबर लाल गुप्त : गृह मंत्री यहाँ पर हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह इस की एनक्वायरी करायें, क्योंकि श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण उन लोगों में से हैं, जिन्होंने देश में क्रान्ति लाई। अगर उन की सभा में भी यह हाल

[श्री कबॉर लाल गुला]

हो सकता है, तो यह देश के लिए, सब के लिए, इधर या 'उधर बैठने वाले सदस्यों' के लिए—हम सब के लिए, धर्म की बात है। मैं मेरी महोदय से कहूँगा कि वह इस घटना की जाँच करायें :

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI D. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1978.

Mr. C. Subramaniam.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the Chair and the House for, once again, giving me the privilege of initiating the budget debate.

When the hon. Finance Minister presented the Budget, I congratulated him. Today I want to tell him that that felicitation is subject to many major reservation.

The Janata Government has been in position now for a year, within a few days, it will be completing one year. Therefore, when we consider the Budget the Budget figures, more than anything else, we have to look into the management of the economy by the Janata Government and how the economy has behaved in general. One advantage—a major advantage—which the Janata Government had to begin with was that the objective economic factors were largely favourable for a dynamic growth. For that I do not depend upon my statement. I depend upon what the Finance Minister has stated in his Economic Survey; he has stated:

"The most notable feature of the economic situation in 1977-78 was the absence of any serious constraint on economic growth. In the past, shortages of food and foreign exchange have been the two major factors which have acted as a brake on economic growth. The current year began with stocks of food-grains of 18 million tonnes which rose to 20 million tonnes by the end of June, 1977."

Of course, if I say that they inherited this from us, they would protest, therefore, I would not rub it into them. But this is a fact.

Sometimes it has been stated that we were short of rupee resources. In my view, this is not a proper understanding of the economic and financial situation. As a matter of fact, if we look into the figures with regard to deposits in banks, etc., we will find that on the whole savings have exceeded investment. Therefore, there was no lack of rupee resources also. Rupee resources were available.

With all these favourable factors, what has been the performance of the economy? Before going into the figures I would like to refer to the general assessment which the economic review makes with regard to the functioning of the economy.

Dealing with industrial production, this is now it is summarised:

"Over a very large spectrum of industries, however, production changes have been confined in rather narrow limits" (other points also have been made earlier) "So that the general impression is more one of relative stagnation than of sustained progress".

This is the over-all assessment given in the Economic Review. This is with regard to current production during the year. The future depends upon how the investment climate has been and how the investment has been made. For that also I would rely on the statement made by the Hon. Fin-

ance Minister in the Economic Survey. This is the sentence on which I rely:

"As has been noted elsewhere in the Survey, a number of factors have led to slower growth of industrial production. Investment in the organised sector also is not showing any signs of a great recovery".

The only modification I would make is to remove the word 'great' so as to read "Investment in the organised sector also is not showing any signs of recovery". This is the assessment made in the Economic Survey.

Now let us go into some figures which they have given in the Economic Survey and also in the Budget Speech with regard to the growth factor. They have claimed that "On the indicators available" (not the facts available) "we are likely to have a 3 per cent growth during this year". This is based on, first of all, an estimate or a guesstimate of agricultural production. The figure given out in the Economic Survey and also in the budget Speech is that foodgrains production will reach a level of 121 million tons. In the speech of the President it was indicated that it was roughly 118 million tons. It has been claimed by the Finance Minister that this is due to the Janata policy—this increase. I would respectfully submit that, particularly in agriculture, if you build up irrigation potential—Mr. Chairman, you don't get results immediately you should know better—certainly. As a matter of fact, if we get results even next year, we should thank ourselves. Therefore, what is operating today is—if I could personalise it a little bit—it is only the Jagjivan Ram effect still operating: the Barnala effect is still to manifest itself.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Congress Jagjivan Ram.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Yes, it is the Congress Jagjivan Ram, not the Janata Jagjivan Ram.

I would respectfully submit that when I had the privilege of launching

what is now termed as the 'green revolution' in 1964-65. I made the bold claim that within ten years we would not only become self-sufficient but that I would not be surprised if we would be thinking in terms of exporting. Today there was a question—we do not know whether the Finance Minister was listening to it or not—with regard to export of food-grains to other countries. That is the situation we had reached. But in this, if we have any complacency that it will be continuously increasing, we would be in a fool's paradise. With all the claims that have been made, even if I take it that 120 million tons is the figure, that is the production which had already been reached in 1975-76. And with favourable monsoon conditions and weather conditions you are claiming that you would reach—we do not know whether you would reach it but I wish you will reach it—120 million tons. In this area we have got to be careful because there is always some feeling—and I am quite aware of it—in the finance Ministry that agriculture is subject to weather conditions and we should do everything to see that weather conditions do not affect agricultural production. We should be Gods to do it! Because, if you take any country in the world today—the most advanced countries in agriculture—they are affected by the weather conditions, with all the developments that have taken place there. Therefore, we have to plan on the basis that we would have favourable production during favourable weather conditions and when adverse weather conditions prevail, the production would fall down. That is why, a bufferstock operation has become necessary everywhere and we are glad to find that we have a bufferstock even after distributing on a large scale on our distribution system of 17 million tonnes. Therefore, as far as the agriculture is concerned, it is not any special claim which the Janata Government could make that after an adverse year during the last year, this year there is a spurt in production

[Shri G. Subramaniam]

reaching 1975-76 level even according to the claim.

Coming to the industrial production as such, it is claimed that they would have a five per cent increase during the year on the basis of comparing the figures of industrial production during the period of April to October this year to the corresponding period during the last year. But if you see the curve of industrial production in the Economic Survey, you will find that after October, there was a big spurt of industrial production during the last year. Have we seen this spurt this year? After all, we are towards the end of March. My friend here tells me that in November the production was less than the previous year, leave alone five per cent increase, I do not think, things have improved after November. Therefore, taking what is called the indicators, the figures upto October, to claim that we would reach a figure of five per cent industrial production and on that basis taking agricultural production at 121 million tonnes of foodgrains and continued increase of industrial production and to claim that we would have on the whole a 5 per cent increase in GNP is all right for presentation purposes in the budget, but the reality while we would wish that it should not only be 5 per cent, but a little more, is that it is going to be a little more disappointing. Why has this state come about particularly in regard to industrial production? Various reasons have been given here but the most important is the state of industrial relations that exist in the country today. My hon. friend, the Minister incharge of Labour is not here; he has always been claiming that the industrial relations are no worse than before but the figures given in the Economic Survey show that if we compare the figures during April to September this year and last year, the mandays lost this year are eleven million, whereas it was only six million mandays during last year.

Apart from this, there is a climate of uncertainty; a climate of violence is prevailing everywhere. Why has this come about? It is necessary to look into it why such a situation has come about that there is almost a general discontent prevailing all over the country, among all sections of the community, all sectors of the community. This is mainly because of the extravagant promises made by the Janata Party in its manifesto. Expectations have been raised in respect of everybody, whether he be a capitalist or a labour—organized labour or unorganized labour—farmer, small farmers, landless labour and everybody that they would get into a millennium. These were the extravagant promises made and unfortunately, we are becoming the victims of these extravagant promises, the nation is becoming a victim of these extravagant promises. I could very well understand these promises being made in the election manifesto, particularly when they were not sure that they were coming to power. But the day has come now and time has arrived now to appoint a committee, if not a commission, to find out, out of these promises made which are realistic, which could be implemented, which are the promises which would benefit the nation as a whole and which would be harmful to the nation if implemented. There are certain promises which, in my view, if implemented, would become harmful. Therefore, it is necessary to make an assessment and come out and tell the nation and the country, 'No doubt we have made some promises but that was at a time when we did not expect to come to power. Now we realise the realities. These are the things which can be implemented and these are the things which cannot be implemented, particularly within the short time available to us.' Unless this is done, I am afraid there is going to be a continued agitation for the fulfilment of the various promises that have been made and that agitational atmosphere will not be conducive to economic growth. On

the other hand, that is one of the major factors that would stand in the way of our economic progress.

I think just before the Budget I read a speech of the hon. Finance Minister talking to the economic correspondents even from foreign countries. He said, 'I really do not know why in spite of the incentives that have been given, there has been no climate for more investment in the industry' and he wanted them to analyse and, if possible, give him the reasons. The reasons are not for to seek. We may give any number of incentives. But there is confusion with regard to Government industrial policy and nobody knows what is going to be ultimately the industrial policy of this government. So, naturally, there is bound to be hesitation with regard to investment in any area. It was said what can be produced in cottage industry will not be allowed to be produced in small scale sector and what is possible of production by small scale industry will not be allowed to go to medium industry and what can be produced in medium industry....

AN HON. MEMBER: Please see the Minister of State, Shri Satish Agrawal.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: He is meditating. What can be produced in the medium industry will not be allowed to be produced in the large scale industry. This sort of confusion, without knowing the implications of it, has led to all this. Even now do we see any light? Take, for example, the allocation, the central allocations. There is a major difference of opinion between the important Cabinet Ministers to-day, not within the Cabinet meetings, but it is being aired openly in the various public utterances. The Finance Minister thinks a cheap money policy will be conducive to investment, but immediately comes a very important Planning Commission Member condemning this cheap money policy. Where are we? Is there any co-ordination between the thinking of the Planning Commission and the

Finance Ministry or each is functioning in its own way? This is freedom and perhaps the Planning Commission Member may follow the example of the Prime Minister and say 'Not as Planning Commission Member I said it, but that is my individual opinion.' This is the utter confusion in addition to the industrial unrest. This confusion in the industrial policy and the confusion in the economic development as a whole is the deterrent to any new investments taking place. This is the general picture that has come about and unless these deficiencies and defects are removed, to hope for a better future will be only wishing for the moon. That is my respectful submission. We are all interested in your success, Mr Finance Minister. We are not here to see that you fail. We want the Janata Government Joginder Singh 3991 LS 8x10x14 5-4 to succeed. But how will you succeed if you are going to operate on this basis? You are going to be in position for five years. I hope so and if within five years you damage the whole economy, then it will take us at least half a century or a quarter of a century to repair that damage. That is why we are all interested that this government functions successfully. Therefore, it is necessary to remove these confusions which are existing today. Otherwise, it will lead to all sorts of further troubles and not only further stagnation but also deterioration in the economy as a whole. This is what I would like to place before the House. Therefore, this is the sort of economic growth which they have been able to achieve with all the favourable factors operating in the economy, even to begin with.

Then, let us look at the other factor about which the Janata Government has been laying great emphasis—employment. What does the survey say? What is the climate for economy? After playing with some figures, they say 'We cannot say that the position has deteriorated.' This is the climate you are making after all, for greater employment.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

And then we come to the most important thing—the price situation. How does the price operate? We find conflicting statements being made. The President inaugurated the Governors' Conference. The main theme of the President's Address to the Governors was concern at the price front. The Prime Minister also has been saying this. But, unfortunately, the price has not been controlled. It is still not under control and he has been having a rolling target for this. Six months—he said when he began. Then again March and now it again goes to November. So, it is just a rolling target just like the ever receding horizon. It is going to be like that. But, on the other hand, the Finance Minister is complacent enough to say, 'We have managed the price situation very well and the price, as far as the wholesale price index is concerned, is what it was when we took over.' I want to proceed on the basis that he is correct, that the wholesale price has behaved well and he has managed it, whatever may be the reasons. That may be because of the foreign exchange available to him. Let us not go into it. The wholesale price index has behaved well. But even if the wholesale price index has behaved well, does it benefit the consumer? You have to look at the consumer price index? What has the Economic Survey to say about the consumer prices? I am reading from the Economic Survey. This is very important and I would particularly request the Janata Party Members to listen with some attention:

"The movements in the Consumer Price Index generally follow those in the Wholesale Price Index with a time lag of a few weeks....."

This has been the general behaviour.

"...Moreover, since the former is influenced by controlled prices to a larger extent than the latter, and also includes services in which price changes are infrequent, it is generally more stable than the Wholesale Price Index. This, it appears, is not true for the current year in as

much as, on an average, the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index shows a rise of 9.0 per cent during April–December 1977, while the Wholesale Price Index has moved up by only 6.6 per cent. Again, while the Consumer Price Index has advanced by 5.8 per cent between March and December 1977 the wholesale Price Index has registered an increase of less than one per cent."

What does this show? The wholesale price has behaved well but the consumer price has increased. Who is the beneficiary? The trader.....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): The businessman.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The trader. To-day when it is claimed that the freedom has been restored—no doubt freedom has been restored—but the main beneficiary of the freedom seems to be the trader, to exploit, to hoard, to profiteer and to black-market. Otherwise, how can such a situation arise?

I do not find my good friend, Shri Mohan Dharia, the Minister in charge of Civil Supplies here. I think he made a very loud pronouncement at Pune, his own city: "Till now I was only a warning Minister. Hereafter I am going to be an Action Minister." But he did know that the traders have more powerful allies in the Janata Government than Mr Mohan Dharia and that is why with impunity while the wholesale price is coming down, the consumer price, the retail price is going up. The Janata lobby is generally interested in the trader and, this is again seen with regard to the abolition of the sales tax. That is the main demand of the traders. Why? Because, they have to maintain accounts; they have to show in the bill what they have charged for each commodity. The Finance Minister after talking to the Chief Minister came to the conclusion that this is not possible. In the party he was forced to say, that they would be further looking into the abolition of the sales-

tax. Is it possible now, particularly when the State Governments are pressing for greater financial autonomy that he would be in a position to abolish sales-tax—particularly after the experience which substituted excise duty for three selected commodities which happened when I was State Finance Minister? Unfortunately the traders' lobby is so strong that now perhaps the consumer price will be equated to the present wholesale price level. Any small increase in the wholesale price index will further push up consumer price. This is the unfortunate situation. The Finance Minister looks at the wholesale price index which does not affect the consumer at all in any way. The President, the Prime Minister and others are looking at the consumer, to the common man who is in a very anomalous situation, who is called upon to pay higher and higher prices, and therefore the money value is shrinking. This is with regard to price situation.

Then, with regard to removal of disparities—whether it be disparities between individuals or between regions—this is no longer any matter of concern. Therefore I do not find any mention whatsoever about the removal of disparities in the Economic Survey. I hope I am wrong; but I have gone through it with great care. I do not see anything in the budget speech anywhere about the removal of disparities. It is something which is no longer so very relevant to the Janata Government.

So, this is the picture and it is in this context that we have to look at the deficit which is developing during the current year. Last year the hon. Minister estimated that it would be Rs. 84 crores deficit and he congratulated himself saying with 17 per cent increase he had only Rs. 84 crores deficit and taunted me by saying, you had much higher deficit. And where is it ending? More than 10 times. And that is the revised estimate. When the final accounts come I do not know what it would reveal. I am sure it will be much more. It always happens.

Sir, this is in spite of the fact that instead of Rs. 1,000 crores of borrowing, Government have indulged in Rs. 1183 crores, Rs. 183 crores more to make up for more than the deficit in the revenue collections. Revenue collection is estimated to be Rs. 100 crores less; borrowing is Rs. 183 crores. It is more than the revenue shortage. If you look into the figures as on 20th January, Rs. 1002 crores have been borrowed from the Reserve Bank. What was the corresponding figure last year? A mere Rs. 63 crores. But here Rs. 1002 crores have been borrowed from the Reserve Bank apart from the borrowing from the commercial banks. This is to cover the deficit—Rs. 1002 crores on 20th January. How it is going to end, I do not know. When we discussed the last Budget, hon. Members from that side said that the Congress Government had squandered away all the resources and handed over a bankrupt economy to them. Sir, who is making it bankrupt now? Our borrowing from the Reserve Bank, which alone is putting the hand into the kitty, was only Rs. 63 crores, but you have taken away Rs. 1002 crores. It is now Rs. 1,002 crores on 20th January; how has it further increased? We should wait and see.

So, this is the way we are accused of squandering away the resources? It is now Rs. 1,002 crores borrowed from the Reserve Bank for covering the deficit which he has put forward. As a matter of fact, I am not frightened by the size of the deficit financing. But it is the basis on which the deficit financing has happened that is frightening to-day. What are the figures in regard to the investment on developmental activities? According to Finance Minister's figure, in his speech in the major areas Rs. 230 crores would be less in investment. This, as it has been estimated, I am given to understand, it is not going to be only Rs. 230 crores. I would be surprised if it does not exceed Rs. 400 crores.

So, having slipped in the area of plan expenditure, you have got a de-

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 felt of Rs. 1002 crores. There is no investment but only more and more of consumption expenditure, current expenditure, and revenue expenditure. If on that basis you are going to run into that deficit, what would be the effect later on? It is because we handed over a strong and resilient economy, it has withstood all this playing with. Already signs are there that strains would no longer be tolerable. It is against this that you will have to look unto the deficit which has been presented for the coming year also. I have no doubt in mind that the Finance Minister is bold enough to come forward with a deficit of the order of Rs. 900 and odd crores and now it is Rs. 1000 and odd crores next year as against the pronouncement of the Prime Minister that he is against deficit financing whatsoever. This is the anomaly of it; this is the irony of fate. The Prime Minister who declares that he is against the deficit financing has put his stamp for the current deficit financing of nearly Rs. 1,000 crores for the current year and more than Rs. 1000 crores for the coming year. The Prime Minister who wanted to control the use of gold—gold control is to his credit and to the discredit of the Congress for so many reasons—in his regime as Finance Minister. But how for the purpose of somewhat mitigating this deficit financing, wants to sell gold in the free market and also to import gold. This is the irony of the thing. That is why when declarations are made that we would remove unemployment in 10 years, poverty would be removed, is it on par with these declarations with regard to deficit financing, with regard to gold and various other things? Can we take them seriously? And this is where we are.

Another thing which the Finance Minister has mentioned is that this is the budget of the first year of the Sixth Plan. This is a new Janata strategy. What was the necessity to go away from the Fifth Five Year Plan so hastily? You ask the Finance Minister

to frame a budget out of nothing within the frame work of the Sixth Five Year Plan. He is not a magician or a juggler. Therefore he has to make the best of all facts, of finances that are available. This is a most unfortunate aspect of it. He himself says that 90 per cent would be for continuing projects and only 10 per cent would be available for the allocation of various other projects and, in that also, priority areas like agriculture about Rs. 280 crores or 450 crores are taken away. What else is he playing with? For the first year of the Sixth Plan, how is he to give new orientation to remove poverty, to remove unemployment and various other things? If this was the fact, why should they have been in a hurry to scrap the Fifth Plan? This is the anomaly of it.

To-day we find all sorts of pronouncements being made with regard to plan priorities, plan allocations etc. Senior Cabinet Ministers are fighting with each other with regard to the allocations. What can the poor Finance Minister do or his expert advisers can do except to throw some figures and let that go for whatever it is worth and hoping God will take care of it. This is the most unfortunate situation. Take the other factors which he has put forward as one of his achievements namely that the State Plan will be much more than the Central Plan for the first time. On the same day, one of the Planning Commission Members has come forward with a statement—it is a very interesting statement.

"Dr. Raj Krishna was bewailing the lack of delivery systems at the State levels, which was responsible for hundreds of crores of allotted funds remaining unspent, thereby admitting that increase in plan outlays did not necessarily mean more dynamic growth in favoured sectors."

The Finance Minister is taking credit by saying that I have allocated more for agriculture; I have allocated more for irrigation and I have allocated more for rural development. Unfortunately allocations do not mean imple-

mentation. In our country some times promises are taken for fulfillments. Targets are just taken for achievements. In the same way allocations are also taken for granted that the implementation will be such that the whole of it will be usefully absorbed. But we all know the state of affairs in most of the States today. It is a stagnant administration. It is a paralysed administration, if I may say so. I talk with some knowledge and if under these circumstances you want to wash your hands off by saying that I have allocated the resources to the State governments and if they do not perform it is their fault and you do not find fault with me. It is not the allocation of resources alone which will matter. As the Planning Commission Member has pointed out you have to improve the implementation machinery at various levels. That is the most important aspect. We have learnt the bitter lesson and unless this implementation machinery is tackled and improved whatever allocation of resources you might make it is not going to yield results. It would end in infelicitious expenditure giving rise to further overall inflationary trends. This is unfortunately, the situation. And, therefore, Sir, with regard to the present budget also with these allocation of the resources are we going to achieve—I do not want the Congress ideology or Congress targets to be reached—the targets, objectives and goals of the Janata Party by this sort of budget which has been presented?

Now, Sir, I come to the most objectionable feature in the Budget with regard to taxation. When I took over the Finance Ministry succeeding Mr. Chavan, I had discussions with him also and we came to the conclusion that we have reached a stage where indirect taxation has reached a stage of irrationality. There was no rationale behind the indirect taxes. We have been off and on—according to the occasion to raise more resources—increasing the excise duties. Was there any rationale behind that? No. That is why I want to remind the House that

the Jha Committee on indirect Taxation was appointed by the previous Government and not the present Government. It had submitted an interim report even before the presentation of the last Budget and have now submitted the final report also. What was the philosophy to which we want to arrive at with regard to indirect taxation? Inputs and intermediate goods should not be taxed leading to cascading of costs. If inputs are taxed then the final output bears the burden and it is not one type of output alone. It may lead to various outputs. Without reference to the social relevance with regard to the importance in the economy, those outputs get affected by this loading of the intermediate taxes. So, we wanted to avoid taxing the inputs as far as possible and even if the taxes are put on the inputs it should be given a rebate so that the final added value alone would be available for taxation.

But what is this sort of indirect taxation which has been made now across the board? Somebody has said that it is not only an easy way of doing it but a lazy way of doing the exercise across the board. What has been taxed? Coal, power and the fuel other fuels and petroleum have also come in. This has been just put on everybody who uses any sort of fuel or energy. So, the whole community is affected without any distinction whatsoever. And see the effect of it. I would like to illustrate with one area where one pushes the cost of the other. Take electricity and coal. Coal is required for the purpose of thermal generation. Coal price increases.

Therefore, the generation cost of electricity also will go up. Electricity is required for coal production. Therefore when that more expensive electricity is provided to coal, it will further push the coal cost and it will again reflect on the consumer price, and it will go on like a vicious circle. This is another rolling plan of increasing the cost. Energy and fuel are the primary inputs, not even

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intermediary input. The primary input has been taxed all along the line, which is going against the philosophy of the Jha Committee, going against what we wanted to achieve. It was also said that the Jha Committee had also submitted its report and has been accepted in principle. But it has been completely ignored. And what about other taxes? A 5 per cent uniform increase on all the excise duty without reference to the nature of the duty. Whether it is an essential commodity or non-essential commodity, whether it is elite consumption commodity or not, it is 5 per cent increase. You have not applied your mind.

Then another unfortunate thing I did when I was Finance Minister was about item 68. I said "let us have 1 per cent excise duty on all goods which have not come under the excisable category." And I did it for the purpose of even identifying, the feature of production. Even then somebody warned "it is all right you have put one per cent, somebody may come and increase it". I hoped no Finance Minister would do this. But last year it was increased to 2 per cent and this year it has just jumped to 5 per cent. Easiest way. So everything is completed, no application of mind is necessary as to what is essential for the community, what is non-essential for the community, what goes for elite consumption, who have the capacity to pay and what goes for poor man's consumption who has no capacity even for what he is already paying. This is the sort of exercise that has been done.

You go into direct taxation also. You have given up the interest tax hoping that there would be incentives as I have already stated.

Then comes capital gain tax. The hon. Minister had made a change in my proposal in the last budget. Within 8 months he has changed it again. I would like an investigation to be made as to who are the beneficiaries

of the proposal of the Finance Minister. Who are the main beneficiaries? So, this sort of quick changes are going on. How do you expect the economy to gain confidence and go forward? This is where we are and we can discuss endlessly. I am sure many other hon. Members would like to make many more points with regard to this, but I would like to conclude by asking you "with regard to the goals you have got in mind, how you have managed to do it". All of us are interested in the eradication of poverty. And it is not for the first time that the Janata Government has come forward with it. I do claim that we were also engaged in the same task. In 1969, in the presence of Mr. Chavan in the city of Bombay I gave the call "quit, Poverty". That became the 'Garibi Hatao' slogan of 1971 election. But it did not stop at that. I became the Planning Minister and I wanted to give concrete shape to garibi hatao programme. If you look into the approach to the Fifth Plan which was prepared during 1971-72 you would find that we have identified what we mean by poverty. Because it is a relative term. By poverty we meant and we mean even now. (Interruptions). I thought I should not merely criticise but give some positive ideas. The essentials for decent human existence are food, with enough calories, enough protein for decent human growth, then clothing, shelter, health and medical facilities education—these were the basic minimum need which we identified. As far as health and education were concerned, it should be the responsibility of the state to provide and it should come as social consumption and it should be organised by the state. As far as food and cloth were concerned, it should be in private consumption. Everybody should be in a position to get enough cloth and enough food. As far as shelter is concerned, it will be the joint responsibility of the private individual and the state. That is how we tried to proceed and we tried to find out what would be the

materials required for this purpose, what would be the services needed to provide the basic minimum needs to the people and to organise production and services on that basis so that the first priority in production would be the essential consumer goods to meet the basic minimum needs of the people. More production or availability is not going to remove poverty; poverty can be removed only when every individual or family has got purchasing power and it is where the employment programme to provide the needed purchasing power comes. In the approach paper we tried to work out production of various consumer goods and provision of services as also the manpower available at various levels.... (Interruptions). The is particularly for the people below the poverty line because the basic minimum needs are being met by the richer section already. It is for those who are below the poverty line. In that connection I should like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on one scheme which he has put forward—Operation Flood. Somebody had said that with regard to small scale industries we should follow the example of Japan or Switzerland. No; you need not go to any other country for any model. We have all the models in our own country for any scheme for organising small scale industries, particularly in the rural sector. The Anand Model is the pattern to be followed for decentralised production. It is not left to primitive methods; the individual producer is given then latest technology and scientific information available in cattle breeding in veterinary services, etc. Cattle-feed is supplied; he need not go and search for feed. All that is supplied and he produces the milk if you say that it should be churned as in the old day, it should be a cottage industry, no development would have taken place in Anand. It is taken for central processing; the latest dairying equipment is there. You will find in Anand, Mersana and other places giant factories. All these are owned on a cooperative ba-

sis by the small milk producers. If we take the stand that small is beautiful and therefore, let us do churning of the milk as they did in Krishna's days, then development cannot take place. Therefore it is not enough to be merely small. For small industries this sort of organisation becomes important. Highest management expertise is made available; the highest technicians and the most modern equipment are available, not primitive methods. In the rural sector modern methods should be applied to poultry, fisheries, vegetable growth and other things. Various processing industries should be taken upon this basis. I am sure the Finance Minister is feeling quite happy about it because it is in his home town. Not only that, he is personally interested in this project. I know that. That is why, I am emphasising this point. This is the sort of model that we should build up rather than simply say: "Small scale sector is given priority" and leave it to chance for the expertise to build up small scale industries. It is not building up industries alone which is important, but what is more important is to market the products to maintain quality, standard etc., and make available the management expertise, etc. This is how we should look at our rural problems. Science and technology and the latest techniques of management and marketing should be made available for the purpose of upgrading the rural sector. Then only you can see a prosperous rural sector. It is no use merely slogan mongering like small scale industries, cottage industries. Let us not misquote Gandhiji, let us not misunderstand him, not go back to Gandhian days without understanding that Gandhiji was the most revolutionary going about. He was never static. Today, these are the tasks before us. Therefore, if it is a case of rural development, it is not just rural development on the basis of primitive technology, primitive methods, but it is on the basis of the latest science and technology available decentralised production on the basis

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of the application of the latest technology. That is what is wanted. This is where science and technology has to play a new role. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has emphasised the role of science and technology. But are you creating the temper, the atmosphere for the scientists to function effectively, efficiently and with whole-heartedness? I want to tell this House that there is a great deal of frustration amongst the scientists. The Prime Minister is fortunately 83 years, old. Therefore, he thinks that anybody in the seventies is young enough and a person in sixties is youth for him. But in science it will not work. In politics it may work. In Science, you do require particularly the younger generation, because changes are taking place fast. Therefore, if you put some old fossil as the head of an organisation like National Committee on Science and Technology, certainly you cannot expect enthusiasm amongst the younger generation of scientists. (Interruptions). This is what we want, not amateurism like Sanjay Gandhi's. We want professionalism, scientific competence and if that is to be done, the confidence of the scientific community will also have to be restored. It is not merely the allocation of resources, but it is particularly the responsibility of the Prime Minister to restore confidence. It is now claimed that we are third in the world with regard to scientific and technical manpower, not merely in number, but even with regard to quality. We are exporting them to all places. But today, a Ph.D. is going about asking for a job for Rs. 100. This is the state of affairs because no new investment has come about, no new areas of employment is being created.

This situation will have to be remedied and it requires not merely the effort of the Government, but it also requires the whole-hearted cooperation of this House and the effort of the nation as a whole. Let us hope that we will put forward this national effort so that we may give a new hope.

particularly to the toiling millions, to the suffering millions and the poverty-stricken people, who today form the bulk of the community.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamarajanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for calling me to speak on the Budget proposals for 1978-79. After hearing the former Finance Minister, I feel diffident to express my views about these Budget proposals because firstly, I come from a village—I am not an expert on financial matters. Never the less, I make bold to pose certain questions. As a villager I pose the questions to the Finance Minister through you, Sir, and through this august House (i) whether the Budget proposals for 1978-79 are going to stabilise the prices and curtail inflationary tendencies, (ii) whether they will reduce the industrial sluggishness and arrest stagnation for further growth, (iii) whether they are growth-oriented and will absorb a large number of unemployed and under-employed people, (iv) whether the poverty can be reduced or at least the disparity between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' can be reduced, (v) whether the new levy will not add more burden to the consumer, (vi) whether the selling of the valuable jewellery and import of gold is conducive to fill the gap in the Budget and (vii) whether the priorities fixed in the Budget are going to bring both the city-dwellers and the villagers closer economically and socially.

Sir, in the Budget estimates I find that the Minister has put he deficit at Rs 1,398 crores. The Prime Minister has always emphasised that he is opposed to deficit financing and the former Finance Minister who preceded me said that he is not afraid of deficit financing. In a growing economy this is necessary, but to what extent the Budget is going to help growth? Is this deficit largely responsible for meeting the administrative expenses and expenditure on non-productive items? I think the Finance Minister

has himself admitted that before placing the Budget Estimates, only a few days back two major decisions were taken—one with regard to the withdrawal of the Compulsory Deposit and also payment of first instalment of increased dearness allowance from 1st January, 1978, and the other with regard to the payment of 8.33 per cent bonus to the workers. I have no hesitation whatsoever in my mind to place before this august House my honest feeling about this bonus and also about increase in dearness allowance. You will have to take into account the conditions of the rest of the people. After all the organised sector forms nearly 5 per cent of the population of this country. When you announce dearness allowance and bonus, naturally there is a price rise in the market. As he himself put it, though there has been a consistency in wholesale prices, in the consumer prices there has been a steep rise, particularly in oilseeds, pulses and other essential commodities. As such the liquid money which is already there in the hands of some unscrupulous people, will add to inflation. And he will not be able to curtail the inflationary tendency and arrest the price rise. Therefore, the rest of the people viz. 95 per cent of the people in the country, for no fault of theirs, have to pay higher prices as a penalty for the action of these people. While fixing the wage structure, the price situation has to be considered. I have, therefore been urging that a National Wage Board which the Janata Party has always been contemplating, should be set up, so that this disparity between the low-paid and the high-paid is reduced at least to 1:20. The President of our nation has already made a great sacrifice in this matter; and it is for the Ministers—the Prime Minister and others—to follow it. Therefore it is high time for us to realize that in order to wipe out this disparity, we should not treat the organized and unorganized sectors separately. We will have to take the economy as a whole into account. We have to see whether the standards of living of all

the people can be safeguarded by increasing the dearness allowance and remuneration of the organized sector.

Therefore, this is going to increase the inflationary tendency, and increase prices as well.

We are, of course, in a comfortable position, as the hon. Finance Minister said, in the food front—and particularly in regard to rice and wheat. But we are short of pulses and edible oils. He should have imported, for a short period, some items from foreign countries to keep the prices within the reach of the common man. But this will not be helpful for the coming years. We will have to find out whether we can think of short duration crops, with high-yielding varieties.

Agriculture in India has been monsoon-oriented. Wherever there is timely, adequate rain, the farmer takes advantage of it, and with the advances in science and technology, we have been able to achieve green revolution to some extent. We have been able to produce nearly 120 tonnes of foodgrains. We have to thank the farmers for this. But what reward are we giving to the farmer? At the time of harvest, he is not getting the real price for which he has toiled. The middle-man takes advantage of it; and Government is not in a position to take the surplus into its fold. Look at the plight of the sugar-cane growers now. You have heard recently that sugar-cane in UP is being used as fuel, because the grower is not realizing what he has already spent. Therefore when we want to encourage production of food, grain, pulses edible oils etc. We will have to demarcate certain areas. In the matter of wheat and rice, we have introduced high-yielding varieties. We have been able to achieve real growth in these two sectors.

The surface water and the underground water will have to be used for the maximisation of production. For this we have a programme for the next five years under which 17

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lakh hectares will come under irrigation under these two items—one is major and medium irrigation and the other is sub-soil and underground water. Therefore, I feel that increased utilisation of irrigation and the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides, insecticides and the great use of fertilizers has been helpful to the farmers in producing the maximum output within the available land.

A lot has to be done in the case of pulses, oil-seeds and other dry crops. Research has to be done in dry farming as it has been done in the case of wheat, rice and other crops especially in the case of millets and pulses. No country is able to supply the requirements of this country in the matter of pulses and oilseeds, because no country is producing as much as we require. So, we have to encourage the research workers to evolve high-yielding varieties. Since dry farming has been neglected all these years, the scientists have to be encouraged to go into this aspect.

It is being stated that there is industrial sluggishness because of lack of growth. In 1975-76 there was 10 per cent increase in industrial growth. Now it has fallen down to 1.6 per cent. Now there is hope that it will increase to 5 per cent. This is attributed to shortage of power and industrial unrest. Are these the only two reasons for industrial sluggishness? Are there no other contributory factors? The old machinery has not been replaced, there is no co-ordination between management and labour and there is shortage of raw materials. All these things have contributed to industrial sluggishness in the country.

Unless there is growth in the agricultural sector, we cannot get the raw materials for industry like cotton, jute or sericulture. Most of the raw materials for the industry come from agriculture. Therefore, in order

to ensure increased growth rate in industry, the primary necessity is to supply the raw materials at a cheaper rate. At the same time, we have to ensure that expenditure is reduced to the minimum and there is economy all round in the public sector undertakings and autonomous bodies so that the cost of production can be brought to the minimum.

There should be growth-oriented industries so that they can absorb a large number of unemployed and under-employed people. Rightly, the Finance Minister has laid emphasis on rural development and he has given priority to irrigation, agriculture and animal husbandry. May suggest, in addition, poultry farming, pig rearing and fisheries? Particularly inland fisheries development also may form part of the scheme so that the rural people who depend on agriculture alone may be able to augment their income.

Therefore, I am happy that he has laid more stress on rural development but I find that in this Budget nothing has been mentioned about the 20-point programme which had been the programme of the Congress from 1947 in one form or another.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): What are the 20 points

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: The first is that inflationary tendency has to be curbed. Then, irrigation and production have to be increased, then land reforms. He wants to test my memory. This 20 point programme was particularly meant for the poorer sections. It envisages the giving of sites for the construction of houses for the poorer sections in the rural areas, then implementation of land reforms, providing stationery to students and apprenticeship for employment, giving encouragement to the handloom weavers, a supply of controlled articles to the weaker sections giving the benefit of pension to old

people who are destitute. These are all good schemes which really....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have counted only ten. What are the others?

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: You are only wasting my time. If you want it, I can give it. You are a very experienced parliamentarian.

Therefore, these points particularly meant for helping the weaker sections in the rural areas have not been given priority here. Except land reforms, the other items have not been given priority. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to take note of these items without any prejudice because it came from the congress side. It was a programme earlier thought of by our elders for improving the conditions of the poorer sections in the villages. Even the Prime Minister says that there should be no dual society in this country, but only one society, you must bring the poor and the rich nearer. If that is the objective of the Prime Minister, naturally it should be reflected in the Budget.

The Budget further lays stress on agro-industries in the rural areas. For example, local material can be made use of in rural areas, so that the concentration of industries in the cities may be reduced and the inflow to the cities may be arrested, so that the people from the city areas may go to the rural parts and settle themselves there. So conditions should be created in such a way that the educated unemployed people need not be after Government jobs. Why are they after Government jobs? Because they are made more attractive year after year with high salaries. Even a farmers' son who has got 50 or 100 acres does not want to stick to the land, does not want to undergo the drudgery of agriculture. Therefore, I want that in the organised sector salaries should be so curtailed that they are not more attractive, so that there is equitable distribution of wealth in the nation.

The handloom, sericulture and other cottage industries are really those small scale industries which absorb a large number of unemployed persons. Whatever provision has been made in this sector, that must be fully utilised in the current year so that it may not lapse. If there is any additional amount required in this sector, it will certainly help to absorb a large number of unemployed people who are frustrated in the rural areas.

A mention has already been made about animal husbandry by the hon. speaker who preceded me and, therefore, I will not dilate on that.

Next, in what way the taxes have reduced the burden of the common man? Of course, without tax no Government can invest more and there cannot be any growth. But there also we will have to choose the items. As he puts it, the Jha Committee has already recommended that we should not resort to tax on inputs which are going to produce end-products. So this is a deviation from the Report of the Jha Committee. This needs revision. This 2 per cent tax on electricity will ultimately hit the consumers. We have an exception with regard to pumpsets which are going to use electricity. I fully appreciate that point. But the *ad hoc* excise duty will have to be looked into in the light of the discussion that is going to take place in this House so that the necessary relief is given.

There has been a thinking in the Ministry that the sales tax and octroi should be abolished. You have mentioned it in your speech also. The sales tax was introduced when prohibition was introduced in this country. To augment the loss of revenue, the sales tax was introduced. But the prohibition was never introduced fully. Once it was introduced in some part of the country, but that was also scrapped. Now, there is a re-thinking. I am happy that the

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Prime Minister is bent upon it. I do not know whether the Janata Party will support him fully. The weaker sections and those who are addicts will get a lot of relief by the introduction of prohibition. But we will be losing a good amount of money by this step. And if you are going to remove sales tax also, the States will lose heavily. Therefore, there is a demarcation between the States and the Centre of the subjects on which the States are entitled to levy taxes and the subjects on which the Centre has got its hold. Therefore, there will be an encroachment upon the States' autonomy so far as sales tax and octroi are concerned. Unless a dialogue is arranged between the States and the Centre on the issue of decentralisation of power in the matter of finance which will be in the interest of the country, dissipated tendencies may grow in this country and the Centre-State relationship will not be cordial.

The Sixth Finance Commission had also made some formula with regard to allocation of funds. The same formula may please be continued for allocating financial assistance by way of grants or loans irrespective of the fact which party is ruling which States. It will be helpful in maintaining the unity of the country. The Prime Minister has already promised that in giving help to the States they will look to the country in its entirety. I, therefore, appeal to the Minister for Finance to see that he should give assistance to the States not from political point of view but after assessing the requirement of the States. Loans and grants should be given for completing the on-going projects, either electricity industry or irrigation so that the growth is further accelerated and the unemployed persons are absorbed.

As regards the sale of gold, of course, there is one view that the price of gold are rising because the inter-

national market price is at a lower rate and there is a lot of smuggling into the country and the business people are making a lot of money. As Mr. Subramaniam put it, it is an irony of fate that the then Finance Minister (Mr. Desai) who brought the Gold Control Act would have to agree to the sale of gold and also to the sale of valuable jewellery which is a rarity in the country. If it is going to bring down the prices, then it is right. But the index shows that if the gold price goes up, the other prices also, naturally, go up. This will not bring down the other prices. Instead of bringing down the prices, the smugglers will convert their smuggled gold into white one, if I might use that word, and convert it into jewellery and see it. Even then the prices cannot be reduced. Therefore, on a matter of principle, I am not in favour of selling jewellery for the sake of filling the budgetary gap.

In conclusion, I say, the Budget 1978-79 which has been shown as Rs. 1,396 crores (gross) will have to be reduced by mobilising the internal resources. There are already huge tax arrears. The collection of tax arrears has to be stepped up. The utmost savings in every department of the Government and corporate sector must be resorted to. Unnecessary holding of conferences and sending of delegations have to be reduced to the minimum.

Then, there is one thing more I am told that 49 commissions and several committees have been appointed. It is stated in one section of the press that Rs 900 crores have already been spent on these commissions and committees. The hon. Member, Shri Brahm Prakash, a member of the Janata Party, who is an experienced parliamentarian has warned the Janata Party not to pursue the matter. The people have watched you for one year and they are not going to tolerate this kind of witch hunting. I have read a book written by Mr. A. G. Noorani about the mistakes of the Ministers. But no action

has been taken against them and on the other some of them have been appointed Ministers. These commissions are a waste. It is a wasteful expenditure. Therefore, I also join Shri Brahma Prakash in asking the Government to end this kind of inquiries which are not going to materialise.

With these words, I once again pray that the Finance Minister will have enough strength and courage to put the country's economy on a sound footing.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली संदेर): सभापति जी, मैंने फ़ॉरमर फ़ाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का एक घंटे का भाषण सुना, पर दुःख की बात यह है कि वे भाषण दे कर चले गये। अच्छा यह होता कि वे उस का उत्तर भी सुनते। उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैं ने जब बजट आया था, तो फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर को काँग्रेसूलेट किया था लेकिन मेरे काँग्रेसूलेशन में कुछ रिजर्वेशन भी थे, शायद वे रिजर्वेशन सेकेन्ड थाट थे। जो काँग्रेसूलेशन था, वह स्पॉटेनियस था। आज के भाषण में भी वे कल को कह सकते हैं कि मेरे कुछ रिजर्वेशन हैं।

उन्होंने यह कहा कि जब जनता पार्टी आई थी, तो इस देश में इकोनॉमिक फैक्टर्स फैवरएबिल थे और फैवरएबिल फैक्टर्स होने के बाद भी जितनी अच्छी परफॉर्मेंस होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई। उन्होंने हमारी कुछ बातों का समर्थन भी किया, कुछ सुझाव भी दिये और कुछ बातों की नुक्ताचीनी भी की। वे यहां होते तो मैं उन से पूछता कि 1976-77 में जब वे फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर थे, तो उन्होंने क्या भाषण दिया था। मैं उन सब बातों में जा कर सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन उन्होंने

जो वायदे किये थे और वायदा करने के बाद जो नतीजे निकले, वे मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। मैं तो वास्तव में यह आशा करता था कि उनके स्पीच बहुत हार्ड-हीटिंग स्पीच होगी। अखबारों को मैं ने पढ़ा है और इन्डस्ट्रियल-लिस्ट्स की कमेंट्स को भी देखा है। जितने भी चेम्बर आफ कामर्स हैं, सब ने इस बजट को क्विटीसाइज किया है, जितने भी रिच पर्सन्स हैं, पैसे वाले लोग हैं या वेस्टेड इन्ट्रेस्ट्स हैं, उन सब लोगों ने बहुत ज़ोरों से इस बजट की मुखालफ़त की है और वही आशा मैं अपने दोनों मित्रों से करता था लेकिन मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी का एक रास्ता है। जनता पार्टी ने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं, जनता पार्टी ने अपना इन्डस्ट्रियल रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है, जनता पार्टी ने अपने इकोनॉमिक प्रोग्राम की घोषणा की है और उन तीनों आंधारों पर यह बजट बनाया गया है और इसलिए यह बजट एक दिशा देता है। हम ने कभी यह नहीं कहा कि एक साल में हम ने मिराकिल कर दिया, हम ने यह कभी क्लेम नहीं किया कि एक साल के अन्दर सारी पावर्टी खत्म हो गई, सारा अनएम्प्लायमेंट खत्म हो गया। यह कभी हम ने क्लेम नहीं किया। हम ने यह क्लेम किया है।

In spite of an unfavourable atmosphere, we have a good performance, reasonably good performance. What is that unfavourable atmosphere, let me explain? When we inherited legacy, what was the price rise during his regime in 1976-77? It was 12 per cent and the money supply was 20 per cent. He promised to have national product and the target was 5 per cent. What was the achievement? The achievement was 1.6 per cent. This was the legacy; these were the factors which we inherited from the previous Government. In spite of all this, what we have achieved this year? I do not say that it is a miracle, but certainly it is a very good beginning of the budget which we have presented before

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

this House. I must say that it is in the right direction, on a very good beginning I would not call it dynamic; I do not claim it as a dynamic.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are your achievements?

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, हम ने अपने मनीफेस्टो में तीन बातें कहीं हैं। एक तो यह कहा है कि 10 साल के अन्दर अनम्प्लायमेंट को हम खत्म करेंगे। दूसरे हम ने कहा कि गरीबी को समाप्त करेंगे और तीसरे हम ने कहा है कि डिस्पेन्डिज को कम करेंगे और हमारा घाटीमेंट गोल यह है कि डिस्पेन्डिज को कम कर के 1 और 10 कर दिया जाए।

These are our targets and we have to achieve these targets from this budget; and this is the first year of Janata budget to achieve these targets. How will they be achieved let me explain?

सभापति जी, अभी तक प्रायर्टी इन्डस्ट्री को दी जाती थी और सब जगह इन्डस्ट्री की बात होती थी।

There was a talk about industry; whether the levy was more or less; whether the personal taxation was more or less. Beyond that they never thought of anything.

My friend, Mr. Pai, has gone. I am quoting him. In the last 30 years, in the public and private sectors, we have spent about Rs. 60,000 crores, and only 15 million persons have been employed in 30 years. If this is the picture, can you tell me that this country can ever provide employment to all the unemployed through industrialisation? Therefore, the first priority of the Janata Government is rural development. Let us be clear about it.

इसलिए जो इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स क्लिमाते हैं, नाराज होते हैं, नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं, वे सब इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं कि जनता पार्टी ने पहले प्रायर्टी एमीकल्बरल डवलपमेंट की रबी है और इसी के जरिये से हम इन्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट करेंगे। क्योंकि गरीब गांवों में रहते हैं। वे बिस्ली में कनाट प्लेस के पास नहीं रहते, वे पालियामेंट के पास नहीं रहते। जब तक गांवों का डवलपमेंट नहीं होता तब तक गरीबी दूर नहीं हो सकती, अनम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या दूर नहीं हो सकती।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र ने कहा कि हमने पांच परसेंट एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी, तीन परसेंट बढ़ा दी। ब्राज सोचने की बात यह नहीं है।

He need not apply his mind at all. It is a Rolling Plan. They say that some Minister is demanding some allocation for one portfolio and another Minister is demanding money for another Ministry; so, it is a 'rolling Government'. Ours may be a 'rolling Government'. But how was their Government, I ask them. There was no meeting of the Cabinet before the declaration of the Emergency; the next day morning a meeting was called and everybody signed it. If ours is a 'Rolling Plan', theirs was a 'crawling plan'. What did they do? They used to crawl in respect of every thing; whether there was a provision in the Budget or not, whether there was allocation or not, if she asked them to purchase planes, they had to purchase the planes; nobody could challenge whether the planes should be purchased or not, whether there was allocation or not whether there was provision or not;

The lady said 'Purchase them', and they had to purchase. Therefore, theirs was a 'crawling plan'.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट को जो लोग फिटिलाइज करते हैं वे या तो बेस्टेड इन्टेलिजेंट्स हैं या स्टेटसक्वोइड्स हैं जो इस देश को ऐसा ही बनाना चाहते हैं।

those who want to see that the disparities remain the poor may remain poor and the rich may become richer.

वो तरह के लोग ही इस बजट को सपोर्ट कर सकते हैं। जो चाहते हैं कि गरीबी दूर हो, जो चाहते हैं कि डिस्पैरिटीज खत्म हों, जो चाहते हैं कि ग्रनएम्प्लायमेंट समाप्त हो, वे इस बजट का स्वागत ही करेंगे। जिन लोगों के लिए यह बजट है उन लोगों के पास जवान नहीं है। जवान उन्हें मिली है जो बड़े बड़े अखबारों के मालिक हैं, जो बड़े बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स हैं। छोटे लोग तो अखबारों के मालिक नहीं हैं। इसलिए अखबारों में इस बजट का स्वागत नहीं हो रहा है। जिनके लिए यह बजट है, वे लोग बोलते नहीं हैं। वे बोले थे 1977 में और अब उनके लिए बोलेगी जनता गवर्नमेंट। इसी कारण से जनता सरकार यह बजट लायी है। यह बजट एक सही दिशा में अच्छी बिगनिंग है।

मैंने पहले कहा कि क्या मोटिव है, क्या चाहते हैं।

We want to hit at the root. How do we want to hit at the root? There is recession, a lack of demand; production is there but there is nobody to purchase. How is demand to be created? We will have more taxes. we will have resource mobilisation. Having more taxes is the first thing. Then, we will spend it properly and efficiently. We will provide employment, create purchasing capacity and create demand and then the production will also automatically follow.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Very simple philosophy.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह जो बजट रखा गया है इसको अगर ठीक तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाए तो बहुत फायदा हो सकता है। इम्प्लेमेंटेशन की तरफ आपकी ध्यान देना होगा। ऐसा आपने किया तो यह एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत होगी। तब तीस साल से जो एड हाक बजट था है उससे हट कर एक दिशा को पकड़ने वाला यह बजट कहा जाएगा और यह देश को आगे ले जाने वाला बजट साबित होगा।

अब मैं रिसोर्स मोबिलाइजेशन की तरफ आता हूँ। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने कहा कि टैक्स लगा दिए हैं, पांच परसेंट कोयले, बिजली आदि पर लगा दिया है।

But did he suggest any alternative?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Why should he?

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: At least, when you criticise, you know that Government cannot function without resources; you need resources. What are those resources. If you don't want this one, you have another. Let us know what that is. Did you not increase the tax on kerosene and petrol? Let me understand that.

हम..... इस बात में विश्वास करते हैं कि ज्यादा मे ज्यादा मोबिलाइजेशन रिसोर्सिज का होना चाहिये। हमने अपने मैनिफेस्टो में भी इसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उसको पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ :

"Taxation policy must simultaneously act with distribution of justice and must take into consideration the capacity to pay".

अब हम टैक्स किस पर लगाएंगे ? उस पर लगाएंगे जिसके पास पे करने की कैपेसिटी हो।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): What about indirect taxation?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am coming to both direct taxation and indirect taxation.

What was the total revenue of this Government in 1976-77? It was 53.82 crores. Only about 54 crores. In such a vast country with 600 million people, can you do something with Rs. 54 crores? Nothing. What have we done? Our resources are 528.96 crores, I agree that taxes are more, and it is intentional—because that is the way. We want to divert money from those who have it to those who do not have it. It is very clear

हमने जो टैक्स लगाए हैं वे जानबूझ कर 528 करोड़ के लगाए हैं और नए रिसोर्स को मोबिलाइज करने के लिए लगाए हैं। यंत्रणात्मक दम गुना ज्यादा है उससे जो आपका आखिरी बजट था।

Now, what is the position? When we took over what was the position in this country? There were a hundred million people with 25 paise per capita income per day. That was the position of about ten crores of people. That is the achievement of your Government in the last thirty years. And then there are 1.18 lakh villages where there is no drinking water. There are problems of tribal areas. Crores of people are unemployed. After all, you have to solve all these problems. We are committed to these people and our commitment is total. We cannot go back. If we want to go back, perhaps we will meet the same fate as my friends there met in the last election. Therefore, we are very conscious about it.

हमने जो आउटले किया है वह टोटल आउटले 17 परसेंट से ज्यादा है पहले से। अब कि 11 हजार 649 करोड़ है, जब कि पिछले साल 9,960 करोड़ ८० था। अब तक पैसा नहीं होगा आप लोगों पर खर्च

नहीं कर सकते। पैसा लेने के लिये आप जब तक टैक्स नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक आप उनका काम नहीं कर सकते।

I say, it is a reasonably good budget in a good direction, but it is not a dynamic budget. Had I been the Finance Minister—I am not—I would have levied a poverty cess from each and every body. Let us distribute poverty. I would have levied two thousand crores a year for five years continuously. I would guarantee drinking water to each and every village within three years. I would guarantee essential commodities to each and everybody within five years. As I said, this levy, by direct or indirect taxes, of Rs 2000 crores per year is required for that purpose and only then it would have been a dynamic budget. You may fail or succeed in that, that is a different question. I am not an economist, I am a layman.

अगर इन लोगों की किस्मत को ठीक करना है, अगर इनके पेट में रोटी पहुंचानी है, जो ट्राइबल एरिया में 6 करोड़ लोग रहने हैं जिसमें हमारी माना-बहने अपनी इच्छा ठाकने के लिये पत्तो का इस्तेमाल करती है उनको अगर कपड़ा देना है तो 100, 200 करोड़ से काम नहीं चलेगा। Mere adjustment here and there would not do at all. This is all tinkering, let us be dynamic enough.

इसलिये मैंने कहा कि पहली बार हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले से 10 गुना रिसोर्स को मोबिलाइज किया है। शुरुआत की है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगली बार और भी डायनेमिक बजट आप बनायें।

अब यह कहते हैं कि टैक्स किम पर लगाया? अब डायरेक्ट टैक्स तो हमने ज्यादा बढ़ाया नहीं। आपने 1976-77 में,

माननीय मुख्यमन्त्री चले गये, वह पहले बिल मंत्री थे जिन्होंने डाफरेक्ट टैक्स का रेट रिड्यूस किया। किसको फायदा पहुँचाया? क्या ऐसे वालों को नहीं पहुँचाया? इसलिये यह पहला मोका है जब कि हमने उनको कुछ रिलीफ नहीं दिया इसलिये वह हमसे नाराज हैं। थोड़ा सा सी०बी०एस० बढ़ा दिया। और हमने कहा पेट्रोल, सिगरेट और चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये। ठीक है। बाहरि क्यों पेट्रोल के दाम आपने नहीं बढ़ाये? पेट्रोल के दाम नवम्बर 1973 में 1 रु० बढ़ाया था यद इसलिये कि पीछे दाम बढ़ गये। लेकिन पीछे 1 रु० लिटर नहीं बढ़ा था, बल्कि 17, 18 पैसे बढ़ा था। बाकी आपने इयुटी बढ़ायी और उसके बाद 1975-76 और 1976-77 में 10 पैसे लिटर फिर बढ़ाया। अगर हम 10, 11 पैसा बढ़ाते हैं तो गरीबों पर टैक्स लगता है। और अगर आप बढ़ाते हैं तो अमीरों पर टैक्स लगता है।

इन्दिग जी की गरीबी और अमीरी की परिभाषा और समाजवाद की भाषा उनकी अपनी है—हमें भगवान उनसे दूर हो रखें।

इमी तरह मैं सिग्रेट की बात है। क्या आपने 1974-75 में सिग्रेट के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये और क्या आपने चाय के दाम नहीं बढ़ाये। जिन आइटम्स पर हमारी सरकार ने दाम बढ़ाये हैं उनमें से कौन सी ऐसी चीज है जिस पर आपने दाम नहीं बढ़ाये थे। आपके डेफिसिट बढ़ाने के बाद चीजों के दाम 12 परसेंट ज्यादा बढ़ गए थे लेकिन पिछले साल करीब 975 करोड़ की डेफिसिट थी तो क्या उमी स्पीड से दाम बढ़ें जिन स्पीड से आपके समय में दाम बढ़ रहे थे? हमने मनी सप्लाय को कन्ट्रोल किया, जो प्राइसेज बढ़ रही थीं उनकी स्पीड को कंट्रोल किया। बेंटर डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, बेंटर एकोनामी, बेंटर मनीनरी से इसको कंट्रोल किया। हमने करेंसी को कंट्रोल किया। इस तरह से हमने अच्छे रिजल्ट्स दिखाये। अब भी मैं अपने

भाइयों को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने कहा है कि हेवी डेफिसिट फायनेंसिंग से प्राइसेज बढ़ेंगी कि प्राइसेज नहीं बढ़ेंगी बल्कि प्राइसेज और भी कम होंगी। रूरल एरियाज में डिमाण्ड बढ़ेगी, प्रोडक्शन जनरेट होगा, डिमाण्ड जनरेट होगी और देश आगे बढ़ेगी, मैं एकानामिक्स नहीं पढ़ा हूँ, बहुत थोड़ा पढ़ा हूँ।

Deficit financing is not always bad. It is bad sometimes but not always bad.

What about coal and electricity? Electricity is exempted so far as agriculture is concerned. So far as you and I are concerned, how does it make any difference? After all, for those who are naked, cannot you give something out of your pocket? Are you ashamed of it? One should not be ashamed of it. Therefore I say, if you take out something from my pocket so that somebody may be provided with some cloth, I will gladly accept it.

एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा। यह जो बिजली और कोयले की बात है, दो पैसा जो आपने बढ़ाया है, कोल इण्डस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद इनकी सरकार ने कोयले के दाम कितने बढ़ा दिये थे?

If you run the industry efficiently, I am sure there will not be any need of having this 2 paise tax. Similarly there is loss in transmission of electricity. Why is this loss? Why is this theft? Can you not stop it? Can you not have an efficient machinery for it? If you do it, I don't think there is any need of all these things. You can avoid taxation to the tune of Rs. 58 crores on that. Why is no tax levied on rich farmers? I know it is a State subject. There is a deficit of Rs. 58 crores. No State Government is prepared to levy tax on such rich farmers. Everybody is afraid of them—whether it be the Janata party or Congress party or non-congress party or the Communist party. Why should you be sad in your speech about their

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over-draft? You should be firm and firm only.

We should not bow. We see every-day that there is a deficit financing and deficit in every State. What would it do ultimately? When they come before you, don't bow but say that they meet their demands from their own resources. I strongly feel that rich farmers should be taxed.

कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स के बारे में भी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप ने यह बहुत अच्छा किया है कि कैपिटल गेन्ज टैक्स पर कुछ पाबन्दियाँ लगाई हैं, लेकिन आप ने इस में इतना ही किया है कि एसेट्स के सैलज से जो पैसा प्रायेगा, यदि उस को नई कम्पनियों में लगायेगे, तब राहत मिलेगी। मेरा ख्याल है कि नई कम्पनियों के अन्दर कोई भी अपना पैसा ज्यादा नहीं लगाता, इस लिये यदि हम चाहते हैं कि देश का इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, तो जो पुरानी कम्पनियाँ हैं उन में भी पैसा लगाने में एक्जम्पशन मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन इस के लिये आप कोई लिमिट लगा दें।

I think the limit may be Rs. 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs and not beyond that.

अगर कैपिटल गेन होता है, तो उस के ऊपर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि इस को फिर से रिव्यू किया जाना चाहिये।

सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में भी कुछ जिक्र किया था। मैं भी इस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसा मैंने कहा था—एग्रीकल्चरल डेबेलपमेंट इस साल में हमारा 490 करोड़ बढ़ गया है, अब एग्रीकल्चर का खर्चा 1754 करोड़ रुपए हो गया है—इस से एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ेगी, परचेजिंग कंपैसिटी बढ़ेगी, डिमाण्ड बढ़ेगी और आखिर में प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ेगी। दूसरी चीज जो इस बजट में इण्डस्ट्रीज को बढ़ाने के लिए की गई है और जिस का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है—हम ने बैंकों से कहा है कि वे अपने रेज-आफ-इंटरेस्ट को रिड्यूस करें।

इस का फर्क भी पड़ना चाहिये और सरकार को देबना चाहिये कि इस का असर होता है या नहीं। मेरा ख्याल है कि—

In crease in duty will have only a marginal effect on industries.

17 परसेंट ले-आउट ज्यादा होने से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ेगा और इम्पोर्ट्स के लिब्रलाइज होने का प्रभाव भी इस पर पड़ेगा। इम्पोर्ट लिब्रलाइज होने से हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा फायदा होना चाहिये। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब कह रहे थे कि अब तो इन के पास फूड का स्टॉक भी बहुत ज्यादा है और कारन-एक्सचेंज रिजर्व भी काफी है, फिर इन की परफार्मेंस खराब क्यों है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब 1976-77 में आप ने बजट पेश किया था—

What was the stock and what was the amount of foreign reserve?

मैं समझता हूँ कुछ कम था, शायद इतना ही होगा, थोड़ा-बहुत ही फर्क होगा। लेकिन उस के बाद—

What was your performance in 1976-77 and what is our performance in 1977-78? You compare the two. I am with you that these factors are mainly on your own efforts. I concede that.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: You survive only on this, but not in South.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am coming to the South.

सभापति महोदय, जनता पार्टी का कहना है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को भी बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जितने कन्सेशन स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज को मिलने चाहिये थे, उनमें इस बजट में नहीं मिले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस की तरफ ध्यान दें। एक चीज आप ने की है—5 लाख तक की टर्न-ओवर को लेवी से एक्जम्प्ट किया है, यह अच्छी बात है और इस का अच्छा

प्रभाव पड़ेगा। लेकिन जहाँ टर्न थोड़ा ज्यादा है, मान लीजिए किसी का टर्न थोड़ा 15 लाख रुपये का है, वहाँ इस को मिस-यूज किया जा सकता है। वह बीच में दीवार बनाकर उस की तीन कैबिनेटियाँ बना देगा—इस तरह से जो हमारा परपज है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

16 hrs.

एक चीज हम में बहुत अच्छी है कि आप ने ब्राइटमज की संख्या बढ़ा दी है। अब आप ने हम में 500 ब्राइटमज कर दी हैं, जब कि पहले शायद 200 ब्राइटमज की हम में स्माल-स्कूल सेक्टर को वाफ़ी लाभ होगा। आप ने एलोकेशन भी बढ़ा दिया है—145 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 219 करोड़ कर दिया है, साथ ही रेट-आफ-इन्टेरेस्ट भी रिड्यूस कर दिया है—इस का बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ेगा। लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह महसूस करना हूँ कि जिनना एम्फेमिज हमारा स्माल स्कूल इण्डस्ट्रीज़ पर है, उस के हिसाब में जितना रिफ़ाइन इन को मिलना चाहिये, उतना—मेरे विचार में—नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस पर फिर से विचार करें। एक सुझाव मेरा यह है कि इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ को हम को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। जो कुछ भी इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ हुई है, वह 1976-77 में कुछ ज्यादा है लेकिन 1975-76 में कम है। इसलिए इस को बढ़ाने की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक चीज मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी का जो मिशन है, उस को अभी तक हम लोगों को ठीक तरह से समझा नहीं पाए हैं। लोगों में एक तरह की मिस-अन्डरस्टैंडिंग उस के बारे में है और कुछ लोग मिस-अन्डरस्टैंडिंग पैदा करने में तत्पर हैं और कुछ हम लोगों को उतना समझा भी नहीं पाए हैं जितना समझाना चाहिए था, जितना उन को इस बारे में एज्यूकेट करना

चाहिए था। ऐसा हम अभी तक नहीं कर पाए हैं।

After all you will agree with me that every sector—whether it is a big House, small sector or multi-national—has its own role to play. We have to tell them frankly as to what are their areas. Similarly, Government should guide the small industry. Do not put the multi nations in the vacuum.

मेरा खयाल यह है कि हम ने प्रस्ताव तो पास कर दिया है लेकिन अभी तक पूरी तरह से गाइडेंस नहीं दी है, पूरी तरह से उन को एज्यूकेट नहीं किया है। हम ने प्लान बना कर उन को यह नहीं बताया है कि स्माल सेक्टर में किन किन चीजों को लेगे, कौन कौन सी रियायत मिलेगी, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी मिलेगी, जमीन मिलेगी और बिग बिजनेस हाउसेज को किम किम सेक्टर में जाना चाहिए और मल्टी-नेशनल इन्डस्ट्रीज़ का एग्जांपल आपरेशन क्या होगा। जब तक क्लियर-कट उन को इन सब बातों के बारे में नहीं बताया जाएगा, तब तक मुझे लगता है कि इन्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ तब तक बढ़ेगी नहीं बढ़ेगी। मेरा कहना यह है

We have to hit both. The basis is agriculture but we cannot ignore industry. It is said that Janata Party is opposed to industry. It is wrong. We do not want to ignore industry. We want growth both in industry as well as in agriculture and we want the target of growth should be 10 per cent so that we can provide employment to many people in the coming five to ten years.

Sir, last year on account of slackness in industrial growth there was shortfall of revenue from direct and indirect taxes to the tune of Rs. 176 crores. So, we have to recover that. It is a must. We cannot ignore it. I agree with some hon'ble Members, that on account of blanket increase to 5 per cent there may be certain cases

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where it will lead to hardship I think you should consider those cases. You must have received some representations. You may apply your mind on that and see that no industry becomes sick and give due concessions to those which are in dire need and see that the growth of industry also increases with agriculture

एक चीज मैं बैंक लोन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। बैंकों की जो क्रेडिट की पालिसी है, वह भी कुछ थोड़ी ठीक करनी चाहिए। अभी उनकी इन्फो छूट दी हुई है। अगर वे इसी तरीके से चलने लगे तो अच्छा नहीं होगा। उनको आपके गाइडलाइस देनी चाहिए।

रिमोमें मोविनाइजेशन के साथ साथ मैं एक बात जो कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो पब्लिक सेक्टर है इसमें प्रजारा करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि पहले से इस में इम्प्रूवमेंट आयी है लेकिन इसमें और ज्यादा इम्प्रूवमेंट की जरूरत है। अगर उसकी मशीनरी को ट्राइबल कर दिया जाए तो इसमें हमें और अधिक मनाफा मिल सकता है। इस सेक्टर में कार्बन, फ़ूरन, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी से बड़ा फ़ाइट है, मिसल-प्रोप्रियेशन है। पिछले माना में करोड़ों रुपया का फ़ाइट पब्लिक सेक्टर में हुआ है। इस सब का रोकना जाना चाहिए। अगर हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक्टिवेट मशीनरी प्रोवाइड कर देना मैं मंजूरता हूँ कि इसमें हम दो सौ करोड़ रुपया सालाना और ले सकते हैं जो कि डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च किया जा सकता है।

मवाल के ल प्रोवीजन का नहीं है, अगर रिजर्व मोविनाइजेशन कर दे लेकिन वह ठीक जगह पर खर्च हो, ठीक तरीके से खर्च न हो तो जो पिजल्स आने चाहिए

वह नहीं आयेंगे। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को भी देखा जाए।

हमने पहली बार रूरल डवलपमेंट पर 40.29 परसेंट खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया है।

In the last 30 years, how much have you spent on the development of agriculture. For instance, take Village and Small Scale Industries for 1976-77, it was Rs. 950 crores and now it is Rs. 219 crores. For rural roads, for 1976-77, it was Rs 53 crores and now it is Rs 115 crores. For rural water supply, it was Rs 65 crores for 1976-77 and now it is Rs 165 crores. For tribal areas, it was Rs. 93 crores in 1976-77 and now it is Rs. 159.0 crores. So, on the whole, we are spending much more, perhaps the maximum

अभी तक हमारी केवल 25 परसेंट जमीन डरीमेंटिड है इस साल की फसल के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा और जिसके बारे में सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब क्रिटिमाइज कर रहे थे कि उसका क्रेडिट आप अपने ऊपर ले रहे हैं। मेरे पास श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम की स्पीच भी है। (व्यवधान) यह ठीक है कि वेदण ठीक रहा, यह बात मैं मंजूरता हूँ। मैं अपने माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब वे इस चीज का क्रेडिट लें तो भगवान का धन्यवाद जरूर करें। हमारे यहाँ 25 परसेंट लेण्ड ही डरीमेंटिड है उस पर भी ग्रान्ट केन प्रोग्राम की क्या हालत बनी हुई है। थोड़ा केन ज्यादा पैसा हो गया, उसको उठाना मुश्किल है। 50000 में देखिये कितनी बड़ी हालत है। वहाँ आपको कुछ करना पड़ेगा। आपने इसके लिए जो इमैटिव दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। आपने कजमेशन आफ फर्टिलाइजर बढ़ा दिया है और बहुत सारी चीजे बढ़ा दी हैं

लेकिन सब से बड़ा धन्यवाद माननीय मंत्री महोदय का भगवान को देना चाहिए।

Now, I would like throw some light on dairy development. I think this is the most important thing so far as this budget is concerned. If it is implemented properly, like the one in Gujarat and other places—I have seen in Gujarat the dairy development—it can provide jobs to about four million people. But this depends on the State Governments. So, there should be proper co-ordination between the State Governments and the Central Government and you should have a watch on them as to whether money is properly spent or not.

स्माल फार्मर्स के बारे में, डिजार्ड डेवलपमेंट के बारे में बहुत अधिक डिटेल्स में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जो यह बजट पेश किया है, इसमें हमने दिखा दी है कि हम गावों को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। मैं कहूँगा कि बजट को ठीक तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट किया जाना चाहिए और उनके साथ साथ ग्राम ग्राम मशीनरी को भी थोड़ा टाइटन करें। ऐसा आपने नहीं किया तो मैं कहूँगा कि यह एक डेजरन बजट साबित होगा।

Last year what happened? In your own speech you stated that about 275 crores were not spent which you received by way of external assistance. Similarly Rs. 230 crores were not spent on account of some other reason. If those Rs. 500 crores have been spent, there would have been more employment. Merely providing for bigger outlay and merely having good schemes will not do; implementation is the important factor and for this you should have coordination between the Centre and the State.

I do not think that heavy deficit financing will increase prices; there was deficit to the tune of Rs. 950 crores last year but the wholesale price index did not show any price increase.

I agree that in consumer prices there was some increase. If you see the index for November, December, January and February there is not much of an increase; it is practically the same; even consumers prices in the last three months are practically the same. Can you quote any country in the world economy where price has not gone up? Hardly a few. We have controlled the prices and so I want to congratulate the Finance Minister. I do not see how prices can increase. We have taken many steps; we have food stocks; we have foreign reserves; we have decided to sell gold to the tune of Rs. 500 crores; it will reduce deficit financing. In 1963 when steps were taken about gold control, was it not a cabinet decision? Shri Subramaniam hinted at this point. Was it a personal decision of Shri Morarji Desai. After 1963 there were 6 or 7 times changes. Why do you not withdraw this order at the time when Mr. Morarji Desai was not in the Cabinet?

मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जिन हालात में आपने गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर लागू किया था वे बदल गए हैं, वैसे इकोनॉमिक हालात अब नहीं रहे हैं। इस वास्ते आपको शर्म नहीं करनी चाहिये, फाल्स प्रेस्टीज पर खड़े नहीं रहना चाहिए। और इस गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर को बिदड़ा कर लेना चाहिए पूरी तरह से। जो प्रांकड़े मेरे पास हैं उनके अनुसार 2 लाख 53 लाख गोल्ड स्मिथ देश में हैं। इसको वापिस लेने से सात आठ लाख और लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। इस तरह से कुल 1 मिलियन से ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिल जाएगा। यह मैं इमाल ए भी कह रहा हूँ कि आपने जेबरात का एक्स्पॉर्ट करने की बात भी कही है। साथ ही उनका जो कर्जा बचा हुआ है उसको भी आप माफ कर दें। और बिना हैजीटेशन के इस आर्डर को हम वापिस लेते हैं, ऐसा आप कह दें। गोल्ड बेचने से हमारा डेफिजिट कम होगा। साथ ही स्मॉलिंग भी

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

कम होगा और रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ेंगे।

घोबर ड्राफ्ट्स के मामले में आपको स्टेट्स के प्रति फर्म होना चाहिये। पब्लिक नैक्टर में एकोमेसी बढानी चाहिए। नान प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर जो 118 करोड़ बढ़ गया है इसको भी थोड़ा आपको कम करना चाहिए। साथ ही सेलम टैक्स को आपको एबालिश करना चाहिए। इंडायरेक्ट वे मे नहीं बल्कि डायरेक्ट वे मे आपको कटन। च हिए कि इनकम टैक्स की लिमिट को दस हजार किया जाता है। इस साल आपको पचास लाख लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट देने का टारगेट बनाना चाहिये और इसको आपको 31 मार्च, 1979 तक अभीव करना चाहिये।

इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर के ग्रन्डर लेबर अनरेक्ट भी है। आप कहते तो है कि आप मछली करेगे लेकिन हो नहीं रही है। उसके लिए भी आप थोड़ी सख्ती करे। केवल स्टेटमेंट देने में मछली नहीं होगी। आपको कुछ सख्त कानून बनाने पड़ेगे ताकि एम्प्लायमेंटेशन न हो। आपको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोष न रहे।

कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा कि साउथ में लोगो ने जनता पार्टी को रिजेक्ट कर दिया है। आसाम में हम जीते है, और भी एक, दो स्टेट्स में जीते हैं, और केवल दो स्टेट्स में हम हारे हैं। इससे यह न ममझ लीजिए कि आप यहा पर आ गये। जल्दो आशा न बनाइये। मैं यह जरूर मानूंगा कि आपका बेस जो बिल्कुल ही खत्म हो गया था वह बन गया।

It is an eye-opener to Janata Party. The public demands a better performance from you than what has been done now. I agree I hope that the Government will see to it that a better performance is given in future. Otherwise, our future is dark. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

इसलिए आप अगर आंध्र और कर्नाटक की बात के कर के सोचेंगे तो गलत है। जब आपका राज्य सारे देश में से गया था तो सेन्टर में भी आपका राज्य था और सारी स्टेट्स में भी आप ही राज्य करते थे। मैं पूछता हूँ कि वह राज्य कहा गया? 1977 के जनरल चुनाव के पहले आप ही का राज्य था सारे देश पर, यहा तक कि अखबार और अदालतों पर आपका अधिकार था, कोई बोल नहीं सकता था। स्त्रालिग राज्य आपका था। अगर वह खत्म हो सकता है तो यह तो दो स्टेट्स है। लेकिन हमारा घर ठीक होना चाहिए। हमारा परफोरमेंस ठीक होना चाहिए।

If we can see the writing on the wall, I think we can have good performance

With these words, I support this Budget.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the speeches of the Members from Congress (I) and the Congress, as well as Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta of the Janata Party, who is a veteran speaker. But I must say without any apology that the Janata Government has totally belied the hopes and expectations of the people, which were created on the eve of 1977 election. So many assurances and promises were given that the growth rate will increase to seven per cent, unemployment will be removed and that the land reform will be strictly implemented and the prices will be stabilised. (Interruptions) I am coming to that. I started with this because, I wanted to highlight the failures first.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: By hiding the other thing?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I was not hiding anything. I had placed everything clear. Can you deny that you gave the assurance that you will stabilise the prices? Just now,

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said that there is no increase in the prices I will invite him to visit Delhi market and then say that there is no increase in the price of daily necessities and the commodities which the common people use.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): He has not visited the market in the past. He is not a market-goer. How can he see the difference?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: In the last Budget, while placing it, Mr. Patel said that it was not his budget because originally the Budget was prepared by the predecessor Government of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This time at least he does not have the excuse and his Budget will only place the economy in the grip of further crisis and hit the common man below the belt.

Sir, the Finance Minister tried to give a rosy picture of the economic situation in this country. However, the realities of the economic life cannot be concealed by the verbose language used by him.

The Economic Survey presented to the Parliament by the Finance Minister admits that the per capita availability of cotton cloth in the country in the year 1955-56 was 14.4 metres per head. This was, of course much below the target of 18 yards per head visualised by the National Planning Committee. Since then 20 years have passed, but what is the progress? In 1976-77, the per capita availability of cotton cloth came down to 11.4 metres. Why is this figure coming down like this? The Janata Government alone is not responsible for this. It is a legacy of the past.

Coming to the pulses which are commonly used by the ordinary people, their availability has also come down. I am speaking of the availability. The actual consumption will be lesser than the availability figure.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This figure relates to 1975-76.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am telling him that so far as the crop is concerned, it is of 1976-77 and not 1975-76. So, you have got to bear the brunt in 1977 also.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We were in jail in 1977.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: In 1977 there were elections. So, how could you be in the jail?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I mean 1976-77.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Even in spite of the availability, the consumption figure is far less and that is why Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has also agreed and others will also agree and Mr. Patel will also agree that the purchasing power of the people has been eroded. So, in the cotton mills which have been given so many concessions by the previous Government and by this Government also, stocks are being accumulated. The ordinary people do not have the purchasing power and so there is a crisis in the textile mills. Mills after mills are being closed. More surprising to me is the other complacency seen in the Finance Minister's speech. I want to tell him categorically that he may gloat over the performance of his Ministry during the last year, but the facts clearly show that there are no signs of the economy coming out of the crisis. His economic policies are essentially the same as those of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. She also depended on foreign loans, she also depended on indirect taxation, and this Government also is depending on the foreign loans and excise duty on the ordinary people's necessities. And the same process is being adopted by this Janata Government. I am warning this Government that if they do not basically change the economic policy which they assured the people, then the future is very bleak for them also.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

The Finance Minister has stated that he has checked inflation. I will simply give some figures. Since the new Government has assumed power, the money supply in the first 10 months has increased by Rs. 3,250 crores without making appreciable increases in the overall production. The money supply with the public, at the beginning of 1978, stood at twice the figure in 1972, which clearly shows that there is no change in inflation. On the contrary, the inflationary policies are continuing with more vigour. And the deficit budget will further open the floodgates of inflation. The Prime Minister had repeatedly claimed that he was against deficit financing. He repeatedly claimed that when he was the Finance Minister, he did not have deficit financing. Our economy is now getting the largest dose of deficit financing. There is every possibility that these measures will further push up the prices of essential commodities and add to the profitability of the capitalists and traders.

According to estimates, the wholesale prices have registered an increase of 6.6 per cent during the current year; and since 1975-76, this is the largest increase. During the first nine months of the new Government, the wholesale prices of food articles have increased by 13 per cent, of pulses by 50 per cent, fruits and vegetables by 21.1 per cent and condiments and spices by 23.6 per cent. There is no need to speak about the edible oils and mustard oil, whose prices increased to an extent which cannot be imagined in any way.

It has been claimed that this budget is a rural-oriented one, and that the rural people will be benefitted. But who are the rural people who will be benefitted? Are they not kulaks who will be benefitted? (Interruptions) You have to take a census in the villages; and then you will find that very few persons will be benefitted by the injection of their money. They have raised the

provision for the rural economy from Rs. 490 crores to Rs. 1754 crores. But is it not a fact that this budget has not mentioned a single word regarding land reform? Why is it that they forget about it? It was also said that they will implement land reform in the truest sense of the term; but I don't find anything mentioned about land reform in this budget. If the Government has got the slightest desire to have any bias in favour of the rural poor, they would have increased the wages of the agricultural labourers substantially and introduced genuine land reform, so that land could be distributed amongst the poor people.

Further, since the Janata Government came to power, not a single step has been taken to introduce any measure to improve the methods of land reform. The Janata Party has virtually put all land reform measures in cold storage—which, I think, is one of the major violations of the pledges given to the electorate on the eve of the last general elections in 1977. Government will never be able to find adequate internal market, unless it implements land reforms and unless the standard of living of the rural people really improves. If the purchasing power of the ordinary, poor peasants is not augmented by Government taking some effective measures, the market will gradually shrink more and more; and there will be accumulation of stocks, not only in textile mills, but in other mills also. The mills will be closed and then there is no point in repenting on that occasion.

Similarly, the emphasis on giving encouragement to the small-scale sector is extremely deceptive. Is the Government really serious about protecting the small-scale industries from the competitive production of the big business houses? Even after one year rule by the Janata Party, there are lakhs of handloom weavers remaining idle in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Bihar, West Bengal and other States. In every State you will

find that lakhs and lakhs of handloom weavers are on the brink of starvation. There is no guaranteed supply of yarn to them at cheap rates. They are at the mercy of the village money-lenders and the big sharks who are dealing in yarn trade. This is the biggest small-scale industry in the country and this is the pitiable condition of that industry. Shri Gupta was saying that it is a good thing that protection has been given and emphasis has been given to the small-scale industries. What is the use of all this protection if the handloom sector is still suffering in this country?

Take the bidi industry. Lakhs and lakhs of people are earning their livelihood by making bidi. What is their condition today? It is pitiable. Then, take the case of those who make cigars or match boxes. They are in doldrums. Or, take the case of small-scale plastic industry or the hosiery units, which we have in thousands in Calcutta. Most of them are already closed or on the point of closure. Whether it is Janata or no-Janata, Government should see that help is rendered to the small-scale factories which are suffering for the last thirty years under the Congress regime. Let them not suffer any more under the Janata Government. They gave all sorts of promises and that is why the people voted for the Janata candidates. These promises should not remain mere lip promises. Government should take note of the difficulties of these people and try to remove them. Budget promises to try to develop the small-scale industries as ancillary industries. This will be a source of cheap intermediary goods for big business. I know so many big industries which are using the small-scale industries and getting all the advantages from the Government for themselves. Mr. Damani may corroborate me if he is true to his profession.

Government's talk of taking measures against monopolies have also proved to be a futile exercise. The concentration of economic power in

the hands of the big industrial houses continued like anything during the Congress regime, and it is still continuing. Nobody can deny it. The latest figure is not available, but indications clearly show that the share of the monopoly companies in the over-all economy continues to grow as it did in Indira's raj. So, in view of this, the Janata Government's pledge of decentralisation of economic power has no meaning so far as the people are concerned.

The Budget proposes to ensure supply of credit from the banks by introducing a reduction in lending rates. Since the lion's share in the bank credit is being appropriated by the big business houses, the reduction in the lending rate will benefit these big business houses only, and the effects of this concession will in no way be passed on to the consumers, but will only add to the profitability of the industrial houses. After all, the big business houses are very much there. Though here and there there may be some criticism of the Budget by them in this or that paper, they are very happy with this Budget.

Though the Janata Party's election manifesto emphasizes decentralisation of the economy, the Government is clinging to more and more economic power. The State finances are extremely crippled. As somebody has mentioned already, they are not able to meet the requirements of the Government. No State Government in the country is in a position to take over a closed mill without the assistance of the Central Government. This morning there was a question on a pharmaceutical concern in Calcutta. The West Bengal Government has been repeatedly requesting the Central Government to take it over, but the Central Government is not showing any intention of taking over that unit. No State Government can undertake plans today without the clearance of the top brass of the Planning Commission.

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

I recently read a press interview by Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. When he was Chief Minister in Andhra Pradesh, he wanted to construct a bridge, but he could not do it on his own. He had to depend on the Central Government, and the Central Government was not in any way eager to give him that sanction.

So, for everything the State Government has to depend on the mercy of the Central Government. In the circumstances, the federal structure of our country has been reduced to a farce, and the Central Government has acquired for itself authoritarian powers, which was the legacy of the Congress Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The West Bengal Government have, therefore, raised the issue and they are asking for basic changes needed in the Centre-State financial relations. Apart from other things, there should be thorough change in the financial relations. You and the whole House will be astonished to know that this Government is taking loan from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank at the rate of interest not even at one per cent but they are charging from the State Governments more than 8 to 9 per cent. So, in this way, they are cheating the people of the States. Now the Janata Party has come to power. They must realise the gaps that were maintained intentionally by the Indira Government. Now, they must change it. They must start a new dialogue. That is why, the Chief Minister of West Bengal has sent a memorandum here to have a discussion on this. Our hon. Prime Minister says that he can talk with anybody but he cannot take part in any formal discussion with any Chief Minister or anybody. What is this attitude? The Chief Ministers of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Kashmir have agreed to sit in a round-table conference in order to decide this matter. Even the Gujarat Government is asking because they are also facing problems and difficulties. The

Centre is actually monopolising the whole authority in it. We want a federal set up; we want unity of the country. But in the name of unity, you cannot deprive the suffering people of the States, of the money that is their legitimate due and when the need arises. After how long did the Central Government reach to render relief to the cyclone affected people of Andhra and Tamil Nadu? So long as the Central Government does not change this attitude towards the State Governments the dissatisfaction among the State Governments is bound to increase and the Central Government will be forced to change its attitude ultimately. Is it not, therefore, wise to see the signs of the day and change the attitude in good grace? I hope, the Government will pay a serious attention to this problem in the interest of proper Centre-State relations.

Coming to employment, Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta demanded that we must have a programme whereby at least 50 lakh of people can get employment in one year. What is the state of affairs? The Janata Party Election Manifesto gave a pledge to the people of this country that the Government would ensure full employment in ten years. However, the registered unemployment has increased to 11 million, an increase of over 10 per cent in one year alone. And this one year has been the rule of the Janata Party and not any other party.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Why should you support this Government?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: We support on the point that this Government has given at least civil liberties to the people which your Government had taken away.

Another factor which must be taken note of is this. It is good that the Home Minister who has got much power in the Cabinet is here. I must say, everywhere in the big industry, an attempt is being made to see that the number of persons employed is

reduced, somewhere by rationalisation, somewhere by brining new machines and somewhere by just telling them, "We have got no work; you go away." It is not only in the private sector but also in the public sector. I know, in steel and coal industries, thousands and thousands of workers have been retrenched. In the Beas project which is a very important one, I know, 1400 junior engineers, who are degree-holders, have been retrenched. They came and complained that they were retrenched as the project was now being completed. So, on the one and, there is no new job potentiality and, on the other hand, the existing persons who are working are being retrenched. Their services are in danger. My point is that you must not allow bringing in new machines which will kill the jobs of persons who are working there. That must be your policy and object.

I can tell you one story. It has some bearing on the reality of the situation here. While Ho Chi Minh was fighting against the American imperialism, at that time, somebody from India visited that country and asked him, "Why are you not introducing tractors and other machines in your agriculture and automation in other factories?" His reply was, "I can do it. But so many people are here in my country. How will I give them jobs?". In spite of the fact that he could do it, he did not do it. His attitude was not like that of the Janata Government or Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government.

During the Emergency, Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government was using the banking industry to help her get political as well as economic advantage. Several cases were pointed out to the Government earlier. But no action was taken in this matter. The Reserve Bank of India was conniving at the malpractices of the banking industry. Here is an instance. The Punjab and Sind Bank spent nearly Rs. 1,37,000 for printing calen-

dars of Mrs. Indira Gandhi during the elections to boost up her image. I have got a copy here. I can place it on the Table of the House. Here is the calendar; you kindly see it. Rs. 1,37,000 were spent by Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government to see that she won. But she could not win.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
He is a greater Indira Gandhi fan; he has kept her calendar with him.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
It is just to show how you deceived the people, not only people but the bank also. The practice is still continuing. So, I urge upon the Government to set up an enquiry and see that the bank money is not used by any body for political reasons, for political purposes or for the party purposes..

Dependence on foreign loan is increasing and this can be verified from the figure that is already there. I have no time to go into detail. The total external loan has gone up to as much as Rs. 12,543 crores and added to it over 2000 crores of repayable P.L 480 assistance we get a ghastly picture of acute dependence of our economy on foreign countries. The new Government instead of reversing the policy of the Congress Government goes on inviting more and more foreign private capital and Government to Government loan which will only further increase this dependence on the foreign countries. The budget and the Sixth Plan will only gladden the hearts of those aid givers who are pricing for favourable investment climate prevailing for them in our country. (Interruptions). He is very glad because he represents the big monopolists in the rural sector. So, he is very happy and is disturbing us.

This Government is considering about the wage and income policy and the Bhoothalingam Committee has been set up. We are totally against it; the workers from all over India and employees are against it.

[Shri Daman Bhattacharya]

This Committee will not give the real benefit and justice to the employees. The real intention behind it is to freeze the wages of the working people.

With these words, I conclude my speech with the same point with which I started and that is that there is no difference to be found between the budget that was presented by Mr Patel and the budget of Mr C Subramaniam, the former Finance Minister. We may say that it is old wine in new bottles—the same practice, the same method, the same policy. So I will humbly request the Janata Government to objectively analyse the situation and see that people do not get frustrated as a result of the high hopes that they had put on you and you should try to fulfil your promises and the assurances given by you to the people in a good gesture by a radical change in your fiscal policy.

श्री कन्नूचाल हेमराज जैन (बाराघाट)
महापति महोदय मंग व्यख्या का प्रश्न है। सामान्य बजट पर यहाँ चर्चा चल रही है। 60 करोड़ जनता के लिए प्रॉब्लेम का बजट का विषय चल रहा है। इस चर्चा में दर्शान इस सदन में पूरा मजिना न बैठे लिये प्रमुख विभाग जा हैं वह मैं गिनना देना हूँ। जैसे इण्डिया वणिज्य, पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन आदि मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि यहाँ बैठे और उन का विभाग का जो मैकेटेरीज हैं वे भी यहाँ बैठें तब तो सन्मुख लागू जायगी भावनाय यहाँ जाहिर कर रहे हैं उस का कोई अर्थ निकलना। इन तरह की व्यख्या मैं आप से चाहता हूँ।

महापति महोदय यहाँ एक मिनिस्टर हो सब को डिप्रेजेंट करना है क्या। यह क्विड प्रोक्विट है। आप सब यहाँ बैठें तो काम कौन करेगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Technically, you are right, there is one Cabinet Minister. But the Minis-

ters representing all economic Ministries should sit. It is very important. I agree with the hon. Member. May I request the Home Minister to convey the feelings of the House to the other Ministers?

MR CHAIRMAN If the Home Minister is present, then it is sufficient.

16 57 hrs

STATEMENT RE INTERIM REPORT GIVEN BY THE SHAH COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH):
Sir, I have just been informed that the first interim report of the Shah Commission of Inquiry appointed under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1952 has been received in the Home Ministry. I thought I should share this information with the Members before it appears in the Press tomorrow. We will examine the report as early as possible and take follow-up action in consultation with the Ministry of Law.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola)
Sir, I want to make a submission. The other day,

MR CHAIRMAN If I give you permission then other Members also would like to speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am on a point of order.

DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Almora) Under what rule?

SHRI VASANT SATHE I have to tell the Speaker not you. Sir, the other day, the Speaker was pleased to observe when Mr Raj Narain wanted to place the interim report (Interruptions) Let me make my submission.

DR MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI
I am on a point of order. Under what rule is he making this submission?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He says that he has received the interim report....

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am on a point of order. Under what rule is he making his submission?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rule 376.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rule 372 reads as follows:—

“A statement may be made by a Minister on a matter of public importance with the consent of the Speaker but no question shall be asked at the time the statement is made.”

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is not a statement under that rule. What is this statement? He has only informed the House.... (Interruptions).

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He should not be allowed to take the time of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No interim report should be placed even tomorrow. He has informed the House that the interim report will be placed before the House tomorrow. (Interruptions) The interim report should not appear in the newspaper unless.... (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not made any statement. He has only informed us about the receipt of the report.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know this, whether the interim report will be made public tomorrow.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: He cannot be allowed to speak....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not mind any bogus report being received by the Government from the Shah Commission.... (Interruptions).

श्री भारत भूषण (नैनीताल) : सभापति महोदय, शाह कमीशन के बारे में इस तरह की बात करना सदन की मर्यादा के बाहर है..

जिन्होंने खून पिया है, वे इस तरह की बातें करें... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): He has just informed the House about the receipt of the report. He has not stated anything more.... (Interruptions).

17 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is all one-sided **the Shah Commission; I say this. (Interruptions). I didn't say so. I have not said he is** you have said it. Mr. Raj Narain has called Shah** (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a point of order. (Interruptions).

साठे साहब, आप बैठिए।... (व्यवधान)।
क्यों गड़बड़ करते हैं, आप जरा बैठिये।

If there is anything I will see.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has used the word** against the Shah Commission. That word should be expunged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Whq? It is not derogatory. It cannot be expunged

सभापति महोदय : एकसपंज कहंगा जो कुछ भी है।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : हां, एकसपंज कीजिए।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It cannot be expunged under Rule 383, because it is not derogatory.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The hon. Minister has conveyed two things to the House, that the interim Report had been submitted and that the Government would examine the Report as early as possible. But what information he

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

has withheld from House is that he has not told the House when he would place the interim Report on the Table of the House. And then, we also do not know when the Report was submitted to the Home Minister—whether he has already taken a great deal of time, one does not know. When was the Report submitted? We would like to know whether he has been expeditious.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: The Report was received only today, just before 12 o'clock.

As for the laying of the Report on the Table of the House, it would take at least three weeks. It would have to be translated and a summary had to be prepared and put before the Cabinet and then alone it will be put before the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only one think more—since I was interrupted. It was also reported some time back that some of the recommendations or findings of the Shah Commission have been of a final nature and not of an interim nature. This has come out in the papers. The House would like to know whether the entire Report is of an interim nature or some part of it is of a final nature.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know from the Hon. Home Minister....

समाप्ति महोदय : इस में ज्यादा कुछ फायदा नहीं। (व्यवधान)।

I am not allowing any discussion on this question. (Interruptions). Mr. Murali Manohar Joshi.

17.40 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1978-79—

GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

डा० मरली मनोहर जोशी (प्रलमोडा) : समाप्ति जी, मैं 1978-79 के बजट पर बिल

मंजी जी का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस बजट के बारे में विरोधी पक्ष की तरफ से कुछ देर तक मैंने आलोचनाएं सुनीं। कृतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने जो बर्क दिए हैं, बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि वे बहुत ही निरर्थक हैं। उन्होंने यह कहा कि जो बचत थी, वह निवेश से उधारा बढ़ गई और पिछले साल भर में उन्होंने कहा कि औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कोई खास प्रगति इसलिए नहीं हुई है क्योंकि पूंजी का निवेश नहीं किया जा सका। रुपया उपलब्ध था लेकिन लगाये जाने के लिए क्षेत्र सामने नहीं था।

अब यह एक बड़ी मजेदार बात उन्होंने कही। इसका मतलब यह है कि औद्योगिक प्रगति इसलिए नहीं हुई कि उद्योगों में मन्दी थी। उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि लोगों का क्रय शक्ति कम था, परन्तिज पावर कम था और क्रय शक्ति कम था तो क्यों कम था? भारतवर्ष में 80 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति देहातों में, किसान और गरीब मजदूर रहते हैं। भारतवर्ष का क्रयशक्ति तभी बढ़ सकती है जब कि देहात के उस गरीब किसान और मजदूर का क्रय शक्ति बढ़े। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि 1978-79 के बजट में उन बातों का प्रावधान किया जाए जिनसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में क्रय शक्ति बढ़े।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कृषि, विद्युत शक्ति, विकास खण्ड का परियोजनाओं के लिए जो प्रावधान किया गया है वह ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का क्रय शक्ति को एक तरफ बढ़ाता है और उद्योगों का विस्तार दूसरी तरफ करता है। जब ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण होगा, बिजली की लाइनें गांवों में जाएंगी, तो कौन काम करेगा? किसे काम मिलेगा, गांव के भाई को काम मिलेगा। जब सिंचाई की योजनाएं गांवों में जाएंगी, किसे देना है? गांव के भाईयों को काम मिलेगा। जब आल बेबर, हरनीसम में काम आने लगेगा, तो काम

किन्हे मिलेगा ? गांव के गरीब मजदूरों को काम मिलेगा । इस तरह ग्रामीण मजदूर की क्षम शक्ति बढ़ेगी, वह सामान खरीदेगा । जब वह सामान खरीदेगा तो जो उद्योगों में मन्दी है, वह भी दूर होगी । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि अगर उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश को दर को बढ़ाना है तो ग्रामीण क्षम शक्ति को बढ़ाना होगा। बड़ी बुद्धिमानी के साथ इन दोनों चीजों को इस बजट में मिलाया गया है ।

यह कहा जाता है कि पिछले तीस सालों में जो औद्योगिक प्रगति नहीं हुई, उसका कारण बिजली का अभाव था । यह बात सच है । उत्तर प्रदेश में सारी पैमाने पर उद्योगीकरण की आवश्यकता है लेकिन बिजली का अभाव है । राजस्थान में बिजली का अभाव है । बिजली को आवश्यकता केवल बड़े उद्योगों के लिए ही नहीं है, छोटे उद्योगों के लिए, मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों के लिए, कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए भी है । यह कह देना कि बिजली बड़े उद्योगों के लिए ही जरूरी होती है, मैं समझा हूँ कि यह यथार्थ नहीं है । बिजली किसान के लिए, खेती के लिए, सिंचाई के लिए, हाथ से काम करने वाले दस्तकार के लिए भी जरूरी है । इसलिए बिजली का अधिक विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है । यह पहला बड़ा कदम है जो ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण और बिजली की शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाया जा रहा है

यह कहा जाता है कि बिजली पर टैक्स लगा दिया गया । इस बात की झालोचना की जा रही है । भूत पूर्व बित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बिजली पर, कोयले पर कर लगाया गया जिसका दुष्परिणाम उद्योगों में तैयार माल की मूल्य वृद्धि के रूप में होगा । इसमें कोई शक

नहीं है कि कोई बहुत मूल्य वृद्धि होगी । यह टैक्स, यह करारवान शहरी लोग पर अधिक होगा । उनका बोझ उनके ऊपर अधिक पड़ेगा । यह हो सकता है कि शहरों में रहने वाले मजदूरों पर भी इसका बोझ पड़े क्योंकि वे बिजली का प्रयोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को तुलना में अधिक करते हैं । लेकिन जैसा कि कवर लाल जी ने कहा कि यदि गांवों में, झोड़ियों में रोशनी पहुँचानी है तो हमें बिजली के ऊपर अपनी जेब से कुछ ज्यादा खर्च करना ही पड़ेगा । यह जरूर है कि शहरों के हर मोहल्ले में, हर झोपड़ी में बिजली का बल्ब हो (व्यवधान) जो नहीं, वह मशाल से जलती है, बिजली से नहीं जलती है । मैं माइक का विद्यार्थी हूँ, मैं यह बता सकता हूँ । मैं कह रहा था कि यदि बिजली को वहाँ ले जाना है, प्रकाश वहाँ पहुँचाना है, बिजली तो एक सांकेतिक भाषा है, अगर हमें उद्योगों की प्रगति के, क्षम शक्ति के विस्तार के प्रकाश को गांवों तक ले जाना है तो उसके लिए हमें कुछ अधिक देने के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए ।

मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि शहरों के अन्दर जो बहुत से श्रमिक हैं, इसका बोझ उनके ऊपर पड़ेगा । शहर के अन्दर श्रमिक संगठित हैं लेकिन गांवों का श्रमिक, वह खेतिहर मजदूर असंगठित है । वह बोन नहीं सकता है, उसकी जवान नहीं है । वह भ्रष्टाचार तक नहीं जा सकता है । उसके दुःख दर्द को दूर करने के लिए शहर के भाईयों को, शहर के मजदूरों को, बड़े लोगों को पैसा देना होगा और देना चाहिए । सारे देश को उनके लिए त्याग करना होगा । कहा यह जाता है कि यह टैक्स गरीबों से लिया जा रहा है । बिरोधी दल के मित्र आज गरीबों के लिए बहुत हमदर्दी जता रहे हैं । उनकी हमदर्दी

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

को देखकर मुझे उर्द का एक छोटा सा गेर याद आता है :

कौम के गम में डिनर खाने है हुक्काम के साथ

दर्द कायेमी को बहुत है मगर आराम के साथ ।

गयर कडिशड कमरों में बैठ कर आप गांवों के लोगों के दर्द को यहाँ बयान कर रहे हैं, उन पर धमका रहा है। तीस साल तक आपने उनके लिए क्या किया है। भारत में जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है वे क्यों है? यह आपकी गलत नीतियों का ही परिणाम है कि वे गरीबी की रेखा से आज भी नीचे हैं। यह सुन्नहण्यम इफैक्ट है। उन्होंने अभी कहा कि जगजीवन गम इफैक्ट है, बरनाला इफैक्ट है और आगे देखा है कि क्या होता है। लेकिन तीस साल तक हम सुन्नहण्यम इफैक्ट, मिसड इडिटिंग गांधी इफैक्ट, जवाहर-लाल नेहरू इफैक्ट देश में देखते रहे हैं, दुष्परिणाम भुगतते रहे हैं। उन इफैक्ट्स, उन दुष्परिणामों के कुप्रभाव को दूर करने के लिए यह बजट एक दम आगे बढ़ कर आया है। इसमें वरीयताओं को निश्चित किया गया है, प्रायोरिटीज को डिफाइन किया गया है। पहली बार किसी बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान दिया गया है। बजट का आवंटन, शर्कों का विनियम और विनियोग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का ध्यान में रख कर किया गया है।

हमारे मित्र ने कहा कि हमारे इन्डियन पार्लामी, औद्योगिक नीति उनकी समझ में नहीं आती है। कहते हैं कि इस में कुछ कनफ्यूशन है। सुन्नहण्यम गाह्व को स्वयं कनफूज रहने का पूरा हक हासिल है। उनके इस कनफ्यूशन को दूर करना किसी दूसरे के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा। खुद ही वह हमको दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन वह खुद कनफ्यूज

रह सकते हैं लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि भगवान के लिए वह देश को अहित न करे इसका हक उनको नहीं है। तीस साल तक वह दिग्भ्रमित देश को करते रहे हैं। लेकिन अब देश ने दिशा पहचान ली है यह चीज उनको समझ लेनी चाहिये। हमारी औद्योगिक नीति बहुत साफ है। उनका कहना है कि लोगों को पता नहीं है कि आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग बड़े उद्योगों के लिए क्षेत्र निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं। एक दम से यह नहीं हो सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो एक डाँचा बना हुआ है उसको हम तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। हम किसी के विरोध में नहीं हैं। बड़े उद्योगों को नष्ट करके जो कुछ उन से थोड़ा बहुत लाभ देश को हो सकता है उसको समाप्त करने के हम हामी नहीं हैं। लेकिन बड़े उद्योगों का क्षेत्र जरूर निर्धारित होना चाहिये। आपकी औद्योगिक नीति क्या थी? टाटा साहब साबुन से ले कर हवाई जहाज तक बना रहे हैं। स्टीम के इंजन भी बना रहे हैं। बिड़ला साहब जेम और जेली में ले कर मोटर कार तक बना रहे हैं। बाटा साहब जूता बना रहे हैं। साबुन टाटा का, जूता बाटा का और बजट घाटा का, यह आप करते रहे हैं। हम उन सब को डिफाइन करना चाहते हैं। जो उपभोक्ता मामली है, जो देश में सामान्य व्यक्ति की जरूरत की चीजें हैं, जो कंज्यूमर गुड्स हैं उनका क्षेत्र निर्धारित होना चाहिये। उनके लिए कदम आगे बढ़ाया गया है। हमने माना है कि दस्तकारी से, हाथ के उद्योग में आदमी का तथा देश का कल्याण हो सकता है। हमारे देश की अर्थ नीति कूटीर उद्योगों पर, हाथ के उद्योगों पर आधारित है। मैं आपको याद दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजों ने यहाँ पर डाका और मुर्शिदाबाद के मजदूरों के हाथों के अंगूठे काट दिए थे इसलिए कि जो मलमल यहाँ बनाई जाती थी उसको वे न बना सकें हथकरघे से नहीं बल्कि टाका का मजदूर अपने नाखूनो को

इस तरह से बढ़ा लिया करता था और उसी में इतना बारीक छेद किया जाता था कि जब वह मलमल का थान बनाता था तो एक लिफाफे में पूरे का पूरा थान आ जाता था, एक झगुड़ी तक में से पूरे का पूरा थान निकल जाता था। विद्वद्गण भी मौफिस्टिकेशन इन माइंड, विज्ञान की प्राविधि के इतने विकास के बाद कौन भी मिल सारी दुनिया में है जो ऐसा मलमल का थान बना सकती है जो एक लिफाफे में आ जाए या एक झगुड़ी में से निकल जाए। कौन बनाता था? क्या टाटा, बिड़ला सफल काम बनाते थे? नहीं, मजदूर बनाता था। ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में हुई बहस में मांग की गई कि इस पर भारी एक्साइज टैपूटी लगाई जाए और इसको आने में रोका जाए। रोम, पेरिस, लंदन में भारत का बना हुआ मलमल का थान या दस्तकारों के कपड़े जाते थे तो यह एक गौरव का नियम हुआ करता था, कालीन भारत में बन कर जाते थे और यह एक गौरव का विषय हुआ करता था और जब यूरोप के उद्योग इस कारण नष्ट होने लगे तो उन्होंने योजनापूर्वक अध्ययन कर के भारत के दस्तकारों तथा मजदूरों के हाथ काट दिए, झगुड़े काट दिए। जनता सरकार उस मजदूर का झगुड़ा वापिस लगाना चाहती है। यह शुभभारत हमने सुनारों से, स्वर्णकारों से की है। हम चाहते हैं कि दस्तकारों का काम, कुटीर उद्योग, गृह उद्योग, हाथ का काम, आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। मनुष्य के हाथ के श्रम को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये। आने क्या किया? साठ हजार करोड़ रुपये बड़े उद्योगों में आपने फंसाया और दो करोड़ व्यक्तियों को बेरोजगार किया। पूँजी निवेश बड़े उद्योगों में करते आप चले गए और बेरोजगारी को आप बढ़ाने चले गए। क्या वह इंडस्ट्रियल गलिसी थी? क्या औद्योगिक नीति का यह मतलब है? हमने नहीं कहा कि

सर्वजनिक उद्योगों को नष्ट कर देंगे। जो नहीं। बिजली किस के लिये बना रहे हैं? फर्टिलाइजर कौन बनायेगा? यह सब सावजनिक क्षेत्रों में बनेंगे। सीमेंट का विकास करने की बात कही गई, इस्पात का विकास करने की बात कही गई। उनका ऐनोकेशन बढ़ाया गया है। फिर यह कहना कि हम बड़े उद्योगों के विरोधी हैं यह गलत बात है। लेकिन हम उद्योगों को कृषि पर हावी नहीं होने देना चाहते। हम उद्योगों को इस देश में बेरोजगारी का अग्रदूत नहीं बनाना चाहते। हम उन उद्योगों को कृषि पर आधारीत बनाना चाहते हैं। हम कृषि सामग्री, कृषि उत्पाद और कृषि उत्पादक का जो वास्तविक स्थान है इस देश में वह उसे देना चाहते हैं। यः कहना कि जनता सरकार को कोई औद्योगिक नीति नहीं है, या औद्योगिक नीति में कोई मतभ्रम है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह आपका मतभ्रम है। हमें कोई मतभ्रम नहीं है, हमारा वास्तविक लाफ है कि बड़े उद्योग कहां काम करेंगे, मझोले उद्योग कहां काम करेंगे, कुटीर उद्योग कहां काम करेंगे और गृह उद्योग कहां काम करेंगे। हम भारत के हर व्यक्ति को उद्योगपति बनाना चाहते हैं। केवल कुछ व्यक्तियों को उद्योगपति बना कर भारत के हर व्यक्ति को उसका गुलाम नदी बनाना चाहते हैं। यह हमारी नीति है। हम सेल्फ गेमलायड सैक्टर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हर व्यक्ति को उद्योग का स्वामी बनाना चाहते हैं। मैं और मेरा उद्योग, मैं और मेरे हाथ, मैं और मेरा घर, मेरे आसपास का परिवेश। हम अपने उद्योगों के लिये प्रतापगढ़ के लोगों का कलकत्ते के जिये और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों को बम्बई के लिये भेजने की योजना नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं। हम उनको बड़ी काम देना चाहते हैं, हम उनके आसपास में काम देना चाहते हैं।

बेरी पालन के विकास का काम किया जा रहा है। 50 लाख लोगों को रोजगार

आपने कहा लगाया विज्ञान और प्रविधि को ? विज्ञान और प्रविधि के बजट पर केवल चर्चा की गई। आपने पिछले तीस सालों में विज्ञान और प्रविधि की क्या दुर्दशा की है और किस तरह से भारत की विज्ञान और प्रविधि को विदेशों का गुलाम बनाया गया है ? पिछले तीस सालों में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और पं० जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस देश की विज्ञान और प्रविधि को अमरीका, फ्रांस, रूस और जापान का गुलाम बना कर रख दिया। जो रिसर्चें आज यहां की लेबोरेटरीज में की जा रही है उनका उपयोग आज भारत के जनजीवन के साथ क्या है ? विज्ञान और प्रविधि के जो बड़े-बड़े भवन यहां पर बने हुए हैं उनका भारत की ग्राम जनता के साथ क्या सोशल कमिटमेंट है ? नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी क्या कर रही है ? नेशनल केमिकल लेबोरेटरी क्या कर रही है ? इंडियन कौंसिल आफ एप्लीकल चरल रिसर्च क्या कर रही है ? मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स क्या कर रहे हैं ? इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। साइंस और प्रविधि की वे केवल बात करते हैं लेकिन हमने उसको स्थान दिया है और आगे देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन स्पष्ट तौर पर हम यह बात कह देना चाहते हैं कि हम विज्ञान और प्रविधि का मानव को गुलाम बनाने के लिए प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे, हम विज्ञान और प्रविधि का प्रयोग मानव के अधिक उच्च विकास के लिए करना चाहेंगे। हम मानव को मशीन का गुलाम नहीं बनाना चाहते और हम मानव को प्रकृति का स्वाामी भी नहीं बनाना चाहते। हम मानव और प्रकृति में एक संतुलन स्थापित करना चाहते हैं। हम सारे जीव जगत, बायलाजिकल एफीयर, बायो एफीयर और मनुष्य के बीच एक संतुलन कायम रखना चाहते हैं। हम विज्ञान को मानव की सेवा में ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमने इसके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया है।

बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि आपका बजट इफ्लेशनरी है, मुद्रा-विस्तार करेगा। चाटे का बजट मुद्रा-विस्तार किया करता है। आपने हमेशा जब चाटे के बजट बनाये तो मुद्रा का विस्तार हुआ था। लेकिन मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं उनकी एक साल की पफॉर्मंस के लिए, पिछले एक साल में जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है उसके लिए। पिछली बार तो 84 करोड़ का घाटा था लेकिन अन्त तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते वह घाटा 975 करोड़ का हो गया। आपने अर्थ-व्यवस्था की पावन-शक्ति को इतना मजबूत करने की कोशिश की कि बिना किसी गहरे स्ट्रेस और स्ट्रेस के, बिना किसी परिणाम के 975 करोड़ खप हमने पचा लिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि एकदम पूरी तरह से पचा लिए लेकिन हां, पचा लिए। अगर यही पावनशक्ति हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था की बराबर रही, चाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के बाद भी कीमतें नहीं बढ़ी जिस पैमाने पर बढ़नी चाहिए थीं तो मैं निश्चित रूप से आपको बधाई दूंगा भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को इस ढंग से संचालित करने के लिए कि पिछले साल जहां 1.6 प्रतिशत की विकास दर हो वहां आपने 5 प्रतिशत करके दिखाया। चाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था होने हुए भी आपने मुद्रा विस्तार को रोका—यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। लोग कहते हैं कि आपने क्या किया ? क्या 5.2 प्रतिशत की विकास दर ही आप रखना चाहते हैं ? मैं कहता हूं हम धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन मजबूती के साथ बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। शुरू में शायद कुछ समय लग सकता है लेकिन जैसे ही बाधा मजबूत होगा, हाजमा जरा और तेज होगा तो मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि अर्थ-व्यवस्था 9 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत विकास दर की ओर जरूर आगे बढ़ेगी।

कहा गया है कि नये उत्पाद शुल्क की नीति से दामों में वृद्धि होगी। जरूर होगी दामों में वृद्धि। ऐसा तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उत्पाद शुल्क लगे और दामों में वृद्धि न हो लेकिन आप यह भी देखें कि इस देश के लिए

[डा० मुरली मन्गहू ज.श्री]

हमने जब गिर्सासँज रो मोविलाइज किया, साधनों को एकत्र किया साधनों को सघहीत किया तो क्या किया। हमने साढ़े 5 सौ, पीने 6 सौ करोड़ के साधन इकट्ठा किए लेकिन कोई ऐसी मार, कोई ऐसी चोट जिससे बाजार भाव कल ही बढ़ जाये— ऐसा नहीं हुआ। आम तौर पर पहले यह होता था कि बजट आने के एक हफ्ता पहले ही सारे बाजार भाव ऊँचे हो जाया करते थे। यह पहली बार है जब बजट के एक भी प्रावधान की वजह से जमाखोरो को हवा तक नहीं लगने पाई— इसके लिए भी मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना हूँ। पहले यह होता था कि जमाखोरो को पता लग जाता था कि किस चीज पर कराधान आने वाला है, किस चीज पर ड्यूटी आने वाली है लेकिन इस बार जो हुआ उसके लिए मैं बधाई देना हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने पूरे तौर पर सावधानी बरती है कि किसी तौर पर बजट प्रावधान अव्यक्त लोगों के कानों तक न पहुँच पाये।

विदेशी महायत्ना के संबंध में मेरे मित्रों ने कहा कि नहीं लेनी चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशी महायत्ना पर निर्भरता पहले से घटी है पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष के मुकाबले आधी रह गई है। मैं महमत हूँ कि विदेशों से एक पैसा भी हमें अपनी अर्थ-यवस्था के लिये नहीं लेना चाहिये और मैं उस दिन की प्रतीक्षा में हूँ कि जिस दिन हम बिना विदेशों से एक पाई भी लिये हुए अपने देश का पूरा विकास कर सकेंगे और मैं समझता हूँ—अगर हम ने कोशिश की तो फिर विदेशी ऋण लेना बिल्कुल बंद करना पड़गा। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता—मेरे मित्र एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि विदेशों से ऋण मत लीजिये, टैक्स मत लगाइये लेकिन दूसरी तरफ मेरे वही मित्र कहते हैं कि मजदूरी को राहत दीजिए, महंगाई की किस्त दीजिये, यह कीजिये, वह कीजिये, विकास कीजिये, रेलें बिछाइये, सड़कें बनाइये—यह सब कैसे चलेगा, इन कामों के लिये हमें साधन तो जुटाने ही पड़ेंगे। अगर विदेशों से पैसा

नहीं लेना है—जिम के लिये मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ कि कोई पैसा नहीं लिया जाना चाहिये — तो फिर हमारे देश के लोगों को रियायत के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये। यह नहीं हो सकता कि इस देश के समस्त सदस्य प्रथम श्रेणी में चलन के लिये तो हमेशा तैयार रहे लेकिन जब उन में यह कहा जाय कि देखो—जिम को दूसरी श्रेणी में भी जगह नहीं मिलनी है या जहाँ गेले नहीं पहुँची है, उन के लिए रेलें बिछानी हैं इस के लिये पांच पैसा टैक्स दे दो, तो वे यह कहें कि हम नहीं दे सकते य परस्पर विरोधी बात नहीं चल सकती। अगर देश के विकास कार्यों को चलाना है तो मैं अपने सी०पी०आई० (एम) के भाइयों में विधेय रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ—टैक्स लगाना होगा। आप न पश्चिमी बंगाल में खद क्या किया है? आप वहाँ पर योजनाओं को किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित करेगें क्या वहाँ टैक्स नहीं लगायेगे।

केन्द्र और प्रदेशों के आर्थिक सम्बन्धों की बात कही जा रही है। यह कहा गया है कि विदेशों में एक प्रतिशत पर ऋण मिलता है लेकिन नीचे पाँच-पाँच ७ प्रतिशत हो जाता है। भारत के निर्यात बैंक से तीन प्रतिशत पर ऋण लेना है लेकिन राज्य सरकारों अपनी मजूदारी समितियाँ के द्वारा उन का ७ प्रतिशत या 10 प्रतिशत पर देनी है—ना क्या देनी है? ऐसा इसलिए होता है कि जब ऋण वितरित होता है, तो उस की वसूली भी होनी चाहिए, वसूली होना में गड़बड़ी होती है। जब ऋण बाँटा जाना है तो उस की पूरी वसूली भी होनी चाहिए, जिस काम के लिए वह दिया गया है, उस काम में पूरा लगना चाहिए, ताकि उन की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार हो। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकें हैं, तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि रिजर्व बैंक का 3 प्रतिशत का ऋण डूब जाय, सब भाई-सौग उस को खा पी कर खत्म

कर दें—यह नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए जो एपेक्स हैं, जो शीर्ष पर बैठे हैं, वहां से जो ऋण चलेगा, नीचे पहुँचने-पहुँचने उस की ब्याज की दर बढ़ जायगी। यह कहना कि ऐसा जानबूझ कर किया जा रहा है या केन्द्र प्रदेशों का शोषण कर रहा है—यह ठीक नहीं है। क्या नये फाइनेन्शियल ग्लिसेन्ज का यह मतलब है कि प्रदेश सरकारें मनमाने ढंग से श्रोवर-ड्राफ्ट ले सकें और प्रति वर्ष अर्ध-व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार का योगदान न करें ? राज्य अपने माधन क्यों नहीं बढ़ाये, अपने नान-प्लाण्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर में कटौती क्यों नहीं करें ? क्या राज्यों को केवल इसी लिए आटोनामी चाहिए स्वायत्ता चाहिए कि केन्द्र में पूरा अर्ध-भण्डार ले कर मनमाने ढंग में खर्च करें और अपने माधनों को न बढ़ाये—यह देश के हित में नहीं है। पचायतों से लेकर पूरे देश तक हर स्तर पर देश की सारी अर्ध-व्यवस्था एक है जिस में सब को काम करने की सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। आर्थिक माधनों का वितरण और विकेन्द्रीकरण—यह दो प्रमुख चीजें हैं—जहाँ तक विकेन्द्रीकरण का सम्बन्ध है—इस साल जो बजट आया है उस में पहली बार ऐसा दृष्टा है कि तमाम राज्यों की योजनायें मिल कर केन्द्र की योजनाओं से बड़ी बनी है। इस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि जनता सरकार राज्यों का उनके क्षेत्र में अधिक उत्पादन करने की सुविधा देना चाहती है। यह इस बात का सुबूत है कि हम किसी भी आधार पर कोई आर्थिक नियन्त्रण या नानाशाही की स्थापना नहीं करना चाहते हैं, हम आर्थिक शक्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन यह नहीं चलेगा कि खर्चा करने में सारे विकेन्द्रीकरण और टैक्स लगाने में

केन्द्रीयकरण। और पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार अधिक स्वायत्तता चाहती है, अधिक आर्थिक स्वायत्तता चाहती है या कर्णाटक की सरकार अधिक स्वायत्तता चाहती है, तो वह जरूर मिलेगी, लेकिन उसे भी यहाँ करने आर्थिक माधन जुटाने के लिए सहयोग करना पड़ेगा। यह नहीं चल सकता कि हम आप यहाँ खर्च करेंगे, लेकिन पैसा केन्द्र में बन्य करेगा।

अन्न में, मसौ एक बात कहनी है—इस बजट में पहली बार विहाम खण्डों की योजना के लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यह बहुत छोटी-सी राशि जरूर है, लेकिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वह दिन आए—जब कि यह राशि 20 करोड़ से बढ़ कर 2200 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच जाय। हर विहाम खण्ड के लिए 50 लाख या 60 लाख की राशि बड़ी नहीं है, लेकिन यदि यह आधा करोड़, एक करोड़ या दो करोड़ तक पहुँच सके तो यह विहाम के क्षेत्र पर योजना का विकेन्द्रीकरण होगा। यह प्रगति दिगम मय गुरुअन्न है। आराम की तारीफ नहीं करना चाहते हैं या इस की तरफ देखना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। इस बजट पर हमारे विरोधियों ने मित्राय इस के कि कुछ थोड़ी सी हास्यास्पद बातें की हों या हमारे टैक्स प्रावधान के बारे में कुछ थोड़ी सी टिप्पणी करने का प्रयास किया हो, इस के अनिश्चय उन के पाम कोई तर्क नहीं है। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब उन्होंने टैक्स लगाये थे, उन वकन देश की अर्ध-व्यवस्था पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा था ?

वह कतल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होती, हम आह भी करते हैं, तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम।

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

प्राज एजीपतियों को राहत नहीं है, बड़े घरानों को राहत नहीं है, इसलिए वे चिल्ला रहे हैं और झूलझूल वाले भी कह रहे हैं कि यह बजट उद्योग विरोधी है। वे इसलिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं क्योंकि वे कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स में छूट चाहते हैं और तमाम दूसरी छूटें चाहते हैं जो कि हम ने उन को नहीं दी है। हम उन से कह रहे हैं कि अगर पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जाइये, पहाड़ों में जाइए, रेगिस्तानों में जाइए और दलदल में जाइए और वहाँ जा कर ग्राम विकास कीजिए और छूट लीजिए लेकिन अपनी उस सारी स्थिति में औद्योगिक क्षमता को बढ़ा कर लोगों को गुलाम बनाने के लिए किसी आर्थिक घराने के बढ़ने की हम छूट नहीं दे सकते। वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात का ध्यान रखा है, इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक संतुलित बजट पेश किया है।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the financial statement placed by our Hon'ble Minister for Finance for the year 1978-79. The declamation of our Finance Minister at the time of the budget in the last year no doubt inspired the people and the nation to believe that his second budget would overcome the lapses of his first financial statement and that it would create and catalyse progressive changes. Contrary to our expectation, this budget has sown the seeds of hardships and spread its red carpet only to the members of big monopolistic houses. Our Finance Minister with his intellectual subterfuges and brainy twists is misleading the nation as well as his party. Consequently, he is facing scathing attacks from all sides including his own Janata Party.

The comments and candid opinion of the Press about the Budget which always represent reaction of the public are noteworthy. "There is no sign of a completely new thinking", says *The Hindu*. "It is a disappointing budget" sums up *The Statesman*. "All hopes that the Janata Government will turn new leaf in fiscal management after its first full year in office have been rudely shattered"—this is the contribution by *The Times of India*. "Mr. Patel's budget can be judged only a qualified success"—says *The Economic Times*. "The Janata Government's inability to cope with Economic problems of the country is reflected in the union Budget for 1978-79"—says *National Herald*. The comment of *Eastern Economist* is "Recipe of stagflation". "It is a meaningless Budget!"—this is according to *Link*.

With patience and persistence, I am trying to dissociate from the remarks of these journals, but the Hansard in my hand propels me to agree with the Press. Our Finance Minister claims a comfortable climate of sound economics in the country by mentioning that the wholesale price index is lower and that the stability of the price has been maintained and that speculative hoarding has been prevented considerably. The cornered stock came on to the market. Above all, the balance of payment is strong. But, Sir, it is dolorous to note that the wealth of available facts reveals a different state of affairs. If the comfortable climate of economics is prevailing as is claimed by our Hon'ble Minister, why is there a short-fall industrial production? Why is there slackness in investment inspite of increased saving? Why is there decline in tax collection in spite of efficient administration? This is the first time in the history of India that we see that the collection of Corporation tax and income tax have fallen below the estimate, instead of showing normal growth. The fall of Rs. 38 crores may be a small quantum to our Government but it is a clear indication of

the predicament in our development and growth. The dismal record of fall in industrial production in spite of prodigious flow of funds, is causing trepidation. The growth of Industry was 6.1 per cent in 1975-76. Then it increased by leaps and bounds to 10.4 per cent in 1976-77 but slumped from 10.4 per cent to 5 per cent in this current year.

Regarding investment, the annual report of the Reserve Bank of India discloses unpleasant facts. It reveals "while domestic savings recorded a fractional increase from 15.5 per cent to 15.7 per cent in 1976-77, the aggregate investment in the country's economy was much lower at 14.3 per cent of net national product than 16.1 per cent in 1975-76." If this position is allowed to continue poverty, sterility and desolation will be perennial diseases of this famished society.

Massive dose of taxation to the extent of Rs. 545 crores is an alarming factor of this budget. Our Finance Minister has touched almost every pocket. No pocket is left untouched. The more alarming factor is that from 1951 to 1976, the state governments and the central government have collected taxes to the tune of nearly Rs. 91,000 crores. Every year the quantum of new tax or additional collection of tax at the Centre is more than the annual fiscal income of a big State in India. It shows how the Centre is ruthless in imposing new taxes without considering the miserable condition of the people.

I am not at all interested in carping or cavilling against the new proposals of taxation. Nor is it my habit to arraign against this Ministry. But it is my paramount responsibility to bring to your notice the adverse consequences of the new taxation proposals.

The hon. Finance Minister has proposed a levy of two paise per kw hour on electricity generated. In other words he has proposed a new tax which no one has dared to levy in the past. He has utterly failed to realise the un-economical position of

State Electricity Boards in the country
Almost all the Boards except the Electricity Board of Maharashtra are functioning under heavy loss. In spite of the tenacious efforts with alacrity and dexterity, the State Electricity Boards are not able to overcome the losses. Every year the losses are accumulating and some of the electricity boards are receiving subsidy from their respective state governments. Even then the loss is alarming. An official statement has been recently published about the accumulation of losses in the State Electricity Boards. According to the official report upto the year 1977-78, the figures are as follows: the figures of accumulated losses: Karnataka—5.8 crores; Madhya Pradesh—8.53 crores; Himachal Pradesh—17.39 crores; Meghalaya—19.49 crores; Tamil Nadu—26.45 crores; Orissa—28.16 crores; Gujarat—28.52 crores; Assam—32.46 crores; Andhra Pradesh—34.68 crores; Kerala—42.11 crores, West Bengal—46.11 crores; Rajasthan—50.86 crores; Haryana—62.48 crores; Punjab—127.00 crores; Bihar—144 crores; Uttar Pradesh—199.75 crores. The accumulated losses of State Electricity Boards upto 1976-77 was Rs. 691.73 crores. It has shot up by Rs. 864 crores upto 1977-78. What are the remedial measures on the part of our Finance Minister to reduce this accumulation of losses?

Further, every year the State Electricity Boards are submitting deficit budgets even as our Finance Minister dose. In 1974-75 the deficit was Rs. 137.5 crores. In 1975-76, Rs. 120 crores. In 1976-77 the deficit was Rs. 110 crores. While the financial position of the State Electricity Boards is staggering and sometimes crawling, it is unfair on the part of the Centre to impose new taxes on generation of power. This House may agree with me that consumption of power is a realistic yardstick to assess the industrial development of a country. When we compare the per capita consumption of power in India, with that of other countries, our position is far from satisfactory. Per capita consumption of power in U.S.A. 7000 Kw, in U.K. 3700 Kw, in USSR 2800 Kw, in

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

France 2400 Kw, in Yugoslavia 1000 Kw. But in India it is 118.8 Kw. What will be the answer of our Finance Minister to improve this position?

Considering all the facts any duty on generation of power will no doubt increase the loss of State Electricity Boards and it will certainly cripple the industrial development. By and large it will arrest the national growth. I am sure that these facts are not beyond the ken of our Finance Minister.

The cost of generation of power is going to increase abnormally not only because of this new duty but also because of levy of excise duty on coal at rates varying from Rs 5 to 10 per tonne. The State Electricity Board is the biggest consumer of coal. While the State Electricity Boards are not able to enhance their tariff due to political climate and other factors, the price of coal is increasing every year. The price of coal in 1974 was a mere ten rupees per tonne. In 1975 it was increased to Rs. 17.40. Now it has been enhanced to Rs. 64.90. After the imposition of the new duty, automatically the cost of coal will also increase.

The total generation of power in the last year was 89,185 million units. Out of which 56 per cent of energy was generated by thermal power stations for which the State Electricity Boards have to purchase 35 million tonnes of coal. On the whole, the State Electricity Boards are going to be affected by the excise duty on coal.

Our Finance Minister is proudly claiming that the exchequer is going to be benefited by the additional revenue of Rs. 203 crores due to these taxes. But I want to remind you that this tax is not going to be collected from the private sector, but from State Electricity Boards and Public Undertakings. Since the major portion of the burden of taxes has to be borne by Government agencies, the proposal of taxes on Electricity and Coal is a policy of self-stultification.

Apart from this anticipated unprecedented additional loss to the State Electricity Boards, I oppose this tax tooth and nail because the Government ruthlessly attempts to enter into the financial avenue of the State Governments. The State Governments are vested with powers under our Constitution in the State list to levy taxes on consumption or sale of electricity. Neither the Central list nor concurrent list empowers the Central Government to levy tax on electricity. So, this act of the Finance Minister is highly unconstitutional.

So, far, electricity is a source of income only to the States. Now the Finance Minister under some pretext attempts to transgress into the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The financial autonomy of the State is no doubt blurred by this proposal. Had our Finance Minister an iota of respect to the State Governments, he would have consulted the State Governments before the introduction of this tax. But he has not done that. It seems that he has acted with political rapacity rather than sagacity.

When the demand for more financial powers is gaining ground and when the exhortations of the State Ministers have seized the attention of the public, this proposal of a new tax on electricity runs counter to the will of the people and the interest of the nation.

Because of all these reasons, our hon. Chief Minister "Purachi Thal-aivar" MGR strongly voiced his protest to this tax by sending telegrams to our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. So far as this issue is concerned, there is a consensus among the political parties against this proposal. Therefore, the voice of our Chief Minister is not the voice of an individual but the voice of the entire Tamil land. Further the protest is not an isolated one. It is going to be ubiquitous. Our Finance Minister will soon realise this position.

The Janata Party in the press and on the platforms is advocating Grama Raj and decentralisation of power, whereas the Government under the control of the Janata Party is brazenly retrogressing to the policy of imperialistic powers. It seems that the elite at the Centre suffer from a congenital weakness of castrating the revenue sources of State economy. That is why, even after the total odium of State Governments against the policy of abolition of Sales Taxes, our Finance Minister is still not able to give up the policy of abolishing the Sales Tax.

This House is aware of the fact that Sales Tax is an elastic source of revenue for the States. The revenue has increased from 27 per cent in 1950-51 to 55 per cent in 1975-76. In other words, in 1950-51 the total revenue of Sales Tax was only Rs. 220 crores, but in 1975-76 it increased to Rs. 3,500 crores. Now we might have exceeded Rs. 5000 crores. Perhaps the attractive sum might have tempted our Finance Minister to sponsor this policy.

The Centre is now trying to trap the State Governments by offering princely compensation and advocating the sanctimonious theory of avoiding Sales Tax on some goods by different authorities.

It is quite true that the Centre and States are competitively levying taxes on the same goods. No doubt it causes inconvenience to the consumers as well as the manufacturers. The point to be kept in mind is that the system of dual agencies is a recognised principle in a federal set up. That is why we are facing this type of inconvenience in so many spheres in our political system. If our Finance Minister is very serious and honest enough in avoiding this type of inconvenience in tax collection, my best suggestion is that the Central Government may give up the policy of levying the tax or excise duty on the goods which are taxed by State Governments. Is our Finance Minis-

ter prepared to accept this suggestion? Certainly not. We know what is smouldering in his heart. Under the pretext of avoiding the inconvenience and creating uniformity in collecting the tax, the Centre tries to control the entire economy of the States so as to further detract from the limited autonomous position of the States.

If the levy of Sales Tax is undertaken by the Centre, then all the Finance Ministers of the State Governments with folded hands and bowed heads will be waiting in the corridor of the Central Finance Minister's office with their begging bowls.

No self-respecting citizen will tolerate such a degraded position for the State Government. Therefore, on behalf of All-India Anna D.M.K., being a true disciple, nursed and groomed by the policies and principles of Dr. Anna, I am proud to register my protest against the policy of abolishing the Sales Tax with clearer intellect, with livelier spirit and with renewed corporal vigour.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Budget will be viewed in different quarters with different reactions. The Budget from the very beginning has a clear drift towards rural development. It is not the usual conventional Budget which used to be presented for a number of years. Of course, the reactions are bound to be different. The perspective with which this Budget is analysed will produce its reaction. What a housewife says about the Budget, what an economist says about the Budget, what a trader says about the Budget, what a businessman says about the Budget, what a worker says about the budget, or a citizen living in an urban area, or a citizen working in a factory says—these will be different from one another. We have to ignore them for a while, in order to assess the budget from the point of

[Shri Yashwant Borole]

view of the interests of production and the interest of the country as a whole. We know that the mercantile community has been completely dissatisfied with this budget. Various reactions have so far appeared in the newspapers, viz. those of the Bombay industrialists, of the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay Mill Owners' Association, Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Indian Manufacturers' Association, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce etc. When all of them are dissatisfied with this particular budget, I say that it is a success of the Janata Party. They say that they have not been given concessions **and certain other reliefs. (Interruptions)** According to them they have not been given concessions; they have not been given more concessions, but concessions which ought to have been given to them, have not been given. If you scrutinize the budget, you will find that there are no concessions given to them. We shall go into the details also. But these are the reactions which have been mentioned.

We have not to go by what the politician says—a politician who is going either to find fault or defend the budget. Neither shall it be my attempt to find out certain good points in the budget, in order to support the budget of the Janata Party. We shall have a perspective which we shall take in the interests of the nation, and try to find out whether the present budget is commendable or not. We shall find out whether it is a drift towards the rural people, whether it could be said to be giving real incentives for increase in inputs and investments. That is what we shall have to find out.

My first point is that the budget can be said to be really achieving the economic objectives and goals in a particular sense—goals which have been laid down in the manifesto of the Janata Party, its economic resolution as well as industrial policy. It is not a clean slate on which our Finance Minister has been writing.

We have got the former budgets, former allocations and the former schemes which are continued. We have got all of them behind us; and, therefore, out of the total outlay of Rs. 11,000—odd crores, we are faced with 90 per cent continuing schemes, all of which should be run. It is unwise to close them at this juncture. We shall have to continue those schemes in order to achieve whatever we could get; and, therefore, these schemes having 90 per cent of the outlays shall be continued this year, leaving the remaining 10 per cent, to be adjusted according to the priorities which we can give them. Whatever has been there, has been tried in the best possible manner by the present Finance Minister; and it will be an undoubted thing that he deserves commendations from all the sections of the House for doing his level best to take the benefits of the budget to the lowest possible man, the poorest who are there, the sufferers for all the long 30 years, when crores of rupees have been invested. During the last 30 years on the five Year Plans so much has been spent, but what is the progress or what is the result? Have we achieved the increase in national income that we expected? No, Sir. The growth rate is only 3.7 per cent. If we take into account the increase in population, it comes to hardly one per cent. Then where has the benefit gone? Who has reaped the benefits or fruits of it? Is it the man in the lowest possible rung in the mofussil? No; it is not so. It is obviously clear that if we calculate the *per capita* income taking the price level of 1970-71, it comes to Rs. 653 annually. If we take the latest price level, it will come to Rs. 1,049. But this is the average and the averages are always deceptive. If we separately calculate what is the living standard of the people who are in the mofussil, who are the agricultural workers and the small farmers, the average will be only one-third or one-fourth of the income of a person living in the urban areas. So, there is economic retardation, instead of

economic progress, among the people living in the villages. We cannot forget the fact that 75 per cent of our population live in 7 lakhs of villages, and they have been neglected and denied the benefits of development. So, the condition of that particular section ought to be taken into consideration while framing the budget or the economic policy of the country.

Let us look at the allocations in the present budget from this angle. Earlier the allocation for agriculture was only Rs. 419 crores. This year it has been increased to Rs. 1,754 crores. For Command Area Projects it has been increased from Rs. 49 crores to Rs. 82 crores, for Small Farmers' Development Project from Rs. 45 crores to Rs. 115 crores, for Drought-prone Areas Programme from Rs. 51 crores to Rs. 76 crores, for Desert Area Development Project from Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 20 crores, for Fisheries from Rs. 33 crores to 61 crores and Dairy Development Rs. 500 crores. So, we will find that there has been a substantial increase under all the heads.

18 hrs.

If we take the allocation for both agriculture and rural development

and small-scale sector, which also relates to mofussil development, it comes to 40 per cent of the total investment. Then there is the infrastructure development process, like the generation of power. For rural electrification the investment is Rs. 297 crores; for purposes other than rural electrification it is Rs. 285 crores. For agriculture, again, the allocation for major and medium irrigation is Rs. 1,166 crores and for minor irrigation Rs. 235 crores. For fertilizer the allocation is Rs. 238 crores. For the rural roads the allocation has been increased from Rs. 85 crores to Rs. 115 crores. In water supply, the provision has been raised from Rs. 70 to Rs. 163 crores for rural development. "Scheduled Caste" welfare programmes generally are in the mofussil, and they are taking up Rs. 538 crores. Village and small-scale industries are getting Rs. 219 crores, an increase from Rs. 145 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will continue tomorrow.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the March 14, 1978/Phalguna 23, 1899 (Saka).