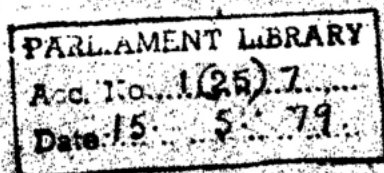


Sixth Series, Vol. XXII No.

Monday, February 26, 1979
Phalgun 7, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 1-10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price: Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

Sixth Series, Volume XXII, Seventh Session 1979/1900-1901 (Saka)

No. 6, Monday, February 26, 1979/Phalguna 7, 1900 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 85 to 90 and 92 1—27

Written Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 81 to 84, 91 and 93 to 101 28—48

Unstarred Questions Nos. 801 to 846, 848 to 886, 888 to 945, 947 to 955 and 958 to 1000 48—274

Papers laid on the Table 274—77

Release of Members :

(Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia) 278

Calling attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported attack on a procession taken out by Harijans in Muzaffarnagar 278—91

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair 278, 281-82

Shri H. M. Patel 278—81,
282-83,
290-91

Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai 283—86

Shri Suraj Bhan 286—88

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 289-90

Public Accounts Committee—

Eighty-eighth report 291

Business Advisory Committee—

Thirtieth Report 291—96

Victoria Memorial (Amendment) Bill—Introduced :

Shri Ravindra Varma 297

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

Matters under Rule 377—**(i) Slow movement of coal by railways :**

Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu 297-98

(ii) Need for Financial Assistance to farmers of Dhar and Khargaon areas of Madhya Pradesh for damages to crops by hailstorms :

Shri Bharat Singh Chowhan 298

(iii) Closure of Kanpur Jute Industry resulting in unemployment of workers :

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya 298-99

(iv) Out-break of Jaundice in certain areas of Maharashtra:

Shri R. K. Mhalgi 299-300

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address:

Shri M. N. Govindan Nair 300-306

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia 306-10

Shri U. S. Patil 310-13

Shri Tarun Gogol 313-20

Shri Om Prakash Tyagi 320-24

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 324-28

Shri Ranjit Singh 328-31

Shri D. G. Gawai 331-35

Shri P. Shiv Shankar 335-47

Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara 348-53

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy 353-61

Shri B. C. Kamble 361-65

Shri Ram Lal Rahi 365-72

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, February 26, 1979/Phalguna
7, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 81 Shri
Arivind Bala Pajnor. He is not here.

श्रीवरो बलवीर सिंह: आपकी जो वाक्य
मिली हुई हैं उनके मुताबिक आप इस सवाल को
एलाउ करें। जो आपके प्रखत्यार हैं उनके
मुताबिक आप इस सवाल को एलाउ करें। कृषर
कैल का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया लोगों का बकाया
प्राप्त भी है जो उनको प्रदा नहीं हो रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 82 Shri
Durga Chand. He is not here. Shri
Chaudhary Ram Gopal Singh. He is
not here. Then Q. No. 83 Shri Sachin-
dra Lal Singha. He is also not here.
Then Q. No. 84 Shri Pius Tirkey. He
is also not here. Then Q. No. 85.

Agrarian Reforms and Rural Deve- lopment

*85. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state
the steps taken by Government to give
a fillip to agrarian reforms and pro-
grammes of rural development in the
country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): In agrarian re-
4175 LS-1.

form, Government have been trying
to accelerate implementation of ceiling
Laws and ensure adequate relief for
cultivating tenants. Greater attention
has also been paid to the programme
of consolidation of holdings. They
have formulated a comprehensive
Integrated Rural Development Plan
with a view to promoting fuller
employment and raising the income
level in rural areas. In addition, a
'food for work' programme has been
launched with a view to generating
additional employment and creating
durable community assets.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, he has admitted and the
Government have admitted that there
were 68.60 lakh acres of estimated sur-
plus land in the country out of which
44.71 acres of land have been declared
as surplus, but the area taken posses-
sion is only about 26 lakh acres and
that distributed only 15 lakh acres.
Now the area distributed so far is less
than 25 per cent of the total area es-
timated as surplus; and this was also
the position about a year ago. No im-
provement has been made. It is a very
serious position. It is no good saying
that steps have been taken. In this
very serious situation, now what im-
mediate, effective and specific steps
have been taken by the Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
It is not correct to say that no action
is being taken and no land is being dis-
tributed. I will give figures for 1977-
78 and upto December 1978. In 1977-
78, the area distributed was 37626
acres of Land.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Out of how
much?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

This was the area given possession of; and area distributed this year is 192831 acres. A lot of effort is being made to distribute area that is becoming available. Regarding the other area, litigation is pending in the court. That is why in most of the cases, it has not been possible to distribute that area. We are taking up the matter with the State Government to expedite the matter.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The figures as mentioned were on the basis of the letter written by the Prime Minister. The figures have been given as per the report of the letter written by the Prime Minister to Chief Ministers and its contents were reported on 16th February in several newspapers including the *Times of India*. So, we do not know which are actually the figures they are mentioning. The main reason which has been attributed for this very lack of implementation of land reforms is lack of political will. Now the leaders of the Government at present, have specifically characterised the land reforms legislation as populist measure of the previous Government, that is the word that has been used.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: In the various States—in the note of the Prime Minister himself....—nothing has been distributed as per a report in the *'Statesman'* in January. Gujarat is the only State which has not distributed a single acre of land under its Ceiling Act; and as far as the Minister is concerned, Punjab Government is one of the champions of the vested interests of the landlords.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you converting it into a speech?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The question is this. The statement was issued by the Prime Minister of course, on behalf of the Government that these policies were populist measures of the

previous Government. Does Government maintain this position that land reforms are populist measures?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

There is no question of being a populist measure. Land reforms are land reforms and are meant for improving the condition of land and we have been taking measures in this regard. It is wrong to say that we have been taking measures for land reform or Janata Party is not inclined to wait for land reforms. Prime Minister has been writing letters. It means he has been asking to expedite the land reforms; expedite distribution of land wherever land is available.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: The hon. member has made a baseless attack....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is not a debate. It is the difficulty with all the questioners....

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA: About Punjab, I will humbly request the hon. Minister, will he be kind enough to explain to the House—the steps being taken by the Punjab Government in regard to the land reforms.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as Punjab is concerned these measures were adopted in 1953 when the first Land Reforms Act was brought in. Since then land has been acquired and distributed. Whenever land was available it was being distributed. After this new legislation in 1972, very little land was available as surplus. So, there has not been much distribution. But still some lands that were available have been distributed. I may mention that 297 acres of land were distributed last year.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Government ensure that the States strictly adhere to the objectives of land reforms? We find, even in Gujarat not

a single acre has been distributed. Some States want to thwart the objectives of land reforms.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In Gujarat 50,000 acres were declared surplus. Out of that 4,095 acres were taken possession of. But they have set up a Commission to go into the whole system of land reforms because they had earlier passed legislation in which all the tenants were given all the rights of the land. Gujarat was one of the first States where it was done on large scale. They are examining it. We have taken it up with the State Government. As soon as their report is available, further action will be taken.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will they adhere to the national objective?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They are adhering to the national objective.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Are the ceiling limits uniform all over the country or do they vary from State to State?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Guidelines were issued by the Government of India in 1973. These were sent to the State Governments. The State Governments have passed legislation and the legislation in various States differs in so far as the ceiling of the land is concerned.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like the hon. Minister to tell us:

(a) When the Janata Party came in power, what was the total surplus land available in the country?

(b) How much land was distributed?

(c) How many tenants got actual possession of the so-called distributed land?

Otherwise you tell us that land has been distributed. Actual possession has not been got by the tenants. Is there any mechanism for the Govern-

ment to find out whether the land distributed is taken possession of by the tenants and can you give figures of that?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We collect figures from the State Governments. Whenever there is a question, we write to the State Governments and we receive figures from them. The area taken possession of by the various governments up till now is 23,47,407 acres, and the total area distributed is 16,07,136 acres and the performance of the Janata Government....

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My question is out of 16 lakhs acres distributed, how much is in possession of the tenants to whom it has been distributed?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: For that, Sir, probably a specific question is needed so that I can find out from each of the States which tenant or landless person is in possession. So far as the performance of the Janata Government is concerned, I have mentioned that in 1977-78, 3,07,626 acres of land were distributed amongst 2,06,378 beneficiaries. Again, from March to December 1978, 1,92,831 acres were distributed amongst 96,550 beneficiaries.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 86.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has not answered my question. Kindly give me protection.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the protection?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I had first asked about the 16 lakh acres distributed. Three lakhs during the year, one lakh more.....(Interruptions). Out of the 16 lakhs acres, how much has gone into the possession of the tenants?

MR. SPEAKER: He says he wants notice. (Interruptions). He has not got the figure, he said. Now, question No. 86.

Deposit Money for Installation of Telephones in Rural areas

*86. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the Telephone Deposit money for the installation of Telephones atleast in the rural areas; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to reduce the deposit in rural areas, where the telephone exchange capacity is less than 100 lines, to Rs. 100/- only.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: In view of the very low per capita income in the rural areas, will the Minister consider reduction of deposit even to Rs. 50 or even free? Secondly, will he also consider the reduction of rentals in view of the poverty prevailing in the rural areas?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI: We have only consider the advance deposit money, not the security deposit and other things.

SHRI S. R. REDDY: Regarding the rentals, I would also like the Minister to reduce substantially the rentals of telephones in the rural areas?

SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI: No, we are not considering it yet.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Regarding installation of telephones in the rural areas, may I know from the hon. Minister how many more telephone connections have been given so far?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sunna Sahib, it does not arise.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: Because of the reduction being given, how many more applications are received?

MR. SPEAKER: Because of the reduction, how many more applications are received? Because of the reduction have there been more applications?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI BRIJ LAL VERMA): If any specific question is asked, I will be able to answer. I want notice.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not got the information.

श्री सिवनारायण सरसुनिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह शहरों में टेलीफोन के बिलों में कुल लोकल काल्च का एडजस्ट किया जाता है, क्या रूरल एरियाज में भी उतनी काल्च को एडजस्ट किया जायेगा और वहाँ के लोगों को भी वही फेसिलिटी दी जायेगी ।

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : मूल प्रश्न सिर्फ एडवांस डिपोजिट के बारे में है । माननीय सदस्य जो प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं, उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए ।

श्री रणजीत सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिडक्शन की गई है इस के आदेश नीचे जो पी एंड टी के सकिस्त हैं और डिवायन्स हैं उन में पहुँच गए हैं या नहीं ?

श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय : पहले प्रोजेजल है ।

Directorate of Agricultural Aviation

*87. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the Directorate of Agricultural Aviation under the Ministry was set up;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) whether it is a temporary Department?

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

Statement

(a) The Directorate of Agricultural Aviation under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) was set up w.e.f. 13th January, 1971.

(b) The annual expenditure incurred thereon year-wise is as under:—

Year	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1972-73	16,29,803.00	5,68,010.00
1973-74	28,49,273.00	83,312.00
1974-75	34,36,666.00	47,61,480.00
1975-76	43,03,119.00	49,11,672.00
1976-77	49,96,094.00	93,30,963.00
1977-78	60,43,104.00	4,77,017.10
1978-79 (upto January 1979)	50,10,874.00	—

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिया : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उस के अनुसार पिछले 9 साल से यह विपार्टमेंट चल रहा है। ग्रीन रैपिडेशन के लिए स्प्रैडिंग एक महत्वपूर्ण काम है। लेकिन उस के लिए बायरेक्टर एक टोटल स्टॉफ सेप्टेशन पर रखा जाता है जिस के कारण विकास सकल उस में बना हुआ है। बायरेक्टर दो-दो बार आते हैं। मैं एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए कितने लोग सेप्टेशन पर आते हैं, उन को बार बार जो ट्रेनिंग दिलाते हैं और उन के ऊपर बार बार खर्च करते हैं, वह क्या नेशनल लास नहीं है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : ये जो पायलट्स हैं वे एयर फोर्स के लिए आते हैं वैसे तो बेसिकली उन की ट्रेनिंग हुई होती है लेकिन उन को थोड़े समय के लिए कोई पत्रह सप्ताह बंदे के लिए

ऐप्रोप्रियरल एविएशन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। और कोई बहुत जायदा ट्रेनिंग उन को देने की जरूरत नहीं होती। बाकी ट्रेनिंग उन को दी होती है, इसलिए वह काम बेहतर कर सकते हैं।

श्री शिवनारायण सरसुनिया : 6 महीने तक की ट्रेनिंग का प्रावधान है पर उस के साथ यह भी है कि जो पायलट्स लिए जाते हैं उस में 50 परसेंट सिविल लिए जाने चाहिए लेकिन एक सकल चूक बना हुआ है इसलिए कोई सिविल पायलट नहीं लिया गया। इस के साथ साथ पर ईयर और पर थ्रवर कवर कितना किया गया पर पायलट और पर फ्रैक्ट, यह बताने की कृपा करें।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कवरेज के बारे में थल थल साल की 1972-73 से से कर फिगर्स मेरे पास हैं। 1972-73 में एकड़ कवरेज 219036 है, प्रगले साल 334755 है और 77-78 में 422500 है। 1978-79 में जनवरी 1979 तक 420710 हुआ है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Though this question seems to be an innocent one, it requires a very thorough probe. There are private operators operating in this field. The Government operators are not trained and are not functioning. Instead, the private people are operating. Will the Minister look into this as to why the private operators are being encouraged? Will he tell us how many private operators are operating and spraying successfully? Will the Minister see to it that the entire thing is streamlined so that the whole thing is controlled by the Agriculture Ministry?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are private operators also. They are operating mainly with helicopters. Helicopters are more popular than our fixed wing planes. Our Aviation Department has got only four helicopters and we are using them. But the private operators are also using helicopters and it would not be possible for us to eliminate the private operators. They are engaged by some States, corporations or even some private people when they need it and whenever they require our services, that is also given to them.

SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY: Will the hon. Minister recognise spraying as part of the agricultural operations and will take the responsibility of spraying by aircraft throughout the country and reduce the burden on the farmers?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that spraying is a part of the agricultural operations. But it is not possible for the Government to take over the operations completely and do the spraying of all the areas throughout the country. Wherever there is a necessity, when the State Government and the farmers need it, we supply them the machines.

Action Plan for Flood Control in the Country

*88. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:**

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering an action plan of Rs. 1700 crores for flood control in the country;

(b) if so, how this money is to be distributed in all the States and how the plan is to be implemented; and

(c) have Government made some blue print for this plan and if so, details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A Working Group was set up by the Government to suggest a programme of action for flood control. The Report of the Working Group has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) No Sir.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: My first part of the question is not answered. My first question is: whether it is a fact that the Government is considering an action plan of Rs. 1700 crores for flood control in the country? That was the news item in the newspaper. What is the river-wise break-up of allotment of funds to the States out of this Plan outlay?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I could not say definitely that the action plan of Rs. 1700 crores is being considered. But the report submitted by the Working Group is under consideration, that is, many components which are being looked into and which would not be required right now, what amount is going to be spent for each State, etc.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: In this connection, whether Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh which is also affecting the neighbouring areas due to heavy rainfall is included in the Plan Outlay? When you allot funds to the State Governments whether you ask them to spend that money for any particular area? Whether any blue-print plan has been prepared by the Government for this purpose?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Normally, the flood-protection and irrigation is a State subject and they have to do this work themselves. But we make some plans and the State Governments are also asked to submit their plans and then they are examined and some Central assistance goes to the States.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: He is saying that they will be giving some money under this Plan. But this amount of Rs. 1700 crores is for natural calamities, flood-control, etc. Recently we had tidal wave in Andhra Pradesh and other natural calamities. This report I have read in one of the newspapers. I can produce it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

This Working Group has taken into consideration only the 9 States in the northern region where floods had been the severest last time. They had taken these into consideration and on that they had presented a report which is under consideration.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

ALLURI: My question is different and he is giving different reply.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

That is a separate issue. Here it does not arise at all.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाणी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए 1700 करोड़ रुपये निश्चित किया गया है और हर स्टेट में फ्लड कंट्रोल करने का दायित्व स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट पर है—ऐसा भी मंत्री जी ने कहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या फ्लड कंट्रोल का दायित्व प्राणों पर छोड़ने में फ्लड कंट्रोल हो सकेगा या राष्ट्रीय लेविल पर वहाँ से ही फ्लड कंट्रोल किया जा सकता है ? कुछ नदियाँ नेपाल से आती हैं इसलिए वहाँ से कंट्रोल करना होगा। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय लेविल पर फ्लड कंट्रोल को कोई योजना बनाई जायेगी या स्टेट्स पर ही आप यह काम छोड़ कर रखेंगे ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : यह राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर बन रहा है। जैसा मैंने अग्रज किया है—वर्किंग ग्रुप ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है वह राष्ट्रीय लेवल पर दी है। उस में पहले इन्जीनियरिंग प्रावीजन होता था, अब इन्जीनियरिंग के साथ हम ने वाटर-शेड मैनेजमेन्ट और कन्जर्वेशन को भी शामिल किया है। आप जिक्र किया कि नेपाल में कुछ करना होगा, उस के लिए भी प्रावीजन किया जा रहा है, वहाँ वाटर-शेड प्रावीजन किया जाय, ताकि नुकसान न हो सके एफारेस्टेशन किया जा सके।

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: when Government of India is formulating policies and programmes to meet natural calamities like floods from rivers, are they not taking into consideration another type of flood which may not necessarily come from rivers? I am referring to sea erosion. In the beginning, about 400 miles of Kerala coast was being attacked by the sea, but nowadays it is moving towards Karnataka and Tamilnadu also. In

view of the fact that sea erosion is becoming a big national calamity, will the Government of India think of formulating a policy to meet this calamity also, especially in the three or four Southern States?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

This does not arise from the question. But we are doing a lot of work in regard to sea erosion also. As the Hon. Member must be knowing, a large area has been protected already. Some work is going on, and Central assistance also is given for protection against sea erosion.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This is a simple thing. Just like the flood control...

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is an important question, but it does not arise from this question.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

The Hon. Minister referred to a study being undertaken by a Working Group and of its Report being filed. I would like to know the terms of reference of the working Group and whether they consider prevention of flood in future also, and giving relief to the flood affected areas and States because, whenever a flood of a severe dimension—as there was recently in West Bengal—takes place, there is always difficulty in providing for funds.

So far as the procedure for assessment by the Central is concerned, there is a great deal of difference in the assessment of the States and that of the Centre, which creates difficulties, mis-understandings and hurdles in the implementation of relief measures. Therefore, I would like to know what is the policy of the Government.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

This Working Group was constituted to prepare an outline for an integrated project and a plan of action for controlling and meeting the effect of

floods in the Indo-Gangetic Basin, mainly. It consisted of representatives of the Departments of Agriculture & Irrigation and Finance, the Planning Commission, the Central Water Commission, the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Chief Engineers of the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This Working Group had gone into this matter. They had worked on it at many meetings and, after that, they prepared this Report.

राज्यों द्वारा अन्त्योदय योजना कार्यान्वित करना

+

* 89. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राज केशर सिंह :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशाने वाला विवरण ममा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने राज्य हैं जिन्होंने पिछड़े वर्गों तथा गरीबी की सीमा रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के उत्थान के लिए अन्त्योदय योजना को अपनाया है ;

(ख) योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक (राज्य-वार) कितने परिवारों का उत्थान किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) सरकारने अन्य राज्य सरकारों को उक्त योजना अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री का प्रताप सिंह) : (क) अब तक छः राज्यों ने अन्त्योदय योजना को अपनाया है।

(ख) लाभभोगियों का पता लगाने आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्य दो राज्यों (मगीपुर तथा उड़ीसा) में चल रहा है, जबकि शेष चार राज्यों में योजना

के अन्तर्गत पहले ही सहायता प्रदान किए परिवारों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. बिहार .	6,840
2. हिमाचल प्रदेश .	18,110 (तयमग)
3. राजस्थान .	139,591
4. उत्तर प्रदेश .	23,293

(ग) अन्य राज्य सरकारों को इस योजना को अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित करने हेतु कोई कदम नहीं उठाए गए हैं, क्योंकि यह केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र अथवा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : श्रीम मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उस से ऐसा लगता है कि आप ने इस प्रकार का कोई स्टेप दूसरे राज्यों के लिये नहीं उठाया है। राजस्थान और हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि क्षेत्रों में अन्त्योदय योजना के द्वारा जो गरीब लोग थे, जो निर्धन परिवार थे, अपने पेटों पर बड़े हो गये। जब आप ने अन्त्योदय योजना को गरीबों के लिए लागू बताया है, तो ऐसी दशा में क्या दूसरे राज्यों में भी गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए इस योजना को लागू करने की चेष्टा की है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब अन्त्योदय योजना को आप लागू कर सकते हैं, तो क्या सरकार इस योजना को एक राष्ट्रीय स्वरूप देकर सभी राज्यों में इस को लागू करने के लिए तैयार है? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों?

श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमन्, मुख्य कारण तो यह है कि राज्य सरकारें स्वयं नहीं चाहती हैं कि सेंट्रली स्पोन्सर्ड स्कीम अब नवे सिरे से ली जाए। उन का विचार यह है कि इस प्रकार की योजना वे स्वयं चलाएं।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि छः राज्यों में पहले ही यह योजना लागू की जा चुकी है और दो और राज्य इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं वह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो इन्ट्रिगरेटेड वरल सेलपर्वेट

का प्रोग्राम है उस के अन्तर्गत भी यह काम किया जा सकता है। अलग से कोई योजना लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उस के लिए व्यवस्था है। कोई भी राज्य सरकार, विशेष रूप से 5 परिवार या तीन परिवार छोट कर, जैसा कि भी यह निर्णय करे, इन्टेग्रेटेड करल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत उस काम को कर सकती है और कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने उस को यद्यपि अन्वैष्य योजना का नाम नहीं दिया है, परन्तु काम बड़ी कर रहे हैं।

अन्त में इतना और कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम जो हो रहा है, उस के महत्व को हम स्वीकार करते हैं और जिन राज्यों ने अच्छा काम किया है, उस को सराहना भी करते हैं।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाणी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का संरक्षण चाहता हूँ। मैंने सीधा प्रश्न पूछा था कि जब आप इस योजना को अच्छा मानते हैं, तो इस को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक योजना कम, यों नहीं देते। आप कहते हैं कि इन्टेग्रेटेड करल डेवलपमेंट में यह आया।

MR. SPEAKER: He said about the steps which are mainly concerned with it. Second supplementary.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाणी : मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिन जिन प्रान्तों ने इस महत्वपूर्ण योजना को अपने हाथ में लिया है, क्या उन प्रान्तों का उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र की ओर से उन को आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण के कोई सहायता या कोई और विशेष सहायता देने के लिए आप तैयार हैं ताकि वे इस महत्वपूर्ण कार्य को पूर्ण कर सकें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं पहले ही निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि करल इन्टेग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी जाती है। उस के अतिरिक्त अगर कुछ चाहते हैं तो राज्य अपने साधनों से भी करेंगे।

SHRI D. D. DESAI: In regard to rural development which the Government has taken in hand, does it discriminate districts? Does it provide the possibility of 'food for work programme', and if so, what are the arrangements or what are the orders that the Central Government have issued to the State Governments to provide the food for work programme for the integrated rural development in districts which are considered by those States Governments as sufficiently developed, but still there are plenty of poor people in those districts also.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Integrated rural development programme is being implemented in a number of selected blocks in each State. But this 'food for work programme' is being done throughout the country. It can be used in all the blocks. There is no restriction on a number of blocks. The State Governments were requested to send their requirements of food, and all that they asked for had always been given to them for implementation of that.

श्री भू० एस० पाटिल : कूरल इन्टेग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम में कई प्राइम्स आते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं या मजदूर हैं या छोटे फार्मर्स हैं, जो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं, उन के लिए एस० एफ० बी० और एस० एफ० ए० हैं। तो क्या उन लोगों के लिए इस के अन्तर्गत वे योजनाएं भी चालू रहेंगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जी हां, वह कन्टीन्यू कर रहा है।

श्री होरात्वाल पद्मवारी : मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई गैर-सरकार संगठन जैसे कि ग्रजिल भारतीय ग्राम विकास परिषद् के माध्यम से साधन जुटाये जाएं और जुटा कर के ऐसी स्कीमों के लिए काम में लाएँ तो उसमें सरकार किस प्रकार से सहायता देगी ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्रीमान्, जब तक योजना सामने नहीं, उसका स्वीकार सामने नहीं, जब तक किसी प्रकार का कन्सिडरेशन नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो बालिस्टी ग्रामोनाइजेशन है, अगर वे कोई स्कीम बना रहे तो और उन संगठनों की विश्वसनीयता है तो जरूर सहायता दी जा सकती है।

Committee on Alleged U.G.C. Building Scandal

+

*90. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

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

(a) whether the committee set up under Shri N. D. Rajan of the Central Public Works Department to go into the alleged involvement of the top officers of the University Grants Commission in a Rs. 3.22 crores building scandal has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the findings of the committee; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Inquiry Committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances leading to cornering of over 200 building projects in Universities and Colleges in several States by two Delhi-based Architects and connivance if any, of U.G.C. officials has submitted its report on 6-12-1978.

(b) and (c). It would not be in public interest to disclose the findings of the Committee, which are of a confidential nature and are under examination with a view to determining the future course of action.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The Report was submitted in 1978. Before this Report, two Review Committees of the University Grants Commission went into this question. Then the Public Accounts Committee looked into this question and finally the Rajan Committee was appointed to go into the details. He is a technical man. He is expected to know all aspects of the question. Instead of taking action against the officers and

also blacklisting the two firms, it is reported that you have again sent it to CBI for report. Why is it that Government have failed to take action against this?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. member's report is not correct. It has not been sent to CBI. As I have stated, the Report has been submitted by Shri Rajan and is under consideration. Proper action will certainly be taken.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: The statement of Minister himself was reported in the *Hindustan Times* of January, 30. It is seen that the Secretary of the Commission was asked by a previous Chairman of the Commission to look into this question. He misled the Chairman by saying that there is no *malafide*. The Report has at least proved that he was wrong and the Government had asked him to take leave. To-day we find that he was asked to rejoin duty and it was reported by the Chairman himself that the Government has not officially communicated Rajan's Report to the University Grants Commission. It is an autonomous organisation. It is not the Government. Why is it that the Government have failed to send the report for proper action to the U.G.C. and why is it that action was not taken against the Secretary?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It was at the directive of the P.A.C. that the Government decided to set up an independent enquiry committee to investigate into this matter and this was duly done. The report which has been submitted is under consideration of the Government. Whether it will be sent or not that will also

(Interruptions)

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: On the one hand the hon. member says that the matter should be

referred to U.G.C. on the other hand hon. member says that the Secretary may be suspended. These do not tally with each other. That is my submission.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: According to the report in the *Times of India* dated 26-2-78, it is clearly stated that this Rs. 3.2 crores is only up to 1972. But the PAC has not reported up to February 1978. The *Times of India* stated that:

"It has now been revealed that the value of the contracts awarded to the two firms up to 1978 is about Rs. 30 crores."

I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of this fact that the contract is not for Rs. 3.2 crores, the contract given to the two firms is for Rs. 30 crores. I would also like to know whether necessary action has been taken against these two firms. It was reported like this in the *Times of India*.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Many reports come out of the press and each time we cannot contradict this. But as I have said, we are proceeding on the basis of the findings of the Public Accounts Committee and whatever has been stated here is on the basis of those findings.

बौधरी बलवीर सिंह : आपने कहा है कि इसको बताना पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में नहीं है। यह कोई डिफेंस का मसला नहीं है कि बाहर में मुस्को को खबर हो जाएगी। यू० जी० सी० में तीन करोड़ के गबन का सवाल है। सरकार नेकनीयती से करप्शन दूर करना चाहती है तो इस फिल्म के केसिस को पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट में छिपाने के बजाय उनको पब्लिश करना चाहिये ताकि दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ एकजान लिया जा सके और दूसरे लोग जो उसके बारे में और जानकारी रखते हैं वे उसको भी वे सके और ऐसा हुआ तो मैं समझता हूँ कि तीन करोड़ से ये एमाउंट और भी ज्यादा बन जाएगा। बजाय इस को पब्लिक इंटरैस्ट कह कर छिपाने के क्या सरकार दोषी लोगों के खिलाफ जल्दी

से एक्शन लेगी? तीन महीने रिपोर्टें आए हो गए हैं लेकिन सरकार ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है। कब तक सरकार एक्शन से लेगी?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : छिपाने की कोई इच्छा नहीं है। करप्शन दूर करने का इरादा हमारा है। लेकिन आपने देखा होगा कि इस में दो सी प्रोजेक्ट्स का सवाल है। कुछ तो समय लगेगा। रिपोर्टें आ गई हैं। अब सोचना यह है कि क्या करना उचित होगा।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : इस मामले में बहुत सी यूनिवर्सिटीज के वाइस चांसलर्स, बहुत से कालेजिज के प्रिंसिपल्स आदि इनवाइल्व्ड हैं। क्या आप इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द करने के लिए तैयार हैं ताकि इसकी पूरी जांच हो जाए और अच्छी तरह से जो लोग दोषी हैं उनका पता लग जाए?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : सरकार अभी रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर रही है। इसके बाद क्या कदम उठाना है वह सरकार तय करेगी।

University Re: Sugarcane Prices

*92. **SHRI ANNASAHAB GOT-KHINDE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had assured on 18th December, 1978 that the Government will "take other measures" to safeguard the interests of the cane-growers; and

(b) if so, the details of such measures taken since then so that the uncertainty felt by the cane-growers regarding sugarcane price can be ended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statements

(a) and (b). In reply to Starred Question No. 385 answered on 18-12-78, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of cane growers were indicated. These in-

cluded liberalisation of credit facilities to the sugar factories to enable them to clear the arrears of cane dues, advancing a loan of Rs. 20 crores to Government of Uttar Pradesh to enable the sugar factories in public and cooperative sectors in that State to clear the cane dues of the farmers; take over of the management of sugar mills which had cane arrears in excess of 10 per cent, increase in the statutory minimum price of cane payable by sugar factories for 1978-79 season from Rs. 8.50 to Rs. 10.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. While replying to supplementaries arising out of that Question, the Government had assured that the interests of the cane growers would be safeguarded at all costs and they would get the price that has already been announced.

In the period since the commencement of the sugar season, the Government have taken over the management of 7 sugar mills which had cane arrears in excess of 10 per cent under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. A decision has also been taken for creation of 5 lakh tonnes of buffer stock of sugar and the details are being worked out. The export policy of sugar has been announced in advance for the export of 6.5 lakhs tonnes in 1979 and export by individual mills has also been permitted. Action is being taken at the highest level to assist the sugar industry in obtaining credit from commercial banks. All these measures are intended, by making the mills more viable and improving their financial resources, to enable the mills to repay cane price dues to the cane growers within a short period.

SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKINDE:

Sir, I have gone through the statement laid on the Table by the Minister. The Government has assured that they will see to it that the farmers get the price that has been announced. Is it quite clear that the

price of sugarcane is determined by the market price of sugar? And as the prices of sugar have crashed beyond the level expected by the Government, the sugar factories especially in Maharashtra are finding it difficult to ensure the payment of the statutory minimum price linked to the recovery of 8.5 per cent. The situation is that the farmers who have taken loans from the cooperative societies or banks are not able to repay the loans and the factories have not been able even today to determine the final price that they will pay to the cane-growers. It is reported that the Government was thinking that the sugar price should range between Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.75 per kilo, so that it would help the factories to clear the dues. But it is said that this very move which the Government has taken is being frustrated by the highest authority in the Government and the Government is taking an anti-agriculturists stand. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will see to it that the agriculturists in Maharashtra are not left in indebtedness so far as this price is concerned?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:

The price that the cane growers will get for their produce supplied to the sugar factories will not depend on the prices received by the factories for sugar. There is a statutory minimum price of Rs. 10 per quintal for sugarcane linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. That much is assured. As I have said earlier, the farmers will get that price in any case. But I would like to say that the cane arrears position is of course a matter of concern because that has been mounting up. The cane arrears are dependent on two factors viz., profitability of the industry as well as the stock position of unsold sugar. Now if we take these two factors into consideration, it will be clear why the cane arrears are mounting up. But I am conscious of this deteriorating situation and we are proposing to take certain measures and I can assure the House that by

the end of this sugar season, cane arrears will be brought down within reasonable limits.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI: Now the Government has announced its export policy regarding sugar. There is a necessity for undertaking the export of sugar on a priority basis. It is quite clear that the origin of surplus sugar for export is Maharashtra. I would like to know whether the Government will assure this House that all hurdles in the export of sugar from Bombay port would be removed. Secondly, will the buffer stock, which is now at the level of five lakhs of tonnes be increased substantially?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as the first question is concerned, I am sure that we will export 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar, but that need not necessarily be from Maharashtra. The total quantity will be 6.5 lakh tonnes. The modalities of exports are under review.

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI: I was asking about the exports from Bombay.

MR. SPEAKER: He was telling about the exports from the whole of India...

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHI: My question was whether there are hurdles in the export of sugar from Bombay and whether they would be removed.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As I have said, 6.5 lakhs of tonnes of sugar will be exported from this country and all hurdles will be removed. But as I have said earlier, it cannot be only from Maharashtra, it can be from other factories too. Regarding buffer stock, we have already taken a decision to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes. After this has been created, if the situation so demands, we will consider increasing that also.

श्री बंजर लाल गुप्त : सरकार ने केन प्रोसेस के लिए और फैक्टरी प्रोसेस के लिये इस सप्ताह में कई बार कई कदम उठाये हैं लेकिन

यह सारा इन् एक ऐडवाक डिजीजन से कर के उठाया गया है, कभी एक बार, दो बार, तीसरी बार। लेकिन आज भी स्थिति यह है कि करीब 95 करोड़ रु० अभी भी केन प्रोसेस का देना बाकी है। तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इस सवाल के ऊपर कोई सिस्टेमेटिक स्टडी की है कि क्या प्रोब्लम हैं केन प्रोसेस की है और क्या प्रोब्लम फैक्टरी प्रोसेस की है? अगर की है, तो उनकी क्या प्रोब्लम है और उसको सुलझाने के लिये आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं, बास तौर से केन प्रोसेस के जो एरियर्स हैं, वह उनको दिताने के लिये?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : सारी कठिनाई का एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि प्रावश्यकता से अधिक चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ है?

एक माननीय सदस्य : एक्सपोर्ट किनना कर रहे हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, कुल कोटा बी भार यूटिलाइज्ड। एक बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि डि-कन्ट्रोल के फलस्वरूप चीनी की खपत तेजी से बढ़ी है। मुख्य समस्या थी कि हम जितनी चीनी पैदा करते थे, उसकी खपत नहीं हो पाती थी, विदेशों में भी कुछ बेचते थे, लेकिन बहुत हद तक अब समस्या सुलझ रही है। पिछले 5 महीनों में चीनी की औसत खपत लगभग 5 लाख टन हुई है। यदि यही क्रम 12 महीने चलता रहा तो 60 लाख टन की खपत हो सकती है, कुछ कम भी हो तो 55, 60 लाख टन के बीच होगा। फिर 6.5 लाख टन विदेशों में भेजेंगे। वह भी मिलाकर ऐसी घाटा की जा रही है कि जो बढ़ता हुआ कैरी-ओवर था वह शायद ठीक हो जायेगा। और जो कम मरजिन का है, इसमें बहुत हद तक क़ुसत मिलेगी।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was whether Government has made any study of this problem, as to what are the problems of the cane growers and the factory owners.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a separate issue: it is a matter for debate.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Here, there is only one problem, and that is over-production. We are studying the problem. We are working all the time and doing whatever is possible,

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

The Hon. Minister informed the House that a stock of 5 lakh tonnes will be the buffer stock. On what and whose assessment or on what basis does the Government think that 5 lakh tonnes buffer stock is sufficient?

As far as sugar producers are concerned, they think that the minimum buffer stock should be at least 10 lakh tonnes. There are varying estimates. So, on what basis has the Government decided that the buffer stock should be 5 lakh tonnes?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: अभी हमने 5 लाख टन लेने का फैसला किया है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि अगर उन पर भी आवश्यकता हुई तो फिर विचार कर लेंगे कि जसको बढ़ाने में कुछ फायदा है या नहीं? अगर 5 लाख टन से भी कुछ फायदा नहीं हुआ तो उसे आगे नहीं बढ़ायेंगे।

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Government will assure the House that the 5 lakh tonnes of sugar will be purchased equitably from all mills—cooperative and private sector?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I think it will be equitable.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हमारी भारतीय चीनी की विदेशों में क्या मांग है? क्या यह सत्य है कि भारतीय चीनी बाटे पर बाहर भेजी जाती है और दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में यहाँ सेज पड़ती है? कहाँ तक इसकी उपलब्ध होती है, कहाँ तक उसकी मांग है और कहाँ तक बाहरी पर विदेशों को भेजते हैं और कितनी भेजते हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह: बेचने का इरादा तो 6.5 लाख टन है, यह बाटे पर बेची जाती है क्योंकि विदेशों में चीनी की कीमत कम है। हमारी चीनी के उत्पादन से उनकी चीनी का मुख्य कम है, इसलिये बाटे में बेचा जाता है अपने सरप्लस से छुट पाने के लिये।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sugarcane Arrears

***81. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the magnitude of the arrears still remaining to be paid to sugar cane growers; and

(b) the nature of the steps to bring about a more satisfactory situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to the latest information available, arrears of cane price payable by sugar factories for the cane purchased during 1978-79 season upto 31-1-1979 is Rs. 95.48 crores amounting to 34.8 per cent of the total price payable. In addition, a sum of Rs. 26.24 crores is due in respect of 1977-78 and earlier seasons.

However, if a sum of about Rs. 54 crores representing cane purchased during the last two weeks of January, 1979, for which under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, payment would become due only after 14 days of purchase, is excluded from computation, then the over due arrears would amount to 18.6 per cent for the season.

(b) In order to impart greater liquidity and viability to the sugar industry to enable them to discharge primarily their obligations towards cane growers, a decision has been taken to create a buffer stock of sugar of 5 lakh tonnes and further enhancement of cash credit limit by the Banking sector is also under examination. A loan of Rs. 20 crores has also been advanced to Uttar Pradesh Government for clearance of cane arrears in respect of cooperative and public sector units in the State. Sugar Mills having arrears in excess of 10 per cent of the price payable for cane purchased during 1977-78 season are liable to be taken over under the

Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. Export policy for export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar in 1979 has been announced and export by individual mills is also being permitted.

National Policy on Education

*82. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

CHAUDHARY RAM GOPAL SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the national policy on Education;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when the policy will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the current session of Parliament.

Functioning of Agro-Service Centres

*83. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the report of the survey undertaken about the functioning of Agro-Service Centres with particular reference to Tripura; and

(b) the action taken so far on the basis of the recommendation of the survey with particular reference to Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No Agro-Service Centre has been set up in Tripura under the Agro-Service Centre Scheme of this Ministry.

The Regional Training and Coordinating Centres, Hissar and Budni had conducted surveys of the Agro-Service Centres established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

A statement indicating the main recommendations of the survey and action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

A survey of the performance of the Agro-Service Centres was conducted by the Regional Training and Coordinating Centres, Hissar and Budni in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. The Hissar Centre in its survey covered six States, namely, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and brought out its reports in March, 1977 and December, 1978 covering 201 and 453 Agro-Service

Centres respectively. (The ASCs in Assam and Jammu and Kashmir remained uncovered as there was no response from them). The Regional Training and Coordinating Centre, Budni surveyed Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Tamil Nadu and brought out its reports in July, 1977 and December, 1978 covering 365 and 520 Agro Service Centres respectively.

The main recommendations and action taken to improve upon the performance of Agro-Service Centres are indicated below:—

MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1. The road tax on tractors and trailers held by the agro-entrepreneurs should be exempted by the State Governments.	The road tax on tractors and trailers held by agro-entrepreneurs has been exempted in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The remaining State have been approached to issue necessary instructions in this regard.
2. The period of subsidy on interest may be increased from 3 to 5 years in all areas and the limit of the loan may be increased from Rs. 2.5 lakhs to Rs. 7.5 lakhs and the repayment period of loan may be increased upto 10 years.	It has not been possible to agree to this recommendation. However, the Reserve Bank of India has advised the financing Banks to review individual cases on merits and rephase the instalments where necessary.
3. The dealership for petroleum products, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. should be given to the agro-entrepreneurs on preferential basis.	We have approached the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, the Indian Oil Corporation and the Fertilizer Corporation of India. State Governments and the Agro-Industries Corporations have been advised to use the centres as approved outlet for the marketing of fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, implements etc. to the maximum extent possible.
4. Pending loan cases should be cleared by the different banks within three months from the date of receipt of project by the banks.	Necessary instructions have been issued to the financing banks by the Department of Banking in this matter.
5. State cell should devote more time to follow up and liaison work than spending time on training of the entrepreneurs.	The training programme has been suitably amended so that the State Cell could devote more time to follow up and the liaison work.
6. The training syllabus should be modified to give more emphasis on practical and field aspects and to include business management, accounting, etc.	The syllabus has been suitably modified.
7. The State Governments and other semi-Government organisations should utilise the service of the entrepreneur by providing them sufficient work during the lean season as far as possible.	The State Governments/Agro-Industries Corporations have been advised to make special efforts to provide the entrepreneurs enough jobs in command areas and other developmental activities as far as possible.
8. Sick units should be given special treatment for rehabilitating their activities.	The Reserve Bank of India is advising the financing banks to review individual cases on merit and rephase the repayments schedule and reduce instalment amount if considered necessary.

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF AGRO SERVICE CENTRES.

(i) The present approach and effort is in the direction of encouraging them to develop as composite-service-and-distribution centres. This approach is intended to enable them to increase the turnover and thereby become commercially viable, earning a better return on investment. This approach will also help in providing to the farmers as many of the require inputs and services as possible under one single roof. Accordingly, at various forums, namely the training institutions, seminars/workshops held from time to time, the entrepreneurs are now advised to diversify their business to cover as many activities as commercially feasible depending on the local requirements, and not to confine themselves to custom hiring of tractors alone.

(ii) The Corporations were also advised to undertake a micro-level study to identify precisely the factors responsible for losses/uneconomic returns and to suggest specific corrective actions to be taken by the entrepreneurs and others concerned.

(iii) Additionally, the Corporations have been advised to held a review with the agro service entrepreneurs at the MD's level at least once in a quarter to sort out the problems that they may be encountering.

Use of Surname by Teachers of Delhi Schools

*84. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Education Department of Delhi Administration has issued instructions to Government

Higher Secondary schools in Delhi that the teachers may not be allowed to use their surname with their names in official papers and attendance register;

(b) whether instructions have also been issued that all work may be done in Hindi only; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and at what level this decision has been taken?

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

(b) No, Sir. However, the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration had informed all the schools and Branch officers by a circular in January 1978 that use of Hindi should be encouraged in offices and it should be ensured that in the day to day work and correspondence, proper use of Hindi be made and the declared Hindi Policy of Administration be implemented.

(c) Question does not arise.

Direct Connection of Telephone between Industrial Belt of Adilabad with District Headquarters

*91. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no direct telephonic connection between the Industrial belt (Manchester to Sirpur-Khagaznagar) of Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh to Adilabad, the district headquarter;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on 6th January, 1979 police officers from Mandamarri could not contact Superintendent of Police at Adilabad when law and order problem was created and police opened fire; and

(c) if so, in the interest of maintaining law and order in the district, what action is being taken to connect the industrial belt directly to Adilabad, the district headquarter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There is no direct trunk circuit between Adilabad and the Industrial belt in Adilabad District.

(b) No, Sir. A trunk call booked from Police Station Mandamarri to Collector Adilabad on 6-1-1979 matured at 14.55 hrs.

(c) Existing traffic does not justify provision of a direct trunk circuit. Calls are however, routed via Hyderabad.

तमिलनाडु द्वारा त्रिभाषा सूज में हिन्दी का सामिल न किया जाना

*93. श्री रामचारी शास्त्री :
डा० विजय मण्डल :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 जनवरी, 1979 के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की धोर सरकार का ध्यान गया है कि तमिलनाडु सरकार ने त्रिभाषा सूज से हिन्दी को निकाल दिया है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार तमिलनाडु सरकार को ऐसा न करने की सलाह देगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार ने, तमिलनाडु सरकार सहित सभी राज्य सरकारों से त्रिभाषा सूज की कार्यान्वित करने तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सभी सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने का अनुरोध किया है।

Closure of Universities

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

(a) whether the academic and teaching work at one or more Universities in the country (both Central and other) suffered heavily during the year 1978 on account of partial, substantial or total closure of the Universities;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to improve the situation in the year 1979, particularly in regard to the various Central Universities?

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

(c) The State Governments as well as the Vice-Chairman of Central Universities have been requested to set up appropriate forums at different levels to look into the genuine grievances of students, teachers and karam-charies and to redress them, and also to give adequate attention to the student welfare schemes, admission procedures, prompt recruitment of teachers, etc. Cooperation of leaders of political parties has been sought to keep the campuses of educational institutions free from political activity. The matter was also considered at the Chief Ministers' Conference in September, 1978 at which they agreed that student problems should be handled with restraint and understanding.

Statement

According to information available, the normal functioning of the following Universities (Central as well as State) was affected during 1978, for the period and reasons, shown against each:—

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Period	Reasons
1	2	3	4
1.	Kakatiya University	31-8-78 to 11-9-78	Due to tension between student groups over union elections.
		27-12-78 to 10-1-79	Due to strike by non-teaching staff.
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University	23-10-78 to 5-11-78	Student vandalism demanding recognition of the University by D.G.C.
3.	A. P. Agricultural University	28-10-78	Tension between student groups.
4.	Nagarjuna University	31-8-78 to 2-9-78	Clashes between student groups .
5.	Patna University	13-3-78 to 19-6-78	Agitation against job reservation.
		from 4-9-78 for 1 week	Agitation against job reservation.
6.	Bihar University	Mid-March, 1978 till the end of summer vacation towards	The universities remained intermittently closed during March-June 78 due to agitation for and against job reservation and for vacations.
7.	Magadh University	the end of summer vacation towards	
8.	Bhagalpur University	the end of June, 1978	
9.	K.S.D. Sanskrit University		
10.	Ranchi University		
11.	Mithila University	29-3-78 to 1-4-78 and April, 7-8, 1978.	Job reservation agitation.
12.	Jamia Millia Islamia	6-11-78 to 30-11-78	Student agitation for full-time Vice-Chancellor, etc.
13.	M. S. University, Baroda	23-11-78 (Partial)	Stone-throwing in the campus against expulsion of Mrs. Gandhi from Lok Sabha.
14.	Kurukshetra University	13-1-78 to 15-1-78	Agitation against alleged police excesses on students at Gohana.
15.	Jammu University	6-12-78 to 15-12-78	Student agitation against Police firing at Poonch.
16.	Mysore University	6-11-78 till reopening for second Semester.	V. C. declared midterm holidays to scuttle the anticipated strike.

1	2	3	4
17. Ji waji University (Teaching Department)	10-1-78 to 3-2-78 (partial)	Work in Teaching departments suspended due to strike by teachers.	
18. Utkal University	24-4-78 to 23-5-78	Agitation against introduction of Semester system.	
19. Punjab Agricultural University	8-11-78 to 10-11-78	As a precautionary measure in view of Akali-Nirankari clashes.	
20. Punjab University	6-12-78 to 10-12-78.	Student unrest.	
21. Rajasthan University	24-10-78 to 3-11-78	Student agitation over various demands.	
22. Udaipr University	6-11-78 to 1-12-78	Student unrest over murder of as jat student.	
23. Lucknow University	1-2-78 to 4-2-78 28-2-78 to 3-3-78 6-4-78 to 8-4-78 15-4-78 to 30-6-78 (Summer vacation advanced)	} Tension due to Union Elections. } Agitation against job reservation.	
24. G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.	3-2-78 to 3-4-78 5-5-78 to 15-5-78 30-11-78 to 1-12-78	Labour unrest. Clashes between student groups. Do.	
25. Sampooranand Sanskrit University	6-1-78 to 8-1-78	Clashes between student groups.	
26. Gorakhpur University	19-1-78 to 25-1-78 15-2-78 to 24-2-78	} Agitation for lowering of pass marks etc.	
27. Allahabad University	16-2-78 to 23-2-78 14-4-78 to 29-4-78.	Agitation for increase in seats. etc. Anti-job reservation agitation.	
28. Banaras Hindu University	11-3-78 to 30-3-78	Reservation of seats in Medical College.	

1	2	3	4
29. Kanpur University	24-4-78 to 25-6-78.	Agitation on job reservation issue	
30. C. S. Azad Agri-University	1-1-78 to 28-2-78	Arrest of a student and a lecturer.	
31. Visva Bharati. (2 colleges)	1-8-78 to 19-11-78 (Partial)	Student agitation demanding training allowances during farm training etc.	
32. Burdwan University	24-1-78 to 25-1-78	Student agitation demanding review of answer books.	

NOTE :—All the educational institutions in Andhra Pradesh were closed by an order of the State Government from December 22, 1978 to January 15, 1979 due to Congress (I) agitation against expulsion of Smt. Gandhi from Lok Sabha.

दिल्ली में श्रृंखलार आवास समितियाँ

*95. श्री अमरन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुलि और पुनर्वास मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने-वाला एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसी बहुत सी श्रृंखलार आवास समितियाँ हैं जिन्हें दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा मकानों के निर्माण की अनुमति नहीं दी गई है जिसके फलस्वरूप इन आवास समितियों के सदस्य दुःख हैं ;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी आवास समितियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिन्हें मकानों के निर्माण के लिये 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमति नहीं दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को आवास समितियों के फैडरेशन के अन्वय से कोई शोपन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें मकानों के निर्माण के लिये अनुमति माँगी गई है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) उपरोक्त समितियों को ऐसी अनुमति न देने जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुलि और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर अहलूवाल) : (क) और (ब) यदि श्रृंखला की आवास समितियों ने जलपूर्ति तथा मल-जल निपटान की आन्तरिक व्यवस्था सहित अपनी कानूनी का विकास कार्य पूरा कर लिया हो तथा समिति अन्य अपेक्षित सब पूर्ण कर ली

हो तो आवेदन पत्र देने पर उन्हें मकानों के निर्माण की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसी किसी भी समिति को मकानों के निर्माण की अनुमति देने का कोई मामला निलम्बित नहीं है जिसने सभी अपेक्षित शर्तें पूरी कर दी हों।

(ग) से (ङ) : जी, हाँ। समितियों द्वारा अपेक्षित शर्तें पूरी करने पर उन्हें मकानों के निर्माण की अनुमति दे दी जाएगी।

Opening of Post Offices in Jind City

*96. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one Post Office in the Jind City of Haryana;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether for want of post offices there is a great inconvenience and even the post is delivered late; and

(d) whether Government propose to open some more post offices in the city of Jind and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). There is one delivery Head Post Office and five non-delivery Town sub-post offices in Jind City.

(c) No such inconvenience is experienced and there is no complaint regarding late delivery of mails.

(d) No, Sir. There is no justification for more post offices in Jind City.

Legislation for protection of Traditional Fishermen

*97. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the National Forum for Catamaran and Country Boat Fishermen's rights has deplored that a legislation has not yet brought in to protect the rights of 6.5 million traditional fishermen in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing any legislation to project and assist the neglected fishermen who contribute 75 per cent of India's fish catch;

(c) if so, when the same is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the steps being considered to help and assist these fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a): Yes, Sir. The National Forum for Catamaran and Country Boat Fishermen has been pressing for legislation.

(b) and c). Yes, Sir. As the legislation will concern the territorial water it is necessary that such legislation should be enacted by the State Legislatures. The State Governments are being requested accordingly and model bill is also being sent to them.

(d) Pending legislation, guidelines have been sent to State Governments for demarcation of operational zones for fishing vessels of different categories.

Filling up of vacant posts of Lecturers by Delhi University

*98. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that a number of posts in various categories of Lecturers in Delhi University have been kept vacant for the last two-three years without any valid reasons;

(b) whether it is a fact that though there are adequate number of qualified and eligible candidates for the posts available in Delhi University, the posts have not been filled so far;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the students are agitating for filling up the vacant posts and if so, what action has been taken or is being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the policy adopted by the University of Delhi on the advice of the University Grants Commission, posts of lecturers which fall vacant in departments other than those conducting under-graduate studies are proposed to be converted, according to need, into higher positions with a view to strengthening post-graduate and research programmes. Such posts are,

therefore, not filled till their conversion. Vacant posts of lecturers in departments conducting under graduate studies are, however, being filled up from time to time.

(d) No, Sir.

Payment of Telephone Bills in Instalments

*99. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 635 on 23rd November, 1978 regarding payment of telephone bills in instalments and state:

(a) whether payment of the bills pertaining to the period prior to 1st October, 1978 which were not sent within the prescribed time will be allowed to be made in instalments;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when there is no fault on the part of the subscribers;

(c) whether Government propose to receive the payment in instalments in respect of those bills which have been considerably delayed viz., which are being sent after a period of one year; and

(d) the specific reasons for not providing this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to non-availability of Computer time from Government Computer Centre, R. K. Puram, the billing work of Delhi Telephone fell into arrears by about 3 months at the end of March, 1978. Arrears for these 3 months were pulled up during the period from April, 1978 to September, 1978 in a phased manner and not all at a time. Though the Telephone Ser-

vice is to be withheld after 15 days of issue of the bills if payment is not made within that period, yet in Delhi Telephone District this step was taken after about 45 days of issue of bills and that too after reminding the subscribers. Requests from individual subscriber(s) to make payment of telephone bills in instalments concerning these bills issued late were also accorded to on merits.

Since 1-10-78 the bills are being issued in time.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The delay was in Delhi only and was of an occasional character. Bills are now being issued on due dates.

Government, therefore, do not find it possible for providing the facility of realising bills issued late in instalments when the service is billed for after it is rendered.

Changes in Present System of Education

*100. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating changes in the present educational system, if so, what are the main features of the new system; and

(b) how much finances the change-over would involve?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes Sir, the draft National Policy on Education is being finalised.

(b) An estimate of the finances required can be made only when programmes are drawn up to implement the National Policy.

Percentage Rise of Procurement Price for Paddy, Wheat, Mustard, Jowar and Jute

*101. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN:
SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAD:

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

(a) what is the percentage rise of procurement prices for paddy, wheat, mustard, jowar and jute;

(b) whether the percentage increase of paddy price is less than that proposed for wheat and mustard recently;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for fixing comparatively less price rise on paddy; and

(d) whether Government are going to refix the procurement price of paddy keeping in view more expenditure involved during production and less profit by the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing the increase in 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78 is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is not correct that the rise in paddy price is comparatively less than that of wheat. On the other hand, the percentage increase in the price of paddy has been more than in wheat. The Government, while taking a decision, on the procurement prices take into consideration the latest available data on cost of production, change in input prices, changes in the prices of competing crops, and the likely impact of procurement prices on the general prices level. The Government, therefore, do not propose

to review during this season the procurement price for paddy already announced.

Statement

Statement showing the increase in 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78

(Rs. per quintal)

	1977-78 crop	1978-79 crop	Percentage increase
Paddy .	77.00	85.00	10.4
Wheat .	112.50	not decided	*
Mustard@.	225.00	[245.00	8.9
Jowar .	74.00	85.00	14.0
Jute@.	145.00	175.00	8.9

Demand and Supply of Fertilizers

801. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state, State-wise demand and supply of fertilizer during the last three years, year wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The agronomic requirements of fertilisers of each State are assessed before each crop-season in consultation with the State Governments. A coordinated and rational supply plan indicating the quantities of fertilisers to be supplied to different States by domestic manufacturers and from imports is then drawn up to meet the above requirements in full. Actual consumption would, however, depend on the offtake by various distributing agencies in the States. The figures of assessed State-wise requirements and actual consumption for each of the three years i.e. 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 are given in the statement enclosed.

@ Support prices.

*Even if the price of Rs. 115/- recommended by the APC is adopted, the percentage increase would be only 2.2.

Statement

Consumption of Fertilisers (N + P + K) during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(000 Tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
		Require- ments (N+P+K)	Consump- tion (N+P+K)	Require- ments (N+P+K)	Require- ments (N+P+K)	Consump- tion (N+P+K)	Require- ments (N+P+K)	Consump- tion (N+P+K)	Require- ments (N+P+K)	Consump- tion (Estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	.	305.24	401.43	451.98	521.82	640.52	570.81		
2.	Kerala	.	84.54	69.41	91.82	78.56	102.15	109.86		
3.	Karnataka	.	297.79	206.16	320.63	268.83	357.26	371.99		
4.	Tamil Nadu	.	423.72	277.65	456.50	426.61	505.88	471.19		
5.	Pondicherry	.	9.24	5.68	8.67	7.98	10.20	8.16		
6.	Gujarat	.	295.53	202.38	298.74	290.14	342.92	326.85		
7.	Madhya Pradesh	.	134.68	136.55	140.03	159.10	190.05	196.54		
8.	Maharashtra	.	364.32	289.87	325.28	360.00	441.71	379.00		
9.	Rajasthan	.	113.25	98.55	138.01	112.90	150.21	143.98		
10.	Haryana	.	133.24	137.14	195.03	188.73	250.33	212.62		
11.	Punjab	.	268.20	370.84	318.79	453.02	479.60	571.56		
12.	Uttar Pradesh	.	677.81	729.48	855.16	859.76	977.74	1078.73		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	.	1.99	8.95	7.21	9.92	16.41	13.09		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15.	Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16.	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17.	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18.	West Bengal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19.	Manipur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20.	Meghalaya	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21.	Nagaland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22.	Tripura	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24.	Mizoram	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
25.	Sikkim	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		8.16	12.45	11.02	12.45	17.04	14.88	
		9.96	3.66	4.88	5.80	12.32	8.15	
		123.47	155.83	180.10	173.14	181.02	204.80	
		58.27	65.93	64.73	63.92	73.90	74.57	
		144.96	157.44	184.87	172.17	229.98	235.75	
		2.66	1.98	3.66	3.04	2.98	3.92	
		3.40	1.70	1.99	2.00	4.74	2.75	
		0.08	0.11	0.26	0.20	0.29	0.20	
		0.65	0.76	1.24	0.46	1.65	1.36	
		0.89	..	1.10	0.08	0.23	0.06	
		0.26	..	0.02	0.09	0.38	0.10	
		0.89	..	0.91	0.09	0.38	0.51	

National Talent Examination

802. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the pass percentage of the public school students is higher than that of the Government School students in the "National Talents Examination";

(b) whether the students are allowed to write the examination in regional languages;

(c) why the Government are not allowing the regional languages to be used in the examination while the Government are willing to introduce regional languages for other higher services; and

(d) whether the Government propose to raise the age from 11-12 to 11-13 to enable more students to appear for the examination?

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

(a) An analysis of National Talent Search Examination date for 1977 awards shows that the pass percentage of Government school students is 14.6 per cent and that of public school students 12.6 per cent.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) NCERT conducts the National Talent Search Examinations at the end of classes X, XI and XII (wherever there is a Public Examination) irrespective of the age.

संयुक्त दल विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट, हैबराबाद का दल तथा आई विज्ञान में इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रम

803. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दल विज्ञान उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में ऊंचे पदों तथा सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए संयुक्त दल विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट, हैबराबाद के दल तथा आई विज्ञान में इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रम को दल विज्ञान सरकार में स्नातकोत्तर के बराबर मान्यता दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) संयुक्त दल विज्ञान इंस्टीट्यूट, हैबराबाद के दल, आई और मोल्ड विज्ञान में इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रम को दल विज्ञान और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रत्यक्ष उच्च पदों और सेवाओं में भर्ती के प्रयोजन के लिए उच्च स्नातकोत्तर प्रवृत्ता के रूप में पहले ही मान्यता दे दी गई है।

(ख), अप्रैल, 1978 में।

Compulsory Physical Education in Delhi Schools

804. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR:

SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

SHRI NATHU SINGH:

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

(a) whether Physical Education Teaching is compulsory in VI, VII & VIII classes in Delhi Schools; and

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to introduce the same in Middle Classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) No, Sir, According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration only physical training like P. T. drill and other minor games etc., has been introduced in classes VI to VIII in schools under Delhi Administration.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of Delhi Administration to introduce Physical Education as a teaching subject in Classes VI to VII.

कुतुरमुत्ता की खेती

805. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्वाभी: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार समझती है कि देश में कुतुरमुत्ता की खेती को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये ताकि देश की आवश्यकता और निर्यात-आवश्यकता को पूरा किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुतुरमुत्ते की खेती में प्रशिक्षण देने और उसकी खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है?

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

(ख) खुम्भी की खेती के लिए प्रशिक्षण की नियमित सुविधाएं हिमाचल प्रदेश कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, सोलन परिसर में उपलब्ध हैं। इसके अलावा, खुम्भी उगाने के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर अनेक स्थानों पर कार्य किया जा रहा है—जैसे कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान, नयी दिल्ली; भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बैंगलूर; पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, लुधियाना क्षेत्रीय अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (सी०एस०आर०आई०) श्रीनगर (जम्मू कश्मीर); चन्द्रसेखर आजाद कृषि व प्रौद्योगिकी विश्वविद्यालय, कानपुर; तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय; कोयम्बतूर तथा कलकत्ता विश्व-विद्यालय, कलकत्ता में। इसके अलावा, भारत सरकार विश्व बैंक तथा यू० एन० डी० पी० की सहायता से खुम्भी की देखभाल तथा उसके निर्यात के लिए सामान्य रूप से तथा विशेष रूप से "बटन" खुम्भी के अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश तथा जम्मू कश्मीर राज्यों की सहायता प्रदान कर रही है।

हाल ही में खुम्भी अनुसंधान, उत्पादन, संसाधन तथा विपणन पर नयी दिल्ली में 20 और 21 जनवरी, 1979 को एक राष्ट्रीय विचार गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया है। उक्त विचार गोष्ठी की सकारित्व सरकार के विचारार्थी हैं।

Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad Charter of Education Reforms

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation of Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad met the Prime Minister and Union Education Minister on 9th August, 1978 and presented a National Charter of Educational Reforms;

(b) what are the main features of the said charter; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in regard to the said charter; and

(d) whether Government have informed the concerned and when?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Charter *inter alia* stipulates that 10 per cent of the plan and the Central Budget expenditure must be spent on Education every year. It envisages a total harmonious and integrated approach to educational change. It wants the system to be related to our social and national needs and aspirations and integrated with our development plans. It goes on to emphasise contents of Education, vocationalisation, educational structure, agricultural and agro-industrial bias moral orientation due place for teaching of history, lessening of academic burden, improvement of educational administration, association of people in the formulation of policy and implementation, reform of the administrative structure, abolition of public schools

in the present form, de-linking of degrees from employment, integration of sports in Education, encouragement of Yoga and the Indian games, regulation of educational Calendar, assistance to weaker sections and other matters of detail.

(c) and (d). The Education Minister has met the representatives of Parishad. Government are taking into consideration the views expressed by the Parishad in regard to the National Policy on Education in formulating the draft National Policy. These views have been conveyed to the Parishad authorities at the time of their meeting with Education Minister.

श्री 0 श्री 0 ए० द्वारा निर्मित कुछ कालोनियों में ऊंची दर पर जल सप्लाई

807. श्री ह्यामसाल द्रुव : क्या निर्वाह और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक कालोनियों में जल सप्लाई के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निर्धारित 50 वैसे प्रति किलो लीटर की दर नगर निगम द्वारा निर्धारित दर से बहुत अधिक है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या इन कालोनियों के निवासियों ने इसके खिलाफ विरोध प्रकट किया है ;

(ग) क्या प्रसादियों को फ्लेटों का आवंटन करने से पूर्व दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण उन्हें यह बता देता है कि उन्हें नगर निगम द्वारा निर्धारित दर से अधिक दर पर भुगतान करना होगा ; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त दर किस आधार पर निर्धारित की गई और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्वाह और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सूचना अनुलग्नक में दी गई है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) दिल्ली नगर निगम प्रथम 20 किलो लिटर पानी पर 25 वैसे प्रति किलो लीटर के हिसाब से और 20 किलो लिटर के बाद प्रत्येक किलो लिटर पानी पर 50 वैसे के हिसाब से

बसूल करता है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भी इन्हीं दरों पर बसूली करता है । तथापि, जहाँ पानी को पम्प द्वारा ऊपर चढ़ाना होता है वहाँ प्रसादियों से 30 वैसे प्रति किलो लिटर की दर से बसूल किया जाता है । यह राशि इस प्रणाली को चलाने और उसके अनुसंधान पर किया गये वास्तविक व्यय के आधार पर निश्चित की गई है ।

विवरण

उन कालोनियों के नाम जहाँ पानी को पम्प द्वारा ऊपर चढ़ाया जाता है या जहाँ पानी नल कूपों से सप्लाई किया जाता है ।

क्रम संख्या	कालोनी का नाम	क्या निवासियों ने विरोध किया है
1.	राजौरी गार्डन जी-8 क्षेत्र में सुप हाऊसिंग कालोनी	जी, हाँ
2.	शेख सराय	जी, हाँ
3.	मासबीय नगर	जी, हाँ
4.	जी-8 क्षेत्र, राजौरी गार्डन में 976 जनता तथा 156 निम्न आय वर्ग मकान	जी, हाँ
5.	प्रसाद नगर	जी, हाँ
6.	तमूर नगर निम्न आय वर्ग फ्लैट	जी, हाँ
7.	वजीरपुर चरण-III, 180 निम्न आय वर्ग मकान	जी, हाँ

Wetland Birds of Kashmir

808. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in 'Times of India' dated 6th January, 1979 that gone are the colour and music from the skies of Kashmir with drastic decline of numerous wetland birds;

(b) whether the house crow, the sparrow, the pariah kite and common mynah have started outnumbering the indigenous species in the valley; and

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the State Government, there is no evidence to suggest that a drastic decline of numerous wetland birds has taken place in recent times or that the house crow, the sparrow, the pariah kite and common mynah have outnumbered other species in the valley.

(c) Does not arise.

B.H.U. and D.U. Ordinances pending for Assent of President

809. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many statutes and ordinances of Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University are pending before the Government for the assent of the President in his capacity as visitor of the University; and

(b) which of these ordinances and statutes have been pending for assent for over last six months and the reasons for delay thereof?

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

(a) Fifteen.

(b) Amendments to the following Statutes and Ordinances have been pending for over last six months, as these are under consideration in consultation with other concerned Ministries, etc.—

1. Statute 25 of Banaras Hindu University for creation of a new Department of Radio-therapy and Radiation Medicine;

2. Statute 6 of Delhi University for delegation of powers to Principals of maintained institutions to sign agreements on behalf of the University;

3. Statutes 9 and 12 and Ordinance XXIII of Delhi University regarding appointment of Heads of Departments and Deans;

4. Ordinance XXII-A, E and F of Delhi University regarding revision of pay of Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Director, South Delhi Campus and Dean of Colleges;

5. Statute 9 B of Delhi University for setting up of a new Department of Physical Education;

6. Statute 28—A (Appendices) of Delhi University regarding retirement benefits;

7. Ordinances V, VII and XXVII and Appendice of Delhi University regarding revision in the value of certain research scholarships;

8. Ordinance XXIV of Delhi University regarding qualification for recruitment of teachers; and

9. Statute 5 of Delhi University relating to teachers' representation on the Executive Council.

Assistance to States under Adult Education Programme

810. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of educated people throughout the country upto the end of 1977-78;

(b) its break up for different States particularly Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether in a bid to increase the percentage the Government provided or propose to provide assistance to the States under the Adult Education Programme; and

(d) if so, total assistance provided during the last two years and proposed to be provided in the next year to the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b): Statement is attached. Literacy figures are compiled as

(d) The assistance given to the State of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:—

Name of the Scheme	1977-78 Rs.	1978-79 Rs.
1. Farmers Functional Literacy Projects and Non-Formal Education for youth in the age group 15-35.	4,74,550	32,10,600
2. Strengthening of Administrative Structures For Adult Education in States/UTs.	—	14,000
3. Assistance to Voluntary Organisations	1,41,300	12,37,860

For the year 1979-80 the exact amount cannot be determined but assistance would be provided keeping in view the proposals received from the State Governments.

Statement

Percentage of Literates including 0-4 age group in 1971.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage of literates
1	2	3
	INDIA	29.44
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.57
2.	Assam	28.15
3.	Bihar	19.94
4.	Gujarat	35.79

a part of the Census operations and hence the figures of 1971 only are available.

(c) Under the National Adult Education Programme, Central assistance to States would be given for running Rural Functional Literacy Projects the schemes of Farmers Functional Literacy Projects and Non-formal Education for 15-35 age groups have been merged in this scheme and for strengthening of administrative structures for Adult Education Voluntary agencies would also be assisted for taking up Adult Education Programmes, on the recommendation of State Governments.

1	2	3
5.	Haryana	26.89
6.	Himachal Pradesh	31.96
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	18.58
8.	Kerala	60.42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22.14
10.	Maharashtra	39.18
11.	Manipur	32.91
12.	Meghalaya	29.49
13.	Mysore (Karnataka)	31.52
14.	Nagaland	23.40
15.	Orissa	26.18
16.	Punjab	33.67
17.	Rajasthan	19.07
18.	Sikkim	17.74

1	2	3
19.	Tamil Nadu . . .	39.46
20.	Tripura . . .	30.98
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . .	21.70
22.	West Bengal . . .	33.20
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	43.59
24.	Arunachal Pradesh -	11.29
25.	Chandigarh . . .	61.56
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	14.97
27.	Delhi . . .	56.61
28.	Goa Daman & Diu .	44.75
29.	Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands Laksha- dweep . . .	43.66
30.	Mizoram . . .	53.79
31.	Pondicherry . . .	46.02

Reorganisation of Asiatic Society of India, Calcutta

811. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state details of the steps proposed to be taken to improve the Asiatic Society of India, Calcutta by thorough reorganisation?

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

The Society is an independent body and has to manage its own affairs under its own constitution.

D.D.A. vs. M.C.D.

812. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3003 of 12th December, 1978 regarding DDA vs. MCD and state:

(a) whether the requisite informa-

tion has since been received and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof and the details of the efforts made by the Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration during the period?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

Water stagnates on the main road leading to the Mayapuri Colony during heavy rains.

The D.D.A. propose to develop peripheral drainage system for the zone as a long term measure for solving the problem of water stagnation in Mayapuri. Meanwhile, presently the low of water from pucca drains in the Mayapuri Colony is taken into a kuchha out-fall drain, constructed by the DDA, and water from the kuchha out-fall drain is pumped into the main drain along the Mayapuri road.

(b) Does not arise.

Raj Krishna Committee on Land Reforms

813. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Raj Krishna Committee on land reforms;

(b) if so, the date on which the report was received by the Government and details of decision/action taken by the Government on the important recommendations made by the Committee, recommendation-wise; and

(c) how soon the Government is expected to take a final decision on the various recommendations made by the Committee particularly regarding inclusion of the States land reform laws in the 9th Schedule of the Constitution?

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

The Government has received the first report of the Raj Krishna Committee on Constitutional Protection of Land Reforms Law and Machinery for quick Disposal of Land Reforms Cases.

(b) and (c). The report was received on the 9th November, 1978. The Central Government has decided to seek an amendment of the Constitution with a view to including new land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule. The question of deleting the Explanation under the said Schedule is being considered by the Government and is likely to be decided soon. The other recommendations deal with the speeding up of disposal of land reform cases in the States and the strengthening of the machinery for this purpose. These have been commended to the State and they have been requested to consider and take appropriate action on these recommendations.

अवधान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कृषि

814. श्री हुकम चन्द कटुवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अवधान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में गत तीन वर्षों में कृषि के विकास पर कितना व्यय किया गया और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितना व्यय किया जाना है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त द्वीप समूहों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों को सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की राहत प्रदान की गई और क्या उक्त द्वीपसमूहों को पम्पिस्त्रिडों को देखते हुये उक्त राहत बहुत ही कम है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या राहत के बारे में पुनर्विचार किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या इन आदिवासियों को अपने उत्पादों के लिए बहुत कम कीमत मिलती है और परिवहन के पर्याप्त साधनों की कमी के कारण उनकी जीविक सड़ जाती है और उपयोग के अनुपयुक्त बन जाती है और उसमें घन्य शेष प्राप्त होते हैं और इसका मुख्य कारण समय पर परिवहन का उपलब्ध न होना है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है जिससे आदिवासियों को अपनी उपज के लिए तत्काल उचित मूल्य मिल सके और क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

4175 LS-3.

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ) : अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Expenditure on Moat of Fort Bharatpur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately five lacs of rupees have been spent on the moat of fort Bharatpur (Rajasthan) during the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey is proposing to restore the entire moat wall, in future, incurring an expenditure of more than ten millions of rupees;

(c) whether it is a fact that the restoration of entire moat wall is not at all necessary from archaeological point of view; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine the matter so that the public money is not wasted on unrequired and unwanted repairs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. An expenditure of Rs. 2,72,725/- as detailed below, was incurred during the last three years, towards restoring the breached portion of the moat-wall of the Bharatpur Fort.

1975-76	Nil
1976-77	Rs. 1,02,382/-
1977-78	Rs. 1,70,343/-

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Repairs are limited to the minimum as per archaeological principles and primarily to impart stability to the structure.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्रों में शाखा-पोस्टमास्टर्स को कुविद्यार्थे

816. श्री कर्माचर नार्थ बेल : क्या सरकार संजी बह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत शाखा-पोस्टमास्टर्स को प्रतिमास कितना वेतन तथा भत्ता दिया जाता है और क्या इसमें वृद्धि करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है, यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब ;

(ख) क्या इन शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर्स को मकान किराया भत्ता, फर्नीचर, चिकित्सा सहायता, बोनस तथा छुट्टी और दूसरों जैसी अन्य सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इन शाखा-पोस्ट मास्टर्स को ये सुविधायें कब तक दी जायेंगी ; और

(ग) क्या इन शाखा-डाकघरों को, चापा, लाख, गोंद, मिट्टी का तेल आदि सप्लाई किया जाता है और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए उन्हें वैयक्तिक रूप से खनराशि दी जाती है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस राशि में वृद्धि करने का है यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य सत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखबब साय) : (क) इस समय विभागेतर शाखा पोस्टमास्टर न्यूनतम 100 रु० प्रतिमास समेकित भत्ते पाने का हकदार है । सितम्बर 1979 में द्वैवार्षिक पुनरीक्षा की जाती है जब कि ऐसे सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखा जाएगा ।

(ख) विभागेतर शाखा पोस्टमास्टर्स को मकान किराया भत्ता, चिकित्सा सहायता, बोनस और छुट्टियां नहीं दी जाती क्योंकि उन्हें नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बतौर नहीं माना जाता । शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर्स को एक संयुक्त भेज, एक स्टूल या कुर्सी और एक तिजोरी दी जाती है ।

(ग) शाखा डाकघरों को लाख और कार्बन-पेपर के सिवाय कोई फुटकर मद सप्लाई नहीं की जाती । शाखा पोस्ट मास्टर को 1 रुपया प्रतिमाह निश्चित लेखन सामग्री भत्ता दिया जाता है । कुछ वर्गों के विभागीय एजेंटों के लिए लेखन सामग्री निश्चित भत्ते में और आगे संशोधन करने का सामान्य प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

Setting up of International Centres for Children

817. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: With the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has decided to set up an International Centre for Children as part of its programme for the International Year of the Child in 1979;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be set up;

(c) what will be the main purpose of this World Centre;

(d) what type of training and material would be provided in this Centre;

(e) where this Centre is likely to be set up; and

(f) what are the other steps being considered for the welfare of the children during the current year 1979 ?

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

(b) to (c). Does not arise.

(f) The Government of India have drawn up a National Plan of Action for the International Year of the Child, which has been approved by the National Children's Board under the Presidentship of the Prime Minister. The National Plan of Action envisages undertaking of specific programmes in the field of

- (i) health and nutrition
- (ii) education
- (iii) social welfare
- (iv) Legislation
- (v) publicity
- (vi) fund-raising.

General theme of International Year of the Child in India is "Reaching the Deprived child" signifying that emphasis during the year is no the children of Scheduled 'Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker section of society in rural areas and urban slums.

Programmes of Health and Nutrition cover those of Immunisation; Maternity Child Health Services; Multipurpose Health Workers; Nutrition; School Health Programme; Training; Research.

Programmes in the field of Education cover Pre-Primary and Elementary Education; Pre-school Education for weaker sections; Mobile Schools Children's Literature; Teachers' Training; Orientation Courses for Women; Education of Handicapped Children; Pre-Vocational Training; Community Education.

The Programmes of Social welfare cover programmes for working mothers; day-care centres; creches; balawadis; anganwadis; and ICDS programmes.

Legislative programmes envisage enactment of Children's Acts in States which do not have such laws; enforcement of Children's Acts; enactment of legislations on child labour; enactment of laws on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock.

Publicity programmes cover Radio/TV Programmes; documentary films; newspapers, printed publications; issue of commemorative postal stamps and coins. Publicity and information programmes also cover National/State/district/block level contests for primary/middle/secondary school children and non-school going children.

Fund-raising for children's programmes cover both the National Children's Fund at the Centre and the State Children's Funds at the level of State/Union Territory.

The National Plan of Action has also operational guidelines that specify the role of the Government of India, State Governments and the Voluntary organisations in the implementation of the action programmes envisaged in the 'National Plan of Action' for International Year of the Child.

Enhancement in Licence Fee in Sector 'D' DIZ Area, New Delhi

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

(a) the number of times the licence fee in respect of quarters in Sector 'D' in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi has been raised by the Directorate of Estates;

(b) the extent of increase made each time; and

(c) the reasons and justification of the said increase each time?

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

(b) First increase was by 10 paise per sq. mt. with effect from 1st April 1975 (i.e. from 89 paise to 99 paise) and the second by 8 paise per sq. mt. with effect from 1st April 1978 (i.e. from 99 paise to Rs. 1.07 paise).

(c) The first increase was due to five yearly review of licence fee and second due to inclusion of cost of land and the amount spent on its development as a result of amendment to F.R. 45-A.

National Youth Board

819. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a National Youth Board to advise the Government in the formulation of National Policy on Youth; and

(b) if so, details of the composition, number of meetings held, issues discussed, recommendations made and accepted by the Government, parti-

cularly in regard to involving the country's youth in various national building activities during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The National Youth Board which was constituted in 1970 and had met once was reconstituted on 24th October, 1978. One of the functions of the Board is to advise the Government regarding formulation of youth policy and programmes for its implementation. Statement showing composition of the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3355/79]. The first meeting of the reconstituted Board took place on 23rd December, 1978 and the items discussed were, appraisal of the existing Youth Programmes, Youth Programmes in the Sixth Plan 1978-83, and the Need for formulation of National Youth Policy. The Board decided that two Committees may be constituted for the following purposes:—

(a) for the appraisal of the existing youth programmes, and

(b) for the formulation of the National Youth Policy.

Survey of Socio-Economic condition of Children

820. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any latest survey of the socio-economic condition of children under the age group of 0—14 years in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The Registrar

General of India has initiated a survey on infant and child mortality to study in depth the socio-economic variables affecting mortality among children in the age group 0—6 years. The survey covers 8,00,000 households distributed throughout the country. The field work is expected to be over by April 1979 and the results of the survey made available within the year.

Pay-scales of Hindi Teachers

821. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the pay-scale with D.A. etc. of the Hindi teachers who are appointed for the spread of Hindi in the country;

(b) whether the pay-scale of the above-mentioned Hindi teachers is the same in the entire country or the pay-scale differs from State to State; and

(c) if the pay-scale differs, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The Central Government is not concerned with the determination of scales of pay of Hindi teachers as these matters are entirely within the administrative jurisdiction of the State Governments concerned.

Opening of Government Schools in Delhi

822. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government schools to be opened in Delhi during 1979-80; and

(b) the localities where these will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information received from Delhi Administration, there is a proposal to open 10 Middle Schools and 15 Secondary Schools during 1979-80. Municipal Corporation of Delhi are also proposing to open 50 new primary schools during this period.

(b) Delhi Administration are making detail survey on the basis of proposals received from various agencies and the exact localities of the schools will be known by April/May, 1979.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they have not finalised localities as yet.

Construction of Houses/flats by D.D.A.

823. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of flats of various categories under construction at present in various localities of Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority and what is the present progress on their construction;

(b) when the above flats are likely to be offered to the registered buyers for allotment and occupation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the entire complex of flats constructed at Panch Sheel Marg has recently been offered to the Reserve Bank depriving other registered persons; and

(d) if so, reasons and steps Government propose to take to check this sale of the entire complex to the Reserve Bank?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The details of the flats under construction, their present progress and the probable month of completion are furnished in the Statement. 104 flats in Malaviya Nagar have been completed and applications have already been invited for their allotment. Flats under construction will be offered to registered persons for allotment, after the construction of flats is completed.

(c) and (d). It is not a fact that allotment of Panch Sheel Marg flats to Reserve Bank of India will deprive other registered persons, as the land on which these flats are being constructed, had been allotted to Reserve Bank of India in 1968 and this work is being treated as deposit work by the DDA on behalf of Reserve Bank of India. Tentative cost of the flats has already been deposited by the Reserve Bank of India as an "on account" payment.

Statement

No. of houses under construction/present position

Sl. No.	Name of work	MIG	LIG	CSP	Janata	EWS	Approximate months of completion
1.	1440 LIG at G-8 Area Rajouri Garden.	..	720	..	..	..	9/79
2.	Sultanpuri 506 EWS	..	95%	..	..	506	6/79
						90%	
3.	Jahangirpuri EWS	..	..	..	..	500	3/79
						98%	

Sl. No.	Name of work	MIG	LIG	CSP	Janata	EWS	Approximate months of completion
4.	Rejouri Garden G-8 Area 312 MIG	<u>304</u> 95%	..	..	..	..	3/79
	Do. . . .	<u>208</u> 95%	..	..	..	..	6/79
5.	Trilokpuri 2088 MIG & LIG	<u>696</u> 75%	<u>348</u> 75%	..	..	..	6/79
	Do. . . .	<u>696</u> 75%	<u>348</u> 75%	..	..	..	6/79
6.	Prasad Nagar . .	<u>256</u> 98%	..	..	..	..	3/79
7.	Sheikh Sarai houses for retiring persons Gr. I & II	..	<u>348</u> 90%	..	<u>116</u> 90%	..	3/79
	Do. Gr. III	..	<u>192</u> 90%	..	<u>64</u> 90%	..	4/79
	Do. Gr. IV	..	144/90%	..	48/90%	..	4/79
8.	Haiderpuri . . .	..	..	..	..	<u>140</u> 90%	6/79
9.	Masjid Moth Ph. I .	<u>156</u> 90%	<u>86</u> 90%	..	..	..	3/79
	Do. Ph. II .	<u>108</u> 50%	<u>60</u> 50%	..	..	..	5/79
10.	Munirka Ph. II .	<u>24</u> 99%	<u>14</u> 99%	..	..	..	3/79
11.	Vasant Village . .	..	..	<u>88</u> 41%	..	..	4/79
12.	Malviya Nagar C-Type.	<u>104</u> 99%	..	..	..	..	Completed.
13.	Wazirpur . . .	<u>150</u> 70%	<u>131</u> 70%	..	..	..	Work suspended.
14.	Paschim-puri—						
	707 Janta . . .	..	..	..	444	} <u>698</u> 90%	7/79
	594 Janta . . .	..	..	..	594		
	660 Janta Pkt.A-6 Block, A ..	..	..	..	660		
	528 Janta Pkt. A-2 Block A ..	..	..	..	<u>528</u> 50%		

Sl. No.	Name of work	MIG	LIG	CSP	Janta	EWS	Approximate months of completion
15. Shalimar Bagh							
	Block A Pkt. C-1	162	96	..	..	..	10/79
	Block A Pkt. C-4	132	78	..	..	..	Do.
	Block A Pkt. N1	108	64	..	..	..	Do.
	Block A Pkt. N2	96	56	..	..	..	Do.
	Block A Pkt. D1	174	100	..	..	..	9/79
	Block A Pkt. D2	120	68	..	..	..	Do.
15 (a)	Shalimar Bagh	..	..	..	1348	..	7/79
					75%		
16.	Pritampur	..	..	..	812	..	10/79
					75%		
17.	Dilshad Garden	188	188	..	94	..	6/79
		40%	40%		40%		
		200/40%	200/40%		100/40%		10/79
18.	Sarai Khalil	83	83	..	..	..	12/79
		10%	10%				
	Do.	55	55	..	..	..	1/80
		98%	98%				
19.	256 houses by H.H.F. at Rajouri Garden.	256	..	..	..	..	7/79
		67%					
20.	HUDCO						
	141 MIG & 182 Janta houses at Bodella.	141	..	..	182	..	3/80
		1%			1%		

SELF FINANCE SCHEME

1. Malviya Nagar Extn. (Saket)

Pocket	III Bad Unit	II Bad	I Bad Unit	Garrage	Servant qtrs.	Date of completion.
H	152/8%	152/8%	..	68/8%	68/8%	12/79
F	36/5%	36/5%	..	24/5%	24/5%	12/79
N	60/15%	60/15%	..	20/15%	20/15%	1/80
K	16/15%	80/15%	128/15%	24/15%	24/15%	1/80

मण्डला खुर्द, मण्डेला कला तथा राबता गांवों के तराई के लिए रिंग बांध का निर्माण

824. श्री सुबराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मण्डेला खुर्द, मण्डेला कला तथा राबता गांवों के बाढ़ से संरक्षण के लिए भ्रगले वर्षा के मौसम से पूर्व एक रिंग बांध का निर्माण किया जाएगा ;

(ख) क्या 5,000 क्यूसेक जल की क्षमता वाले साथ बहने वाले एक नाले का निर्माण करने का भी प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो साथ बहने वाले नाले तथा रिंग बांध आदि के निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय होने की संभावना है तथा इस प्रस्ताव को कब कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरमाला) : (क) से (ग). लगभग 2 करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर, इन गांवों के लिए तथा अन्य गांवों के लिए अलग-अलग रिंग-बांधों और अन्य आवश्यक सुरक्षा कार्यों का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इन कार्यों को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा 1979 के मानसून से पहले पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है।

नजफगढ़ नाले से 5,000 क्यूसेक क्षमता वाले एक अनुप्रक नाले के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है जो शहर की मौजूदा सीमा के उत्तर में रहेगा। अनुप्रक नाले के अनुमानों को तैयार करने के लिए भ्रन्वेण तथा भ्रन्वेण किए जा रहे हैं।

Fellowships to Students of Delhi University

825. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students doing M. Phil. in the Science faculty of Delhi University at present;

(b) whether these students are granted any fellowships, if so, the type and amount of each fellowship;

(c) the criteria of awarding fellowships;

(d) the number of fellowships being granted to them this year;

(e) whether Government are aware that most of the students are not given the fellowships inspite of the fact that such fellowships are awarded by Institutions like CSIR and UGC etc.; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take to grant fellowship to every student doing M. Phil. in the Science faculty of Delhi University to remove the growing resentment amongst these research scholars who deserve encouragement in the form of financial assistance very badly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi:

(a) The total number of students doing M. Phil. in Science Departments of the University during the current academic year is 156.

(b) The following types of fellowships are awarded, on merit, to M. Phil. students:

(1) All India Research Fellowships.

(2) UGC Junior Research Fellowships under the Scheme implemented by the University.

(3) University Junior Research Fellowships allocated by the UGC during the Vth Plan period.

(4) Junior Research Fellowships under the Centres of Advanced Studies.

(5) Other fellowships under CSIR, ICAR, NCERT and Project Schemes.

(6) Fellowships out of Maintenance Grant.

(7) Direct Award.

The value of Research Fellowship granted to M. Phil. student for one year, is Rs. 400/- p.m.

(c) Applications are invited on All India basis. These are considered by M. Phil. Committee. The entire performance of the candidate, including the results of all the examinations, research work, publication and teaching experience is taken into account in making an over-all assessment for drawing up the priority list. The recommendation of M. Phil. Committee are considered by a Selection Committee and those of Selection Committee by the Academic Council of the University for making the awards.

(d) The recommendations of the Selection Committee are still under process and the number of awards to be made will be known only after the recommendations are accepted by the Academic Council.

(e) and (f). It is not possible to award a fellowship to every student who is registered for M. Phil. course. The available fellowships are awarded according to merit.

Over head Water Tank in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi

826. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 1994 on 31st July, 1978 regarding overhead water tank in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite two positive assurances to commission the overhead water tank in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi, it has not been done yet;

(b) whether it is also a fact that every year during the summer months the residents of the colony have to depend upon water tankers for the supply of drinking water;

(c) if so, the reasons for the failure to fulfil the assurances and by what time the over-head tank will be commissioned positively; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed for the repeated failures and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, in a part of the colony.

(c) When the tank was filled up, some leakages were noticed which are being attended to. If the water tightness tests being carried out are successful the tank will be commissioned by the middle of this year.

(d) M.C.D. have reported that the delay in commissioning the tank was due to unavoidable reasons such as non-availability of pipes and difficulty in finding suitable agency for fixing the pipes subsequently.

Amendment of Constitution to put Land Reforms in 9th Schedule

827. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether he intends to take steps for the amendment of the Constitution to put all the land reforms Act into the 9th Schedule and to plug other loopholes; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It has been decided to amend the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution so as to include all lands reforms laws not included so far.
(b) Does not arise.

Fruit Processing Centre at Kumarghat, Assam

828. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Fruit Processing Centre at Bangalore propose to set up one of its units at Kumarghat, Tripura;

(b) if so, the details of the project indicating its total outlay, the production capacity and the time by which it scheduled to be commissioned; and

(c) the annual production of pine-apple and other fruits in Tripura and how much of it is annually available for exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Tripura Government in their Draft Annual Plan 1979-80 has proposed to set up a Fruit Canning Factory of 20 M.T. capacity at the estimated cost of 100.00 lakhs (including working capital) at Kumarghat which will mainly deal with Pine-apple canning and supplementing itself with other fruits like lemon, oranges and vegetables in other seasons. Detailed Project report is yet to be prepared.

(c) The estimated annual production of Pineapple and other fruits during 1975-76 was as under:—

Name of Fruit	Production in M. T.
1. Mango	33,024
2. Banana	16,265
3. Citrus fruits	9,525
4. Pineapple	11,315
5. Papaya	2,146
6. Jack fruit	1,67,925

Bulk of the produce is reported to be available for exports outside the State.

राष्ट्र संघ की एजेंसियों के सहयोग से बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम

829. चौधरी राम गोपाल सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, सहायक कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

इस वर्ष राष्ट्र संघ की एजेंसियों के सहयोग से भारत सरकार बाल कल्याण के लिए शुरु किये गये कार्यक्रमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, सहायक कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य श्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : राष्ट्र संघ की विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त एजेंसियों के सहयोग से भारत द्वारा शुरु किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) स्कूल पूर्व बालकों, कमजोर वर्गों की गर्भवती महिलाओं और बाली माताओं का विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम की खाद्य सहायता से पूरक पाई एक परियोजना ;

(2) स्कूलों के पुनर्निर्माण स्वास्थ्य उपकेन्द्रों, पेयजल संसाधनों के आयु सुजन गतिविधियों के परिवर्धन तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों में देखरेख केन्द्रों के रूप में यूनिसेफ से सहायता से भारत में बाड़ पीड़ित का पुनर्वास ;

(3) चिकित्सा कालेजों में विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की सहायता माडल के स्नातक पूर्व वैडियाट्रिक पाठ्यक्रमों और सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य कर्मों में मातृत्व और बाल स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन के समेकित ठयकन का प्रदर्शन तथा प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के डाक्टरों और पूर्व के चिकित्सा विद्यालयों के उपयोग हेतु मातृत्व एवं बाल स्वास्थ्य परिवार नियोजन के मेन्युअल तैयार करना ।

(4) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन और यूनेस्को की सहायता से ग्रन्थ एवं का संभरण की व्यवस्था ;

(5) लगभग 5,000 बच्चों को बेल पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का निशुल्क दिया जाना और विकलांग बच्चों के विभिन्न वर्गों के अध्ययकों का लघु प्रबंध

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में बाल कल्याण कार्यक्रम जारी रखने के लिए यूनिसेफ सहायता का उपयोग किया जा रहा है :

(क) समेकित ग्राम विकास सेवाएं और विशेष पोषाहार ;

(ख) ग्रामीण विकास जिसमें प्रयुक्त पोषाहार शामिल है ;

(ग) खाद्य और ग्राम तकनीक ;

(घ) स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण ;

(ङ) बल एवं परिस्थितिक सफाई ;

(च) प्राथमिक शिक्षा सुधार ;

(छ) खाद्य और पोषाहार में उच्चतर शिक्षा ;

(ज) ग्रामीण सामुदायिक विकास ; और

(झ) क्षेत्र विकास ।

Time Bound Programme for Economic, Social, Educational and Cultural Development of Children during I.Y.C.

830. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANG-
NEKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any specific and time-bound programme for the economic, social educational and cultural development of the children in India in response to the call given by the U.N. to observe 1979 as International Year of the Child; and

(b) if so, what are its salient features?

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

(b) The Government of India has drawn up a National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child,

which has been approved by the National Children's Board under the presidentship of the Prime Minister. The National Plan of Action envisages undertaking of specific programmes in the field of

- (i) health and nutrition
- (ii) education
- (iii) social welfare
- (iv) legislation
- (v) publicity
- (vi) fund-raising

General theme of International Year of the Child in India is "Reaching the Deprived child" signifying that emphasis during the year is on the children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker section of society in rural areas and urban slums.

Programmes of Health and Nutrition cover those of Immunisation; Maternity and Child Health Services; Multipurpose Health Workers; Nutrition; School Health Programme; Training; Research.

Programmes in the field of Education cover Pre-Primary and Elementary Education; Pre-school Education for weaker sections; Mobile Schools; Children's Literature; Teachers' Training; Orientation Courses for Women; Education of Handicapped Children, Pre-Vocational Training; Community Education.

The Programmes of Social Welfare cover programmes for working mothers; day-care centres; creches; balwadis; anganwadis; and ICDS programmes.

Legislative programmes envisage enactment of Children Acts in States which do not have such laws; enforcement of Children Acts; enactment of legislations on child labour; enactment of laws on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock.

Publicity programmes cover Radio/TV Programmes, documentary films, newspapers, printed publications; issue of commemorative postal stamps and coins. Publicity and information programmes also cover National/State/district/block level contests for primary/middle/secondary school children and non-school going children.

Fund-raising for children's programmes cover both the National Children's fund at the Centre and the State Children's Funds at the level of State/Union Territory.

The National Plan of Action has also operational guidelines that specify the role of the Government of India, State Governments and the voluntary organisations in the implementation of the action programmes envisaged in the 'National Plan of Action' for International Year of the Child.

Reconstitution of Agricultural Prices Commission

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

(a) whether the farmers' representative in the Agricultural Prices Commission has resigned; and

(b) if so, whether Government will reconstitute the APC?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) Chaudhi Randhir Singh, a Member of the Agricultural Prices Commission, has resigned. Action has been initiated in regard to filling of this vacancy.

Facilities for Issue/Renewal of Radio Licences

832. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to minimising the difficulties being experienced by the radio/transister users in getting their licences renewed from the same post offices where from these were issued/renewed during the preceding year, Government are considering to relax this procedure enabling the radio/transister users to get their licences renewed from any post office in the town; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The facility for renewal of a licence at a post office other than the post office of registration is already available. The licensee has to give an application for transfer of registration of the licence to the post office where the licence is desired to be renewed alongwith the radio licence and the fee.

(b) Does not arise.

Beggars

833. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether there are 1.51 lakh children who are beggars in India; and

(b) what steps are being taken to improve their position during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) According to the 1971 Census, the total number of beggars, vagrants etc. in the age group of 0 to 14 years was 1,47,963.

(b) The problem of beggary is being tackled by the State Governments under special laws or local enactments. Fourteen States and two Union Territories have enacted or extended anti-beggary laws which provide for the apprehension, institutional care and rehabilitation of able-bodied beggars.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम में ठेका पद्धति

834. श्री डी० अमात :

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा :

श्री अखन सिंह ठाकुर :

श्री रामदास सिंह :

क्या इन्डि और सिन्हाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम में अब भी ठेका पद्धति प्रचलित है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस पद्धति के अन्तर्गत काम करने वाले श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह कब तक बनाई जायेगी ?

इन्डि और सिन्हाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) ठेका प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की कल्याण संबंधी योजना ठेका श्रमिक (विनियमन तथा उन्मूलन) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत आती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सावजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का खोला जाना

835. श्री बीठासाय पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल कितने नये सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिए वर्ष 1978-79 में अब तक मंजूरी दी गई है और उनमें से उन सावजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनके बारे में काम पूरा हो चुका है, उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में काम चल रहा है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में अभी तक काम कतई शुरू नहीं हुआ है और क्या इस बारे में एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान सारे देश में मंजूर किये गये कुल सावजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में से राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर सावजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की संख्या तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से बहुत कम है; और

(ग) क्या राजस्थान के लिए मंजूर किये गये अधिकांश सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्रों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों पर कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा ?

संचार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहूर प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन (सावजनिक टेलीफोन बरों) के बारे में सूचना विवरण में दी जा रही है । टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के बारे में सूचना एकल की जा रही है और इसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनों (सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बरों) जिनके लिए अब तक मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और उनमें से जिन पर कार्य पूरा हो चुका है, कार्य चल रहा है और जहाँ पर अब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हो सका है।
(सकलवार) संख्या दर्शाने वाला विवरण-यत्र

तार सकल का नाम	सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन			
	दी गई मंजूरी	जहाँ कार्य पूरा हो चुका है	जहाँ कार्य चल रहा है	जहाँ कार्य अब तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किया गया
धाना	751	725	26	—
बिहार	648	183	204	261
गुजरात	170	91	—	79
जम्मू एवं काश्मीर	25	6	4	15
कर्नाटक	107	59	43	5
केरल	279	108	25	146
मध्य प्रदेश	168	62	35	71
महाराष्ट्र	330	80	37	213
उत्तर पूर्व	146	40	3	103
उत्तर पश्चिम	241	54	44	143
उड़ीसा	44	17	5	22
राजस्थान	104	46	18	40
तमिलनाडु	394	244	150	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	691	348	125	30
पश्चिम बंगाल	83	36	10	37
योग	4181	2069	724	1165

Setting up of Liaison Committees for P&T Department

836. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up State, Jilla and Tehsil level liaison committees consisting of representatives of people employees and departments to help in the functioning of the P&T department more effectively; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No Sir. However, Postal Advisory Committees, Telecom. Advisory Committees and P&T Co-ordination Committees at State level already exist, in addition to Telephone Advisory Committees functioning at Telephone Districts level.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Godowns in Rural Areas with World Bank Loan

837. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of grain godowns are to be set up in rural areas with World Bank loan of over Rs. 24 crores;

(b) if so, the number of godowns to be constructed and the States in which they are to be constructed in rural areas; and

(c) whether these godowns will be constructed by Warehousing Corporation departmentally or through contractors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Cooperative Development Corporation in the Department of Civil Supplies and Cooperation, has been promoting and financing programmes for construction of storage capacities by cooperative societies in rural areas. Financial assistance is also being given by the National Cooperative Development Corporation for capacity to be constructed by village cooperatives in the rural areas. A project has been formulated for building 8654 rural godowns by the cooperatives in the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Orissa with a total estimated cost of Rs. 54.99 crores of which Rs. 25.80 crores would be financed as loan assistance by the International Development Association.

(c) The construction of these co-operative rural godowns will be entrusted to the competent public/ private sector civil construction firms on the basis of open competitive bidding.

Reconstitution of University Grants Commission

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

(a) whether Government propose to reconstitute the University Grants Commission;

(b) the reasons prompting the re-constitution; and

(c) the broad-features of the new set-up?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Committee set

up by Government under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha to review the functioning of the UGC has inter-alia recommended changes in the set-up of the Commission. The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration.

Telephone Connections in Districts of Orissa

839. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of telephone connections provided to the State of Orissa, district-wise, during last two years; and

(b) the number of telephone connections proposed to be allotted to the State of Orissa in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) The gross number of connections provided in each District of Orissa during the last two years is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of District	No. of telephones provided during	
		1977	1978
1		2	3
1.	Balasore . . .	46	60
2.	Bolangir . . .	58	52
3.	Boudh Kandhamal	60	24
4.	Cuttack . . .	441	549
5.	Dhenkanal . . .	73	6
6.	Ganjam . . .	90	256
7.	Kalahandi . . .	79	15
8.	Konjhar . . .	20	25
9.	Koraput . . .	139	71

1	2	3
10. Mayurbhanj . . .	25	20
11. Puri . . .	577	580
12. Sambalpur . . .	144	188
13. Sundergarh . . .	130	50
Total . . .	1882	1596

(b) 1250 new telephone connections are expected to be provided during the year 1979.

Antyodaya Programme

840. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the Antyodaya Programme; and

(b) the State-wise targets fixed as well as achieved under the programme during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The word 'Antyodaya' means 'upliftment of last man in the row'. The programme is meant for the poorest farmers in the rural community. The programme promotes economic development of the poor through Projects of self employment as well as helping occupations, like dairy development, poultry keeping, fishery, piggery, and cottage/village industries. The programme also assists old and disabled persons in the shape of old age and disability pension.

(b) The programme has been taken up by 6 States so far. In 2 States of Manipur and Orissa, the work relating to identification etc. of beneficiaries is in progress; while in rest of the 4 States the targets fixed and achieved so far are, as under:—

State	Families identified	Families rendered help	Percentage rendered help
1. Bihar	151,740	6,840	5
2. Himachal Pradesh	19,068	18,110 (Approx.)	95
3. Rajasthan	155,399	139,591	90
4. Uttar Pradesh	29,198	23,293	80

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में तदर्थ कमचारी

841. श्री यादबेन दास :

श्री श्याम लाल शर्मा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिसम्बर, 1978 तक तदर्थ प्राधार पर प्रथम दैनिक मजदूरी के प्राधार पर अनेक कर्मचारी दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में काम कर रहे थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से उन कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं, जो तीन वर्ष प्रथम अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें विनियमित करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला):

(क) जी, हां। दिसम्बर, 1978 तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में अनेक कर्मचारी तदर्थ प्राधार पर काम कर रहे थे। इसके प्रतिरिक्त दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में कुछ बदली कमचारी भी हैं।

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर 1978 को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में 421 कर्मचारी तदर्थ प्राधार पर कार्य कर रहे थे। इनमें से 380 कर्मचारी विभिन्न वर्गों में तीन से अधिक वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे थे। इन वर्गों का व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

वर्ग 'क'	कुल
वर्ग 'ख'	29
वर्ग 'ग'	180
वर्ग 'घ'	171
योग	380

इसके प्रतिरिक्त दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में 193 बदली कर्मचारी हैं। इनमें से 91 बदली कमचारी तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक पुराने हैं।

(ग) जी, हां। जब कभी भी जगह खाली होती है बदली कर्मचारियों को नियमित करने के लिए विचार किया जाता है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के लिये टेलीफोन हेतु पंजीकरण

842. श्री सरल कार :

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास :

श्री अचम सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या सचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोगों को टेलीफोन सुविधा देने के प्रयोजन से सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने हेतु पंजीकरण गत वर्ष बंद कर दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे बंद करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन उपलब्ध बनाने तथा पंजीकरण पुनः प्रारंभ करने के लिये सरकार का विचार अविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

सचार मंत्रालय म राख्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के लिए अभी भी विशेष श्रेणी के अंतर्गत टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवश्यक कागजात प्रस्तुत करने पर पंजीकरण की सुविधा जारी है।

वालों और तिलहनों की गई किस्में

843. श्री उग्रसेन :

श्री कुसुम कृष्ण शर्मा :

श्री जगदीश पुजारी :

श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वालों और तिलहनों की गई किस्मों का विकास किया गया है; और

(ख) खाद्य तेलों और वालों के मामले में देश कब तक आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान । वालों और तिलहनों की अनेक नई किस्में विकसित की गई हैं तथा उनको आम दुबई के लिए जारी किया गया है । प्रत्येक साल तथा तिलहन की सामग्रद किस्मों का उल्लेख नीचे किया गया है :—

वालें :—

चना : सी-235, जी-130, जी-543, एच-208, भार एस-10, भार एस-11, के-468, बी-जी-203, जी-62404, धन्नीगैरी, चाफा तथा काबुली चना एस-550 ।

मगार : टी-36, एस-9-12, पूसा-4, पूसा 6, पत-209 तथा पत-406 ।

महर : टी-163, ई० बी-33866 तथा एस-116 ।

अरहर : टी-21, भगेली, मारवा, मुस्ता, प्रभात, बी-एस-1, यू पी एस-120, पत ए-3, बी एस-74-1, जे ए बी, बीडी एन-1, तथा 1258 ।

मूंग : पूसा बैलाबी, टी-2, टी-44, एम एस-5, एम० एस-9, जवाहर-45 अलगाव तथा कोपर गांव ।

उड़द : टी-9, पूसा सैलेक्शन-1, पत यू-19, यू-26, यू जी-15 तथा यू जी-157,

लोहिया : सी-152, कोपूसा-1, और कोपूसा-3.

खेसारी : पूसा-24, एम एस बी-1 और एम एस बी-3.

तिलहन :

मूंगफली : जे-11, बी ए यू बी-10, कावरी 71-1, टी एम बी-8, टी एम बी-9 टी एम बी-10, पोल-2, एस-206, एस-230, ए के-12-20, करड, ज्योति, गंगापुरी पंजाब-1, एम-13 बी एच-2-20, बी एच-2-30, ए एच 114, तातुर नं० 33, जे एस-24 और भार एस-138.

तोरिया : एम-13, एम-18, बी भार-13, बी भार-23,

सरसो : संगम, भार एस एच-1, पी बी-24, प्रकाश, टी-27, भाई टी एस ए, टी-151, टी-16, बी-54 और बी-85.

तिल : टी-85, गौरी, तेजग-1, पाटन-64, पूर्वा-1, एन-62-32, एन-128, बी-5, एन-15-2, बिनायक, प्रताप, टी एम बी-1, के-भार भार-1, के-भार भार-2, तिल नं० 1, एस-भाई-1926, टी-13, सी-1036, सेल 'भार', एन० पी-०-6.

कुसुम : ए-1, ए-300, एच ओ-7, एन-62-6, ताराड मंजीरा, के-1, और टी-65

अण्डी : अरुणा, भाग्य, सोभाग्य, जी सी एच-3, गोच-1, रोजी, एम सी-1, टी एम बी-3, एस ए-1, एस ए-2, टी-3, तराई-4, और कालपी-9.

अलसी : जवाहर-7, और यू टी-1.

रामतिल : एन टी-33.

सूरजमुखी : ई सी-68414, ई सी 68415, (बालू किस्म) तातुर (सैलेक्शन ए एस 37), बी एस एच-1, (हार्बिड) देसी तौर पर प्रचलित ।

(ख) जल्दी से जल्दी आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिए वालों और तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से नई प्रौद्योगिकी को कोकमिद बनाने के लिए हर प्रयास किया जा रहा है । हमें निकट भविष्य में आत्मनिर्भर होने की उम्मीद है ।

Construction of boundary wall on Malviya Nagar Road, New Delhi

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

(a) whether Central Provident Fund Commission has constructed a

boundary wall in the middle of 45 feet wide road around their colony on Malviya Nagar Road in front of Panchsheel Club in violation of the provisions of Delhi Master Plan and directions of D.D.A.;

(b) if so, why this boundary wall was allowed to be constructed;

(c) whether any responsibility on the concerned officers and penalty have been fixed for this wasteful expenditure; and

(d) by what time the 45 feet road will be restored for public use after removing this unauthorised wall?

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

(b) The Central Provident Fund Commission have constructed the boundary wall unauthorisedly without permission.

(c) It is for the Central Provident Fund Commission to take necessary action in the matter against officers etc.

(d) The road is to be developed jointly by the Central Provident Fund Commission and Sarvapriya Vihar Co-operative House Building Society. The 45 feet road can be developed only by dismantling the boundary wall. Necessary action for dismantling the same has been initiated by the Delhi Development Authority.

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों को ऋण सुविधाएं

845. श्री हरमोहिन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को ऋण सुविधाएं देने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा सैद्धांतिक

रूप में लिये गये निर्णय के बावजूद, इस वर्ष के दौरान कुछ व्यक्तियों को ऋण मंजूर करने के लिए सरकार से कोई प्रावधान किया है ;

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

(ग) उक्त ऋण उन्हें कब तक दिया जायेगा ;

(घ) क्या कर्मचारियों को आर्बटिस प्लानों पर मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिए दी गई अवधि का विस्तार करने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए शिक्षा मंत्रालय का केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों की किस प्रकार सहायता करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) त (ग), केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को गृह निर्माण के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का प्रस्ताव, जिसे सिद्धान्त रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया गया है, 1979-80 के दौरान निधियों की उपबल्लता के आधार पर कार्यान्वित किए जाने की धापा है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों से इस प्रकार का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

अन्त्योधय कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्वित के लिए सहायता

846. श्री रूप नाथ सिंह दाबब : क्या कुषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में सरकार ने राजस्थान में अन्त्योधय कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्वित और बेरोजगारी और गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए कितनी सहायता की व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उक्त कार्यक्रमों की क्रियान्वित के लिए अन्य राज्य सरकारों को कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त भेजे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने वर्षों में उक्त कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए हैं ?

कुषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार का राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र/केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत

विशेषरूप से अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कोई वित्तीय आवंटन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूबास्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास तथा काम के बदले अनाज कार्यक्रमों जिन्हें 1976-77 और 1977-78 के अंतिम दो वर्षों के दौरान राजस्वान में बेरोजगारी तथा गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए रखा गया है, जैसी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 21.49 करोड़ तक निधियां सुलभ की गईं।

(ख) व (ग) अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम के बारे में किसी भी राज्य को कोई मार्गदर्शक सिद्धान्त नहीं भेजे गए हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस कार्यक्रम को अपने सभी 876 विकास खण्डों में शुरू किया है जिससे अब तक 23,293 परिवारों को लाभ पहुंचा है।

Expenditure on Relief and Rehabilitation in flood affected West Bengal

848. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the aids given to West Bengal, in cost and kind, by the Central Government for relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims of the State;

(b) the amount so far spent by the State Government and the schedule for their expenditure for the above purposes;

(c) whether the Government received report about the expenditure from the State Government; and if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether complaints about irregular expenditure and some corrupt practices have been voiced in West Bengal; if so, facts thereabout; and

(e) whether the Central Team have made any investigation about the nature of the expenditure of the Central aids; if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Union Government have allocated to the Government of West Bengal, the following

assistance for relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims:

(Rs. in crores)

1. Advance Plan assistance for relief of natural calamity	88.93
2. 1,15,500 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses for gratuitous relief	15.89
3. 1,50,000 M.Ts of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme	18.75
4. Short term loan for agricultural inputs	25.00
5. Value of medicines etc. (supplied on credit payment basis)	0.37

Total . . . 148.94

(b) and (c). According to the information furnished to the Central Team which visited the State recently, the State Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 61.80 crores on various items upto 31-1-1979.

(d) No specific complaints have been received in this behalf.

(e) The Central Team which visited the State from the 15th to the 17th February, 1979 reviewed the progress of expenditure of the Central assistance and held discussions with the State Officials. The team has asked for certain particulars from the State Government. Its report can be finalised only on receipt of those particulars from the State Government.

गौतमपुरी, शाहबरा में सड़कों की मरम्मत

849. श्री रामचंद्र सिंह :

श्री अचय सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या निर्वाच और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुनना-पार बस्ती गौतमपुरी में जो सड़कें तथा गलियां हाल ही की भारी

बर्बाद तथा बाढ़ के कारण टूट-फूट गई थीं, उनकी सभी सड़क मरम्मत नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं और परिवर्ष में इस बस्ती के सुधार के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ज्योरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्स) : (क) सड़कों की मामूली मरम्मत की जा रही है। सड़कों की भारी टूट-फूट की मरम्मत अभी शुरू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) गौतमपुरी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी है और इस कालोनी की सड़कों की भारी टूट-फूट की मरम्मत का काम प्रारम्भ करने में विलम्ब का मुख्य कारण धन की कमी रही है। गौतमपुरी में मुख्य सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिए प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यह कार्य दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा शीघ्र प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Hindi as medium of instructions in Universities

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

(a) Universities which have launched a time bound programme to switch over to Hindi as medium of instructions;

(b) whether Government have asked the Universities in the Hindi speaking States to review the progress achieved in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Most of the universities in the Hindi-speaking States already provide for Hindi as a medium of instruction in all subjects other than engineering, medicine and technology. A conference of representatives from these States, while considering the progress of production of University level books in Hindi in January, 1979 also reviewed the progress in the use of Hindi as the medium of instruction

in the university level courses in these States. The Conference recommended that in a period of five years the production of adequate number of books in all subjects, as also the training of teachers, etc. should be ensured so that the switch-over to Hindi in the Hindi-speaking States in fully implemented.

Conference of wheat exporting and importing Countries

851. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held at Geneva in January, 1979 of the major wheat exporting and importing Countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The meeting was held under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to negotiate a new Arrangement to replace the existing International Wheat Agreement, 1971. The main issues discussed at the meeting related to the provisions regarding the minimum and maximum price range, size of the global reserve stocks, special provisions for developing countries and food aid. The meeting was adjourned because of continuing differences among the importer and exporter countries, particularly on the price range.

1977-78 के दौरान नई सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत लाई गई भूमि

852. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान नई सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने लाख हेक्टर भूमि लाई गई तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में उक्त सिंचाई भूमि के अन्तर्गत कितने लाख हेक्टर भूमि लाई गई ;

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने अतिरिक्त हेक्टर भूमि के लिए सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है तथा सिंचाई सुविधा दी जाने वाली भूमि के बारे में राज्यवार औसत क्या है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1978-79 में क्या-क्या बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएँ प्रारम्भ की जायेगी तथा किन-किन राज्यों में प्रारम्भ की जायेगी तथा 15 जनवरी, 1979 तक उनमें से प्रत्येक योजना पर कितने करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गए?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकारों ने सूचित किया है कि 1977-78 में 25.64 लाख हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता का सुजन किया गया था। 1978-79 के लिए 28 लाख हेक्टेयर का लक्ष्य है। राज्यवार शक्यता और लक्ष्यों के अन्तर के संलग्न विवरण में दिये गए हैं।

(ग) बहुत सी निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों पर काम जारी रखने के अतिरिक्त, निम्नलिखित नई बृहत् स्कीमों पर निर्माण कार्य भी वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान हाथ में लिए गए थे :—

1. बाणसागर परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश)

2. न्यू घोखला बराज (उत्तर प्रदेश, और हरियाणा)

इन दो परियोजनाओं पर वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के अंत तक क्रमशः 9.67 करोड़ रुपये और 5.75 करोड़ रुपये व्यय होने की प्रत्याशा है।

विवरण

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सृजित की गई राज्यवार अतिरिक्त सिंचाई शक्यता तथा 1978-79 के राज्यवार लक्ष्य (हजार हेक्टेयर में)

क्रम सं.	राज्य का नाम	1977-78 के दौरान सृजित की गई अतिरिक्त शक्यता (अनन्तिम)			1978-79 के लिए लक्ष्य		
		बृहत् और मध्यम	लघु	जोड़	बृहत् और मध्यम	लघु	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	.	61.0	28.0	89.0	145.0	45.0	190.0
2. असम	.	30.0	15.0	45.0	30.0	27.0	57.0
3. बिहार	.	118.0	154.0	272.0	113.0	220.0	333.0
4. गुजरात	.	89.0	27.0	116.0	70.0	45.0	115.0
5. हरियाणा	.	44.0	43.0	87.0	40.0	46.0	86.0
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	.	—	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	04.0
7. जम्मू और कश्मीर	.	4.0	1.0	5.0	12.0	6.5	18.5
8. कर्नाटक	.	22.0	40.0	62.0	55.0	45.0	100.0
9. केरल	.	30.0	5.0	35.0	45.0	10.0	55.0
10. मध्य प्रदेश	.	131.0	78.0	209.0	150.0	100.0	250.0
11. महाराष्ट्र	.	85.0	44.0	129.0	111.0	60.0	171.0

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. मणिपुर .	—	0.5	0.5	14.0	10.0	24.0	
13. मेघालय .	—	0.5	0.5	—	4.5	4.5	
14. नागालैंड .	—	0.5	0.5	—	5.0	5.0	
15. उड़ीसा .	48.0	50.0	98.0	60.0	85.0	145.0	
16. पंजाब .	22.0	55.5	77.5	29.0	60.0	89.0	
17. राजस्थान .	55.0	17.0	72.0	40.0	34.0	74.0	
18. सिक्किम .	—	0.5	0.5	—	1.0	1.0	
19. तमिलनाडु .	13.0	11.0	24.0	5.0	15.0	20.0	
20. त्रिपुरा .	—	नगण्य	—	—	3.0	3.0	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश .	664.0	460.0	1124.0	394.0	510.0	904.0	
27. पश्चिम बंगाल .	48.0	67.0	115.0	39.0	110.0	149.0	
जोड़-राज्य .	1464.0	1098.5	2562.5	1353.0	1445.0	2798.0	
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र .	—	1.5	1.5	—	5.0	5.0	
ग्रन्थिल भारत .	1464.0	1100.0	2564.0	1353.0 घर्षात 1350.0	1450.0	2803.0 घर्षात 2800.0	

राजस्थान में काली बंगा में खुदाई

853. श्री बीलतराय सारथ : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में काली बंगा के घास-पास खुदाई के दौरान मोहनजोदड़ों और हड़प्पा की सभ्यता से भी प्राचीन सभ्यता के अवशेषों का पता चला है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह क्षेत्र वैदिक काल की गुप्त नदी सरस्वती का क्षेत्र है जहाँ खण्डहारों के अनेक टीले हैं जिनका अभी तक उत्खनन नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि घग्घर नदी में बाढ़ आने और सूरतगढ़ के निकट भोलाँ तक पानी इकट्ठा होने के कारण यह क्षेत्र एक झील में परिवर्तित हो गया है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप ये पुराने महत्वपूर्ण अवशेष पानी जमा होने से नष्ट हो रहे हैं और उन्हें बचाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(घ) क्या इस स्थानों की व्यापक खुदाई करने के बाद प्राप्त होने वाली प्राचीन वस्तुओं का संरक्षण करने और उन्हें प्रदर्शित करने के लिए सरकार सूरतगढ़ में संग्रहालय की स्थापना करने के कार्य को उचित समझती है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) काली बंगा में 1960-69 के दौरान हुई खुदाई से दो सांस्कृतिक युगों के अनुक्रम का पता चला है, जिनमें से ऊपरी अनुक्रम सिन्धु घाटी की सभ्यता से सम्बन्धित है और निचला भाग पूर्वकालीन सांस्कृतिक चरण है, जिसे पूर्व हड़प्पा युग कहा जाता है। पूर्व हड़प्पा युग का निरयण एक प्राचीन युक्त बस्ती करती है। यह प्राचीन और जहाँ के घर मिट्टी की ईंटों से बनाए गए थे। बस्ती के बाहर प्राप्त जुते हुए खेत की खोज, इस युग का एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रमाण है, जो कि वर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुक्रम हलरेखाओं की सीधी और धाँवी जुताई पद्धति का परिचय कराती है। इस काल के सांस्कृतिक उपकरणों में मृदभाण्ड, लघु आकार के फलक, चक्की के पाट और ताँबे की कुम्हारों सम्मिलित हैं। हड़प्पा युगीन एक नगर-बुर्ग के विन्यास का पता चला है, जिसमें एक बुर्ग और एक निचला नगर सम्मिलित था। इस नगर के पश्चिम में भी

दुई के दक्षिण पश्चिम में एक समाधिस्थल था। इस काल के व्यवसायों से सम्बन्धित विशिष्ट प्रकार के हड़प्पा कालीन मृत्पात्र, मोहरें और अन्य वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(ब) धन्वेष्णों के पता चला है कि सिन्धु घाटी की सभ्यता के स्थल अक्षर नदी (प्राचीन सरस्वती) के, अब सूखे हुए तल के साथ साथ अवस्थित हैं।

(ग) मानसून के दौरान इस क्षेत्र में और अधिक वर्षा रूप से नदी के प्राचीन तल में बाढ़ का पानी भर जाता है।

(घ) जी नहीं। किन्तु काली बंगा में एक संग्रहालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जहाँ इस स्थल की खुदाई में प्राप्त वस्तुओं की प्रदर्शित किया जायेगा।

Effect of export of Shrimp

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

(a) whether excessive concentration on the export of shrimps by 400 shrimp processing units including the multi-nationals engaged in sea-food trade has led to a severe crisis of impending closure; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage catching of cuttle fish, squid and frog legs etc.?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. Although some processing units may be facing difficulties for procurement of raw material, there is no threat of a severe crisis.

(b) For exploitation of non-shrimp varieties, the Government are encouraging the industry to charter fishing vessels from other countries in the regions not exploited so far. Central assistance is being given to State Fisheries Corporations for diversified fishing for varieties other than shrimp. Export of these diversified products are also eligible for cash incentive.

Use of drugs among college and University students

855. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that drug abuse is more common among the college and University students in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the root causes that compelled students for such drastic action?

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

(a) Recent studies indicate that drug abuse is not common among the college and university students but only some students use drugs.

(b) Curiosity, experimentation, depression and attempts to tide over critical situations have been reported as some of the common causes.

Grant-in-aid to Aided Schools in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government aided schools in Delhi get their grants-in-aid in quarterly instalments;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that accounts branch of the Education Directorate, Delhi take long time in clearing grant-in-aid papers resulting in delay in payment of salary to teachers; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps being taken to see that the amount is received by the schools in time?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the replies to parts (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Pakistan refugees lodged in Rajasthan

857. SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many refugees from Pakistan have been lodged in camps in Rajasthan and for how long;

(b) how much money has already been spent on them; and

(c) when and where these refugees will be settled?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) About 45,000 since 1972.

(b) About Rs. 12.87 crores have been released upto January, 1979 by the Central Government as relief assistance.

(c) It is proposed to settle them in Rajasthan as expeditiously as possible.

Baweja Committee report on working of D.D.A.

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

(a) whether the Baweja Committee report on D.D.A. took a serious view of the D.D.A.'s arbitrary act in raising the prices of Flats of middle and low income groups during the last three years and also observed that the price increase, made purely on ad hoc basis,

was absolutely disproportionate to the rise in the general cost of construction;

(b) whether the cost finally charged from the allottees under the Middle Income Group also included a subsidy of Rs. 6000 or so, unrelated to the cost of construction;

(c) whether representations have been received from the Residents Association of the M.I.G. colonies for the refund of excess amount charged; and

(d) whether these representations have been considered and if so, decision arrived in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Baweja Committee felt that prices of flats are tending to reach a point where people of the economic group for whom the flats are meant may not be able to afford them. They have recommended that ad hocism in price fixation should be avoided at all costs.

(b) No, Sir. The cost of some MIG flats in Munirka was reduced by more than Rs. 6000 to rationalise the cost structure and not to subsidise the cost of dwelling units.

(c) and (d). Some representations were received for refund of amounts alleged to have been charged in excess. The residents of Prasad Nagar and Rajouri Garden MIG flats have filed a write petition in the Supreme Court challenging the prices fixed by the DDA. The matter is now *sub judice*.

National Capital Region

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

(a) the progress made with regard to development of National Capital Region;

(b) amount spent so far;

(c) whether Government is going to make changes in the National Capital Region plan or to completely give it up; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 518 lakhs as loan has been given to State Governments upto the end of January 1979.

(c) and (d). As the National Capital Region Plan has not proved to be effective in lessening the pressure of population on Delhi, a new strategy designed to contain the pressure of population on the Capital has been conceived. Hapur in Uttar Pradesh and Alwar in Rajasthan have been selected for the purpose.

1. Alwar

- | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|
| (i) Land Acquired | | 360.89 acres |
| (ii) Plots developed | | 350 |

2. Meerut

- | | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| (i) Land acquired and developed | | 366.00 acres |
| (ii) Plots developed | | 1,500 |
| (iii) Dwelling units to be constructed | | 1,784 (1,356 will be of E.W.S. and LIG Groups) |
| (iv) Development of Transport Nagar | | 52.2 acres |
| (v) Wholesale and retail markets/shops | | 103.60 acres (about 40 acres are already developed and plots are ready for disposal) |

3. Panipat

Land to be acquired by the end of 1978-79 . . . 265 acres

4. Gurgaon

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| (i) Land acquired and developed for residential purposes | | 193 acres |
| (ii) Plots available for sale | | 1,084 |
| (iii) Land acquired and developed for industrial purposes | | 750 acres |
| (iv) Development to a Mandi market | | 179 shops and 41 booths have been provided. |

Statement

The area under the National Capital Region, besides Delhi State, lies in 3 more States viz., Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. When this idea was conceived, it was decided that the whole area in the National Capital Region will be under one Statutory Authority. Since Haryana backed out, this remained unfulfilled and the National Capital Region Plan has not proved to be effective in lessening the pressure of population in Delhi.

2. Four towns, namely Alwar in Rajasthan, Meerut in Uttar Pradesh and Panipat and Gurgaon in Haryana had been selected for priority development. Since the inception of this programme, more than Rs. 10 crores have been invested in these four towns, of which the Government of India has provided Central assistance of Rs. 5.18 crores as loan. Broadly, the work of development undertaken in these towns is as follows:—

Deteriorating conditions of S.T.D. services in West Bengal

860. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the deteriorating condition of STD service in Raniganj Coal-belt in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to improve STD service there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No deterioration has been reported in the general working of the STD at Raniganj. However some deterioration has been observed on routes connected through ASANSOL TAX.

(b) Recently, a detailed investigation was done into the working of STD service from Raniganj to Calcutta via ASANSOL TAX and areas where improvements are necessary have been identified. Based on the detailed investigations, action has been taken to improve the performance. A number of steps are being taken which include the following:—

(i) Upgradation of the ASANSOL TAX.

(ii) Increasing of circuits from Raniganj to ASANSOL TAX.

(iii) The transmission channels to Calcutta are being lined up.

Ex-factory cost of production of sugar in mills owned by Government

861. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the ex-factory cost of production for a quintal of sugar of each of the

mills, the managements of which have been taken over by the Government under the new Act;

(b) ex-factory cost of production per quintal of each of mills owned by the Central and State Governments;

(c) whether any losses are being incurred by the mills in categories (a) and (b) above; and

(d) if so, how are they being made up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the recent Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act 10 units have been taken over very recently by the Central Government.

There are 22 units owned by the State Governments. No sugar unit is owned by the Central Government. The cost of production figures of the units taken over by the Central Government can be computed only after the seasons working is over and operating results known. The information regarding the cost of production of the units owned by the State Governments has been requested from the concerned State Governments. After the information is received the same will be made available to the House.

Supply of rice under food for work programme

862. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

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

(a) whether any meeting of the State Governments' representatives was convened by the Agriculture Ministry to review the implementation

of the scheme "Food for work programme" to give rice for work in the absence of the wheat supplies; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Central Government to supply rice and wheat and coarse grains to meet the requirements of the rice consuming States as well as other States under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, a meeting was held on 6th January, 1979 to review the progress of Food for Work programme. The meeting considered *inter alia* the question of increasing the proportion of rice to be supplied to the rice eating States.

(b) For want of stocks of coarse grains with F.C.I. it has not been possible to supply coarse grains to any of the States. As far as rice is concerned, the States can get it upto 75 per cent of their total demand under this Scheme.

भूमि वितरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

863. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्यों में भूमि वितरण सम्बन्धी कानून के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई नया निर्णय लिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) तथा (ख) . जोत की अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के धारकों को सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना 1975-76 से क्रियान्वित की जा रही है। प्रत्येक राज्य को अब तक दी गई सहायता प्रदत्त करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस योजना को बालू पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के दौरान केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में जारी रखने का निर्णय किया है।

विवरण

जोन की अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू भूमि के प्राप्तकर्ताओं की सहायता के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना।
राज्यों को 15 फरवरी, 1979 तक निर्मुक्त की गई विनीय सहायता

राज्य का नाम	अल्पकालीन अनुदान	भूमि विकास अनुदान	कुल अनुदान (अल्पकालीन तथा भूमि विकास अनुदान)	भूमि विकास ऋण	निर्मुक्त की गई कुल सहायता (अनुदान तथा ऋण)
1	2	3	4	5	6
भारत प्रदेश	86,05,633	34,51,265	1,20,56,898	30,41,903	1,50,98,801
असम	1,09,03,746	29,28,154	1,38,71,900	23,08,278	1,61,80,178

1	2	3	4	5	6
बिहार	46,96,441	17,64,156	64,60,597	15,84,026	80,44,623
गुजरात	1,49,669	66,928	2,16,537	55,524	2,72,061
हारयाणा	14,22,220	4,79,730	19,01,950	4,47,261	23,49,211
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,98,340	86,170	2,84,510	69,115	3,53,625
कर्नाटक	11,66,345	3,94,165	15,60,510	3,60,375	19,20,885
केरल	20,78,819	7,81,392	28,60,211	7,06,687	35,66,898
मध्य प्रदेश	12,67,538	5,17,176	17,84,714	4,65,455	22,50,169
महाराष्ट्र	1,34,55,331	53,86,081	1,88,41,412	47,33,800	2,35,75,212
उड़ीसा	24,33,527	12,47,210	36,80,737	10,86,461	47,67,198
पंजाब	5,10,646	2,28,237	7,38,883	2,06,417	9,45,300
राजस्थान	1,30,22,391	44,32,969	1,74,55,360	40,11,358	2,14,66,718
तीमलनाडू	38,39,905	12,05,127	50,45,032	11,21,858	61,66,890
त्रिपुरा	9,139	6,036	15,175	5,569	20,744
उत्तर प्रदेश	72,43,359	28,35,628	1,00,78,987	25,11,861	1,25,90,848
पश्चिम बंगाल	74,88,727	27,67,111	1,02,55,838	23,64,607	1,26,20,445
योग	7,84,91,716	2,86,17,535	10,71,09,251	2,50,80,555	13,21,89,806

मैडिकल आधार पर छह माह के लिये टेलीफोन की संख्या

864. श्री एस० एस० दास :
श्री अमन सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या. संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मैडिकल आधार पर भी छः माह के लिए टेलीफोन सुरन्त नहीं बिये जाते हैं जबकि संचार विभाग में इसके लिए नियम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 6 माह के लिए मैडिकल आधार पर टेलीफोन स्वीकृत करने में कितना समय लगता है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गदहुरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) और (ख). मैडिकल आधार पर अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था

करने का कोई नियम नहीं है। अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का प्रावधान केबल पेयर्स तथा एक्सचेंज में प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता के उपलब्ध होने पर ही निर्भर करता है। विभिन्न एक्सचेंजों की स्थिति में अन्तर है। अतः इस प्रकार के टेलीफोनों के लिए समय नहीं निश्चित किया जा सकता।

Development of Inland Fishery

865. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projects which have been contemplated by the Government to increase inland fisheries in the country;

(b) whether the Government plan to make full use of the man-made reservoirs for development of Fishery Projects;

(c) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the criticism at the Indian Science Congress in Hyderabad in January 1979 protesting against river valley projects and industrial wastes in waters as the cause of ruining inland fisheries; and

(d) if so, the precautions planned by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Increase in the area under fish culture, improvement of existing water areas, augmentation of fish seed resources and introduction of intensive fish cultural practices to maximise production are some of the important programmes for improving inland fisheries. Fish Farmers' Development Agencies have been sanctioned in 50 districts on pilot basis for intensive fish culture.

(b) Yes, Sir. Several measures are being taken to develop and exploit reservoir fisheries in India.

(c) Government is aware of the proceedings of the Indian Science Congress. While river valley projects may affect natural migration and breeding, they also help in forming large sheets of water, which are suitable for fish culture. Untreated industrial waste adversely affects the fisheries.

(d) A number of surveys have been carried out by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution in order to safeguard fisheries and fishermen's interest. The Board has powers to stop discharge of harmful effluents into water streams. Wherever such a course is considered necessary.

Allotment of type IV Government accommodation

866. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last block 1975 to 1977 type IV quarters were allotted to Government servants who joined service upto 1957;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the block years 1978 to 1980, a considerable number of allotments in type IV have been made to those who joined service upto 1948; and

(c) the circumstances under which the persons who joined upto 1948 were not covered in the last block 1975 to 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) During the last allotment year 1975-77, such of the Government servants who had applied for general pool accommodation and counted their priority upto 8th October, 1954 were allotted type IV quarters.

(b) In the allotment year 1978-80, which commenced from 1st December, 1978, such of the Government servants who have applied for type IV quarters and count their priority upto 31st December, 1947 have been allotted type IV quarters as on 20th February, 1979.

(c) All Government servants who had applied for general pool accommodation during the last allotment year 1975-77 and counted their priority upto 1948 had been allotted type IV quarters.

Estimate of surplus land

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

(a) the estimate of the surplus land in each State in mid-fifties in the country; and

(b) the present estimate of the surplus land in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No official estimate of the ceiling surplus land in the country in the mid-fifties is available. Ceiling laws began to be enacted in the fifties. No estimate was possible as long as the norms of ceiling had not been fixed.

(b) As per figures supplied by the State Governments, the ceiling surplus land estimated to be available under the revised ceiling laws is 68.63 lakh acres.

Repairing and maintenance of Sun Temple at Konarak

868. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the famous Sun Temple of Konarak in Orissa which is a national monument of finest architecture and of international attraction is suffering from hazards of weather and heavy top stones are gravitating;

(b) the amount spent so far during the last three years on the repairs and maintenance of this temple;

(c) whether a memorandum was submitted to him when he visited the place last time and the President of India to repair and maintain the temple;

(d) the steps taken or being taken to re-build the temple by the Government of its own or by seeking assistance from international agencies like

UNICEF, UNESCO and other such bodies; and

(e) the proposal of the Government for the repairs, maintenance and rebuilding of this Sun Temple of Konarak?

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

(a) to (e). The Sun temple of Konarak in Orissa is exposed to the vagaries of weathering agencies and a fragment of a cracked eve-stone of the roof of the assembly hall had fallen down on 1st August, 1978.

The expenditure incurred during the last three years on the repairs and maintenance of the Sun temple is as below:

1975-76	-	Rs. 1,17,680/-
1976-77	-	Rs. 4,47,441/-
1977-78	-	Rs. 2,79,206/-

In addition to the figures mentioned above, an amount of Rs. 7,73,551/- has been spent upto March, 1977, on flood-lighting the temple. A Memorandum addressed to the President of India was submitted to me when I last visited Konarak in January this year in which among other items there was a request for reconstruction of the main temple which had fallen in the unknown past. As per internationally accepted principles of archaeological preservation, no whole sellere-building of an ancient monument is taken up. As such no action is being taken in this regard. However, such of the fallen architectural pieces, recovered from the debris, of which the locations can be determined with a measure of certainty, will be refixed to their original places. The old repairs by PWD in ashlar masonry will be gradually replaced with plain moulded pieces to maintain the general architectural disposition of the temple.

Various steps of chemical treatment for preservation of stones and routine structural repairs, as are being executed currently, will be continued. The

fallen piece of the stone from the roof is being restored to its original position. The area within the temple compound is being developed in an informal garden to improve the surrounding's. Besides landscaping is also proposed to be undertaken outside the temple compound when the land asked for from the State Government is handed over to the Survey.

A Committee of experts consisting of archaeological chemist, archaeological engineer, geologist, materiologist, botanist and bio-chemist has been set up to examine the problems of preservation and recommend remedial measures. In its first meeting held on the 7th November, 1978 the Committee has recommended certain data to be collected and experiments to be conducted on stones with resins available in the market. Further preservative measures will be taken as per the recommendations of the Committee. UNESCO has also been approached to give expert advice on preservation of the temple.

Fixation of support price of Tobacco, Onions and Potatoes by Agricultural Prices Commission

869. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed the Agricultural Prices Commission to fix support price of tobacco, onions and potatoes;

(b) whether the Commerce Ministry has made any suggestions in this regard; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission are required to make recommendations on

support prices for various Commodities. At the request of the Government the Commission have submitted reports on the minimum support prices for tobacco, onions and potatoes. Besides recommending such prices, A.P.C. have also suggested various measures of short-term and long-term nature with regard to marketing, grading, processing, etc.

(b) Department of Commerce had made the following suggestions to the A.P.C.:—

(i) APC may, in consultation with Chairman, Tobacco Board recommend for Government consideration the minimum prices at which Virginia Tobacco of different grades should be purchased by a Public Sector Agency.

(ii) In addition to farm grades, APC may work out the prices of cured tobacco in various agmarked grades. Later, it was suggested to APC that they may recommend support price for VFC Tobacco in farm grades and corresponding agmarked grades to enable STC to make purchases.

(c) These recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

Extension of terms of reference of Agricultural Prices Commission

870. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission to enable it to have a say in the fixation of prices of agricultural inputs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission are under examination.

Installation of the Statue of Kamaraj in Delhi

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

(a) the reasons for the delay in the installation of Kamaraj statue in the capital;

(b) whether there is any plan to drop the proposal because of the unseemly dispute between the Nadar Mahajana Sangam of Tamil Nadu and the Kamaraj Statue Committee; and

(c) if not, the venue chosen for this purpose and the probable date by which Kamaraj statue will be installed in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Statue of Shri Kamraj is to be installed near a traffic round-about on Duplex Road. The sponsors have informed the Government that the fabrication of the statue is likely to be completed soon.

The statue is to be installed by the sponsors. Therefore Government cannot give any specific date for installation of the statue.

Sugarcane price in South

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the acute hardships suffered by sugarcane growers in the South especially in Tamil Nadu where the price offered at Rs. 80/- per tonne is highly uneconomic; and

(b) if so, the positive steps proposed to relieve their hardships by fixing a higher price so that the low price does not result in diversion to other crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Government has fixed a minimum statutory price for sugarcane for 1978-79 season at Rs. 10/- per quintal for a recovery of 8.5 per cent. No factory can pay a price less than this. It is ascertained that in the States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh all the factories are paying the minimum statutory price. In Karnataka, all the factories have agreed to pay the statutory minimum price excepting 4 factories which have cases pending before the High Court regarding the cane price and are paying the interim price fixed by the High Court pending finalisation. All the other factories are paying 90 per cent of the statutory price and have agreed to pay the balance with interest subsequently. In the case of Tamil Nadu also the factories have agreed to pay statutory minimum price and are paying 90 per cent as advance pending final payment with interest as accruing thereon. The reasons for this procedure being their financial difficulties consequent on the low sugar price and non-availability of full bank credit. Tamil Nadu Govt. have, by way of relief, been postponing the collection of Purchase Tax and cane cess for a period of 6 months and are also considering further relief. The State Govt. is persuading the factories for payment of the balance and in one case prosecution has also been launched in this regard.

(b) In view of above, the question of fixing a higher price does not arise.

Drinking water in Pitampura, Delhi

873. SHRI SHANKERSINHEJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position regarding supply of drinking water in the Pitampura Residential Scheme; and

(b) when the water supply is likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HABITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REBAKHAT): (a) and (b). The M.C.D. have sanctioned a 4 inch dia. bulk water connection for Pitampura area from the trunk main in West Delhi, whereas the D.D.A. have stated that they would require 6 inch dia. connection to meet the requirements. As soon as this connection is available, it will be linked with the internal distribution system, which has already been laid, and drinking water would be released to the public thereafter.

Target in adult Education Programme

874. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI D. B. PATIL:

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

(a) what are the targets achieved in Adult Education Programme during the current year, State-wise; and

(b) what is the target for the next year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Under the National Adult Education Programme the targets for 1978-79 and 1979-80

are 15 lakhs and 45 lakhs respectively. The achievements during the current year would be known after information is received from the various States and Union Territories after the year comes to a close.

Tube-wells in the country

875. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of big tube-wells installed in the country since March, 1977 with State-wise break up of figures; and

(b) what per cent increase this represents over those in existence prior to March, 1977 and the costs incurred for the increase?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Desired information in regard to Public tubewells installed in U.P. is as below:

(i) Tubewells installed since Nos. 1133 March, 1977 (upto 31-12-78)

(ii) Percentage increase of tubewells over those existing prior to March, 1977.

(iii) The costs in- Rs. 35.59 crores. incurred for the increase.

Corresponding information from the remaining States is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds for School Buildings

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

(a) whether he is aware of the high costs of palatial buildings for the higher education and lack of funds for

any building for primary education, if so, steps taken thereon;

(b) whether the Central Government have scheme to extend funds to construct school buildings for primary education in the backward areas inhabited by the Harijans and Adivasis with particular reference to Chho'a-nagpur of Bihar; and

(c) if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. Provision of satisfactory buildings for educational institutions is a pre-requisite of improving and maintaining standards. Maintenance of standards in higher education, according to Constitution, is a responsibility of the Central Government. School Education is mostly managed by the State Governments.

In the context of the programme for universalising elementary education within a definite time frame of not more than 10 years, State Governments were requested to prepare their plans for elementary education for 1978-83 plan period including construction of primary school buildings. However, keeping the resources position in view, the total programme of constructing durable school buildings will require to be taken up on a phased manner and the problem cannot be fully solved during the current plan period.

(b) and (c). The Central Government presently has no scheme under which funds can be provided to the State Governments for primary school buildings.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी की समस्या

877. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गरीबी की कीमत के रूप में गत वर्ष के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को देय राशि कितनी है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा किसानों को उपरोक्त देय राशि का भुगतान बीमा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1977-78 मौसम के लिए 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक उत्तर प्रदेश की बीनी फील्डों के प्रति गरीबी के सूचकों की बकाया राशि 1435 लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है ताकि राज्य को बीनी फील्डों किसानों के गरीबी के बकायों का भुगतान कर सकें । अन्य जो पग उठाए गए हैं उनमें बीनी फील्डों की ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं को उदार बनाना और बीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिनियम) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन उन 4 फील्डों के प्रबन्ध को अधिकार में लेना जिन्होंने 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक के गरीबी के बकायों का भुगतान नहीं किया है, शामिल हैं । सरकार ने इसी उद्देश्य की दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राधिकार में की गई फील्डों को 230 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता भी दी है ।

Teacher-Student Ratio in Delhi Schools

878. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many teachers are employed in Government Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi and what is the teacher-student ratio; and

(b) how many PGT and TGT teachers for Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi are at present employed in Government schools in the Union Territory of Delhi and how many in each of these categories have been recruited in regular vacancies during the year 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) 18356

(b) Subject	P.G.T.	T.G.T.
Hindi . . .	339	1594
Urdu . . .	2	34
Punjabi . . .	25	99

Recruited in regular vacancies in 1978

Hindi . . .	..	..
Urdu . . .	..	4
Punjabi . . .	..	..

शिक्षित किसानों के लिये रोजगार

879. श्री हुकम बेब नारायण दास : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षित बेरोजगार कृषकों तथा कृषि मौसम के समाप्त होने पर अर्द्ध-नियोजित कृषकों को रोजगार देने की क्या सरकार की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे बेरोजगार किसानों को, जो मौकरी नहीं चाहते, शक्ति चालित हल तथा अन्य आधुनिक कृषि उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए अनुदान देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1-4-1977 से चलाया गया "काम के लिए अनाज कार्यक्रम" निष्क्रियता के मौसम के दौरान अर्द्ध-नियोजित अथवा बेरोजगार किसानों को रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करता है। इसके अलावा, समेकित ाम विकास के लिए एक महत्वकांक्षी कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम बेरोजगार और अर्द्ध-नियोजित लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों सहित ग्रामीण जनता के लिए अतिरिक्त रोजगार के अवसर सृजित करेगा।

(ख) तथा (ग). पावर टिल्लों आदि की खरीद के लिए बेरोजगार किसानों को अनुदान देने की कोई सामान्य योजना नहीं है। तथापि, कुछ विशेष कार्यक्रमों के तहत विशिष्ट उपकरणों की खरीद के लिए लघु तथा सीमांत कृषकों को राज सहायता दी जा रही है।

Central efforts for introduction of Vocational Stream under 10 plus 2 Scheme

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

(a) whether in view of the successful efforts in Tamil Nadu to introduce the vocational stream under 10 plus 2 scheme, Government have given increased assistance to that State so that the good work can be carried out more comprehensively throughout that State; and

(b) the positive and pragmatic efforts since made by the Centre to bring home to all other States the impressive strides made by Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education, a sum of Rs. 82,500 was released as grant-in-aid to the Government of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 for conduct of vocational surveys in six districts. Any further request for grant-in-aid under this scheme will be considered favourably.

(b) All the States have been requested to circulate syllabi etc., prepared by them in the field of vocationalisation, to the other State Governments and Boards of Secondary Education, to profit from the experience of each other. However, all the States are free to formulate the schemes of vocationalisation, keeping in view the recommendations of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education with Special Reference to Vocationalisation and the Working Group on Vocationalisation.

Telephone Connections

881. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections allotted, State-wise after the change of Central Government; and

(b) the number of telephone connections allotted to the State of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The number of telephone connections provided State-wise from 1st April, 1977 to December, 1978 is as follows:

Name of the State	No. of connections provided
1. Andhra Pradesh including Hyderabad District	10,783
2. Bihar including Patna Tel. Distt.	4,222
3. Gujarat including Ahmedabad, Surat, Baroda and Rajkot Telephone Distt.	20,773
4. Jammu & Kashmir	773
5. Karnataka including Bangalore Tel. Distt.	10,074
6. Kerala including Ernakulam and Trivandrum	6,270
7. Madhya Pradesh including Indore Distt.	6,053
8. Maharashtra incl. Nagpur, Pune and Bombay Tel. Distt.	39,646
9. Assam; Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh served by North East Telecom. Circle	2,337
10. States of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab and Chandigarh, Amritsar & Ludhiana Districts served by North West Circle and Chandigarh	4,649
11. Orissa	2,494
12. Rajasthan including Jaipur Tel. Distt.	4,403
13. Tamilnadu including Madras, Coimbatore Tele. Districts and Pondicherry	12,416
14. Uttar Pradesh including Lucknow and Kanpur Tel. Districts	9,195
15. West Bengal including Calcutta Tel. Distt., Sikkim & Andaman and Nicobar	11,254
16. Delhi Telephone District	23,651

(b) 20,773 telephone connections have been provided in Gujarat State since 1-4-1977 to Dec., 1978.

कण्ठाहार नहर परियोजना पर परिष्कृत

882. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कण्ठाहार नहर परियोजना पर कुल कितने परिष्कृत का अनुमान है तथा इसको कब तक प्रारम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : कैप्टन दिग्गज जो दस्तूर ने गारलैंड नहर परियोजना पर 24095 करोड़ रुपये की लागत देने का अनुमान लगाया है। परन्तु, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार, यह अनुमान बहुत ही कम प्रतीत होता है। वास्तविक लागत का तभी पता लग सकता है जब स्कीम की तकनीकी व्यवहार्यता सिद्ध हो जाए तथा इसके मुख्य घटकों को अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाए। गारलैंड नहर स्कीम जैसे प्रस्तावों में जल के अन्तर्वासित व्यपवर्तन को जो तकनीकी, कानूनी तथा प्रशासनिक पहलू अन्तर्निहित हैं, उनकी जांच इस समय चार विशेषज्ञ समितियों द्वारा की जा रही है।

सरकारी आवास के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता

883. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भोरोरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकारी आवास नहीं दिया गया है, उन्हें अपने वेतन की 15 प्रतिशत राशि मकान किराया भत्ता के रूप में मिलती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी आवास प्राप्त होने पर 15 प्र.श. राशि (जिसका आवास प्राप्त न होने की स्थिति में भुगतान किया जाता है) के बजाय 10 प्रतिशत की प्रतिरिक्त राशि की प्रत्यक्ष कुल 25 प्रतिशत राशि की उनके वेतन में से कटौती की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या आवास प्राप्त होने की स्थिति में 10 प्रतिशत की प्रतिरिक्त राशि की कटौती को समाप्त करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बज्ज) : (क) जिन कर्मचारियों के पास सरकारी आवास नहीं है उन्हें मकान किराया भत्ता निम्नलिखित दरों पर दिया जाता है :—

ए' की 1 और बी 2 नगर/ कस्बे	15 प्र.श. किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 400 रुपये प्रति मास।
'सी' श्रेणी नगर/ कस्बे	7½ प्र.श. किन्तु अधिक से अधिक 200 रुपये प्रति मास।

(ख) से (घ). जब सरकारी आवास आवंटित किया जाता है तो मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता। जो कर्मचारी 300 रुपये से अधिक और 300 रुपये तक प्रतिमास वेतन पाते हैं उनसे अधिक से अधिक क्रमशः 10 प्र.श./ 7½ प्र.श. की दर से लाइसेंस फीस वसूली की जाती है। सिवाय सेवा कर्मिकों के जो अपनी सेवा शर्तों के अनुसार निम्न-तर दरों पर भुगतान करते हैं। उपर्युक्त प्रतिशतता पर वसूली मानक दर तक ही सीमित रखी जाती है, जो आवास की मूल लागत का 6 प्र.श. प्रति वर्ष की दर से निर्धारित की जाती है। इस प्रकार निर्धारित दर को रियायती दर ही समझा जाता है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में और अधिक छूट देना युक्तियुक्त नहीं है।

Destruction of Forests

884. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wanton destruction and exploitation of forest resources is going on apace in several parts of the country;

(b) the measures taken, or proposed to be taken to arrest such depredation and destruction;

(c) whether a 'Chipko' movement has been launched by people in some parts of Uttar Pradesh as a counter measure;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction and attitude of the Central and State Governments to the "Chipko" campaign?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the information received from the States no large scale cutting of trees and destruction of forests is taking place in the forests under the control of the State Forest Departments. The forests under the control of the State Forest Departments are by and large worked scientifically according to the prescriptions of the Working Plans prepared for such areas. However in the unclassified and undemarcated forests large scale cutting of trees and des-

truction of forests is taking place in a number of States.

(b) Some of the States have already taken steps to amend their State Forest Act to regulate felling of trees in areas outside the control of the State Forest Departments. The Government of India also proposes to suitably modify the Indian Forest Act to provide for deterrent punishment for such offences.

However, greater stress is being laid on man-made forests and extension of tree land to cover wastelands, roadside, canal bank etc. under the plan and non-plan schemes in the State Sector. Under Social Forestry, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. (a) raising of mixed forests on wastelands, panchayat lands, community lands etc. and (b) rehabilitation of degraded forests were taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. An increase in allocations is being made under these schemes to raise more plantations for meeting the local requirements of fuelwood etc. Increased allocations are also being made during the mid-term plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) under these schemes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Chipko movement was launched in Uttar Pradesh mainly to stop commercial felling of trees from the areas under the control of the State Forest Department.

(e) The State Governments as well as the Central Government are of the view that the State forests being scientifically managed under regular working plans, there is no need for stoppage of fellings according to the prescriptions of the Working Plans. However, in order to control the indiscriminate felling of trees in the forest areas outside the control of the forest department suitable steps are being taken to bring these forests under a proper scientific management by taking up afforestation schemes under the State Sector as well as under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes particularly Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region.

Diversification of source of Farm Income

885. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 81 per cent of the income on farm coming from crops and the remaining 19 per cent through dairying and contribution of fruits and vegetables has remained constant;

(b) whether small farmers are not going in for fruit and vegetable cultivation, dairying, poultry and piggery farming because of high cost of inputs and lack of training;

(c) whether benefits of the new schemes under the diversification programme have been cornered by well-to-do farmers; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to encourage more and more small farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Estimates of national income from crops (excluding plantations), dairying, and fruits & vegetables indicate that during the period 1970-71 to 1975-76 the proportion of income from crop production at current prices has varied in the range of 79.17 to 81.04 per cent while that from fruits, vegetables and milk and milk products has varied between 18.96 to 20.83 per cent. A statement giving detailed information is attached.

(b) No, Sir. Progress reports on Small Farmers Development Agencies indicate that small farmers are participating in dairying, poultry and other animal husbandry programmes etc. in growing numbers.

(c) and (d). Under the schemes for diversification drawn up under the Rural Development Programmes, special emphasis is being laid on development of irrigation, agriculture and allied sectors, particular animal husbandry, dairying, poultry and fisheries. In all these development efforts the focus is on small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections.

Statement

Value of output from Crop Production, Fruits and Vegetables and Milk and Milk Products.

(Rs. lakhs)	Items	At Current Prices					(Rs. lakhs)	Average for the period 1970-76
		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75		
1. Fruits and Vegetables	.	180,264 (9.23)	178,370 (8.71)	210,985 (9.36)	270,120 (8.96)	278,587 (8.21)	269,526 (8.61)	231,309 (8.78)
2. Milk and Milk Products	.	216,530 (11.09)	225,325 (18.99)	256,629 (11.37)	311,582 (10.34)	364,902 (10.75)	382,785 (12.22)	292,959 (11.13)
3. Crop @ Production	.	1,555,838 (79.68)	1,545,880 (80.30)	1,788,665 (79.27)	2,432,127 (80.70)	2,750,361 (81.04)	2,479,024 (79.17)	2,108,616 (80.08)
TOTAL	.	1,952,637 (100.00)	2,049,375 (100.00)	2,256,279 (100.00)	3,013,829 (100.00)	3,393,850 (100.00)	3,131,335 (100.00)	2,632,884 (100.00)

At 1970-71 prices

1. Fruits and Vegetables	.	180,269 (9.23)	170,268 (8.70)	175,729 (9.57)	182,417 (9.24)	188,847 (9.76)	194,031 (9.08)	181,987 (9.06)
2. Milk and Milk Products	.	216,530 (11.09)	219,972 (11.23)	229,297 (12.50)	234,663 (11.89)	236,359 (12.21)	241,492 (11.30)	229,719 (11.69)
3. Crop @ Production	.	1,555,838 (79.68)	1,568,230 (80.07)	1,499,951 (77.93)	1,556,725 (78.87)	1,510,263 (78.03)	1,701,592 (79.62)	1,533,766 (79.05)
TOTAL	.	1,952,637 (100.00)	1,958,470 (100.00)	1,894,977 (100.00)	1,973,805 (100.00)	1,935,459 (100.00)	2,137,115 (100.00)	1,955,412 (100.00)

② Exclusive of tea, coffee and rubber.

Bracket figures are percentages to Total.

Source: National Accounts Statistics, January, 1978, issue. Tables 33.1 and 33.2.

Creation of Jr. P.E.Ts in Delhi School

886. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 185 on 17th July, 1978 regarding creation of Jr. P. E. Ts posts in Delhi schools and state:

(a) the name of Government schools both boys and girls under the Directorate of Education, Delhi where NFC Instructors have been carrying on the full work load of Junior P.E.Ts for the last three years continuously but still the posts of Jr. P.E.Ts have not been created in the schools; and

(b) the name of schools where the post of Jr. P.E.Ts existed during the last three years and N.F.C. Instructor has been posted against the same to which final reply is still awaited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) The names of such schools (83) are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The names of such schools (21) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

However, it is mentioned that the number of schools as well as the incumbency would vary from one academic session to another academic session depending upon the creation of posts as well as the posting and transfer of Jr. P. E. Ts and N.F.C. Instructors.

Statement-I

1. GGHSS, Laxmi Bai Nagar,
2. GGHSS, No. 4, R. K. Puram,
3. GGHSS, Green Park,
4. GGHSS, Mahipalpur,
5. GGJS, Humaupur,
6. GGMS, R. K. Puram, Sec. IV

7. GGMS, Mahrauli,
8. GGHSS, No. 1, Lodi Road,
9. GGHSS, Defence Colony,
10. GGHSS, Pandara Road,
11. GGHSS, Jangpura,
12. GGHSS, No. 1, Kidwai Nagar,
13. GCHSS, Jorbagh,
14. GGHSS, No. 2, Lajpat Nagar,
15. GGHSS, No. 2, Kidwai Nagar,
16. GGHSS, No. 1, Lajpat Nagar,
17. GGHSS, Bhogal,
18. G. Co, edn. SSS President's Estate
19. GGHSS, Chirag Delhi,
20. GGHSS, Chhatterpur,
21. GGHSS, Ladarpur,
22. GGMS, Masjid Moth,
23. GBSS, Sec. 2, R. K. Puram,
24. GBHSS, No. 1, Mahrauli,
25. GGHSS, Seelampur, Delhi,
26. GGHSS, Ram Nagar 1,
27. GGHSS, Link Road,
28. GGHSS, Pahar Ganj,
29. GGMS, Model Basti,
30. GGMS, Idgah Road,
31. GGMS, Chuna Mandi,
32. GGHSS, Bela Road,
33. GGHSS, Chabi Ganj,
34. GGHSS, Gali Barafwali,
35. GGHSS, Dewan Hall,
36. GGHSS, Jama Masjid-I
37. GGHSS, Jama Masjid-II
38. GGHSS, Zeenat Mahal-II
39. GGHSS, Shakerpur,
40. GGHSS, Nicholson Road,
41. GGMS, Haveli Azam Khan,
42. GGMS, Charkhewalan,
43. GBMS, Tagore Road, New Delhi
44. GBHSS, Najafgarh-I
45. GBHSS, Chhawala,
46. GBHSS, Ujwa,
47. GBHSS, Palam Enclave,
48. GBHSS, Jharodakalan,
49. GBHSS, Punjabi Bagh,

50. GBHSS, Old Rajinder Nagar,
51. GBHSS, No. 1, West Patel Nagar,
52. GBHSS, Bijwasan,
53. GMS, Paprawat,
54. GGHSS, Bijwasan,
55. GGHSS, No. II, Moti Nagar,
56. GGHSS, Kirti Nagar,
57. GGHSS, Dasai Darapur,
58. GGMS, Khyala,
59. GGMS, Hari Nagar,
60. GGMS, Moti Nagar (West)
61. GGMS, New Jail Tihar,
62. GBHSS, Roop Nagar No. 2
63. GBHSS, Shakti Nagar No. 3
64. GGHSS, Bharat Nagar,
65. GGHSS, Sarai Rohila (Nai Basti)
66. GGMS, Bara Hindu Rao,
67. GGMS, Ganeshpura,
68. GGMS, Kucha Pandit,
69. GGMS, Tri Nagar,
70. G. Co-edn. M. S. Bara Hindu Rao,
71. GGMS, Lancer Road,
72. GGMS, Kishan Ganj,
73. G. Co-edn. HSS, Singhu,
74. GBHSS, Bavana,
75. GBHSS, Bakhtawarpur,
76. GBMS, Tri Nagar,
77. GGHSS, Rana Partap Bagh,
78. GGHSS, Narela,
79. GGHSS, Adarsh Nagar,
80. GGHSS, Vijay Nagar,
81. GGHSS, Hudson Line,
82. GBMS, Azadpur Colony,
83. GGHSS, Model Town No. 1

Statement-II

1. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Mehrauli,
2. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, East of Kailash,
3. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Shivaji Park,

4. Govt. Boys Middle School, Faiz Road,
5. Govt. Girls Middle School, Lal Kuan,
6. Govt. Middle School (Co-edn.) Possanigpur,
7. Govt. Boys Middle School, Kirti Nagar,
8. Govt. Boys Middle School, Moti Nagar-II
9. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Moti Nagar-II
10. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Tilak Nagar-I
11. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Subhash Nagar-I
12. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Janakpuri, 'A' Block,
13. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Uttam Nagar,
14. Govt. Boys Middle School, Nangal Raya,
15. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School No. 1 Tagore Garden,
16. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School Tilak Nagar-III
17. Govt. Girls Hr. Sec. School, Ashok Nagar,
18. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Nangloi,
19. Govt. Boys Hr. Sec. School, Mundka,
20. Govt. Boys Secondary School, Rani Bagh No. 1
21. Govt. Boys Hr. Secondary School, Katewara.

Changes in University Grants Commission Act

888. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are considering to re-

constitute the University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, what are the special reasons for the same;

(c) does Government want to make changes in the functioning of the U.G.C.;

(d) is it also a fact that the Government has been facing difficulties on account of certain clauses in the University Grants Commission Act; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to make changes in the aforesaid Act?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Committee which was appointed to review the working of the U.G.C. has in its report made certain recommendations in regard to composition as well as functioning of the U.G.C. These are under consideration of Government.

(d) and (e). The present Act has no provision for giving retrospective effect to certain Rules even when considered necessary, or for notification of Regulations and for their being laid before Parliament. It is proposed to make suitable provisions for these purposes as and when the Act is enacted.

Pure cow milk in polythene packs of Mother Dairy

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

(a) whether Mother Dairy has recently introduced the 'pure cow milk' in polythene packs with a big advertisement highlighting the virtues of drinking pure cow milk but its Union of Employees has called it a 'gimmick' to impress the Prime Minister;

(b) whether it has also been stated by its Union that the Mother Dairy gets its raw milk from Bikaner and Alwar regions, where the main sources of milk production are buffalo, camel and goat, and there is no exclusive cow farms in the area to ensure a genuine source of supply; and

(c) whether the Mother Dairy does not have any facility to check whether the raw stock is genuine cow milk?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Mother Dairy has introduced the sale of pure cow milk in polythene packs in Delhi in the month of October, 1978. This was announced through advertisements. The General Secretary of the Mother Dairy Employees Union in a letter addressed to the General Manager, Mother Dairy has denied that they were a party to the news item.

(b) Raw milk for Mother Dairy is being supplied by Rajasthan State Dairy Development Corporation. The cow milk supply is primarily from Bikaner Dairy who collects milk from farmers in that area who rear cows.

(c) Mother Dairy has got the facility to check the genuineness of cow milk. Each sample of cow milk received at the Mother Dairy is subjected to HANSA test which is in force since October, 1978.

Ecological imbalance due to felling of trees

890. DR. MULI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious ecological imbalance has been created by indiscriminate felling of trees in various parts of the country specially in the Himalayan region of U.P.;

(b) whether a large number of species of our wild life are facing almost a total extinction due to climate hazards resulting out of this imbalance and indiscriminate killing; and

(c) if so, steps the Government are taking to restore the ecological balance and protect the wild life?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Reports from the State indicate that no indiscriminate felling of trees have taken place in the forests under the control of State Forest Department. However, there are indiscriminate fellings in the forest areas specially in the unclassified forests of the Himalayan region of U.P. outside the control of Forests Department.

(b) and (c). No information regarding the species which are facing a total extinction in wild life due to killing, is available. The importance of wild life conservation has received increasing attention of the Government. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 has been adopted by all the States/Union Territories except Nagaland to provide effective legislative safeguards against illegal destruction and over exploitation of fauna of our country. Concerted efforts are being made for the creation of sanctuaries and national parks in different eco-systems for preservation of different species of wild life, particularly the endangered species and to protect their habitat.

Research and Transfer of Rural Technology and Rural Resource Corps

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

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Ministry has accepted in principle the recommendations of the Jain Committee for setting up a National Centre

for Co-ordination of Research and Transfer of Rural Technology and a Rural Resource Corps; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendation of the Jain Committee for setting up a National Centre for Coordination of Research and Transfer of Rural Technology including Rural Resource Corps has been accepted in principle by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(b) The Centre proposes to evolve rural technologies in association with related institutions/agencies best suited to the rural areas. Based on the recommendation of the Jain Committee, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has developed a proposal for the establishment of a National Centre for the Coordination of Research and Transfer of Rural Technology. This Centre intends to serve as a catalytic agent in evolving appropriate rural technologies and their rapid transfer specially to the poorest of the poor.

As per recommendations of the Committee, the Centre, to start with, will concentrate on the following functions:

(i) Collecting and spreading information on the available fund of rural technology that could be applied under wide-ranging ecological and socio-economic conditions in rural and tribal areas on the basis of a critical cost-benefit analysis;

(ii) identifying critical gaps that exist in the rural technology and encouraging efforts both official and non-official to cover these gaps;

(iii) providing a link between institutions conducting research on rural technology as well as field agencies, both official and non-official, working in the field of rural development;

(iv) organising training programmes through competent agencies for the preparation of developmental balance sheets, methodology for block planning and development of integrated systems of crop production, post-harvest technology etc; and

(v) organising a Rural Resource Corps of young professionals in the interest of integrated rural development.

Satellite agreement signed between India and Indonesia

892. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a satellite pact has recently been signed between India and Indonesia; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with Indonesia in January, 1979.

(b) In this MOU suitable adjustments in the technical parameters for the Indonesian Palapa and the Indian Insat systems have been agreed upon so as to ensure that the mutual Radio Frequency interference effects will be within acceptable values. The main features of the MOU are:

(i) The location in geostationary orbit of the main Insat A satellite at 74° East longitude position has been agreed to by Indonesia vis-à-vis the Palapa 1 and 2 existing satellites, located respectively at 83° and 77° East longitude positions;

(ii) The location of the in-orbit, active spare, Insat 1^B satellite at 94° East longitude position vis-à-vis the existing Palapa 1 and 2

satellites and the proposed future Palapa 3, 4 and 5 satellites has been agreed upon by both sides.

Developmental Central Loans to States

893. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government contemplated discontinuance of the Integrated Urban Development Programme under which the Centre gives loan assistance to the States for development of small towns and cities with a population of 50,000 and above;

(b) if so, the idea underlying the programme to take some of the prosperity of the Metropolitan cities to these towns by providing them with infra-structural and other facilities and equipping them as growth and service centres for the rural hinterland will not be frustrated;

(c) how much loan assistance for how many cities and towns were given to the States till December, 1978 for development of these cities and towns; and

(d) how much loan assistance was given to Gujarat State under the Programme and for how many cities and towns during the period ending December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

(c) Thirty cities and town have been given loan assistance under the IUDP scheme till December 1978. The Statement showing the quantum of assistance given for each city is attached.

(d) The loan assistance of Rs. 237 lakhs was given to Gujarat State till 31st December, 1978 under the approved programmes for Ahmedabad and Baroda.

Statement of Central assistance to Cities/Towns from 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Name of the State	Name of the City/Town	Total Central assistance released from 1974-75 to December, 1978
(Rs. in lakhs)		
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	190
	2. Indore	200
	3. Raipur	49
	4. Ujjain	95
	5. Gwalior	15
	6. Jabalpur	75
	7. Korba	20
		644
Punjab	1. Ludhiana	383
	2. Jullundur	185
	3. Amritsar	100
		668
Kerala	1. Cochin	300
Uttar Pradesh	1. Kanpur (IUDP)	168
	2. Kanpur (IDA) Water Supply	50
	3. Allahabad (IDA) Water Supply	50
	4. Lucknow	71
		339
Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad (IUDP)	116
	Hyderabad (SPF)	599.38
	2. Visakhapatnam	75
		790.38
West Bengal	1. Calcutta	3650
	2. Haldia	130
	3. Asansol	10
		3790
Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	227
	2. Baroda	10
		237

1	2	3
Karnataka	1. Bangalore	200
Maharashtra	1. Bombay	2886
	2. Pune	20
	3. Nagpur	20
	4. Kolhapur	20
	5. Sholapur	92
		3038
Tamil Nadu	1. Madras	1211
	2. Coimabatore	146
	3. Madurai	32
		1389
GRAND TOTAL		11,395.38

Alleged Irregularities in Disbursement of U.G.C. Grants

894. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants disbursed by U.G.C. to various institutions during the last three years with the name of the institution and the amount sanctioned to it;

(b) whether any enquiry was conducted into irregularities connected with such disbursement; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-3356/79].

(b) No irregularity in the disbursement of grants to universities and colleges has come to notice to warrant an enquiry. However, Government had appointed a Committee to enquire into the circumstances leading to the cornering of more than 200 building projects financed by the Commission, in different parts of the country, by two Delhi-based architects and the connivance, if any, of U.G.C. officials in this matter.

(c) The Committee has submitted its report and it is under examination.

Improvement in Telecommunications in Rayalaseema

895. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvements were made regarding telecommunications in Rayalaseema this year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year (upto 15-2-79) Telecommunication Services in Rayalaseema areas of Andhra Pradesh were expanded substantially as per details given below:

Sl. No.	Name of facility	Added upto 15-2-79 (in 78-79)
1.	New exchange (Nos)	26
2.	Switching capacity (Lines)	1075
3.	Ling Dittance PCOs	126
4.	Telex exchanges	1
5.	Telegraph offices	130

Allotment of Government Accommodation for the block years 1978-80

896. **SHRI P. KANNAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was delay in preparation of list of Central Employees for allotment of Government quarters for the block years 1978 to 1980;

(b) whether it is also true that no computer list is made available to the eligible Government employees for their information; and

(c) the reasons for the delay and action proposed to be taken to expedite matters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Allotment Year started from 1st December, 1978 and the waiting lists prepared after computerisation was circulated to offices/departments on 8th January, 1979, 16th January, 1979, 6th February, 1979 and 22nd February, 1979.

(c) The slight delay was due partly to introduction of new forms and mistakes in filling up by applicants.

Foodgrains with F.C.I. damaged or lost during last two years

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

(a) the amount and value of foodgrains held by food corporation damaged or totally lost due to ineffective and inadequate storage during the last two years in relation to the total quantity in stock; and

(b) the precise storage capacities created so as to prevent such national loss?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Large quantity of foodgrains had to be stored in open covered with polythene covers i.e. 'CAP' Storage due to inadequacy of covered accommodation.

The details of the quantity and value of stocks damaged and its relation to the total quantity in stock held by the Food Corporation during the last two years are as under:—

(Quantity in tonnes)
(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Quantity of damaged stock		Value			% of damaged stock to total stock
	Covered storage	'Cap' storage				
1976-77	1643	42483	44126	Rs.	5.92	0.28
1977-78	2770	44125	46895	Rs.	6.34	0.29

(b) The additional covered storage capacity created by Food Corporation of India through construction and hiring from Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporations and private parties are 22.37 lakh tonnes and 21.15 lakh tonnes during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively.

Non Utilization of two Dredgers and Erosion in Brahmaputra

898. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government supplied two dredgers to Assam Government in 1975 for control of erosion in the Brahmaputra and its tributaries;

(b) have Government any information as to whether they were being at all utilised; and

(c) if not, will Government take necessary steps to ensure proper use of these dredgers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Two dredgers along with ancillary equipment were made available by the Central Government for experimental dredging operation in the Brahmaputra valley to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission during the year 1973/1974. The dredgers were utilised for cutting the pilot channel near Chimna during 4176 LS-8

1974-75 and subsequently at Alikash, Leopara and also recently in Majuli area. It has been reported by the Government of Assam that these dredging operations have resulted in the successful mitigation of bank erosion and in the improvement of channel capacity. The dredging operations were carried out under the advice of Board of Consultants. The Assam Government are insisting that the dredgers should continue to work in the Brahmaputra Valley as they are doing useful work.

Memorial at Birth Place of Surdas

899. SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the progress made by the 500th Birth Anniversary Central Co-ordination Committee on Saint poet Surdas to establish a memorial at his (poet's) birth place at Sihi (Haryana) together with the nature of cooperation, financial contribution by the State Government Ministries of Culture and Tourism at the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): On the recommendation of the Sur Panchshati Co-ordination Committee, the Deptt. of Culture had recommended to the Government of Haryana that Sihi, the birth place of Mahakavi Surdas, may be properly developed so that people can visit the place and draw inspiration from the memory of the Saint poet. The

Department of Tourism had also been requested to extend co-operation to the Government of Haryana in the development of Sihi. The extent of financial contribution and cooperation by the Central Government towards the project can be determined on the basis of detailed proposals of the State Government of Haryana which have not yet been received.

उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब में गन्ने की देय राशि

900. श्री योगी प्रकाश सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब के बीनी मिलों ने किसानों की वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए उनके गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और भुगतान न करने वाले मिलों के बिना सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) किसानों की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और उसका भुगतान कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, हरियाणा और पंजाब में बीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा 1-2-79 को गन्ने के मूल्य की जो बकाया रकम देनी थी उसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

राज्य	(आंकड़े लाख रुपये में)		
	बकाया रकम		
	1978-79	पूर्व के मौसम	जोड़
	मौसम		
उत्तर प्रदेश	3,092.01	1,803.67	4,895.68
बिहार	863.73	178.28	1,042.01
हरियाणा	358.42	1.72	358.14
पंजाब	194.46	3.28	197.74

बीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा गन्ने की देय राशि का भुगतान न करने का मुख्य कारण निर्यात के बाद बीनी के मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट आना और पर्याप्त बैंक उधार लेने में कठिनाई होना है। सरकार बीनी फैक्ट्रियों की आवश्यक ऋण हिलाने में मदद करने के लिए उच्चतम

स्तर पर इस मामले को उठा रही है। सरकार बीनी प्रतिष्ठान (प्रबंध ग्रहण) अधिनियम 1978 के उपबन्धों की भी लागू कर रही है। और उन 7 बीनी मिलों का प्रबन्ध अधिकार में ले लिया है जिन्होंने निर्धारित न्यूनतम स्तर से अधिक गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि देनी थी। 5 लाख मीटरी बीनी कर बकर स्टॉक तैयार करने का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है और बीनी का निर्यात भी उधार कर 15% गया है। ये उपाय बीनी मिलों को सक्षम बनाने और उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति सशक्त बनाने की दृष्टि से किष्ट गए हैं ताकि वे यथाशीघ्र गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने की स्थिति में आ सकें।

दिल्ली की कालोनियों में जल की सप्लाई

901. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मायापुरी स्थिति एम0 आई0 जी0 प्लेटों में दोषपूर्ण जल सप्लाई योजना के कारण जल दूसरी मंजिल के प्लेटों और छतों पर बनी टंकियों तक नहीं पहुंचता है और पहली मंजिल के प्लेटों पर भी बहुत कम पानी आता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां के निवासियों के बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है तथा इनको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) . इन प्लेटों के लिए बड़ी मात्रा में पानी की सप्लाई दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा पम्पिंग स्टेशन तथा भूमिगत जलाशय से उपलब्ध कराई जाती है जिनका निर्माण कार्य व्यापार में चल रहा है। इस कार्य को समाप्त करने में दिल्ली नगर निगम को 2½ साल लग जायेंगे। तब तक के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अपने 2 नलकूपों से जलपूरति कर रहा है। यद्यपि, प्रथम मंजिल पर जलपूरति की कोई कठिनाई नहीं है किन्तु दूसरी मंजिल पर व्यस्ततम समय में जल का दबाव अपर्याप्त होता है। इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण 60,000 गैलन जल की क्षमता वाला टैंक बना रहा है जिसमें पानी के बच होने वाले समय में पानी भरा जायेगा और तब पानी और अधिक दबाव से आयेगा। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कुल उपलब्ध जल की मात्रा को बढ़ाने के लिए एक और नलकूप लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Sanction for camel mobile post offices in Rajasthan

902. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BALAH: Will the Minister of COM-
MUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one post office for every hundred villages in some parts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether proposal to sanction camel mobile post offices are pending with Government; and

(c) whether immediate sanction is being given to the proposal of the P.M.G. Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No. There are 33305 inhabited villages in the State as per 1971 census, while the number of Post Offices in the rural areas of Rajasthan is 7685 i.e. one Post Office for every 4.3 villages.

(b) and (c). The proposals are at present under examination by the Postmaster-General, Rajasthan Circle.

Rural rationing of essential commodities in accordance with economic situation

903. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of rural rationing of essential commodities is not in tune with the current economic situation in the country but is highly ambitious;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). There

is no scheme of statutory rationing in rural areas. Statutory rationing is at present confined only to Greater Calcutta and Durgapur-Asansol group of Industrial complex. Both rural and urban areas in rest of the country are covered by the public distribution system. However, with a view to further strengthening and expanding the public distribution system, Central Government have formulated a production-cum-distribution scheme for selected essential commodities which has also been agreed to by the State Governments. Under this scheme, apart from the existing items like wheat, rice, coarse grains, controlled cloth, soft coke and kerosene, it is proposed to add additional items like edible oils and selected manufactured articles of mass consumption.

Withdrawal of two Dredgers kept in Brahmaputra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to withdraw the two Dredgers kept in the Brahmaputra waters for the last 5/6 years for dredging of a portion of the river which is causing backthrough of flood and erosion of banks in tribal villages of Tezpur;

(b) whether there is necessity of dredging the shallow portions of the Brahmaputra in order to reduce flooding of the villages, which has been an annual feature for the last two-three decades; and

(c) whether dredging of the channel of the river Brahmaputra would be a part of work to be carried out by the Flood Control measures to be undertaken by the Brahmaputra River Board?

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

and (b). During the 11th meeting of the Brahmaputra Flood-Control Board, held earlier this month, it was decided to review the earlier decision of the Board to withdraw the dredgers from the Brahmaputra river and seek the advice of the Board of Consultants of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Committee about the efficacy and usefulness of the dredging operations carried out so far and the necessity of continuing the use of dredgers in the Brahmaputra Valley.

(c) The function of the Brahmaputra Board as envisaged is to provide a multi-disciplinary approach to the development of water resources, for the preparation of a Master Plan which would cover flood, control, bank erosion and drainage improvement.

The Board will also construct multipurpose dams and undertake other works and projects in the Brahmaputra valley as and when it is considered expedient to do so.

UGC. grants to Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities

905. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total grant given by the UGC to Utkal, Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities during the year 1978-79;

(b) whether these Universities have been able to spend the entire amount sanctioned under each major heads;

(c) whether any of the above Universities had returned the unspent amount under any of the major heads during the year 1977-78;

(d) whether all the new schemes proposed by these Universities have been approved by the UGC during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, during the current year so far, the universities of Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal were sanctioned grants of Rs. 13.22 lakhs, Rs. 16.73 lakhs and Rs. 28.63 lakhs, respectively.

(b) The universities are reported to have utilised these grants substantially.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Commission could not accept all the schemes proposed by these Universities during the current year due to the inadequacy of resources. The details of the proposals accepted for each university are:—

Facilities	Amount of grant (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Berhampur	Sambalpur	Utkal
Books and Journals	7.16	6.20	10.93
Equipment	3.55	5.33	9.38
Building	17.54	9.61	9.83
Staff	1.87	0.58	3.50
Others	0.90	1.00	3.35
Special Programmes (Research etc.)	1.81	0.23	4.92

Waiting List for new telephones in Calcutta and other major cities

906. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the harassment to the general public due to long "Waiting Lists" in getting new telephone connections in Calcutta and other major cities;

(b) whether Government are also receiving complaints from the subscribers about the unhelpful approaches of some P and T officials to them; and

(c) If so, whether Government are going to get the matter investigated through some enquiry committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) If such complaints are received, these will be investigated.

Rural functional literacy project

907. SHRI BASANT SINGH KHALSA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Board of Adult Education plans to open a rural functional literacy project in every district in the country in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Government have decided to sanction at least one Rural Functional Literacy Project in every district in the country during the plan period 1978-83 in a phased manner.

(b) The existing schemes of Farmers Functional Literacy (which extends to 144 districts) and Non-formal Education for the persons in the age group 15-35 (which extends to 60 districts) will be merged into one integrated scheme of Rural Functional Literacy project from 1979-80. While the funding will be central, implementation will be done by the State Governments/U.T. administrations. The size of each project would be upto 300 Adult Education centres, with an expected enrolment of 30 adults in each centre.

Opening of centres for National Adult Education Programme

908. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many centres have been opened under the National Adult Education Programme from 2nd October, 1978 till 15th February, 1979;

(b) how many of these are in rural areas;

(c) how many new jobs are proposed to be created for implementing the NAEP annually for the next 5 years;

(d) how many unemployed trained teachers have been provided jobs up till now (15th February, 1979) in India under the NAEP; and

(e) how much amount has been spent under the NAEP in India from 2nd October, 1978 till 15th February, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) During 1978-79, it was proposed to cover 1.5 million illiterate adults, mainly in the age group 15-35 under the National Adult Education Programme. On the basis of an average enrolment of 30 adults in one centre, about 50,000 centres were ex-

pected to be opened during the current year. The information about the exact number of centres opened between 2nd October, 1978 and 15th February, 1979 will be available only after the financial year is over.

(b) Most of these centres are in rural areas.

(c) The new jobs to be created for implementing the NAEP annually would relate to the following targets:—

Year	Targets (in lakhs)
1978-79	15
1979-80	45
1980-81	90
1981-82	180
1982-83	320

For each adult education centre having an enrolment of about 30 adults, there will be one part-time instructor; for about 30 centres there will be one full time supervisor; and for a project of 100-300 centres there will be one full-time Project Officer with supporting staff ranging from 3-5 full-time employees. In addition, full-time staff would also be appointed at the Central, State and District levels for strengthening of administrative structure and resource development for adult education.

(d) In implementation of NAEP there is no insistence on engaging the unemployed trained teachers as instructors. Various other categories of persons are also to be used for this purpose, including unemployed educated village youth, school-teachers, development functionaries, ex-servicemen, other retired personnel and even students at the +2 stage and above.

(e) The Central grants released under NAEP during 1978-79 upto 15th February, 1979 under different schemes of Adult Education is Rs. 468,27,110.00. This amount is in

addition to the amount of Rs. 639.28 lakhs provided in the budgets of State Governments/Union Territories for adult education during 1978-79.

Steps to increase storage capacity of F.C.I.

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

(a) the steps taken to increase the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India during the current year in view of the increased procurement of foodgrains; and

(b) how much loss was incurred by the Food Corporation of India due to pilferage during the period 1st April to 31st December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Food Corporation of India has initiated the following programmes to increase the storage capacity:—

(i) Construction of storage capacity of 35.75 lakh tonnes with the financial assistance from the World Bank.

(ii) Construction under Crash Programmes—It is a continuing programme of the Food Corporation of India and 5 lakh tonnes capacity was completed in 1978.

(iii) Construction by private parties on guaranteed occupation basis under ARDC scheme—This programme was initiated in 1976-77 and a capacity of 35 lakh tonnes was taken over by the end of 1978 under phase I and phase II. The third phase under this ARDC scheme was initiated in March, 1978 to create a further capacity of 20 lakh tonnes in five States, viz. Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal of which about 17 lakh tonnes capacity is under construction and is expected to be completed during the current year.

(iv) Besides a capacity of 69.69 lakh tonnes owned by the F.C.I. it has been taking on hire capacities from CWC, SWCs, State, Governments and private parties according to requirement Cover and Plinth capacity built is to the extent of 64.72 lakh tonnes.

(b) The loss suffered on account of theft, house-breaking and pilferage has been reported to be to the extent of Rs. 20.6 lakhs during the period 1-4-78 to 31-12-1978.

Expansion of Tis Hazari Telephone Exchange

910. CHAUDHARY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tis Hazari Exchange is increasing its capacity and new lines are being added to it;

(b) the number of lines which are being added and the number of subscribers to be benefitted by giving new connections; and

(c) when new connections will start functioning?

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

(b) The nominal capacity is being increased from 10,000 lines to 30,000 lines by installation of two new units of 10,000 lines each. This will permit about 18,000—19,000 new telephone connections being installed in the Northern areas of Delhi.

(c) The first unit of 10,000 lines is being commissioned in March '79. The second unit is likely to be commissioned by March '80.

New connections will be given progressively with the commissioning of each unit.

National Seeds Corporation and utilisation of World Bank credit

911. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation of India is facing a slow death because of several failures in implementation and utilisation of World Bank credit;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Garland Canal Scheme

912. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the observations of Prof. R. S. Mithal of Roorkee University against the garland canals-water grid proposal; and

(b) the important observations made by Prof. Mithal and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A Press report has been seen.

(b) According to the Press Report, Prof. Mithal has felt that the Garland

Canal will increase earthquake possibilities, affect ground water and make surface water salty thereby rendering vast areas of land infertile; that the Garland Canal will have drastic effect on ground water intake of fertile 'Bhabhar and Tarai' regions; that the proposed canal may increase induced seismicity in the seismically active belts; and that the basic geological, geo-technical problems, siltation and the ground water aspects should not be ignored while studying the proposal.

The observations made by Prof. Mithal will be given due attention in the study of the feasibility of the Garland Canal Scheme which is on hand.

अन्वयोदय योजना

913. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी राज्यों में अन्वयोदय योजना आरम्भ की गई है। और स्थानों का चयन करने के लिए क्या मापदण्ड निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इस योजना पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है और विभिन्न राज्यों को किस आधार पर धनराशि का नियतन किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए जो अत्यन्त पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक धनराशि नियत करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . केन्द्रीय सरकार का किसी केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र/केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से इस प्रकार के अन्वयोदय कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई वित्तीय प्रावधान करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, अन्वयोदय अर्थात् निर्धनतम व्यक्ति से मुद्रा-प्राप्त की संकल्पना को चल रहे आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों, जिनमें समन्वित ग्राम विकास भी शामिल है, के साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। राज्यों की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, कुछ राज्यों ने अन्वयोदय योजना के लिए वित्तीय प्रावधानों के प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, लेकिन राज्य योजनाओं को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Memorandum from Small-Scale Fishermen Cooperative Societies Thana (Maharashtra)

914. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 11th October, 1977 from the Small Scale Fishermen Cooperative Societies of District Thana (Maharashtra) regarding "Adverse effect on the fishing due to decision to import fishing Trawlers";

(b) if so, the specific demands made and the reasoning given for the same in the memorandum;

(c) action Government has taken on each of the demand and when;

(d) whether the small scale fishermen have been intimated about the action taken and when; and

(e) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay and when it shall be taken?

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

(b) Encouragement to Fishermen Cooperative Societies to undertake deep sea fishing, introduction of more small and medium type mechanised crafts, indigenous manufacture of fishing trawlers, improvement of storage and marketing facilities reservation of production of fish for the small scale sector, permission to large houses to purchase fish from small producers for export purposes etc. are the main demands. These demands have been made for protecting the interest of small scale fishermen.

(c) to (e). Both for import and for chartering of fishing vessels Fishermen Cooperative Societies are given

preference over others. For optimum exploitation of the living resources of 20 lakhs sq. km. of Exclusive Economic Zone, large fishing vessels are required and so it is not practicable to reserve fish production to the limited capacity of small scale producers only. However, the large vessels will not be permitted to operate in the areas traditionally fished by the small scale fishermen. The Government have all along been supporting introduction of small and medium vessels. Action has been initiated to provide encouragement and support to the indigenous trawler building industry. There has been substantial improvement in the storage and transport of fresh fish and efforts are being made to improve the position. The condition that the large houses should limit processing of Marine products to their own catches has been laid down to protect the interests of the small and medium processors. Hence it is not desirable to permit large house to purchase fish from fishermen for processing.

The general policy of the Government has been explained to representatives of small scale fishermen.

Condition of office of open godown of Nevali (Kalyan), Maharashtra

915. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the communications regarding the miserable conditions of the office of the open godown of Nevali (Kalyan), Maharashtra in which the Food Corporation employees have to work;

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in that regard;

(c) whether action taken has been intimated to the concerned; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the reasons of delay and the officers responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government had received a communication on this subject in the last week of April, 1978. Nevali (Kalyan) is a temporary CAP storage being progressively liquidated.

(b) Improvised office accommodation, water supply, WC blocks, urinals were immediately provided. Later on, a pucca small house was taken on lease for housing the District Office. Arrangements for road transport were also made. Staff is being paid hardship allowance for working at the Cover and Plinth Storage Complex.

(c) All concerned are availing of these facilities.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidies on purchase of petrol/diesel by handicapped owners of motorised vehicles

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Communication has been received by the Government within a period of last three or four months from Thana District (Maharashtra) in regard to subsidies on purchase of petrol/diesel by handicapped owners of motorised vehicles;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government and when;

(c) whether the concerned persons have been intimated about the same; if so, when; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far on the said communications, the reasons of delay and when the action is likely to be taken in near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL
WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI
DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a)
Yes, Sir. We had received only one
request on this account from Thana
District (Maharashtra).

(b) The claim was accepted and a
Demand Draft for Rs. 261-75 p. remit-
ted to the Tehsildar concerned on
19-2-79 for its disbursement to the
claimant.

(c) Yes, Sir, On 15-2 1979.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दी में तार भेजा जाता

917. श्री बयाराल शास्त्र : क्या संचार मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में हिन्दी भाषा में कितने
तार भेजे गये ;

(ख) उक्त वर्षों में हिन्दी में, राज्यवार कितने
'कितने तार भेजे गए ; और

(ग) पश्चिम में हिन्दी में तार भेजने के लिए
अधिक सुविधायें देने हेतु सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर
रही है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गच्छर प्रसाद
सुबरेच साह) : (क)

वर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान हिन्दी में भेजे गये तारों की संख्या
1975-76	13,53,500
1976-77	15,27,839
1977-78	17,52,979

(ख) इनका रिकार्ड डाक-तार सफिलवार रखा
जाता है और उन्हें विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ग) देश के अधिकांश तारखरों में हिन्दी में तार
स्वीकार करने और भेजने की सुविधा का तेजी से विस्तार
किया जा रहा है।

विवरण

वर्षवार और डाक-तार सफिलवार हिन्दी में भेजे गये तारों की संख्या दर्शाने वाली सूची

डाक तार सफिल	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
आन्ध्र	801	1,114	1,299
बिहार	1,79,481	65,532	1,32,888
बिस्ली	41,429	44,677	47,503
गुजरात	9,264	16,607	22,214
जम्मू व काश्मीर	628	3,133	1,564
कर्नाटक	3,229	3,527	3,201
केरल	10	15	21
मध्य प्रदेश	2,13,501	2,23,142	2,58,759
महाराष्ट्र	1,06,528	1,27,343	1,20,137
उत्तर पूर्व	253	834	770
उत्तर पश्चिम	14,587	22,529	43,083
उड़ीसा	60	51	72
राजस्थान	1,73,751	2,16,628	5,04,313
समिलनाह	168	225	15
उत्तर प्रदेश	6,07,503	7,99,409	6,12,003
पश्चिम बंगाल	2,307	3,073	4,996

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

918. श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों ने 12 जनवरी, 1978 को निर्माण भवन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा भूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बक्स) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह मांग दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से दिल्ली नगर निगम को स्थानांतरित उन कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी कुछ शर्तों के बारे में थी जिन्हें भूगो-सौपागो योजना से सम्बन्धित कार्य का हस्तांतरण किए जाने से परिणामस्वरूप स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) इस मामले में दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन को लिखा गया है ।

मार्डन बेकरी यूनिट, कानपुर के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

919. श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्डन बेकरी यूनिट, कानपुर को वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में भ्रमण-भ्रमण कितना लाभ हुआ है और इसके कर्मचारियों को उस लाभ से बोनस के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मार्डन बेकरी यूनिट, कानपुर के कर्मचारियों को बोनस उस दर पर नहीं दिया गया जिस दर पर मुख्यालय के कर्मचारियों को दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाष (ख) का उत्तर हां में है तो सरकार संस्था के सभी यूनिटों के कर्मचारियों को समान दर पर बोनस देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान मार्डन बेकरीज के कानपुर यूनिट द्वारा भ्रजित मुनाफा और इसके कर्मचारियों को दिया गया बोनस इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	मुनाफा (रुपयों में)	दिया गया बोनस (रुपयों में)
1976-77	. 4,287	68,979
1977-78	. 5,25,092	77,691

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 की धारा 3 के अधीन मार्डन बेकरीज इंडिया के प्रत्येक यूनिट को पृथक एकक के रूप में माना जाता है और उक्त अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अनुसार ही बोनस का भुगतान किया जाता है । कानपुर यूनिट को उसी आधार पर बोनस की अनुमति दी गई है । इसको देखते हुए, सभी यूनिटों के कर्मचारियों को उसी दर पर बोनस देने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है ।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रदर्शन

920. श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 12 जनवरी, 1979 को उपकुलपति कार्यालय के सामने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के पर्यवेक्षी कर्मचारी संघ ने किन कारणों से प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

विकास, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चक्र वर्मा) : (क) दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा मेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, पूर्ववर्ती स्टाफ, अर्थात् विश्वविद्यालय के अनुभाग अधिकारियों में, अपने वेतनमानों को संतोषित करने की मांग पर जोर देने के लिए 12 जनवरी, 1979 को उस समय प्रदर्शन किया जब कि विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी पारषद् की बैठक चल रही थी।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय की विकास की विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

Employment generated through Agricultural Schemes

921. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state Statewise employment generated in terms of mandays through implementation of various agricultural schemes during years 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The required information is not immediately available and is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. It will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

I.C.A.R. Plan on Mushroom Cultivation

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

(a) whether scientists of I.C.A.R. are drawing up a plan for extending the cultivation of mushrooms to household and bring down its current higher prices within the reach of ordinary consumers; and

(b) if so, progress achieved in this regard?

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

(b) The work under a coordinated scheme for research on artificial cultivation of edible mushrooms is being carried out at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Solan Campus, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Besides, a number of places namely, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Regional Research Laboratory (CSRI) Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agricultural Technology, Kanpur, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and University of Calcutta, Calcutta are working on various aspects of mushroom cultivation. Moreover, Government of India with the help of World Bank and UNDP are assisting the Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States for research and development programmes for home consumption and export of mushrooms in general and Button mushroom in particular.

To review the progress made in this field and to finalise the future programme for research and development, a National Seminar on research, production, processing and marketing of mushrooms was held on 20th, 21st January, 1979 at New Delhi. The recommendations of the said seminar are under consideration of the Government to further strengthen this work.

Expansion of Communication facilities in Madhya Pradesh during 1979-80

923. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for expansion of communications like opening of New Telephone Exchange, P.C.Os etc. in Madhya Pradesh region during

the year 1979-80 is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the proposed places where these are to be opened; and

(c) whether proposal of opening a PCO at Village Baroli District Bhind is under consideration and if so, when it is expected to be opened?

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

(b) It is proposed to open 25 MAX-III Exchanges and 150 P.C.Os. Places are yet to be finalised.

(c) P.C.O. at Bahroli Khurd, Tehsil Mehgaon District Bhind is already working. At present there is no proposal under consideration for opening a PCO at Baroli in Tehsil Gohad, District Bhind.

Central aid to J&K for promotion of Adult Education

924. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total Central aid given to the State of J & K for promotion of Adult education;

(b) which are the agencies (Excluding official) involved for the purpose in the State; and

(c) how many centres are working in the State to impart adult education?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, an amount of Rs. 8,16,000 has been pro-

vided to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for Adult Education since the inception of Farmers Functional Literacy Programme. The Adult Education programmes in the State are run solely by the State Department of Education. 1100 adult education centres are functioning in the State.

Expansion of Post and Telegraph Offices in Baramulla District (J & K)

925. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph offices in Baramulla District (in Kashmir);

(b) whether Post and Telegraph facilities will be expanded in Baramulla District and which are the places earmarked for 1979; and

(c) whether Telegraph and Telephone facilities will be provided for Karnah, Michal Curez, Ashtango, in Baramulla District and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 172 Post Offices.

(b) 5 Post Offices will be opened in 1979 in Baramulla District. The names of places have not yet been earmarked.

(c) Information relating to Telegraph and Telephone facilities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Housing Loan/Aid to States

926. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to State:

(a) what is the total amount advanced by the Centre to the State of J & K for construction of housing colonies since 1960 to date; how much under this head is loan or aid;

(b) how many colonies have come up since, region-wise (Kashmir-Ladakh-Jammu);

(c) how many families have been benefited and what is the mode of recovery from the allottees; and

(d) how much amount is asked for by the State Government for the purpose for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) From the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan, i.e. 1-4-1956 and upto 1968-69, Central financial assistance amounting to Rs. 252.80 lakhs was given to the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for implementation of housing programmes. With effect from 1-4-1969, the Central financial assistance to States for their State Sector programmes, including Housing, is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' with out their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance according to their needs and priorities. Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation—a Government of India Undertaking—has sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 489.99 lakhs to the J&K Housing Board and Development Authority upto 31-1-1979.

(b) The details regarding region-wise colonies which have come up with the Central financial assistance in Jammu and Kashmir are not available.

(c) Based on the information available as on 30-9-1978, loans for construction of 7,877 houses had been sanctioned by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the social housing schemes. The mode of recovery differs from scheme to scheme and from agency to agency. Besides, 5,275 families had been provided house-sites, free of cost, by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir under the scheme for Pro-

vision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas upto 30-8-78. Further, HUDCO has sanctioned loans for construction of 3,742 dwellings and for development of 2,237 plots to the Jammu and Kashmir Housing Board and Development Authority upto 31-1-1979.

(d) The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have asked for an outlay of Rs. 263 lakhs on housing for 1979-80.

Reservation of SC and ST in Appointments by Universities and Colleges

927. **SHRI A. MURUGESAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the colleges availing the University Grants Commission's grants are not implementing the reservation orders issued by the Government with regard to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in appointments and promotions, and if so, the details of the same; and

(b) what action has been taken against such colleges and Universities and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Grants by University Grants Commission are given to Colleges on the basis of needs of development except in the case of Delhi Colleges to whom grants are also given for maintenance. These grants are not linked with implementation of reservation orders for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in matter of appointment and promotion.

(b) Does not arise.

Marine Fish Production

928. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether marine fish production in the first six months of the current year is reported 5.38 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether marine fish production has been declining for the last couple of years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and action taken or proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). First six months of the current calendar year are not yet over and therefore the question of production of marine fish in the first six months being less than that in the corresponding period of the last year does not arise.

(c) and (d) According to the figures furnished by State Governments, the production of marine fish in the last two years shows a rising trend as under:—

(in lakh tonnes)

1975-76	.. ..	14.78
1976-77	.. ..	15.25
1977-78	.. ..	16.10

Reservation of accommodation for SCs/STs

929. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that other community members are not giving housing accommodation to SCs/STs;

(b) whether Government servants are presently suffering because of this social indifference; and

(c) if so, whether Government will enhance the present reservation of 2 per cent to 25 per cent atleast for Government Quarters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Government have no information in the matter.

(c) At present, in the General Pool in Delhi, 10 per cent of the clear vacancies in types A and B and 5 per cent of the clear vacancies in types C and D are reserved for allotment to eligibles Government officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Besides, they are also considered for allotment in their own turn. There is no proposal to enhance the above reservation.

Translation of Work of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy

930. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to translate the thoughts of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy in all Indian languages on the occasion of his birth centenary; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not publishing his thoughts which are useful to eradicate the evil of casteism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKAKATI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to translate the thoughts of Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy in all Indian languages on the occasion of his birth centenary. The Government does not undertake such translations.

जयसवाल भवन, बाराणसी

931. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री जयसवाल भवन के बारे में 20 नवम्बर, 1978 के अंतराधिकृत प्रश्न संख्या 900 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी जयसवाल भवन को खरीदने का इरादा रखती है ; यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा भवन को पूर्णतः कब तक अपने अधिकार में ले लिया जाएगा ; और

(ख) क्या 1942 से इस भवन को किराए पर लिया गया था और क्या सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी, इस भवन को अपना आवश्यक धर्म मानती है, यदि हां, तो इस भवन का वर्तमान मूल्य क्या है और क्या इसे बाजार भाव पर खरीदने का निर्णय हाल ही में लिया गया है ; यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को कब कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) , सम्पूर्णानन्द संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, बाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश विधान के एक अधिनियम के अधीन कार्य कर रहा है । यदि विश्वविद्यालय कोई सम्पत्ति खरीदना चाहता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की अनुमति प्रप्त होना आवश्यक नहीं है । अतः विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई सम्पत्ति खरीदने के इरादे के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है । नवम्बर, 1978 में इसी विषय पर एक लोक सभा प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय ने पूछ-ताछ करने पर मंत्रालय को यह सूचित किया था कि जयसवाल भवन उत्तक मालिक से उन्होंने किराए पर लिया था । भवन के मालिक द्वारा मुकदमा दायर करने पर नगर मुंसिफ न्यायालय ने अगस्त, 1975 में विश्वविद्यालय को भवन खाली करने का निर्देश दिया था विश्वविद्यालय ने इस निर्देश के विरुद्ध जिला न्यायाधीन की अदालत में अपील की थी जिसने निर्देश दिया कि विवाद का निर्णय होने तक यथा स्थिति बनाई रखी जाए । यह फैसला नवम्बर, 1978 में भी अधिनियमित था ।

अष्टमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय

932. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अष्टमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में इस समय कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय चल रहे हैं और उक्त द्वीप समूह में कितने केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए मांग की गई है ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त विद्यालयों में कुछ विषयों की पढाई पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बन्द कर दी गई है और यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या सभी विषयों को पढ़ाए जाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उक्त द्वीप समूह में केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या के किन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत यह राशि खर्च की जाएगी और किन शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत यह राशि अब तक खर्च की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :

(क) केन्द्रीय शासित प्रदेश अष्टमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में इस समय पोटें डेनियर में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय कार्य कर रहा है । इस केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र में और कोई केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । तथापि, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में शैक्षिक वर्ष 1975-76 से कक्षा IX में 10+2 योजना के अन्तर्गत नई शिक्षा प्रणाली शुरू की । सभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में संशोधित प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित एक सामान्य पाठ्यक्रम, अष्टमान पाठ्यक्रम, विषय और पुस्तकें अपनाई जा रही हैं ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के विकास के लिए योजनागत निधिओं का कोई आवंटन नहीं किया गया है । पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान किया गया खर्च इस प्रकार है और अगले वर्ष किया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित व्यय भी नीचे दिया गया है :—

(राशि रुपये में)

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, गौरी ओवर के सम्बन्ध में किया गया वार्षिक व्यय	अनुमानित व्यय				
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
वैतन तथा भत्तों आदि पर आधारित व्यय	4,26,095	4,99,325	441,849	5,25,500	5,87,4000
कॉपीर, पुस्तक- लय आदि पर अनावर्ती व्यय	3,117	4,910	31,000	33,500	41,000
निर्माण कार्य	6,14,000	7,05,000	21,50,000	11,32,450	3,25,000
योग	10,43,212	12,09,235	26,22,849	16,01,450	9,53,400

शिवपुरी जिले में गढ़ी सुराबाया में मरम्मत कार्य

933. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री शिवपुरी जिले में गढ़ी सुराबाया में मरम्मत कार्य के बारे में 27 नवम्बर, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1002 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग के अन्तर्गत शिवपुरी जिले में गढ़ी सुराबाया में मरम्मत कार्य के बारे में शिकायतें सरकार को कब प्राप्त हुई और शिकायत कर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन शिकायतों के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है यदि हाँ, तो जांच शिकायत प्राप्त होने के कितने समय के बाद की गयी और किस प्रकार के घोषावर्ती और अष्टाचार के मामले सामने आये हैं ; और उनमें दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण में बहुत से स्थानों पर बहुत से कार्यों में ऐसी घोषावर्ती हुई है, यदि हाँ, तो यत सीमा तक उनमें से राज्य की विभिन्न मनों पर ध्यान देने के लिए संयुक्त राज्य की कितनी राशि दी गई और स्थान, जहाँ तथा वर्षवार पृथक्-पृथक् अब तक कुल कितनी राशि व्यय हुई ; और

(घ) अनियमितताओं, गबन तथा अष्टाचार के लिए कितने तथा किन-किन अधिकारियों विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (आ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) गढ़ी सुराबाया में मरम्मत कार्य के बारे में शिकायतें, सरकारी कर्मचारी नैशनल कोरम की ओर से अक्टूबर, 1977 में तथा सर्वेक्षी राधवजी और सुभाषभाऊजा संसद् सदस्यों (शोक तथा) की ओर से दिसम्बर 1977 में प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(ख) तत्काल शिकायतों की छान-बीन की गयी और तदनन्तर जुलाई, 1978 में कार्यक्षेत्र का निरीक्षण भी किया गया । इस मामले में कुछ अनियमितताएं पाई गयीं और विभिन्न स्तरों पर उत्तरदायित्व निर्दिष्ट करने के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

(ग) और (घ) : सामान्य निरीक्षण के उपरान्त समय-समय पर निर्माण कार्यों के निष्पादन के बारे में प्राप्त शिकायतों की जांच की गयी है और उचित कार्रवाई की गयी है ।

स्मारक टिकट जारी करना

934. श्री कल्याण प्रसाद : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष किन जीवित अथवा स्वर्गीय भारतीय और अ भारतीय व्यक्तियों की स्मृति अथवा सम्मान में डाक टिकट जारी किये गये थे, उन व्यक्तियों की क्या सेवाएँ, विशेषताएँ तथा कला, विज्ञान, साहित्य आदि में क्या उपलब्धियाँ थीं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में किन भारतीय और विदेशी संस्थाओं, मकानों, भग्नावशेषों की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी किये गये थे ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में किन भारतीय और विदेशी विशिष्ट ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक घटनाओं की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किये गये थे ;

(घ) गत पाँच वर्षों में किन भारतीय या विदेशी जीवित अथवा मृत पशु, पक्षियों की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किये गये थे ; और

(ङ) स्मारक टिकट जारी करने के लिये व्यय की पद्धति क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) सूचना विवरण 'क' में दी जा रही है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया (देखिये संख्या I.T. 3357 79)]

(ख) सूचना विवरण 'ख' में दी जा रही है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या I.T.3357/79]

(ग) सूचना विवरण 'ग' में दी जा रही है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या I.T. 3357/79]

(घ) सूचना विवरण 'घ' में दी जा रही है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या 3375/79]

(ङ) स्मारक और विशेष डाक टिकट अन्तर विदेशीय सहायकार समिति की सिफारिश पर जारी किए गए हैं।

Protection of Important Archaeological Places in Rajasthan

935. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Rajasthan which are important from the archaeological point of view and the arrangements made for their protection;

(b) whether there are other places also important from the archaeological point of view which have not been declared protected monuments by Government so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that these places are in the knowledge of Government but have not so far been declared as protected; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) A list of centrally unprotected monuments and sites in Rajasthan State declared to be of national importance is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. I.T-3358/79]. These monuments and sites are looked after and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India according to the requirements of each case with the funds available for the purpose.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Such of the monuments and sites as, on inspection from time to time, are found to be of national importance, are declared protected by the Central Government.

Allotment of Below Class Houses to Central Government Servants

936. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to allot to Gov-

ernment servants houses smaller than they are eligible for at present; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The entitlements of officers eligible for General Pool accommodation have been revised and the General pool accommodation under the control of Directorate of Estates in Delhi/New Delhi have been reclassified on the basis of revised plinth area fixed by Government in August, 1975. As a result, officers will now get a smaller house than what they would have got before. The revised entitlement is indicated below:

Type of residence	Entitlement
A	Less than Rs. 260/- p.m.
B	Less than Rs. 500/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 260/- p.m.
C	Less than Rs. 1000/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 500/- p.m.
D	Less than Rs. 1500/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 1000/- p.m.
E	Less than Rs. 2000/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 1500/- p.m.
E-I	Less than Rs. 2750/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 2000/- p.m.
E-II	Less than Rs. 3000/- p.m. but not less than Rs. 2750/- p.m.
E-III	Rs. 3000/- p.m. and above.

Broadly the revised plinth area of types A to E are 365 sq. ft., 484 sq. ft., 600 sq. ft., 900 sq. ft. and 1700 sq. ft.

It has been decided in September, 1978 to revise the plinth area of types A and B and C quarters to 300 sq. ft., 350 sq. ft. and 425 sq. ft. respectively for future construction. These quarters of the revised plinth area, are however, likely to be given to Government employees in 1980.

Housing Scheme by HUDCO

937. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Housing Schemes under operation by the Housing Urban Development Corporation at present in the country; and

(b) what is the amount that H.U.D.C.O. has sanctioned to various States, State-wise in the year 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Uptil now Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned 876 housing, plotted development, etc. and 14 building material schemes.

(b) The State-wise details of loan sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation during 1978-79 for schemes of housing and plotted development etc. are given in the statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Scheme sanctioned by housing and Urban Development Corporation during 1978-79 for Housing and Plotted Development etc.

(As on 31-1-1979)

State	Loan sanctioned during 1978-79 (Rs. in Crores)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	4.32
Bihar	2.16
Gujarat	10.31
Haryana	2.41
Himachal Pradesh	1.54
Jammu and Kashmir	0.33

1	2
Karnataka	4.27
Kerala	6.21
Madhya Pradesh	4.49
Maharashtra	4.87
Orissa	8.05
Punjab	1.71
Rajasthan	9.36
Tamil Nadu	7.85
Uttar Pradesh	11.99
West Bengal	1.46
Union Territories	
Chandigarh	3.56
Delhi	2.33
Goa, Daman and Diu	0.11
Total	87.39

ऐक्सट्रा डाक डिलीवरी एसिस्टेंटों का बेतन तथा भत्ता

938. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र तथा देश के अन्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य कर रहे ऐक्सट्रा डाक डिलीवरी एसिस्टेंटों को प्रतिमास कितना बेतन और भत्ता मिलता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन ऐक्सट्रा डाक डिलीवरी एसिस्टेंटों का बेतन और भत्ता बढ़ाने का निर्णय किया है ; यदि हाँ, तो कितना और कब ;

(ग) क्या ऐक्सट्रा डाक डिलीवरी एसिस्टेंटों को छुट्टी दी जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों की भांति उन्हें छुट्टी की सुविधा का हक कब दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) क्या ऐक्सट्रा डाक डिलीवरी एसिस्टेंटों को छुट्टा और बर्षी दी जाती है, यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष में कितनी बार तथा उन्हें क्या-क्या वस्तुएं दी जाती हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुन्नेष्वर साव) : (क) गुजरात, सौराष्ट्र तथा देश के अन्य ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विभागेतर वितरण एजेंटों को द्वैय समेकित भत्ता इस प्रकार है :—

(i) दो बंदे से कम कार्य भार के लिए—
85 रु० प्रति मास (निश्चित)

(ii) दो बंदे तथा इससे अधिक कार्य भार के लिए—

100 रु० प्रति मास (भूगतक)

115 रु० प्रति मास (अधिकतम)

(ख) विभागेतर कर्मचारियों को दिये जाने वाले समेकित पारिवारिक की रकम की प्रत्येक बृद्धि वर्ष पुनरीक्षा की जाती है। पिछली पुनरीक्षा सितम्बर, 77 में हुई थी। अगली वित्तीय पुनरीक्षा सितम्बर 79 में होने वाली है।

(ग) विभागीय वितरण एजेंट वर्ष में अधिकतम 180 दिन की बिना भत्ता छुट्टी ले सकते हैं। उन्हें वृष्णकालिक कर्मचारियों के समान भत्तों सहित छुट्टी देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) उत्तर नकारात्मक है। चूंकि वे नियमित कर्मचारी नहीं हैं अतः उन्हें ऐसी कोई सामग्री नहीं दी जाती।

Redevelopment of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi

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

(a) whether the redevelopment plan of the D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi has since been approved;

(b) if so, the major changes proposed to be made; and

(c) when the redevelopment plan is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority is yet to submit a revised redevelopment plan to the Central Government for approval. The plan is likely to be formulated by the Delhi Development Authority shortly.

गंगा नदी पर तटबंध का निर्माण

940. श्री मालेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगा और कोसी नदियों द्वारा उत्पन्न बाढ़ विभीषिका से राज्य को बचाने के लिए बिहार राज्य सरकार को साल 1979 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी राशि उपलब्ध कराई जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भागलपुर जिले के नवपछिया सब-डिवीजन में नारायणपुर से कुर्सेला तक गंगा नदी पर तटबन्ध बनाने की कोई योजना विचार-धीन है और उसके प्रारम्भ के लिए कितने करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है ?

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979 में वर्षों के सीसन से पूर्व ही इस तटबन्ध को पूरा करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण सैक्टर राज्य योजनाओं का भाग है। केन्द्रीय सरकार योजना-स्कीमों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को ब्याक ग्रेण्ट तथा अनुदान देती है और राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न सैक्टरों तथा स्कीमों के लिए, उनकी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार धन का आवंटन करती हैं। बिहार सरकार के लिए 1978-79 के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत योजना आयोग द्वारा आवंटित योजना-परिचय 18 करोड़ रुपये हैं। इसमें से 50 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्माणाधीन स्कीमों के लिए रखी गई है और 150 लाख रुपये की राशि बाढ़ सुरक्षा की नई स्कीमों/कोसी नदी पर कटाव-रोधी कार्यों के लिए निर्धारित की गई है। शेष आवंटित राशि गंगा नदी और इसकी अन्य सहायक नदियों के लिए है। चूंकि गंगा नदी की बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीमों में इसकी सहायक नदियों से होने वाले जल-प्रवाह से सुरक्षा भी शामिल है, इसलिए यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि अकेले गंगा के लिए कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को 1978 की बाढ़ों के दौरान हुई हानि के संतुलन में व्यय के लिए 44.92 करोड़ 50 की राशि आवंटित की है जिसमें से 8.15 करोड़ रुपये की राशि अतिरिक्त बर्से की बहाली और कृषि एवं बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों में तेजी लाने के लिए है।

(ख) और (ग) : नारायणपुर से कुर्सेला तक तटबन्ध के निर्माण की स्कीम, जिस पर 2.71 करोड़ रुपये की लागत होने का अनुमान है, इस वर्ष जनवरी में बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त हो गई है, और उसकी तकनीकी जांच की जा रही है।

बिहार सरकार ने इस स्कीम के लिए 1978-79 के वार्षिक योजना प्रस्तावों में एक सांकेतिक व्यवस्था का प्रस्ताव किया था और वार्षिक योजना 1979-80 के लिए एक लाख रुपये के परिचय का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

Termination of Services of Wiremen in C.P.W.D., Chandigarh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of wiremen in C.P.W.D. electrical Division, Chandigarh whose services were unlawfully terminated and their salary claims have not been settled for the last sixteen years;

(b) if so, what is the number of such cases and the reasons for non-payment of their salary claims;

(c) what action has been taken against the C.P.W.D. authorities for this lapse; and

(d) what steps are being taken for making payment to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) (b) and (d). No, Sir. However, there is a case of an Assistant Wireman in the Chandigarh Central Electrical Division, C.P.W.D. who has been refusing to take his pay since 1962. After observing the necessary procedure, his services were terminated with effect from 31st July, 1976 (AN). He can claim his dues from the concerned Executive Engineer.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Prohibition policy in States

942. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many States had implemented full prohibition and partial prohibition as on December 31, 1978;

(b) how much revenue loss each State has suffered in terms of money

till December 31, 1978, due to implementation of prohibition policy and how much subsidy has been given by Centre to these States;

(c) what is the plan for full prohibition in States during the year 1979; and

(d) what has been the experience of the Governments of various States in respect of implementation of prohibition policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (c). The policy of prohibition envisages the introduction of prohibition by the States in a phased manner over a period of four years ending March 1982. As many as 12 States have accepted the Policy and the time frame. Four States have the policy under consideration and two States have not signified their acceptance but have taken some measures. Two States are totally dry. Two States have not accepted the policy.

(b) Correct and authentic figures of revenue are computed by the State Accountant General at the close of financial year and the exact figures of loss of revenue are arrived at thereafter; hence, it is not possible to give exact figures of revenue loss in any particular month of the current year at present. No compensation has been given to any State so far.

(d) A statement showing measures taken is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3359/79]

Delay in Payment in Grants to States

943. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the method and system of grants to the States for spread of Hindi in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that for even a period of six continuous months Hindi Teachers do not get their pay due to delay in giving grants to the States;

(c) whether the cause of the delay is due to the delay of grants on the part of Government of India or delay on the part of the State Governments;

(d) the names of the States that made unexcusable delay in payment of salary to the Hindi Teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Education is extending financial assistance to State Governments of non-Hindi speaking areas for appointment of Hindi teachers on cent percent basis as a centrally sponsored scheme. The quantum of assistance to the States is decided on the basis of estimates worked out by the State Governments and sent to the Ministry. To avoid any hardship to the teachers in getting their salaries, first instalment of the Central grant is released on provisional basis in the beginning of the financial year. The final grant is released later on the determination of actual demand of each State.

(d) We have no information.

Fertiliser to Flood affected West Bengal

944. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have supplied sufficient quantity of Fertilisers from Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation to the worse-affected State of West Bengal due to unprecedented flood;

(b) whether the quality and utility of these fertilisers were tested properly prior to distribution; and

(c) what are the other States where the same fertilisers were supplied and their amount?

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

Under E.C.A. allocation for Rabi 1970-79 (August-January) Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation were to supply 28,280 tonnes of N out of their own production and 4400 tonnes each of N_2 and $P_2 O_5$ out of production at Trombay by Rashtriya Chemicals—total being 32680 tonnes of N and 4,400 tonnes of $P_2 O_5$ to West Bengal. The actual supply was 26,912 tonnes of N and 4,810 tonnes of $P_2 O_5$. The gap in Nitrogen was more than made good by supply of imported fertilisers. The total supply indigenous and imported

fertilisers by Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation to the State during the season was 48,142 tonnes of N and 15,304 tonnes of $P_2 O_5$.

(b) Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation distributed fertilisers produced by them as well as imported by the Government. The fertilisers produced by Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation are tested in their factories before release. Similarly, imported fertilisers are also tested before shipment. Both these fertilisers conform to the specification, quality and utility. If, however, during the storage and handling any fertiliser loses untrient contents, the price is reduced accordingly so that the farmers do not pay more.

(c) In addition to West Bengal, Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation supplied fertilisers to Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, North Eastern States etc. The quantum distributed in each State is indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Quantum of Fertilisers distributed by Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation in States other West Bengal.
1. INDIGENOUS (Tonnes)

State	Ammonium Sulphate	Urea	Suphala
BIHAR	6,324	99,188	26,928
MADHYA PRADESH . . . . .	..	30,693	1,752
ORISSA . . . . .	..	5,300	1,937
ASSAM	423	5,379	..
MEGHALAYA	2,873	..	..
MANIPUR . . . . .	..	2,127	..
TRIPURA . . . . .	..	1,424	..
NAGALAND . . . . .	..	74	..
MIZORAM . . . . .	..	64	..

II. IMPORTED

State	Ammonium Sulphate	Urea	C.A.N.	D.A.P.	Complex
BIHAR	8,493	44,192	8,426	2,423	11,119
MADHYA PRADESH	2,386	3,478	322	796	4,100
ORISSA	3,478	9,473	..	211	4,941
ASSAM	1,889	..	..	..	..

संस्कृत विद्यालय में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार

945. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संस्कृत विद्यालयों से योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को तुरन्त कोई रोजगार नहीं मिलता ; यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे संस्कृत योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान रोजगार प्राप्त हो गया है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनको रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं हुआ ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनायी है जिसके अन्तर्गत संस्कृत योग्यता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों को शिक्षा पूरी करने के बाद तुरन्त रोजगार दिया जा सके ; यदि हाँ, तो योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) देश में संस्कृत के विद्यालयों की संख्या कितनी है और वे कहाँ कहाँ हैं और वे कौन से पाठ्य-क्रम पढ़ाते हैं तथा तीन वर्षों के इन विद्यालयों पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई और कितनी राशि योजना के दौरान कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिए भी कोई योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (घ) संस्कृत संस्थाओं से प्रवृत्ताश्रित व्यक्तियों की देश में अन्य संस्थाओं की तरह तुरन्त रोजगार नहीं मिलता । इस सम्बन्ध में वित्त मंत्री का तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र करने के लिए किये जाने वाले प्रयासों के अनुकूल नहीं होगा ।

(ग) संस्कृत के प्रचार के लिए तैयार की गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है ।

संस्कृत की प्रगति के लिए योजनाएं

1. राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान :

देश में संस्कृत शिक्षा और अनुसंधान को समन्वित करना, उसे मानकित करना और उसमें सुधार करना संस्थान के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक है । इस समय प्रायः केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ सीधे इसके नियंत्रण में हैं जो जम्मू, दिल्ली, इलाहाबाद, पूरु और तिरुवति में कार्य कर रहे हैं ।

संस्थान जाँच निकाय के रूप में भी कार्य करत है । इसके संघटक विद्यापीठों के प्रतिनिधित्व, 14 संस्थाओं के अस्थायी रूप से अपने छात्रों को संस्थान द्वारा आयोजित की जा रही परीक्षा में बैठने के लिए सम्बद्ध किया

गया है । संस्थान बहुत से छात्रों को अनुसंधान की सुविधाएँ भी उपलब्ध करता है । अनुसंधान और प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम पर विशेष बल दिया जा रहा है ।

संस्थान भारत में तथा विदेशों में छात्रों के लिए हिन्दी/अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से संस्कृत में पत्राचार पाठ्य-क्रम भी चला रहा है ।

2. संस्कृत के प्रचार तथा विकास में कार्यरत स्वेच्छिक संस्कृत संघर्ष :

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रजिस्टर्ड स्वेच्छिक संस्कृत समूहों/संघाओं को, अध्ययनों का वेतन, छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ, फर्निचर, पुस्तकालय, अनुसंधान परि योजनाएँ, निर्माण कार्य तथा संस्कृत के विकास और प्रचार के लिए अन्य सहायक कार्यक्रमों जो ऐसी संस्थाओं द्वारा शुरू किये जाते हैं का वर्ष बहन करने के लिए सहायक अनुदान दिए जाते हैं ।

3. संस्कृत पाठशालाओं के छात्रों, उत्तर वैदिक संस्कृत छात्रों/शास्त्री और प्राचार्य छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियाँ :

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान संस्कृत छात्रवृत्तियों की निम्नलिखित योजनाएँ संचालित करता है :

(क) संस्कृत पाठशालाओं के छात्रों के लिये अनुसंधान छात्रवृत्तियाँ :

अनुसंधान अध्ययनों की 200/- रुपए मासिक की दर से 2 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए बजीका दिया जाता है जो तीसरे वर्ष तक प्रत्येक मास के तुल्य-वोध पर बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

(ख) उत्तर वैदिक छात्रवृत्तियाँ :

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, जो छात्र आधुनिक विश्वविद्यालयों में इंटरमीडिएट, बी०ए०, एम०ए० और पी०एच०डी० पाठ्यक्रमों में एक विशेष विषय के रूप में संस्कृत का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं उन्हें छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं ।

(ग) शास्त्री और प्राचार्य कक्षाओं के छात्रों को राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियाँ :

इस योजना में सारे देश में परम्परागत पाठशालाओं के शास्त्री और प्राचार्य कक्षाओं में छात्रों की बजीके देने की व्यवस्था है । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत छात्रों की क्रमशः 60 रु० और 100 रु० प्रति मास की दर से छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी जाती हैं ।

4. संस्कृत साहित्य का निर्माण बचकन कालेज पूना का सहायक अनुदान :

बचकन कालेज, पूना को, ऐतिहासिक सिद्धान्तों पर आधारित संस्कृत सम्बन्धों तैयार करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जा रही है जो कि अनुसंधान शोधकर्ताओं को कठिन संस्कृत पाठों की व्याख्या करने में सहायक होगा।

5. प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठशाला :

संस्कृत का सावक रूप में कारगर और मानकीय विकास करने के लिए प्राचीन संस्कृत संस्थाओं स्थापित करने की दृष्टि से, मंत्रालय ने प्राचीन संस्कृत पाठशालाओं की हाल ही में एक योजना तैयार की है, जिसमें केन्द्र द्वारा उन स्वच्छिन्न संस्थाओं को मान्यता देने की परिकल्पना की गई है, जो परम्परागत संस्कृत शिक्षा के मान्यताप्राप्त प्राठवर्षीय आयोजित कर रही हैं और जो छात्रों की न्यूनतम निर्धारित संख्या, परीक्षा परिणाम का स्तर, बर्हताप्राप्त स्टाफ इत्यादि इत्यादि की पूर्ति करती हैं। सहायक अनुदान अनुमोदित प्राचीन वर्ष का 95 और अनावर्ती वर्ष की 75% की दर से दिया जाता है।

6. संस्कृत साहित्य का निर्माण :

इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य भ्रमण भ्रमण व्यक्तियों/संगठनों/अनुसंधान संस्थान/विश्वविद्यालयों के संस्कृत भाषा और साहित्य से सम्बन्धित कृतियों के प्रकाशन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। संस्कृत भाषा और साहित्य के प्रकार के लिए दुर्लभ संस्कृत पांडुलिपियों के प्राबोचनात्मक संस्करण का मुद्रण, अनुपलब्ध संस्कृत कृतियों का मुद्रण और संस्कृत पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन।

7. संस्कृत के विकास के लिये केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजना :

इसमें निम्नलिखित प्रमुख योजनाएं हैं :—

(क) विश्वनात्मकता में प्रख्यात संस्कृत कृतियों को वित्तीय सहायता :

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत बुनियादी शोधकर्ता को कुल 1800/- रुपये प्रति वर्ष की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। प्रथम तक इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 1000/- पंक्ति सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

(ख) संस्कृत का अध्ययन कर रहे उच्च/उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के छात्रों को 10 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से छात्रवृत्तियां

इस योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों में संस्कृत के प्रति शीघ्र रुचि को समाप्त करना है और उन्हें संस्कृत भाषा और साहित्य के अध्ययन के लिए प्रोत्साहित करना है जिसका भारतीय संस्कृति और मर्यादा पर गहरा प्रभाव है :

(ग) माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत के अध्यापन की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध करना

माध्यमिक स्कूलों में संस्कृत शुरू करने के लिए राज्यों की सहायता दी जाती है जिसमें संस्कृत अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति और साहित्यिक पुस्तकों की खरीद के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देना शामिल है।

(घ) संस्कृत पाठशालाओं का प्राधुनिकरण :

अंग्रेजी, गणित, समाज शास्त्र, सामान्य विज्ञान, क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं/मातृभाषाओं में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति के लिए राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ङ) संस्कृत के विकास और प्रोत्थन के लिए प्रतिरूपित योजनाओं को तैयार करने और उनके कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्यों को 100% सहायता दी जाती है। इस समय इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 13 राज्य सहायता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

8. संस्कृत की प्रोत्थन और लोकप्रियता के लिये अन्य योजनाएं :

इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किए जा रहे तीन प्रमुख कार्यक्रम निम्नलिखित हैं : (i) देश में संस्कृत पाठशालाओं के छात्रों के लिए वार्षिक श्रद्धांश भारतीय वाग्मिता प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना (ii) वैदिक श्रद्धेताओं प्रथम वैदिक संहिता की विभिन्न भाषाओं में सुविधेय वेद पाठों के लिए वैदिक सम्मेलन का आयोजन ; (iii) परम्परागत वैदिक कवितापाठ का संरक्षण।

9. संस्कृत श्रद्धेताओं को सम्मान प्रमाणपत्र देना और 3000/- रु० प्रति वर्ष का अनुस्मरण अनुदान :

यह योजना जो मूलरूप से गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही थीं में छः संस्कृत विद्वानों को प्रति वर्ष 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार और 3000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष का अनुस्मरण अनुदान देने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इसके अलावा विद्वानों को इस समारोह में बाल के रूप में सम्मानवस्त्र भेंट किया जाता है।

Minorities Commission suggestion on basis of Gujral Committee Report

947. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR:

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

(a) whether the Minorities Commission has made any suggestion on the basis of the Gujral Committee report on Urdu;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement the same?

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

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

जामजोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के बारे में शिकायतें

948. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जामनगर जिले के जामजोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में व्याप्त झण्डाचार के बारे में टेलीफोन अधिकारी, ग्रहमदाबाद, राजकोट, और धोराजी को शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) जामजोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के दोषी पाये गये अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) इन दोषित अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को कब और किस-किस प्रकार दण्ड दिया गया और यदि उन्हें अब तक कोई सजा नहीं दी गई, तो उन्हें कब और किस प्रकार सजा दी जायेगी ?

संचार संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बरेड्डी साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रारम्भिक उपाय के रूप में जामजोधपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के अनेक कर्मचारियों का स्थानान्तरण कर दिया गया है ।

(घ) और (ङ). आरोपों की जांच प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है और दोषी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Land for Co-operative Housing Societies

949. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring ceiling on urban lands so as to get sufficient land for constructing houses through co-operative housing societies and Governmental agencies so as to construct more houses for low income groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is already the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. It provides for the imposition of a ceiling on vacant land that may be held by a person in the urban agglomerations specified in the Schedule I appended to the Act and for acquiring the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit and vesting it with the State Governments. It also empowers the State Governments to dispose of the excess land. The Act also enables a person to retain the vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for constructing dwelling units for the weaker sections of the society. The Government of India does not, therefore, propose to bring any further legislation as envisaged in the Question.

Revamping of Central Universities

950. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for revamping/restructuring Central Universities;

(b) if so, details of the proposals received/under consideration of the Government; and

(c) the final decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration. However, Bills to amend the Acts for incorporation of the Aligarh Muslim University and Visva Bharti have already been introduced in Parliament.

पंचायत राज पर विधेयक

951. डा० रामजी सिंह :
श्री बसंत साठे :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पंचायत राज के बारे में प्रभावक मेहता समिति के प्रतिवेदन की सिफारिशों के अनुरूप कोई उपयुक्त पंचायत राज विधेयक ला रही है, और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ;

(ख) क्या मामले पर मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बातचीत की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उनकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो बातचीत कब तक की जायगी; और

(ग) क्या कोई आपन प्राप्त हुआ है प्रस्ताव पंचायत परिषद् को कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल इस विषय में उनसे मिला है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बार में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. वल्लभ प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रभी नहीं । मुख्य मंत्रियों से टीका-टिप्पणियाँ सेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि वे इस विषय पर राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की प्रगती बैठक के समय विचार-विमर्श करना चाहेंगे ।

(ग) जी हाँ । प्रखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद्, दिल्ली के अध्यक्ष से एक पत्र, जिसके साथ प्रखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् के 19 तथा 20 दिसम्बर, 1978 को हुए नवें राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में भारत प्रस्तावों की एक प्रति तथा इसके द्वारा गति विभिन्न दलों की सिफारिशों भेजी गई है, प्राप्त हुआ है । इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है । उस पर निर्णय पंचायती राज संस्था समिति की रिपोर्ट में दी गई सिफारिशों पर मंत्रिमंडल का निर्णय प्राप्त होने पर लिया जाएगा ।

Kisan Mela

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

(a) the number of Kisan Melas organised by Kisan at various places in the country;

(b) the number of Memoranda submitted by the Kisan Melas to him indicating details of demands in these Memoranda; and

(c) action taken to meet the various demands made by the Kisans in the various memoranda?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No such information is available with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(b) None.

(c) Question does not arise.

Role of National Seeds Corporation:

953. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether with the seeds production/certification programme having

taken over by the State Governments, the activities of the National Seeds Corporation and its financial performance has received a big set back during the last five years;

(b) if so, yearwise physical and financial performance by the National Seeds Corporation during the last 5 years and how does it compare with the corresponding earlier period and the steps taken/proposed to reorient/restructure the National Seeds Corporation;

(c) in view of recent changes what role the National Seeds Corporation is to play in production, certification and marketing of quality seeds for internal consumption and also for export purposes; and

(d) in view of rejection of defective wheat seed by Pakistan what effective measures have been taken/proposed to ensure better quality control on seeds produced/certified and marketed through National Seeds Corporation and changes, if any, being conceived in the Seed Act of 1966 details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). With the State Seeds Corporations taking up the certified seed production programmes and with the State Seed Certification Agencies taking over certification activities, the activities of the N.S.C. in certified seed production and

seed certification have been reduced. The details of physical and financial performance of the N.S.C. are given in the attached statement.

2. Under the National Seeds Programme, N.S.C.'s major responsibilities are coordination of production and distribution of foundation seeds, inter-State marketing of certified seeds, production and distribution of vegetable seeds to ensure that it, alongwith the vices to the seed industry. The National Seeds Corporation will also continue to produce and market certified seeds to ensure that it, alongwith the State Seeds Corporations and other seed producing agencies in the private and public sector, is in a position to meet the demand for certified seeds within the country and for export. The N.S.C. is also helping to train the staff of the State Seeds Corporations and the State Seed Certification Agencies and is providing guidance to them in setting up modern processing and storage facilities.

(d) The wheat seeds supplied to Pakistan were certified seeds. A committee is enquiring into the reasons for such sudden deterioration in it after they were sent to Pakistan. If the committee finds any slackness in the existing quality control measures, they will most certainly be strengthened. NSC however, proposes to intensify its own field inspections sampling and testing to complement the sampling and testing by the Statutory Seed Certification Agencies. A working Group has been set up by the Government of India to examine what changes should be made in the Seeds Act of 1966.

Statement

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
I. Certified seed produced (in quintals) . . .	88,749	1,03,888	1,13,598	1,81,999	1,83,289
II. Area under certification (in hectares) . . .	33,325	23,356	28,400	32,359	28,648
III. Profits before tax/loss (Rs. in lakhs)	(—)25.05	0.26	0.22	0.90	84.28
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
I.	3,11,916	715,163	5,56,216	2,51,982	2,91,392
II.	32,493	44,126	36,127	36,239	5,553
III.	116.38	253.97	90.21	(—)111.60	(—)139.22

Purchase of Fishing Trawlers from Mexico

954. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether there has been bungling in the buying of deep sea fishing trawlers from Mexico recently;

(b) whether there has been constant demand for C.B.I. inquiry into the conduct of officials involved in the deal with Mexico for buying deep sea fishing trawlers; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. Except for some reports in the Press, no demand has been received in this Ministry.

(c) The question does not arise.

उत्तर भारत में चीनी मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

955. श्री धुबराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत के चीनी मिलों से प्राप्त चीनी की मात्रा संबंधी अपर्याप्त है क्योंकि उन की मशीनें बहुत पुरानी पड़ चुकी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन के विकास तथा आधुनिकीकरण के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है, और यदि हां, तो उन का आधुनिकीकरण करने का काम कब शुरू होने की आशा है ; और

(ग) यदि इसके लिए कोई कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं किया जाना है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) उत्तरी भारत में स्थित चीनी मिलों में चीनी की बसूली दक्षिणी भारत में स्थित चीनी मिलों की तुलना में सामान्यतया कम होती है। हालांकि संयंत्र और मशीनरी की ह्रासत इसका एक कारण है, लेकिन गन्ने की किस्म, कृषि-जलवायु परिस्थितियाँ, गन्ने से चीनी निकालने की तकनीकी कार्यकुशलता आदि जैसे भी कई एक अन्य कारण हैं।

(ख) और (ग). चीनी फैक्ट्रियों का अपने संयंत्रों और मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण करने और अपनी गन्ना फेरने की क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 1500 मीटरी टन प्रति दिन करने के लिए सरकार की पहले से ही एक योजना है, जिसको भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (केन्द्रीय वित्त एजेंसी का एक प्रमुख संस्थान) द्वारा भाँसित किया जाता है।

Incentives to States for Prohibition

958. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

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

(a) the weightage given to States in the matter of sharing resources from the Centre due to adoption of courageous and far sighted Prohibition scheme at risk of loss of considerable revenue; and

(b) the precise incentives already given to the States which have successfully taken up the moral enterprise of prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India have decided to compensate the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the established loss in excise revenue resulting from introduction of prohibition commencing from 1978-79, treating the actual excise revenue of 1977-78 as the base till the end of the financial year 1983-84.

Coordinated Strategy for Food for Work Programme

959. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a coordinated strategy for a comprehensive all India effort to implement "Food for Work Programmes";

(b) the actual modalities of the programme and the extent of success achieved so far; and

(c) the grains which feature under this programme and the percentage of each type?

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

(b) Under the Food for Work programme foodgrains are at present being allocated to the State Governments on the basis of their performance as an additional aid to their resources with the objective of generating additional gainful employment to a large number of unemployed and under employed both men and women in rural areas with a view to improving their income and nutritional levels as also creating durable community assets and strengthening the rural infrastructure. In 1977-78 which was the first year of its launching the states utilised 1,27,136.77 tonnes of foodgrains. During 1978-79 the target for utilisation is 10 lakh tonnes which is expected to generate employment for 400 million man-

days. According to the latest information available the States have already utilised 5,33,388.39 tonnes. Further reports are being received.

(c) Wheat and rice are the only grains being released under the scheme. At present the States can draw upto 75 per cent of the supplies in the form of rice.

Procurement Price of Paddy on par with Wheat

960. SHRI A. BALA RAJANOR:

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of the Southern States are still deeply concerned over the very low procurement price for paddy compared to that for wheat, which makes serious inroads into the economic viability of their agricultural operations at the prevailing high price of all inputs; and

(b) if so, the rethinking which Government propose to make regarding a higher procurement price on par with wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Representations from the Southern States have been received expressing concern over the low procurement price for paddy compared to that of wheat. During the course of discussion, the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu demanded higher procurement prices of paddy for 1978-79 season on the ground that the cost of production had increased. The Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended that the procurement price of paddy for 1978-79 marketing season may be

fixed at Rs. 82 per quintal as against Rs. 77 per quintal for 1977-78 kharif marketing seasons. While recommending the level of procurement price of paddy for 1978-79 season, the Agricultural Prices Commission considered *inter alia* the latest available data on cost of production, production prospects and the likely trend of open market prices. Taking into consideration, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and on the basis of the discussions with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of State Governments, the Government fixed the procurement price of coarse variety paddy at Rs. 85 per quintal for 1978-79 marketing season.

If may not be correct to compare the procurement price for paddy with that for wheat. Traditionally there has always been a difference between the prices of wheat and rice. While the percentage increase in the mean procurement price of paddy since 1970-71 has been 60.40, it has been only 50 in the case of wheat. In the case of rice, the percentage increase in the mean price since 1970-71 has been 64.70. Thus, both in the case of paddy as well as rice, the percentage increase has been more than in wheat.

(b) The Government do not propose to review the procurement price of paddy/rice at this stage.

Garland Canal System Project

961. SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM:

SHRI A. MURUGESAN:

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

(a) what is the progress so far made in the garland canal system project;

(b) whether the State Governments are being consulted in regard to the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Four Expert Committees have been constituted to examine the technical, legal and administrative aspects of the trans-basin diversions of waters such as those involved in proposals of the type of the Garland Canal Scheme.

(b) and (c). Some of the senior officers of the concerned State Governments are associated in these Expert Committees.

Opening of Central Schools

962. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has decided to open hundred more Central schools during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the number of schools that will be opened in each State, year-wise with their locations?

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

(b) Of the 100 new schools to be opened during the next five years, it is proposed to open 54 schools in Defence Sector and 46 schools in Civil Sector at the rate of 20 schools per year. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are established at places having sizeable concentration of transferable Central Government employees including Defence Personnel. The schools in Defence sector are established on the recommendation of the Ministry of Defence, whereas those in Civil Sector are established on the recommendations of various

Ministries/Departments of the Central Government or the concerned State Government etc. The location of the schools will, therefore, depend on the recommendations of these sponsoring authorities and the norms prescribed for this purpose.

National Seeds Corporation

963. **SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the functioning of National Seeds Corporation of India;

(b) whether the Members of Board of Directors and Executive of the Corporation have any agricultural-based background; and

(c) the studies made up-to-date by this organisation in its own field?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The national Seeds Corporation is a fully owned Government of India company registered under the Companies Act, 1956. Its functions include production, storage and distribution of foundation and certified seeds certification of seeds in certain parts of the country, provision of consultancy services to seed industry in the public and private sectors and training of personnel concerned with seed production. The company has a cadre of experts well qualified and trained in the various disciplines relating to seed production, storage and marketing. The company operates three farms for the production of foundation seeds.

(b) Yes.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has been mainly responsible for evolving procedures, standards and norms for quality control in seed production with the help of experts in the field. It has also brought out manuals for the benefit of agencies concerned with seed production, processing, storage and marketing. The Corporation

had the major role in the preparation of the Joint Working Party report on which the National Seeds Programme is based.

Growth of Agro-service centres in Eastern Regions

964. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments of West Bengal and North Eastern Region States have given any proposal for the massive growth of Agro-Service Centres, in these States;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal State-wise;

(c) the details of the location of Agro-Service Centres in these States at present, State-wise and district-wise;

(d) the details of the proposal received up-to date from other State Governments about the growth of Agro-Service Centres in the State, State-wise; and

(e) the reaction thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3360/79].

(d) and (e). No such proposal has been received.

Benefit from Agro-service Centres

965. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) details of operation of Agro-Service Centres State-wise, district-wise and with particular reference

to their location in West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, Centre-wise; and

(b) number of persons benefited by these Agro-Service Centres, State-wise, District-wise with particular reference to West Bengal and North Eastern States, Centre-wise?

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 Sabha in due course.

Training of Farmers

966. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for practical training of farmers was made by the Directorate of Extension, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details of the programme with the names of the participants, State-wise and the area visited State-wise, programme-wise and year-wise;

(c) the details of the programme likely to be initiated in the next plan period;

(d) whether no such programme has been initiated for the farmers of West Bengal and Tripura; and

(e) if so, the reason thereof?

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

(b) The Dte. of Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, operates a programme of visit of farmers from certain Eastern States which have potential for increasing agricultural production, to other agriculturally advanced States. During these visits farmers learn improved agricultural practices by living and working with progressive farmers. So far 1182 far-

mers have been covered under this programme. The number of farmers year-wise; crop in which training was imparted and the areas visited are enclosed. The names of the participant are being collected.

(c) It is proposed to take up the programme in other States keeping in view farmers training requirements in different crops/disciplines.

(d) No such programme has been taken up for the farmers of West Bengal and Tripura.

(e) The programme in operation was confined only to the major food crops such as rice and wheat. As West Bengal has already made good progress in the cultivation of wheat and rice crops, it was not considered necessary to take up this programme for the farmers in that State. Due to limited area under these crops in Tripura, the State was not included in the programme.

Statement

Year	Crop	Sponsoring State	Host State	No. of participating farmers	Areas visited
1976-77	Rice	Bihar	Punjab	198	Punjab
			Haryana	98	Ludhiana,
		Orissa	Punjab	42	Patiala
		Assam	Punjab	46	Jullundur
		U.P.	Haryana	56	Kapurthala, Gurdaspur
	Wheat	U.P.	Rajasthan	25	
		Bihar	Punjab	73	Haryana
			Haryana	25	Karnal
		Assam	Haryana	22	Kurukshetra
1977-78	Rice	Assam	Punjab	41	Rajasthan
		Bihar	Punjab	100	Udaipur
		Orissa	Haryana	45	Chittoorgarh
		U.P.	Haryana	49	Hanumangarh
	Plantation Crops	A & N Islands	Tamil Nadu &	12	Tamil Nadu
			Kerala		Aduthurai Kerala
					Kasargod
1978-79	Rice	Assam	Haryana	46	
		Bihar	Punjab	75	
		Orissa	Haryana	39	
		U.P.	Punjab	50	
	Wheat	Bihar	Haryana	74	
		Gujarat	Rajasthan	41	
		U.P.	Punjab	25	

Formulation of new Language Policy

967. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

DR. BHOJOY MONDAL:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH:

SHRI SHANKER SINHEJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate a new language policy in the near future;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: (a) to (c). Any change in the language policy in respect of education would find place in the national policy statement on education, which is under formulation.

Allotment of Government accommodation to the dependents of retired Central Government Employees

968. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

DR. BHOJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether to mitigate the hardship to the retiring Government Servants, there was a provision in the past for making an ad hoc/out of turn allotment to the dependent of the Government servants if he/she was in Central Government Service in the same station;

(b) whether this facility has been withdrawn with effect from 1st May, 1978 causing acute hardship to retiring Government servants in their old age; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reintroduce this facility to mitigate hardship to the low paid retiring Government servants who have no other house or place to reside after their retirement and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There was a provision to make ad hoc allotments to the eligible dependents of Government servants who retired before 1st May 1978, provided that they were in occupation of General Pool accommodation at the time of their retirement.

(b) and (c). This concession was withdrawn on the demand of the Staff Side in the National Council (JCM). As there is an acute shortage of General Pool accommodation and a large number of eligible employees are awaiting allotment, Government do not propose to re-introduce the facility.

Telephone Exchange exclusively for Dum Dum Airport

969. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

DR. BHOJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government for set-

ting up of a telephone exchange exclusively for Dum-Dum Airport;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) to (c). Dum Dum Airport is served by existing Dum Dum Telephone exchange which is only at a distance of about 4 Kms. The total telephone requirements of the airport complex do not justify a separate departmental telephone exchange for the airport.

Research projects having Biological Warfare implications

970. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the projects carried out in Agricultural Universities and other Research Institutes in India in collaboration with foreign organisations some of them related to Defence Departments of Western countries have been found to have biological warfare implications;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) steps Government have taken to prevent such questionable research in our research institutions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Agricultural Universities and Research Institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research are not operating any project which has connection with the Defence Departments of Western countries and which have biological warfare implications. The public Accounts Committee of Parliament, in its 167th & 200th reports had drawn attention to the need

for examining carefully the implications of the following projects from the point of view of biological warfare.

(i) The Bird Migration Studies conducted by the Bombay Natural History Society in collaboration with the Migratory Animal Pathological Survey of the US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology and the Smithsonian Institution;

(ii) WHO sponsored Ultra volume Spray Experiments in Urban Malaria Control at Jodhpur; and

(iii) The PL-480 financed studies on Microbial Insecticides at the Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology.

These were gone into by technical committees constituted by the Government of India. These committees concluded that the kinds of studies carried out do not seem to have implications in biological warfare.

(b) The project on Microbial Insecticides was sanctioned from PL-480 funds for a period of 3 years, w.e.f. 1-10-1974 for operation at the G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. It was terminated from PL-480 funds w.e.f. 30-6-1976. The project was, however, continued till 30-9-1977 with assistance from Cess Funds of the ICAR.

(c) Since the field of research on biological control of pests has been classed as a sensitive one, foreign collaboration in this field has been completely stopped. No new scheme in this area for foreign collaboration are considered. However, researches on biological control of pests are very important; and to encourage these investigations without foreign financial assistance, the ICAR has sanctioned All-India Coordinated Research Project on Biological Control of Crop Pests with 14 centres located in different agro-climatic regions of the

country. This project initially was sanctioned for a period of 2 years and three months from the funds of the Department of Science and Technology. However, from 1-4-1979 it is proposed to include this project under the 6th Five Year Plan.

Instructions now exist requiring Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India to analyse proposed projects involving foreign collaboration from the angle of possible impact on national security. Cases of special sensitivity are required to be referred to a High Level Committee headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

Funds for Housing Scheme in Karnataka during Sixth Five Year Plan

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

(a) whether Government have allocated the amount for housing schemes during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount approved for the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The allocation of funds for Housing schemes for the 6th Five year Plan are still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Rate of interest charged by cooperative housing agencies

972. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would considering bringing down rate of interest charged by Cooperative Housing Agencies to the level of differential rates of interest especially for the weaker sections; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). It has been decided by the Government that from 1977-78 onwards, the Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies should make loans available to primary societies for construction of houses by their members belonging to the different income groups, at the following differential rates of interest:

Category	Gross interest rate	Rebate for timely repayment of principal and payment of interest	Net interest rate	Resources allocation	Remarks
Economically Weaker Section	7.5%	0.5%	7%	30%	These rates are exclusive of Group Insurance premium
Low Income Group	9.0%	0.5%	8.5%	25%	
Middle Income Group	11.0%	0.5%	10.5%	25%	
Higher Income Group	13.0%	0.5%	12.5%	20%	

**EWS—households with income not exceeding Rs. 350 per month.

LIG—households with monthly income in the range of Rs. 351—600/-.

MIG—households with monthly income in the range of Rs. 601—1500/-.

HIG—households with monthly income exceeding Rs. 1500/-.

Microwave System for Communication Services

973. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the future plans for providing more and more microwave services within the country and for foreign calls; and

(b) how much funds have been earmarked for this system for the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) It is proposed to provide 25,000 route kilometers of radio relay systems both in microwave and ultra high frequency ranges during the current plan period of which 15000 Kms. will be in Microwave and 10,000 Kms. in Ultra High Frequency ranges.

(b) Rs. 153.30 Crores.

Low cost Houses for M.Ps., Central Ministers and Government Officials

974. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) his plan for building low cost houses for Members of Parliament, Central Ministers and Government Officials on the basis of his public statement at Indore on January 28th, 1979;

(b) how much fund is expected to be allotted for this new housing scheme and what will be criteria for allotment of such houses; and

(c) when the plan is expected to start and how much time it will take to complete?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Proposals for building

smaller houses for the Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, Judges of the High Court and Supreme Court and senior officials are under consideration.

(b) Decision about allotment of fund for these schemes has not yet been taken. The new houses to be built would be allotted to Ministers, Members of Parliament, etc., for whom these are proposed to be built.

(c) The schemes have not yet been sanctioned. Some existing bungalows would have to be got vacated and demolished for construction of the new houses. Expected dates of commencement and completion of the schemes cannot therefore be indicated now.

Alleged demolition of Harijan Temples by D.D.A.

975. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guru Ravidas Kalyan Samiti a Harijan Society of Delhi, has recently made an allegation against the Delhi Development Authority that it had demolished three temples belonging to the Harijans in the Cantonment area;

(b) whether Government had made any inquiry into the allegation;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). No such inquiry has been made by the Government, but the Delhi Development Authority have reported that they have demolished only unauthorised boundary walls and the residential structures on public land which were being raised around the temples, and that the temples, though also unauthorisedly built on public land, have not been demolished.

Distribution of surplus land976. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:****SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:****SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:****SHRI C. R. MAHATA:****SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:****SHRI BHAGAT RAM:**

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

(a) whether distribution of surplus land to weaker sections has received a set back during 1977-78 and 1978-79 in general and in North-Eastern States in particular;

(b) if so, state-wise details of physical achievements in terms of number of beneficiaries and land distributed

etc. in this regard and how does it compare with corresponding period;

(c) whether Government have formulated a time-bound programme of land reforms, details thereof and State-wise achievements reported; and

(d) whether Government have identified the States where the progress in land reforms is sluggish and reasons therefor and steps taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the State-wise progress in distribution of ceiling surplus lands during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is appended.

(c) and (d). The States have been requested to complete the distribution of all ceiling surplus lands during the current Five Year Plan period (1978-83). The progress of land reforms in the State is being constantly reviewed by the Central Government and the States urged to take necessary measures to steps up progress in this field.

Statement

(Area in acres)

Name of State/U.Ts.	Progress during 1977-78		Progress during March—December, 1978	
	Area distributed	No. of beneficiaries	Area distributed	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	86,324	67,235	45,586	24,067
2. Assam	7,588	6,655	88,137	37,331
3. Bihar	21,572	24,695	1,305	688
4. Gujarat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
5. Haryana . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8. Karnataka	8,936	1,949	360	76
9. Kerala	10,963	16,721	2,780	5,231
10. Madhya Pradesh	43,698	11,348	20,653	7,971
11. Maharashtra	23,501	6,926	8,324	1,180
12. Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
13. Orissa	27,989	19,506	2,788	2,265
14. Punjab	297	53	..	..
15. Rajasthan	17,915	2,257	1,280	601
16. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
17. Tripura	401	380	29	13
18. Uttar Pradesh	55,230	34,604	21,141	16,598
19. West Bengal	1,350	3,090	..	..
20. Dadra & N.H.	1,626	821	387	90
21. Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
22. Pondicherry	234	138	61	84
TOTAL	3,07,626	2,06,378	1,92,831	96,515

Funds to Voluntary Organisation in Rajasthan for Adult Education Programme

977. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that some voluntary organisations in Rajasthan have been authorised and also provided funds for undertaking adult education in the State and if so, the number of such organisations, district-wise, together with the amount sanctioned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for the supervision of adult education programme district-wise adult educa-

tion Boards have been constituted and if so, the details of the powers given to them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in many districts of the State, Central Government have authorised and allotted funds direct to voluntary organisations without consulting district adult education Boards and if so, the necessity of constituting these district Boards; and

(d) whether Government will change this procedure and take all action in future in regard to authorisation, etc. through district Boards and if so, when and if not, why?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): (a) Yes, Sir, a statement is
laid on the Table of the House.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3361/
79].

(b) A copy of Government of
Rajasthan's Order dated 11th Septem-
ber, 1978, setting up district adult
education Boards is laid on Table of
the House. [Placed in Library, See
No. LT-3361/79].

(c) and (d). The grants to volun-
tary agencies are sanctioned by the
Government of India taking into con-
sideration the recommendations of the
State Governments/Union Territories
Administrations. It is for the State
Government/Union Territories Ad-
ministration to consult the District
Adult Education Boards/Committees
before making their recommendations
in respect of the voluntary agencies
to the Central Government. Govern-
ment is not contemplating any changes
in the present procedure governing
the consideration of applications for
financial assistance to voluntary agen-
cies working in the field of adult
education.

Excessive Billings of Telephones

978. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tele-
phones subscribers in many cities and
towns have been experiencing, and
complaining about the extra-ordinary
and excessive billing by the concern-
ed departments or telephone authori-
ties;

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to go into this whole question by
appointing a technical cum non offi-
cial small group to report on the mat-
ter after proper study, visits and in-
quiry; and

(c) if not, why not?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD
SUKHDEV SAI):** (a) Yes, Sir. But
complaints received are about one
percent only of the bills issued.

(b) and (c). A technical group has
already gone into the details of excess
metering complaints and their recom-
mendations are being implemented on
a priority basis. In view of this,
appointment of any other group at
this stage is not necessary.

Working Conditions in Indian Council of Agricultural Research

979. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
**DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:**

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

(a) whether one or more scientists
working at the Indian Council of

Agricultural Research committed suicide during the last four years (1975-1978);

(b) if so, full facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have gone into the question of improving the conditions of service and climate of work and experimentation of these scientists and researchers and if so, broad details thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As part of the new personnel policies a centralised service called the Agricultural Research Service has been constituted with effect from 1st October, 1975. The minimum scale is Rs. 550-900 and the scientist may go upto the maximum of Rs. 3500/- depending upon their performance on the basis of periodical assessment. In addition efforts are being made to improve the working conditions of agricultural scientists under ICAR. It has been the endeavour of the Council to improve the conditions of service of its personnel and to provide more facilities to the scientists for conducting their research projects.

The scientists do feel some problems in the matter of laboratory space and residential accommodation. Steps are, however being taken to augment the laboratory space and residential accommodation in the Institutes during the Sixth Plan period.

Setting up of Satellite Towns near Delhi

980. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's policy to set up satellite towns near

Delhi and elsewhere in the country has started being implemented; and

(b) if so, how and when and with what results so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is no specific policy decision to set up satellite towns in the country. However, as a part of strategy to reduce the congestion in the metropolitan cities by dispersal of industrial and other economic activities, some of the State Governments have started, or are considering, development of towns within or near the Metropolitan cities, such as, Manali and Maramalainagar in Madras, Kalyan, Thana, Bhivandi in Bombay and Kalyani, Bansberia, Halishahar, Chandnagar, Kancharapara, Bhatpara, Naihati, Barasat, Panihati etc. in Calcutta. So far as Delhi is concerned, four towns viz. Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, Alwar in Rajasthan. Panipat and Gurgaon in Haryana were taken up for development.

The results are being assessed.

गन्ने की बकाया राशि

981. श्री जगत राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1977-78 के मौसम के दौरान कुछ बीनी मिनों ने किसानों द्वारा सत्याई किये गये गन्ने की बकाया राशि का मुचतान नहीं किया था जिस के परिणामस्वरूप गन्ना उत्पादकों को भारी वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1 जनवरी, 1977 से 30 सितम्बर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान किसानों से मिनों द्वारा बरीदे गये गन्ने की बकाया राशि के राज्यवार आंकड़े क्या हैं और ऐसी बीनी मिनों के राज्यवार नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सत्याई किये गये गन्ने की बकाया राशि का मुचतान 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक नहीं किया था ; और

(ग) ऐसी दोषी बीनी मिनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने निर्वहन में से लिया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विवरण I संलग्न है जिसमें संयोजित सूचना दी गई है जो, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [संख्यात्मक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी—33621/79]

(ग) बीपी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध प्रविष्टि) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जिन 7 बीपी विलों को उनके गृह 15-11-1978 को 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि वाकी होने के कारण अपने अधिकार में लिया है उनके नाम विवरण II में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [संख्यात्मक में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एन टी—33621/79]

बीपी वन सुरक्षित भण्डारण

982 श्री जगत राय जायसवाल :

श्री मानेस्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 5 लाख टन बीपी का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने की घोषणा की है

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए खरीदी जाने वाली प्रस्तावित बीपी की राज्यवार मात्रा क्या है ;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये बीपी का वार्षिक मूल्य क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है जिस के अनुसार बीपी विलों को भुगतान इस शर्त पर किया जायेगा कि वे इस राशि में से किसानों को देय बकाया राशि का भुगतान करें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सरकार ने बीपी का 5 लाख मीट्रिक टन का एक बकर स्टॉक रखने का सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय ले लिया है। बकर स्टॉक को प्रविष्टि करने के तौर-तरीके उसे रखने और मूल्य निर्धारण पर विचार किया जा रहा है। वित्त मंत्रालय और नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता विभाग के परामर्श से धीरे-धीरे तैयार किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) अब तक योजना के सभी स्तरों को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जाता है अब तक बकर स्टॉक का भुगतान और गन्ने की देय राशि के निपटान के बीच सीधा सम्पर्क रखने के तर्जिक या सीधा सम्पर्क किन्तु अब तक रखा जाना है, के बारे में कोई निश्चित मूल्यांकन नहीं लगाया जा सकता है

Setting up of Projects for Children's Welfare during I.Y.C.

983. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Union Government had decided to set up 50 more projects for children's welfare to help the deprived children under the integrated child development scheme during the International Year of the Child, 1979;

(b) if so, the details of the projects;

(c) whether this will be in addition to 100 projects already underway;

(d) what will be the main objects and functions of the proposed projects;

(e) the total expenditure involved in these projects; and

(f) how many projects are likely to be completed during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Government of India have decided to start 50 additional Integrated Child Development Services Projects during the International year of the Child 1979.

(b) The administrative unit for the location of the Integrated Child Development Service, Projects is Community Development Blocks in rural

areas, tribal development blocks in predominantly tribal areas and municipal ward(s) or slums in urban areas. These projects will provide a package of health, nutrition and educational services to children below six years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers. The focal points for the delivery of services are anganwadis. The important project personnel are Child Development Project Officers, Supervisors, Medical Officers, Lady Health Visitors, Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Anganwadi Workers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The objectives of the Integrated Child Development Services projects are:—

(i) to improve the nutrition and health status of children in the age group 0-6 years;

(ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;

(iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out;

(iv) to achieve effective coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and

(v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

In order to achieve the above objectives the following package of services is provided to children below 6 years, pregnant women and nursing mothers under the programmes:—

- (i) Supplementary Nutrition;
- (ii) Immunisation
- (iii) Health Check-up
- (iv) Referral Services
- (v) Nutrition and health education, and

(vi) Non-formal pre-school education.

(e) The annual recurring expenditure on each Integrated Child Development Services Project is as follows:—

Rural Project	Rs. 3,84,300
Urban Project	Rs. 4,87,600
Tribal Project	Rs. 2,28,400

The above expenditure is on the assumption that a Rural and a Urban Project have a population of 1,00,000 each and a Tribal Project has a population of 35,000. The expenditure on individual projects, however, varies according to topography, number of villages and population of the Project Area. The aforesaid figures of expenditure do not include:—

(i) the cost of Supplementary Nutrition which has to be met by the State/U.T. Government/Administrations.

(ii) the cost of training.

(iii) the initial non-recurring expenditure shown below:—

Rural Projects	Rs. 80,000
Urban Projects	Rs. 79,000
Tribal Project	Rs. 40,500

(f) These Projects are of continuing nature. The selection and training of functionaries and procurement of supplies etc. normally take 1 to 1½ years.

Conference on Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development at Rome

984. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the world conference on agrarian reform and rural development will be held in Rome during this year;

(b) if so, names of the countries participating in the Conference;

(c) whether India has also been invited to attend the Conference;

(d) the subjects likely to be discussed; and

(e) the main purpose of the meeting?

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

(b) The Conference will be attended by F.A.O. Member States and non-FAO but U.N. Member States.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The subjects likely to be discussed are:

1. National Agrarian Reform and Rural Development policies and strategies for 1980's.

2. Access to and better utilisation of land, water and other natural resources.

3. Peoples participation in rural development.

4. Integration of women in rural development.

5. Access to inputs, markets and services.

6. Development of non-farm rural activities.

7. Education, training and extension.

8. International policies relevant to Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development will also be discussed.

(e) The Conference has been called to draw up a plan for concerted national and international effort to overcome rural backwardness through improvement of economic, social and environmental conditions in rural areas

Erring Sugar Mills

985. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Union Government are considering to have a National Sugar Mill Corporation on the lines of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) what are the other proposals being considered to deal with erring sugar mills which refused to start cane crushing; and

(d) what action had been taken against these erring sugar mills; and

(e) whether the sugarcane producers have been helped by these decisions of the union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An Ordinance empowering the Central Government to take over management, for a limited period, of such sugar undertakings as fail to commence manufacture of sugar before the appointed day or having started the manufacture of sugar on or before that day ceased to manufacture sugar before the expiry of average period of manufacturing of sugar, was promulgated on 9-11-78. This Ordinance has been converted into an Act. These statutory provisions are being invoked to deal with erring sugar mills.

(d) The management of 3 sugar mills which came under the above provisions, has been taken over by the Central Government and these mills are now under the Custodians appointed by the Central Government.

(e) Sugarcane producers have been helped as commencement of production ensures utilisation of their sugar-

cane. Besides the Ordinance/Act has been instrumental in reducing the old cane dues of the sugarcane producers.

Joint Committee on Sharing of Teesta Water

986. SHRI P. M. SAYEED;

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;

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

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission had decided to set up a Joint committee for working out an agreement on the sharing of Teesta water after examining the availability and requirement of water by each country;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report to both Governments;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) whether final decision of sharing the Teesta water by both the countries have been arrived at; and

(e) when the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has set up a Joint Committee for the purpose of working out an agreement on the sharing of the Teesta waters between India and Bangladesh and to this end the Joint Committee has been asked to examine the availability of water at the sites, the requirements of water by each country and how these requirements could be met.

(a) to (e). No, Sir. The Committee has just commenced its work.

Filling up of Posts of Hindi and Sanskrit Lecturers in Delhi University

987. SHRI R. L. P. VARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry are aware that a number of posts of Lecturers in Hindi and Sanskrit in Delhi University have been kept vacant since long;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) when it is expected to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi no post of lecturer in Hindi is lying vacant in the Department of Hindi. Two posts of lecturers are vacant in the Department of Sanskrit. These posts were advertised earlier, but the Selection Committee could not meet. The posts have been re-advertised and the applications received are being processed for holding the meeting of the Selection Committee at the earliest.

बिक्रिस्ता आचार्यों पर सरकारी आवास का बचका जाना

988. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान :: क्या निर्वाचन और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री केंद्रीय सरकार की आवास आर्बंटन नीति के बारे में 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2008 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या किसी कर्मचारी को बिक्रिस्ता आचार्यों पर आवास बचाने की अनुमति दी जाती है और यदि किसी कर्मचारी को निचली मंजिल की बचक उत्तर मंजिल का फलित आवास दिया जाता है तो बिक्रितीय दृष्टि से उसके उपयुक्त नहीं है तो उसे उस आवास का आर्बंटन पत्र देने पर निचली मंजिल का फलित आवास दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उस समय निचली मंजिल के प्लेट के खाली न होने की स्थिति में उसका नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में शामिल किया जाता है जबकि सूची में से काट दिया जाता है यदि वह इस पेशकश को स्वीकार नहीं करता;

(ग) यदि किसी कर्मचारी को चिकित्सीय आधार पर आवास बदलने की अनुमति दी जाती है लेकिन वह उसे स्वीकार नहीं करता तो क्या उसे प्रगतीवार स्वतः आवास बदलने की अनुमति दी जाती है बशर्तें इसके लिए पर्याप्त आधार हों जबकि उसे नया आवास पत्र देने की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है और यह भूतपूर्व सरकार की नीति से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) ऐसे अनुरोधों पर पुनः विचार किया जाता है और गुणावगुणों के आधार पर उन पर निर्णय लिया जाता है।

(ख) यदि कोई कर्मचारी आवास बदलने का आर्गेंट स्वीकार नहीं करता तो उसका नाम सूची में से निकाल दिया जाता है।

(ग) उन्हें अपने मामले पर पुनः विचार करने के लिए फिर से आवेदन करना अपेक्षित है।

(घ) विक्लिता के आधार पर तदर्थ रूप से बदलने के लिए उनके अनुरोध पर गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है और इस प्रकार सरकारी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं है।

गोल मार्केट, नई दिल्ली में सरकारी क्वार्टरों का अनुरोध

989. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को प्राथमिकता आवासों में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के बारे में 20 नवम्बर, 1978 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न सं. 61 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त प्रश्न में उल्लिखित हम क्षेत्र में विभाग द्वारा पर्याप्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं कराई जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हालांकि ये मकान नए बनाए गए हैं तथापि, इनमें से प्लास्टर गिरा हुआ हो गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कार्य करायेंगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस क्षेत्र के पीछे खाली पड़ी हुई भूमि का सर्वेक्षण उपयोग करेगी ताकि राजधानी में सघन जनसंख्या वाले इस क्षेत्र को गन्दगी और बीमारियों से बचाया जा सके ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) नियमों के अन्तर्गत देय सभी आवश्यक सेवाएं तथा सुविधाएं आर्गेंट से पूर्ण दी जाती हैं तथा सुनिश्चित की जाती हैं। फिर भी उद्योग सम्बन्धी, सड़क पर बचरी बिछाने इत्यादि जैसे विकास कार्य क्वार्टर बनने के पश्चात आरम्भ किये जाते हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार को अभी तक ऐसे किसी मामले की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) सरकार अनुमोदित नक्शों के अनुसार इस क्षेत्र के पीछे खाली पड़ी भूमि का पूरा उपयोग कर रही है तथा इसको गन्दगी तथा बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए हर सम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

Eligibility Qualification for appointment of Professor in Degree Colleges by West Bengal Government

990. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the West Bengal Government have decided to relax the qualification of eligibility for consideration of getting appointed as a professor in degree colleges;

(b) if so, whether the Government believe that the standard of Education in West Bengal will be deteriorated as a consequence thereof;

(c) if so, whether the Government of India can remain as a silent spectator against such changes or have got definite role to oppose; and

(d) if so, what negotiations the Government of India have done so far to postpone such changes?

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

MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI: (a) While implementing the scheme of revised salary scales for university and college teachers from 1-1-1973, the Government of West Bengal had agreed to prescribe the minimum qualifications recommended by the University Grants Commission for future recruitment of lecturers in colleges and universities. The scheme does not visualise a category of teachers designated as 'Professors' in colleges, nor were any qualifications prescribed for such a category of posts in colleges.

Subsequently, the University Grants Commission recommended the following qualifications for recruitment of lecturers in colleges:—

(a) A consistently good academic record with at least 1st or high second class (B in the seven point scale) at the Master's degree in a relevant subject or an equivalent degree of a foreign university; and

(b) An M. Phil. degree or a recognised degree beyond the Master's level or published work indicating the capacity of a candidate for independent research work.

Provided that if the Selection Committee is of the view that the research work of a candidate as evident either from his thesis or from his published work is of a very high standard, it may relax any of the prescribed qualifications prescribed in (a) above.

Provided further that if a candidate possessing the qualification as at (b) above is not available or not considered suitable, the college, on the recommendation of the Selection Committee may appoint a person possessing a consistently good academic record on the condition that he will have to obtain an M. Phil. degree or a recognised degree beyond the Master's level within five years of his appointment, failing which he will not be able to earn future increments till he obtains

that degree or gives evidence of equivalent published work of high standard.

Explanation:

Candidates for being eligible for recruitment to the posts of Lecturers must have a 1st or high Second Class (B in the seven point scale) at the Master's level and for determining consistently good record, average of 50-55 per cent or (B in the seven point scale) may be expected at the two examinations prior to the Master's examination.

In pursuance of the above recommendations, the State Government prescribed that candidates should have 35 per cent of the total marks in the Master's level examination as also in all preceding public examinations to qualify for appointment as lecturers. However, in view of the difficulties in getting suitable candidates who possess the prescribed percentage of marks in all examinations and since the minimum percentage of marks for a second class is only 40 in the State, the State Government has now informed that they have made some modifications in the qualifications prescribed earlier. The modified qualifications are:—

(a) Essential—

(i) 45 per cent marks in the Matriculation/Higher Secondary or equivalent examination;

(ii) 40 per cent marks in B.A./B.Sc./M.Com. (Hons. Courses);

(iii) 50 per cent marks in M.A./M.Sc./M.Com.;

(iv) Candidates with B.A./B.Sc./B.Com. Pass degrees will be eligible if they have a first class degree at the Master's level or 50 per cent marks in M.A./M.Sc./M.Com. and a doctorate degree.

(b) *Desirable*

M.Phil./Doctorate degree or equivalent published work.

Candidates who do not possess M. Phil. or equivalent degree at the time of appointment will have to obtain that degree within five years of their appointment failing which they will not earn future increments.

(b) to (d). The advice of the University Grants Commission is being sought and on the basis of such advice, the matter will be taken up with the State Government, if necessary.

Tractors and Power Tillers for West Bengal

991. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in West Bengal due to sudden death of lakhs of cattle during the last unprecedented and devastating flood there was scarcity of cattle for farming in the State;

(b) if so, to face the problem, whether the Government have increased the quota of tractors and power tillers in the State; and

(c) if not, what alternative steps are considered for implementation by the Government to remove the hardship faced by the farmers?

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

(b) and (c). There is no control on the sale and distribution of power tillers and most indigenous models of tractors and these are directly available from the manufacturers. Therefore, the question of increase in quota for power tillers and tractors for the State of West Bengal does not arise.

4175 LS-9

The West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation had arranged additional supply of tractors and power tillers for distribution in the State directly from the manufacturers. An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated to the State Government for contribution towards the equity capital of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation for purchase/development of additional power tillers.

Grant to Social Welfare Units in various States

992. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the net annual grants in rupees allotted by the Government to various social units in the various States of the country; and

(b) what is the total allotment of grant given to the State of West Bengal and actually utilised by the various social welfare wings in the State during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A statement showing the grants allotted/sanction to voluntary social welfare organisations in various States during 1978-79 (upto 21-2-79) is attached herewith.

(b) A total allotment of grant of Rs. 61,50,111.00 has been made to the State of West Bengal during the current financial year. However, the amount actually utilised by the State Government would be available after the end of March, 1979.

Statement

Net amount of grant allotted/sanctioned by the Department of Social Welfare to various voluntary social welfare Institutions in various States during the year 1978-79 (upto 22-2-1979).

S.No.	Name of State/U.T.	No. of Voluntary Social welfare Institutions assisted	Amount (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	3,72,894
2.	Assam	10	7,21,247
3.	Bihar	4	1,44,944
4.	Gujarat	30	21,13,003
5.	Haryana	6	4,03,972
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	62,000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	2,24,250
8.	Karnataka	20	20,01,796
9.	Kerala	26	19,78,439
10.	Madhya Pradesh	18	6,07,908
11.	Maharashtra	40	26,15,156
12.	Orissa	12	6,24,552
13.	Punjab	10	22,70,624
14.	Rajasthan	15	3,38,833
15.	Sikkim	1	1,31,965
16.	Tamil Nadu	43	15,41,204
17.	Tripura	2	46,530
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28	17,63,381
19.	West Bengal	40	26,28,579
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	2,02,254
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	72,302
3.	Chandigarh	2	75,521
4.	Delhi	32	56,48,118
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	2	3,72,548
6.	Mizoram	1	18,962

Buffer Stock of Sugar

993. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to create a buffer stock of five lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) whether Government are also buying and helping the sugar industry to export 8.5 lakh tonnes of sugar out of the current year's production;

(c) if so, to what extent this will improve the liquidity position of the sugar mill owners; and

(d) whether this will have any impact on the clearance of arrears of cane prices to growers by the mills?

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

(b) India's quota in effect under the International Sugar Agreement in the current year is 6.5 lakh tonnes. Exports against this quota are being made by State Trading Corporation, a Public Sector Undertaking and also the Sugar Factories themselves from their own production.

(c) and (d). It is envisaged the exports of sugar and the creation of a buffer stock of sugar would improve the liquidity position of sugar mills and help them clear the arrears of cane prices. It is, however, difficult at this stage to quantify the extent to which it would help the factories in this direction, as the details of the modalities of acquiring the buffer stock, including pricing, are to be finalised, and the extent of participation in exports directly by the factories can be assessed only later.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

994. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

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

(a) which are the unauthorised colonies approved so far by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and D.D.A. respectively under the Governmental policy of regularising unapproved colonies which came into existence before 30th June, 1977;

(b) which are the unapproved colonies now left for regularisation; and

(c) when these colonies are expected to be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). According to the latest information furnished by the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi, there are at present 611 unauthorised agglomerations in urban and rural areas of Delhi as per list at statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363/79] which include extensions and parts of colonies as well as village extensions. Out of them, the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have approved the colonies mentioned in the list at Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3363/79].

(c) It is not feasible to indicate any time limit for regularisation of the remaining colonies.

Financial Assistance to Adult Education voluntary Agencies/Organisations in Delhi

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

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Delhi Administration by

way of financial grants to voluntary agencies/organisations engaged in running adult literacy schools in the Union Territory of Delhi as part of the national education programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations approved and recommended by the Delhi Administration for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools and what is the previous experience of these agencies/organisations in adult literacy work;

(c) how many adult literacy schools are now being run by each of these agencies/organisations in the Union Territory of Delhi and where are these schools located and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total amount of financial assistance so far given to each of these agencies or organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Financial Assistance to Adult Education Voluntary Agencies/Organisations in Delhi.

The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Government/Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are being run under the scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. According to the information furnished by the Delhi Union Territory Administration, the number of illiterates covered in the adult education centres run by voluntary agencies at present in Delhi Union Territory is about 5100.

A statement showing the names of voluntary agencies, their experience in adult education, the number of adult education centres being run / proposed to be run by them and the total amount of financial assistance approved for them for running adult education centres during 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of Agency	Experience in Adult Education	No. of adult education centres recommended by Delhi Admn.	No. of adult education centres being run at present	Areas where centres are expected to be running	Total Amount of grant approved for Adult Education centres		Remarks
						1977-78	1978-79	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Delhi Adult Education Association, Birla Lines, Delhi	Since 1970-71	60	30	Jahangirpuri, Gandhi Nagar, Delhi.	..	98,200	60 Centres approved
2	Shivamanda Vidya Bhavan, Dakshin-puri, New Delhi.	Since 1975-76	30	24	Dakshin-puri & Madangir	..	36,000	20 Centres approved
3	Praud Siksha Jan Sampark Samiti, Mundka, Delhi.	None	30	30	Kanjhawala CD Block	..	49,500	30 Centres approved
4	Women's Mutual Aid Society, New Delhi.	Since 1973-74	..	..	..	62,775	..	*Information is not available in the Ministry.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5	Mobile Creches for Working Mothers' Children, New Delhi.	Since 1972-73	30	26*	..	64,000	..	*At the construction sites where the creches are set up.
6	Delhi Bharatiya Gramen Mahila Sangh, Sujjan Singh Park, New Delhi.	Since 1977-78	30	..	..	7,050	..	The organisation had run 7 centres in 1977-78. The proposal for future is under consideration.
7	Indian Adult Education Association, New Delhi.	Since 1939	100	..	..	..	..	Proposal is under consideration.
8	Bharatiya Adimjati Sewak Sangh, New Delhi.	Since 1972-73	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
9	Association for Eradication of Illiteracy, 32 Baba Kharag Singh Marg, New Delhi.	According to the organisation they have experience but period has not been specified.	60	..	..	..	..	Do.
10	Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Bhawan, Lajpat Nagar N. Delhi.	None	30	..	..	..	..	Do.
11	Saraswati Social Welfare Society, Wazirpur, Delhi.	None	30	30	..	..	..	Do.
12	All India Panchayat Parishad, Patparganj, Delhi.	None	100	..	..	..	..	Do.
13	Delhi Dehat Kalyan Samiti, Badli, Delhi.	None	30	..	..	..	..	Proposal is under consideration.
14	Gandhi Darshan Rajghat, New Delhi.	None	60	..	..	..	..	Do.
			690	140				

Protection of Forests from Destruction

996. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI MADHAVRAO

SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that large scale cutting of trees and destruction of forests are taking place in a number of States;

(b) whether such large scale deforestation will create fuel shortage in the villages besides bringing about adverse ecological changes; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to prevent such wanton destruction of forests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the information received from the States no large scale cutting of trees and destruction of forests is taking place in the forests under the control of the State Forest Departments. The forests under the control of the State Forest Departments are by and large worked scientifically according to the prescriptions of the working Plans prepared for such areas. However in the unclassed and undemarcated forests large scale cutting of trees and destruction of forests is taking place in a number of States.

(b) There is already acute shortage of fuelwood in the country. However, forests are able to meet a demand of 16 million cubic metre (recorded demand) of fuelwood annually against the estimated demand of 225 million cubic metre. Further, indiscriminate felling in the unclassed forests is likely to create further shortages and deplete the forest resource considerably.

(c) Some of the States have already taken up steps to amend their State Forest Act to regulate felling of trees

in areas outside the control of the State Forest Departments. The Government of India also proposes to suitably modify the Indian Forest Act to provide for deterrent punishment for such offences.

However, greater stress is being laid on man-made forests and extension of tree land to cover waste lands, roadside, canal bank etc. under the planning and non-plan schemes in the State sector. Under Social Forestry, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes i.e. (a) raising of mixed forests on Wastelands, panchayat lands, community lands etc. and (b) rehabilitation of degraded forests were taken up during the Fifth Five Year Plan. An increase in allocations is being made under these schemes to raise more plantations for meeting the local requirements of fuelwood etc. Increased allocations are also being made during the mid-term plan (1978-79 to 1982-83) under these schemes.

Centre's insistence on Classification of Rice Stocks supplied by Orissa

997. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Government have expressed its willingness to sell by auction rice worth a crore of rupees on account of the Centre's insistence on classification of stocks on the basis of the recommendations of the Ramiah Committee;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Centre had accepted 75,000 tonnes of parboiled rice from Orissa in 1975-76 but the centre is now insisting on classification of parboiled rice as recommended by the Ramiah Committee;

(c) whether the State of Orissa has urged the Central Government that any change in the classification of rice at this stage would result in huge loss to the State exchequer; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Central Government to this request of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Government of Orissa offered a quantity of 45,000 tonnes of par-boiled rice out of 1977-78 Kharif crop to the Central Pool and requested that the stocks be accepted as Fine and Super fine varieties. As the classifications of these stocks as Fine and Superfine varieties by the State Government did not conform to the classifications on the basis of the recommendations of the Ramiah Committee, the State Government was advised to reclassify them. The State Government expressed their reluctance to adopt the Ramiah Committee's recommendations as basis of classifications. It has not been possible for the Central Government to accept the stocks for the Central Pool, because of price differential between the categories of rice on the basis of two different methods of classification.

It is a fact that a quantity of 70,000 tonnes out of 75,000 tonnes of par-boiled rice from 1975-76 crop offered by the State Government was accepted for the Central pool in accordance with the classifications adopted by them but this was done as a special case only for that year. The State Government was advised at the same time that they will have to fall strictly in line with the specifications and classifications prescribed by the Government of India in the subsequent years.

The State Government have reported that they have a carry over stocks of rice of the order of 65,000 tonnes from 1976-77 and 1977-78 crop and that they have called tenders to dispose of these stocks. It has been reported also that there is no proposal with the State Government for the

disposal of the stocks by auction. The tenders are stated to be under consideration of the State Government.

Loan to States for payment of Compensation to landlords

998. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are reluctant to advance loans to the States for paying compensation to landlords under the Land Reforms Act; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount of loans so far advanced to various States under the Land Reforms Act?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Government has no scheme of Central Assistance to State Governments to help them pay compensation to landlords and so the question of advancing loans to States for this purpose does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

Master Plan of Delhi

999. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering any proposal to change the Master Plan of Delhi;

(b) if so, the proposed changes likely to be made in the Plan; and

(c) when these changes are likely to take effect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The present Master Plan is for the period upto 1981. The exercise undertaken by the

Delhi Development Authority for the revision/preparation of a Master Plan with a perspective period upto the year 2001 is likely to be completed by 1981 and the details of the Plan would be available only thereafter.

Construction of Trunk Sewer Line in Pitampura, Delhi

1000. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Contractor stopped the work on trunk sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme;

(b) the dates on which the tenders were invited for the completion of work on trunk sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme;

(c) whether any tender has since been accepted and the work awarded; if so, the particulars of the contractor and when the work is likely to be completed and if not, the reasons for not accepting any tender so far and how it is proposed to do the work without awarding the work to some contractor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The work did not stop on the Trunk Sewer line, which is the responsibility of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The work however, stopped on the internal sewer line, which is being constructed by the D.D.A. Two contractors stopped work, one in May 1977 and the other in November, 1977.

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that they called for tenders for the remaining work in three parts on 17th August 1978, 1st September 1978 and 9th November 1978 and since the

tendered rates were high, fresh tenders were invited on 20th December, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. The particulars of the contractors to whom the work has been awarded, with the expected time of completion, are as under:—

(i) Shri Ram Avtar Gupta & Sons—25th November 1979.

(ii) Shri G. K. Gandhi—9th October 1979.

(iii) Shri Davinder Kumar—28th August, 1979.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAND REFORMS AND A STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING THE HINDI VERSION

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Committee on Land Reforms—Constitutional Protection of Land Reform Laws and machinery for Quick disposal of land reform cases.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the above report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3317/79.]

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF DELHI PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1977-78, NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DRAMA, NEW DELHI 1977-78, SCHOOL OF BUDDHIST FOR PHILOSOPHY, LEH FOR 1977-78 AND KHUDA BAKHSI ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY, PATNA FOR 1977-78 ETC., ETC.

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

DER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Public Library, Delhi, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3318/79.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National School of Drama, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National School of Drama, New Delhi for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-33-9/79.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3320/79.]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after

the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3321/79.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Patna for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3322/79.]

(6) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3323/79.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi version) of Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of Banaras Hindu University, Banaras, for the year 1976-77 together with the Audit Report thereon.—Volumes I & II.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) of item (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3324/79.]

*English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 22nd December, 1978.

**English version of the Annual Accounts was laid on the Table on the 21st December, 1978.

STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT SANSTHAN, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND ANNUAL REPORT AND A STATEMENT OF REVIEW FOR CENTRAL INSTITUTE OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES, HYDERABAD FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Rastriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3325/79.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of English and Foreign Languages, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3326/79].

STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3327/79.]

12.02 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram dated the 25th February, 1979, from the Senior Superintendent of Police, Jammu, today:

"Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia, M.P., earlier arrested, released on bail."

12.03 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ATTACK ON A PROCESSION TAKEN OUT BY HARIJANS IN MUZAFFAR NAGAR

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported attack on the procession taken out by Harijans on the birthday of Guru Ravi Das in Muzaffar Nagar (U.P.), causing some deaths and serious injuries to hundreds, including women and children, and the steps taken by the Government to take action against the culprits."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Sir, Mohallas Brahampuri and Raidaspuri where the trouble occurred on 11/12-2-1979 had come up on agricultural land in the northern outskirts of the old town of Muzaffarnagar about 25-30 years back. These are adjacent mohallas. In the former, Tyagis live and in the latter Harijans. There is a

[Shri H. M. Patel]

10 feet wide passage which joins the two Mohallas. The Harijans wanted the boundary wall of one Shri Meghraj Singh Tyagi to be shifted backwards to widen the passage. This was objected to by Shri Meghraj Singh Tyagi because he claimed that the land on which the boundary wall stood was his property and he was not prepared to part with any portion of his land. The litigation for widening the passage continued from the year 1961 which was decreed in favour of Shri Tyagi in various judicial pronouncement in 1965, 1971 and 1972. Ultimately the Harijans won the case in the year 1976 against which Shri Tyagi went in appeal.

On 3.2.1979, both the parties filed a compromise on which the Munsif Court allowed a week's time for execution. However, at the time of its execution on 9.2.1979 a dispute arose on the interpretation of the compromise and the matter was taken back to the court.

Guru Ravi Das Jayanti was celebrated on 11.2.1979 by taking out processions from different Mohallas. When the processionists mostly Harijans on this route reached the disputed boundary wall, they demolished the boundary wall. The followers of the two groups exchanged brickbats. The assemblies were declared unlawful and the police burst tear gas-shells and grenades and brought the situation under control. The police arrested 13 caste Hindus and 11 Harijans under sections 151/107/116 Cr. P.C. and released them on personal bonds and on their furnishing requisite, assurance for maintaining peace and order. All other processionists converged at the Town Hall and celebrated the day as approved. The Superintendent of Police visited the place where disturbance had taken place and set up a Peace Committee. On February 12, 1979, the Peace Committee brought about a compromise on the dispute, and by about 15.30 hours a new boundary wall was constructed to the mutual satisfaction of both the groups, widening the passage between the two

Mohallas. To guard against any renewal of the threat to peace and tranquillity, prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P.C. were promulgated in the area at 16.30 hours.

However, in contravention of the prohibitory orders, a procession was taken out by the Harijans at about 17.30 hours. When ordered to disperse, the processionists hurled brickbats and kerosene balls of fire were thrown from the roof tops towards the police and the houses of the caste Hindus. The police had to resort to lathi-charge and tear gas-shells and grenades to force the processionists to retreat into their houses. During the melee, Shri Meghraj Tyagi whose wall was the subject of dispute, opened fire with licensed gun. The police arrested 47 processionists under sections 147, 148, 149, 188, 307, 332, 435, I.P.C. and section 25 of the Arms Act. In some cases, they had to enter the houses of some person. The Police neither opened fire nor did any one die in the incident. As a result of the clash 25 injured Harijan processionists and 16 policemen were sent for first aid. 2 policemen and 5 processionists were hospitalised and the rest were discharged. According to the hospital record, as intimated by the Government of Uttar Pradesh, on the night of 12th/13th February, 13 persons got themselves medically examined and were found to have received superficial gunshot injuries, except one of them who was admitted in hospital.

Shri Mohan Lal Pipil and Shri R. N. Rakesh, both Members of Parliament, had visited Muzaffarnagar on the 13th. On their return, they submitted a representation to me in which it was stated that in all 62 Harijans had been admitted in the Hospital. Because of the difference in the picture that their report gave of the incident from that received officially, the Minister of State Home Affairs, was asked by me to visit Muzaffarnagar. He did so on February 16, 1979 along with Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, MP and the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Divisional Commissioner, Meerut, has been ordered by the State Government to enquire into the incidents and

allegations of police excesses on Harijans in connection with these incidents. Whatever further action needs to be taken will be taken after the report becomes available.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I would have been misled by this report if I had not visited that area immediately after the incident.

This Mohalla of Harijans is named after Ravidas and it was only natural that on that day they celebrated it by taking out a procession. To say that Harijans from other Mohallas came is false. If you had visited that area, you should have known that these two Mohallas are close by and the Harijans of Ravidas Mohalla were taking out a procession on that day. The question is whether they were entitled to take out a procession. All that you have mentioned as to what happened in 1962 and 1972 is superfluous. On 3.2.1979 both the parties had agreed regarding the widening of the road and there was a court award in favour of that and they were entitled to take out a procession along that road. It is not that on that day they tried to widen that road. There was already a passage. On the 11th when they were trying to take out the procession, the attack started and the attack started not on the procession but before they could get out. The police and some goondas get into this Mohalla, went into every land and by-lane went into the houses and the people were beaten. This is what happened. The Peace Committee and all that comes later. All this happened on the 11th. The funniest part of it is that a number of persons were arrested.

There are false cases and charges against them. I want to know whether those cases will be withdrawn.

About the PAC in U.P., it is not the first time that the matter has come up for discussion in this House. Even in the meeting of the leaders of the various parties called by the Prime Minister to discuss such questions,

complaint against the PAC came up. People who are expected to protect the people behaved like dacoits and looters; and they manhandled the people. And there was a demand that something should be done, either to disband this PAC or to re-organize it. All that was before the Government. It was not the other people. It was this PAC which went into this mohalla and houses and attacked the people. Even women and children were attacked. Money and ornaments were looted. If at all the Minister of State had gone there, how is it that he failed to understand these things? I went round and they took me to the houses; and from that information, I am saying this. Therefore, how is it claimed that there is some dispute between the Tyagis and Harijans? It was settled. The Tyagis went against the courts award wanted to prevent them and created problems; and Police sided with them. Therefore, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the false cases instituted against these people will be withdrawn. They are under custody. I do not know whether they are under bail. They should be released and the cases withdrawn. And about the officers who are responsible, and who are expected to protect the Harijans but behaved just the opposite way is the Government prepared to take action against them? Thirdly, are you prepared to compensate for the loss they had to suffer, and the damages done?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Nair, you have put your questions all right; let him answer.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member says that much of the information given by me in this statement is irrelevant and that what he says is the correct version. May be; I do not know whether he was present there right when the incident started taking place. I am reporting this and my main statement is based on the report given by the State Government, and I gave the background because there exists a dis-

[Shri H. M. Patel]

pute between the Tyagis and the Harijans. There is a passage. The proposal was to widen the passage—the compromise proposal was on that basis; but before it was finalized—there are certain proceedings still going on. These are the facts as reported. I think this particular part of the statement is verified also, and I think there is no dispute and there can be no dispute as to the facts. The procession was taken on the Ravi Das Day. They did take out the procession. On that occasion, whatever be the reason, the Harijans broke the wall on their own. That is to say, they effected the widening of the road. That is an occasion which resulted in the Tyagis throwing brickbats on them, and they retorted. Again, peace and a compromise were brought about the intervention of others; and as I mentioned to you the compromise arrangement was reached. On the following day, as you see further trouble stated. On that occasion, evidently it is the police which wanted to disperse the Harijans; and in that process, various persons were injured and some had to be hospitalized. I have said that Police also went into the houses of some persons. All these facts are correct.

As regards your questions, as I have said the Commission has been asked to make enquiries as to the facts because the complaint seems to be against the police. Therefore, the facts must be ascertained. When we ascertain facts, we shall decide what action can be taken. You are wanting us to take action before we get complete facts.

बीमती मोहलिया कियवाई (आयमवड़) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं उन बातों का दोहराना नहीं चाहती जो हमारे मि० नायर ने कही हैं, लेकिन मैं खुद भी उस जगह गई थी। मैं यह मानती हूँ कि मैं पहले नहीं गई थी, क्योंकि मैंने वहाँ की सरकार के जो इस बल के कौन्सिलर श्रीक मिनिस्टर श्रीर आल इंडिया रेडियो ने इस बारे में जो खबर नया की उस पर ऐतबार कर लिया कि वहाँ पर कोई ऐसी खल बात नहीं हुई है। श्रीक मिनिस्टर सातब ने कहा था कि वहाँ कोई ऐसा वाक्या नहीं हुआ है, न कोई मरा है, न गोली बली है और हर चीज वहाँ पर नार्मल-ने मैं बल रही है। आल इंडिया रेडियो ने भी यही खबर

नगर की थी कि वहाँ पर कोई ऐसा इन्सिडेंट नहीं हुआ है, कुछ मामूली सी मरुप हो गई थी। इस तरह से यह जो आप का वाक्या-बीमिया है, लोगों को भ्रमस्त कहता है। मैं वहाँ पर ता० 19 को पहुँची। जब मैंने उस मुहल्ले का घसत किया तो मैंने यह देखा कि सरकार की तरफ से जो बयान दिया गया है, वह ज्यादातर गलत है।

इस मुक के जो-होम-अफयर्स के स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं, जो वहाँ तयरीक से गये थे, मैं उन ने पूछना चाहती हूँ—खुद आप के बयान में कितना बड़ा कन्ट्राडिक्शन है। आप खुद एडमिट करते हैं कि आप के मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट वहाँ गए थे और जो आफिसियल बयान आया, उस में जो कन्ट्राडिक्शन है, उस कन्ट्राडिक्शन को ले कर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूछा, लेकिन आप ने कहीं भी उस बात का जिक्र नहीं किया कि आपकी फाइलिंग क्या थी। आप खुद उस को पढ़ें। उस में कहा गया है—

“Shri Mohan Lal Pipil and Shri R. N. Rakesh, both Members of Parliament, had visited Muzaffarnagar on the 13th. On their return, they submitted a representation in which it was stated that in all 62 Harijans had been admitted in the Hospital.

Because of the difference in the picture that their report gave of the incident from that received officially, I was asked by the Home Minister to visit Muzaffarnagar. I did so on February 16, 1979 along with Shri Mohan Lal Pipil, M.P. and the Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs.”

इस में आप ने यह कहीं नहीं बताया कि आप की फाइलिंग क्या थी। 5 आदमियों को अस्पताल में रखा गया या 65 को रखा गया ?

मैं आप को बतलाना चाहती हूँ—मैं पारों के अन्दर गई थी—42 घर ऐसे हैं जिन के दरवाजे लोढ़े गये। अन-पुञ्ज टीपल-नैस सैन्ज मेरे पास हैं, जो, अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आप के मेम्बर में सेजुनी, इस से आप देखेंगे कि कितनी ग्रेनेड्स वहाँ पर बलाई गई...

MR. SPEAKER: Not to my Chamber.

बीमती मोहलिया कियवाई : मैं हाउस के टेबिल पर रखवाउंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह भी नहीं हो सकता है।

बीकनी मोहलीवा किचवाई : जो भी हो सकता है—यह करेगी। जो हुमारी पार्टी के थे, वे युद्ध दे कर गये हैं। मैं बहुत सीरियसनेस से बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जिस तरह से पुलिस और पी०एम०सी० का जुल्म का बतौर लोगों के साथ हुआ है, यह काबिले-मज्मूत है, और किसी भी सरकार के लिए फफूसीसनाक बाक्या है।

मैं बहुत सी धीरों से मिली। अगर आपकी मेरी बात का यकीन हो तो मैं शर्ज करना चाहती हूँ—वहाँ कोई धीरत ऐसी नहीं है, वहाँ तक की 70 और 75 साल की बूढ़ी धीरों में उन में शामिल हैं, अगर उन के जिम्सों को बोल कर देखा जाये तो आप देखेंगे कि उन के जिम्सों पर नीले निशान पड़े हुए हैं, इस बुरी तरह से उन को पीटा गया। जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थे, 4½ और 5 बजे के दरम्यान अपनी बुयूरी से भागे थे, उन को भी जेलों में भेजा गया, हास्पिटलाइज किया गया। उन्होंने कहा कि हम तो बुयूरी से भा रहे हैं, हम प्रोसेशन में कहाँ थे, लेकिन उन को भी बेदरती से मारा गया। दो साल के बच्चे की भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। धीरों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया गया—मैं एक्जाजरेट कर के नहीं कह रही हूँ, कोई भी धीरत इस तरह से नहीं कह सकती, लेकिन वहाँ धीरों के साथ बलातकार किया गया, उन की इज्जत को लूट गया, धीरों ने खुद इस बात को एडमिट किया और मैं समझती हूँ कि कोई भी धीरत इस किस्म की बात नहीं सह सकती।

वहाँ डी०एम० ने मुझे यह बयान किया कि 5 बजे मैं यहाँ देखने गया कि किस मुहल्ले में ता० 11 को यह बाक्या हुआ है। क्या डी०एम० को मौसूम नहीं था कि वहाँ दफा 144 लगी हुई है, वहाँ परवरबाजी हो रही है, लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि 5 बजे भाल-भाफ-एक सडन गया। तो मैंने देखा कि यह सब हो रहा है और उन का वह बर्चन है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम लोगों में जूरीसियल इन्वायरी की मांग की है लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि डी०एम० साहब ने सीगेली पूरा कैस बना लिया और हरिजन सीगल बैटिल नहीं सड़ सकते और जीत सकते क्योंकि कोई रिपीट लिबाई नहीं गई। जितने लोग मारे गये, जितने जखमी हुए, हब हरिजन। एक तरफा कार्यवाही है। जितने लोग जेल भेजे गये सब हरिजन, एक श्री बिजय पाल सिंह के बलागा, जो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट थे, उन के घालाबा सारे हरिजन हैं। पुलिस वहाँ मौजूब थी, जिस वक्त छतं लया है और डाक्टर ने एडमिट किया है कि उस ने आपरेशन कर के छतं निकाला। पुलिस वहाँ मौजूद थी, पूरे हरिजन के मोहल्ले में सिर्फ एक साइसेसी है। सीलिया बली, यह आप एडमिट करते हैं, छतं लये, यह एडमिट करते हैं और डाक्टर की रिपोर्ट है यह भी आप एडमिट करते हैं। दो तीन सेक्टेस सीरियस थे, जिन को मेरठ के मेडिकल कालेज में भेजा गया। बाखिर मैं मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही करने की सोची है, जो लोग उस के मुलम्बस पाए गये। मैं बास तीर पर पाटिल साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ

जो वहाँ तबरीक से गये थे, कि उन की फाइनिश क्या है। वे हीम मिनिस्टर साहब के कहने पर वहाँ गये हैं तो उन की रिपोर्ट क्या है, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहती हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has somewhat dramatised the whole position. She has even said that persons were killed. There was nobody killed. A certain number of persons did receive injuries. As I said there was difference between the official report received from the State Government and that given by the two Members of Parliament who went on the 13th very soon, much before the hon. member went. Because on reading the report I felt that this is very strange that there should be so much difference of opinion and also because the report of the two hon. Members of Parliament who had gone there, Mr. Pipal and Mr. Rakesh showed that the matter needed to be gone into thoroughly, that is why I wanted that there should be a visit immediately by somebody responsible. Therefore, Mr. Patil went accompanied by the Additional Secretary and their visit did show that the matter did require going into further. But when they were also informed by the Commissioner who was there and by the D.M. that the State Government had ordered this enquiry to be carried out by the Commissioner, there is no need further to report the facts as found by the Minister of State. After all, the Minister went afterwards. It is a fact that a number of persons were injured. Nobody was killed—that is also a fact. That the police went into the people's houses is also reported to be a fact. The extent of the excesses to which they had recurs—that is the point to be establishmeed. That can only be properly established by an enquiry and not by making statements.

श्री सूरज जान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यू० पी० का आगरा कमी ताज महुल के लिए महहूर होता था, लेकिन पिछले साल जब वहाँ पर सोनी बली, तो लोग ताज महुल की पूज गये और उन को गोलीकांड बाद भागा। इसी तरह से यू० पी० का मुजफ्फरनगर गुड की मंडी के लिए महहूर था, तो जब वहाँ पर यह सोनी बली और साडी कांड हुआ, तो लोग उस गुड की मंडी को पूज जायेंगे। इस का एक

[श्री सुरज भान]

चिनौना पहुँच और भी है कि धारावा में जो गोली बली, वह डा० धन्नेडकर की जयन्ती पर बली थी और इस साल जो गोली बली, वह गुरु रविदास की जयन्ती पर बली। गुरु रविदास की जयन्ती 12 तारीख को थी और 12 तारीख को चाकू बले और साठी बाजे हुआ।... (अव्यवधान)...

11 तारीख को जलूस भी निकला था। इस में पब्लिक बालों का हाथ ली होगा ही लेकिन मैं यह कहता चाहता हूँ कि धारावा में पुलिस ने गोली बलाई और हेन्ड ग्रीनेड का इस्तेमाल मुजफ्फरनगर में हुआ। फाउंड को विस्फोट करने के लिए, टियर गैस गैलन बलाए जाते हैं, ऐसा तो हम ने सुना है लेकिन वहाँ पर पुलिस और पी०ए०सी० ने हेन्ड ग्रीनेड का इस्तेमाल किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जाबजबाब कर तो नहीं किया जा रहा है ताकि लोग न डा० धन्नेडकर जयन्ती मनाएँ और न गुरु रविदास जयन्ती मनाएँ ?

श्री सम्प्रसाद चतुर्वेदी (धारावा) : धन्नेडकर जयन्ती पर कोई गोली नहीं बली।

श्री सुरज भान : जब धन्नेडकर जयन्ती मनायी गई थी तब गोली बली थी।

श्री सम्प्रसाद चतुर्वेदी : कोई गोली, धन्नेडकर जयन्ती पर नहीं बली थी।

श्री सुरज भान : इसको बाद मैं आप देख लेना। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक दो चीजें आपके नोटिस में मैं लाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री निचनारामयन सरसुनिया (करोलबाग) : जब जलूस निकल रहा था तो उस पर गोली बली थी। (अव्यवधान)

श्री सुरज भान : जो आपने उठाया है, उस में क्लैरीफाइ कर दूँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मान सकता हूँ कि पिछले साल 14 अप्रैल को गोली न बली हो लेकिन डाक्टर धन्नेडकर का जन्म दिवस एक हफ्ते पहले से और एक हफ्ते बाद तक मनाया जाता है। उस वक़्त गोली बली हो, हो सकता है कि 14 अप्रैल को गोली न बली हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुजफ्फरनगर में एक साल से ले कर साठ साल तक के लोगों पर गोलीयाँ और साठियों के जन्म और निधन हैं। यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि वहाँ किसी की मौत नहीं हुई। कम से कम वहाँ पाँच महिलाओं को देरि किया गया और एक महिला की गोद में एक साल का बच्चा था, बेईमान पी०ए०सी० के आदमियों ने उस महिला को उठा कर फेंक दिया। वह दिवार में जा कर लगी और उसकी मौत हो गई और बच्चे की भी डेच हो गई। होस्पिटल के अन्दर जख्मियों की हथकड़ियाँ और बेड़ियाँ लगी हुई थीं। यह जो रिपोर्ट होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यहाँ पढ़ कर सुनायी है वह रिपोर्ट उड़ी सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस की है जिसने

वह सारी माइताकी और जवाबदारी करायी है। वहाँ के पी०सी० और इन्फ० पी० को सस्पेंड किया जाए। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ कि और चीजें मैं संजी महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ आप से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सदन की सोल्यूब कास्ट और सोल्यूब टाइम की कमेटी मराठवाड़ा में जा कर जांचकर चुकी है, उसी तरह से वह कमेटी यहाँ भी जा कर जांच करे जिससे दूध का दूध पानी का पानी हो। आप कमेटी को यह आवेज दें और मंत्री को मेरी बातों का जवाब दें।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think the hon. Member and the House can rest assured that the Government takes such incidents very seriously, and this is why we asked the Minister of State immediately to see for himself what had happened. It does not, therefore, mean that we proceed immediately without a proper enquiry to suspend officers. That is no way of doing thing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): What is the report of your Minister of State?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: His findings are that there are differences between the two, and they are correct. In our view, merely a visit like this does not enable you to obtain facts on the basis of which you can form any conclusion.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: They should be shifted at least immediately, there can be an enquiry thereafter.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is why we have said that the Commissioner has been asked to carry out an enquiry. He has already said that he is going to do it on the 1st and 2nd March. He said he will come there and, be has invited witnesses to come forward and give evidence. When his report is received, we will certainly take whatever action is called for.

श्री कंवर बल्लभ गुप्त (बिल्ली सबर) :
प्रधान मंत्री, जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, वह सतोषजनक नहीं है। बहुत दुःख की बात है कि इस तरह के काण्ड अभी भी हमारे देश में होते हैं। यह हम सब के लिए बड़ा शर्म की बात है। यह कोई पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है। जो स्टेटमेंट मंत्री महोदय ने दिया वह इन्कम्प्लीट है और इस चीज को ओवर सिम्पलीफाई करने की कोशिश की गयी है। माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया था वह भी हमने सुना था। उसमें यह कहा गया था, उन्होंने खुद अपनी जमान से कहा था कि जब वे अस्पताल में गये तो वहाँ पर उन्होंने, जिनको गोलियाँ और छुरें लगे थे, उनके हथकड़ियाँ लगी हुई थीं और उनके हाथ रस्तों से बंधे हुए थे। पाटिल साहब ने यह बात सब के बीच में कही थी। अगर यह बात सही है तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को चाहिए, जैसा कि उन्होंने, जब रोहतक के मेडिकल स्टुडेंट्स के वीरों ने बेड़ियाँ थी, बयान इस सदन में दिया था। वह इस तरह के आरोप देते ताकि इस तरह की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

जिस ने यह किया है उसको न तो आपने समझे और न ही ट्रांसफर किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों प्रधान मंत्री के आरोप का पालन नहीं हुआ है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप स्टेट मन्मेंट को आरोप नहीं दे सकते हैं। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के आरोपों को पासना न करते हुए इस तरह से बीमार लोगों को हथकड़ियाँ डालीं और रस्तियों से उनके हाथ बांधे और उस वक्त बांधे जब वे अस्पताल में थे उनकी अविलम्ब सजा देने के लिए आप यू० पी० सरकार को कहेंगे ?

आपने कहा है कि आप कमिश्नर से यह इनक्वायरी करा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे लोगों में कान्फिडेंस नहीं आएगा। सरकार चाहती है कि इस तरह के काण्ड न हों। उसके लिए जब तक आप बड़े अफसरों को सजा नहीं देंगे तब तक आपका यह जो उद्देश्य है यह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा। वहाँ पर एक साल के बन्ने को भी लाठी या चोट लगी है यह रिपोर्टें मेरे पास आई हैं। घाट इस बन्ने और भी हैं जिन को चोटें लगी हैं। इस चीज को स्वयं श्री पाटिल ने भी माना है। इस बास्ते आप से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इन्विजेंट इनक्वायरी करायेंगे ?

जितनी पावर इस्तेमाल की गई है, लाठी चार्ज वगैरह किया गया है उसकी इतनी जरूरत नहीं थी। बहुत ज्यादा फोर्स इस्तेमाल की गई है। कुछ फोर्स इस्तेमाल की गई है, बरों में जा कर यह इस्तेमाल की गई है। क्या इन्विजेंट इनक्वायरी की हमारी जाग को कम करीब करीब। पाटिल साहब ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है क्या

उसको आप सभा पटल पर रखेंगे। अब आप यह मत कहिये कि उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई मरा नहीं है। ठीक बात है कोई मरा नहीं है। लेकिन आप क्या उस रिपोर्ट को सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ? उन्होंने जो कुछ अपनी भावों से कहा है या जो कुछ उन्होंने सुना है, क्या उसकी रिपोर्ट आप सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ? आखिर मैं जो कुछ होगा देखा जाएगा लेकिन प्राइम फेसार्स जो रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दी है उसको आप सभा पटल पर रखेंगे ? मेरे तीन सवाल हैं, इन्विजेंट इनक्वायरी, हथकड़ियाँ लगाने के बारे में और रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के बारे में और इन तीनों का मैं उत्तर चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In so far as the question of handcuffs is concerned that is undoubtedly bad. The Minister of State asked them to be removed immediately. And that was done. I had also written to the Chief Minister. I do not understand where is the need for all this excitement when I am in entire agreement and I consider that this is a very bad thing that has happened. You may disagree with the manner in which I handle it, I am as horrified as you are. Such a thing should not have happened. That is why I have taken it up quite seriously. I only do it in my own way without unnecessarily getting excited. Nevertheless, I can assure you that the way I take it is also going to be very effective, probably more effective because I am not only going by sentiments or emotions of the people in the matter. I entirely agree that it is a bad thing that has happened. As I said, it was a clear case of the police vs. the Harijans who came into clash with each other.

As regards the amount of force that was used, whether it was excessive, what it was, this has to be ascertained.

The hon. Member asked whether I shall lay the report of the Minister of State on the Table of the House. If it is the wish, I can. But I do not see that is going to make any difference. Certainly, I have no objection to that. The hon. Members should be anxious to have not just the impressions in this sort of a matter but the result of a carefully conducted inquiry.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are running down the Minister of State.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am not running down the Minister of State.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You said that these were just his impressions. Let us have his impressions.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Yes, Sir. I consider that it is on the basis of impressions that we have to proceed to see what further action is to be taken and come out with the result of a carefully conducted inquiry. This is the correct approach. I am not accustomed to deciding a matter on impressions as you are evidently wanting to condemn people on impressions. I do not wish to condemn people on impressions nor the Minister of State will do so. On the basis of impressions, we decide to conduct an inquiry to see that the facts are established and then proceed to take action. That I can assure the House will be done.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-EIGHT REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): Sir, I beg to present the Eighty-eight Report of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report on Purchase of Zinc States relating to the Department of Supply.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTIETH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1979."

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business

Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1979."

Mr. Banatwalla

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponani): Sir, I wish to make some very important suggestions.

It is very disappointing and distressing that several Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities have not come up for consideration in this House. For example, the Thirteenth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the year 1970-71 has not been discussed by this House; the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioner for the year 1971-72, the Fifteenth Report for the year 1972-73 and the Sixteenth Report for the year 1973-74, have also not been considered by this House. It is very distressing that important Reports which the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has submitted to the Government under the provisions of the Constitution—such old Reports as even for the year 1970-71—have not been considered by this House. It is a very disappointing state of affairs. Moreover, I find that the work contemplated for this Session, the entire Session, also does not contemplate consideration of these Reports. I, therefore, strongly appeal that these very old Reports should be taken up for consideration. Urgent time has been found for the consideration of the Special Courts Bill; so far so good, but then we pay only glorious lip sympathies for the safeguards of the linguistic minorities. It is distressing that these Reports, even for the year 1970-71, have not been considered by the House. I hope, therefore, that my submission will be duly considered and time found for the consideration of these Reports.

A lot of agitation is going on for the restoration of the minority character of the Aligarh Muslim University. A Bill has been introduced, however unsatisfactory it may be; and I submit that the Aligarh Muslim University

Amendment Bill, 1978, which has already been introduced in this House, long back, should be taken up as early as possible in accordance with the wishes of the people and in order to see that this agitation does not take a serious turn in the country and we come down to serious business about it.

Thirdly, the question of giving a statutory status to the Minorities Commission has been coming up again and again. Our Prime Minister has assured time and again that statutory status will be given to the Minorities Commission as early as possible. It is, therefore, unfortunate that while Constitution 46th Amendment Bill has been introduced in this House, it has not yet been taken up for consideration.

The Minorities Commission is also asking for statutory status to be given to it as early as possible. That is also the demand of all the people here and I, therefore, hope that without wasting time, very soon this Constitution 46th Amendment Bill 1978 will also be taken up for consideration expeditiously.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Under Rule 290, the first proviso, I move an amendment to this motion: "that the report be referred back to the Committee with reference to Item (1), that is, the Special Courts Bill 1979."

The grounds are:

This Bill was introduced hardly about 4 days ago. May I say this? Moving the consideration motion so soon amounts to indecent haste. My submission is that there is a lot of business to be transacted by this House. Hon. Member, Shri Banatwalla has just pointed out that important reports of even 1970-71 have not yet been considered. He has mentioned several matters. There are many other matters also which remain for consideration. My submission to you is: let not an impression remain in the minds of the people of this country that this Parliament is an instrument of vindictiveness and functions only to victimise one individual who is the former Prime

Minister or her family members. That impression should not be there. During the last session, you very well know, not much business was transacted by the House as most of the time was taken by the Privilege matter against Shrimati Gandhi. Previous to that, most of the time was spent on the Commissions of Inquiry. This impression should not be there that this House is merely to be used by the hon. Gentlemen on the other side to victimise one person. He may say that it does not matter but it does matter that the person concerned is the former Prime Minister of this country. It is not in the interests of parliamentary institutions in this country that the Bill should be considered in such haste. Sir, I press my amendment.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME (Arunachal West): Mr. Speaker.....

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. Rules require that you should give notice.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: I am making one submission.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He rising on a point of order.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: We have given notice of a short duration discussion on the Assam-Nagaland boundary incidents for the 2nd March. We have seen now that you have admitted a cell attention motion....

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing of that sort.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): The argument that it is arbitrary.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. Some people think that they have a right to rise on every matter.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Mr. Gupta, wait till you become a Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My Hon. friend Shri Banatwalla raised very important issues. Undoubtedly they are very important questions but the hon. Member, being a parliamentarian who is very familiar with the Rules of Business and the way the business is arranged in the various sessions, knows fully well that in this session, there is a certain priority that is accorded to financial business which has to be transacted and completed before a certain dateline. Here, the motion refers only to the report of the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee that was held on Friday and it does not deal with all the business that will come up before the session.

The hon. Member knows very well that as far as the Bill on the Aligarh Muslim University is concerned, it has been included in the programme for this session, and time will be found during the session, but not in the next week or the week after, as during these weeks financial business gets priority.

He referred to the fact that the report on Linguistic Minorities has not been discussed for 8 years or 9 years or more. Sir, you will appreciate that I will not be in a position to answer for the last 8 years or 9 years. Certainly during this session this is a matter which may be brought up before the BAC to see how time can be found for a discussion.....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Would you assure us that it will come up during the session?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I assure you that I will take up this matter before the BAC.

On the last question that he raised about the statutory status of the Minorities Commission, as he himself said, the Prime Minister has made a declaration on this; whatever statement of policy is made by the Prime Minister is made on behalf of the Government of India, and it will be the attempt of the Government to pilot it through this House.

Then, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri Faleiro, raised the question of the Special Courts Bill and said that he was going to insist on his amendment.

Now, Sir, I have nothing to do about his insistence. But, he said that there seems to be an attempt to victimise one person. Undoubtedly, there is a good deal of evidence of obsession with one person. Whether the evidence of obsession is on this side or that side is a matter of dispute. Sir, I oppose his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I now put the amendment moved by Shri Faleiro to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the report be referred back to the Committee with reference to item (1), that is the Special Courts Bill, 1979".

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the motion to the vote.

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 28th February, 1979."
The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Legislative Business. Dr. Chunder.

12.46 hrs.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Victoria Memorial Act, 1903."

The motion was adopted.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to matters under Rule 377. Shri Rajagopal Naidu.

SLOW MOVEMENT OF COAL BY RAILWAY
SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Sir, there is a chaos in the movement of coal by Railways. As a result of it, fertilizer, steel and power plants, especially in the North, are largely hit. Nangal and Bhatinda Fertilizer plants have been forced to halt operations from February 20. Several Thermal Units in U.P. also were hit for want of coal.

In the past seven days, the average coal loading in the Bengal-Bihar fields has reportedly declined from 7,000 wagons to 3,000 wagons while the target is as high as 10,000 wagons. In the coal fields of M.P., which also cater to the requirements of Maharashtra and Gujarat, there is a shortfall of 300-350 a day.

The arrears of wagons on railway account have shot up to a staggering figure of 18,300 for the Bengal, Bihar fields alone.

Instead of supplying 51,000 tonnes of coal per day to the steel plants, the supply was only 38,000 tonnes a day on an average in a month.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-2-1979.

The crisis is to be resolved immediately if the Government wants to save the production of steel, energy and fertilizers.

NEED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANT OF FARMERS OF DHAR AND KHARGAON AREAS OF MADHYA PRADESH FOR DAMAGES TO CROPS BY HAILSTORMS

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन एक प्रबलित्वनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की धार सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मध्यप्रदेश के धार और खरगोन आदि के निकटस्थ क्षेत्रों में अभी हाल ही में प्रति क्षोलावृष्टि हो जाने से उन क्षेत्रों की खड़ी फसल की भारी क्षति हुई है। सामान्यतया अनुमान लगाया जा रहा है कि एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की क्षति हुई है तथा सामान्य किसान का जीवन कष्टकारक हो गया है। यह क्षेत्र मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र है और यहाँ की 60 प्रतिशत आबादी आदिवासी किसानों की है, जो इस क्षति क्षोलावृष्टि के कारण जीवन-यापन करना अत्यन्त दुभर अनुभव कर रही है। इनकी हालत भूखे मरने तक की हो गई है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस क्षेत्र के किसानों को, विशेषकर आदिवासी किसानों को, वह तुरन्त सहायता पहुँचाये, ताकि उन्हें कुछ की राहत मिल सके।

CLOSURE OF KANPUR JUTE INDUSTRY RESTING IN UNEMPLOYMENT OF WORKERS

श्री बीनेन बहुचार्ज (सीरमपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप की अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित प्रबलित्वनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की धार ध्यान दिलाता हूँ:

कानपुर जूट उद्योग (इकाई जयपुर उद्योग) 21 सितम्बर, 1978 से बिजली कटवा देने के कारण बन्द हो गया है। प्रबन्धकों द्वारा 1 जनवरी 1979 से कारखाने में क्लोजर घोषित करवा दिया गया है जिस के कारण 1500 मजदूर बेरोजगार और उन के परिवार के 6000 लोग भुखमरी के शिकार हो गए हैं। कानपुर जूट उद्योग के अधिकों ने 29-1-79 से जेल भारी आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ किया है। लगभग 100 मजदूर जेल में जा चुके हैं और अभी भी यह सिलसिला जारी है। सत्याग्रही अधिकों को जबरन हथकड़ी लगा कर जेल से अदालत से जाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। जेल में यातनाएँ दी जा रही हैं।

6 जनवरी 79 की कैबिनेट मीटिंग में जयपुर उद्योग के सीमेंट प्लांट (साईमाधोपुर) के अधिकग्रहण का निर्णय लिया गया था लेकिन पिछले 5 माह से बन्द जयपुर उद्योग की इकाई कानपुर जूट उद्योग के अधिकग्रहण का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया

[श्री सीनेन बट्टाचार्य]

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर
दिताता हूँ कि बीमर ही कानपुर बूट उद्योग का भी
प्रतिग्रहण किया जाये और 1500 मजदूरों को
सुरक्षित से रखा जाये।

OUT-BREAK OF JAUNDICE IN CERTAIN AREAS OF MAHARASHTRA

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to mention the following matter of urgent public importance. Jaundice posed a grave concern in the thickly populated areas of Kalyan complex in Maharashtra comprising Dombivall, Kalyan, Ulhasnagar & Ambarnath with no sign of abatement. Thousands of central government employees are residing in the area. The dreaded disease has since its outbreak taken a toll of over 100 lives with thousand suffering.

Although State Government have made some efforts to arrest the disease, the menace is about to go out of control. The exact figure of patients suffering from the epidemic is not available with the government-run Central hospital since most jaundice cases are treated by private practitioners. I could gather the information from private sources, and the said area comes under my constituency.

The main factors responsible for the disease were pollution of water of Ulhas river by industrial effluents, open sewages and leaking pipes. Jaundice is also found to be transmitted by mosquitoes.

The Ministry of Health of Union government must immediately look into the serious situation and try to check the spread of disease by adopting some of the following remedies:—

(a) Provisions of water pollution (Control & Prevention) Act should stringently be applied.

(b) Malaria control scheme should immediately be speeded up to control mosquitoes in the area.

(c) To provide in large quantity chlorine tablets for purifying drinking water.

(d) To give Central grants for the underground drainage projects of Kalyan, Ulhasnagar, Dombivall and Ambarnath municipalities in order to avoid the recurrence of Jaundice.

12.54 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. I request Mr. Govindan Nair to continue his speech.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in complete agreement with Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy about the assessment of the social and political situation existing in this country. I am totally opposed to the assessment that has been made by the President in his Presidential Address. Sir, as reported in the Press on the 14th, the President, in his personal capacity, gave a warning to the younger generation about the dangers of linguism, casteism and communalism. Also, he made reference to certain other aspects of our life. That is why I said that even though the claim of the ruling party that they have rectified the danger done to the Constitution is justified, actually, what is happening in this country is this. The very basic foundation of our Constitution is not only undermined, but it is getting shattered. Not only the ruling party, but the political parties in this country are not aware of this great danger that is facing our country. This may lead even to the disruption of this country. I think we will have to pay very heavily for our indifference in this respect.

However, I am afraid that the problem of language controversy may lead us to more difficulties. I request you, Mr. Speaker, to do something in the matter. Let me explain it. You have taken certain steps for the effective functioning of parliamentary activities by having seminars, studies and all

these things. You have introduced all these things. I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to add a little bit of Geography and a little bit of Mathematics also.

MR. SPEAKER: ...in which I am very poor.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: You can organise it competently. The whole problem is this. The real problem of this linguistic controversy has been very well demonstrated by my friend Mr. Bhattacharya who, for some reason or the other, was forced to read out in Hindi his submission under Rule 377.

Now, Sir, I am not a fanatic. I come from a State which stands for the unity of the nation, a State which has contributed something even in the past, for unifying this country. I am not at all afraid that if Hindi is to be learnt, the North Indian people will monopolise everything. That fear I do not have. The great Shankaracharya came from our State in our ancient days. The great and learned Statesman, Kautilya also came from the South. He laid the foundation for the political economy of this country. So, I am not afraid of your language. Therefore, it is not from that point of view that I speak all these things.

In most of the schools in all States—I do not know about Tamil Nadu—children are being taught in Hindi also. Tamil Nadu may be different...

MR. SPEAKER: I think you may kindly continue after lunch.
13.00 hrs.

Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled, after
Lunch, at six minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair

Motion of Thanks on the President's
Address—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair, you may now continue your speech.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Sir, I was speaking about the language problem. I would implore the Hindi fanatics to be a little patient. I would also draw their attention to the geography of this country. This country extends from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari, and from Bombay to the North-Eastern Frontier Agency areas. Let me also remind them that the Hindi speaking people are in a minority, when you take the country as a whole. That is why I said that they should be a little bit patient. Let our children also become a little proficient in their language. Then they can do it.

In the name of Hindi, what are you doing now? One of the most exquisite languages in our country was Urdu. You are murdering it little by little. You are alienating the North-Eastern people by your insistence on Hindi. I am afraid that even this House will be converted into a House of Babel in the immediate future. There is a story about the original languages, in the Bible. Originally, there was only one language. There, the people wanted to build a tower to Heaven. God got panicky and introduced many languages, so that one does not understand what the other person was speaking. Do you want to convert this House into such a place? Be sensible, stick to the 3-language formula.

Now about what Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy reminded this nation about, viz. casteism, communalism etc. The only way to save this country from casteism and communalism is that every one of us has to stick to our Constitution. I would remind you of the speeches that were made in the Constituent Assembly, when the Constitution was being framed—on how to convert an undemocratic society into a demo-

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]
 cratic society. This topic was dealt with in their speeches. That is why certain provisions were made to protect the Harijans and the backward communities. The only common ground by which we can be united to fight against casteism and communalism which is destroying the democratic fabric of our country is to restore Constitution in its application. I need not repeat what has been said here. The number of Harijans who were murdered was already reported by some other Members. In Bihar the Chief Minister failed to protect the Harijans and finally came to the conclusion that the Harijans should be given arms and he was thinking in terms of forming a constabulary to protect the Harijans from selecting people from the Harijan community itself. You have to protect the Harijans or as Bihar has done, find some method by which they could be protected. All of us speak about democracy and party system. What is happening in this country? How many political leaders had been murdered during the last one or two years? How many had been threatened? Every day you read in the newspapers, I am shocked to find that either a trade union leader or political worker had been killed or attacked. I was shocked to read the statement of JP that some youngsters approached him and asked his advice and permission to murder some political leaders; things have come to such a stage. In Bihar alone, according to government admissions, sixty political or trade union leaders had been murdered. You all accept that Charan Singh is one of the most popular figures in this country, he demonstrated it. On the next day of that demonstration somebody appeared in his house with a dagger. What about Yadav? You may send him out, that is another matter. There also somebody appeared with a dagger; fortunately he had a woollen dress on, or the dagger might not have been sharp, he did not get

wounded much but an attempt has been made. So also our External Affairs Minister had openly given out a statement saying that police could not protect him, he said; my people come forward to protect me. It was an open statement in the Press. Are these things to be ignored? Or are we to take these things seriously? If trade unionists could not work without fear of their life, how can trade unionism function here? There is a great threat to democracy by this kind of murder of political and trade union workers. I warn the government to take note of this and I warn the political parties to take note of this and strive to put a stop to this.

Speaking about communalism, you know about the Aligarh incidents. Even today somebody raised the question of the University (amendment) Act. I do not understand why the government should fail to pass that amending Bill? There was a Muslim conference in Lucknow where the Muslims belonging to all the parties came together. They did not want a separate organisation for the Muslims. They demanded that they should not be treated like second-class citizen and they should get proper representation in appointments. This is a matter which you cannot ignore. About reservations, Muslims do not come under that category, but the backward communities come. This question was discussed in the Constituent Assembly and they said, because of historical reasons, certain sections of people have become backward and Government should do something to raise them to the level of other people. 65 per cent of the population in Bihar belong to the backward communities. According to the Mangarilal Commission Report, the representation of backward communities is 1.1 per cent in Supply Department, 7.6 per cent in Education Department, 8.3 per cent in Revenue Department, 8.6 per cent in Rural Engineering Department

and 11.7 per cent in Forest Department. Under such circumstances, if the backward communities or Muslims demand proper representation, are we to blame them? Our Constitution wanted proper representation for all these categories. It is not only a question of employment, but it is a question of asserting the democratic rights. It should be viewed from this angle, irrespective of political differences and on such issues we should take a common stand. The Bihar Chief Minister may belong to the Janata Party, but when he does something good, every party should support him. On the other hand, it is taken in a different light. That will disrupt the country.

I will conclude by referring to one issue. The others I will refer to while speaking on the budget. The tribal people in States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunchal Pradesh have a feeling that they do not belong to the Indian community. This is really encouraged by our friends on the other side of the border—the Chinese, who are training the people. They are trying to reorganise these States. All these things are happening. I do not know how the Government can be indifferent to this issue. I draw the attention of the Government to this problem. Among the tribals who want to be treated as Indians and who want their rights to be established in Bihar in Chotanagpur, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, there is a strong feeling that unless they have a State of their own their problems will remain as they are or may even deteriorate. This is a point to which you cannot close your eyes. Out of big States like Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, if you have to carve out a State for the tribals, you should not hesitate to do it. Otherwise, the danger that was there on the north-east will spread to other regions. The Christian Missionaries thousands of miles away from their homeland come to Mizoram, Nagaland, etc., educate the tribals, identify with them and

reach them. Do you want the same to continue and somebody else should come and raise them from their sub-human level? Or, will you accept their legitimate demands and help them develop themselves, so that they may feel proud to be part of our country. Therefore, I draw the attention of the Government to these things and I also want all parties to consider these problems and see that the solidarity of our nation is not undermined.

श्री बलबन्त सिंह रायबालिया (फरीदकोट) :
हिन्दी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से राष्ट्रपति जी के ऐंजूस पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी के ऐंजूस में बहुत दिलेरी से और बहुत साफगोई से बहुत सी बातों का जिक्र किया गया है। जनता पार्टी ने इस देश में धमन कानून की हालत मजबूत करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाये हैं। प्राइस फ्रंट पर जनता पार्टी ने जितनी मजबूती से कीमतों को ठीक रखा है पिछले तीस साल में पहली सरकार कभी भी इतनी मजबूती और मुस्तेदी के साथ उसको मजबूत नहीं रख सकी। आज सारे देश में मुलाजमों के लिये, काम करने वालों के लिए जनता पार्टी ने ठोस उपाय किये हैं।

राष्ट्रपति के ऐंजूस में कुछ बातों की कमी मेने महसूस की है। उस कमी के बावजूद हम यह खुशी के साथ कह सकते हैं कि दो साल में राष्ट्रपति जी ने दो साल की कार्यवाहियों का जो जिक्र किया वह ठीक तौर पर हमारी प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं। मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ बातों का जिक्र नहीं किया गया। कीमतों के फ्रंट पर जहाँ मजबूती आयी, वहाँ ऐंजीकल्चरल कमोडिटीज जो हैं उनकी मते बुरी तरह मिरि हैं, और किसानों की हालत खराब हुई है। आज पंजाब में कपास, अमरीकन काटन जो पिछले सालों में 500 रु० क्विंटल जिसकी कीमत भी आज वह 170 रु० क्विंटल बिक रही है। भाजू 14, 15 रु० क्विंटल बिक रहा है, और इसी तरह गन्ने की कीमत उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में है। पंजाब में हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, श्री प्रकाश सिंह बावल ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐंजोच किया और मजबूती के साथ कहा कि पंजाब में सारकोटिय प्रीवलम का नहीं है। आज प्रीवलम क्या है? साल एक पंजाब ने 45 परसेंट पैकी, जिसको धान कहते हैं, उसकी इनक्रीज कर दी। इसी तरह से भाजू की पैदावार बढ़ गई आज प्रीवलम सारकोटिय की है। हमने सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट से ऐंजोच किया कि पंजाब को कारगो रिपटिंग के जरिये, हवाई जहाज के जरिये गल्फ कन्ट्रीज और मिडिल ईस्ट में सब्जी बगैरह से जाने की इजाजत दो। मगर उस तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं हवाई जहाज के साथ एक और बात कहूँ कि पंजाब के बीक मिनिस्टर ने एयर इंडिया

[श्री बलचन्त सिंह रामुवालिया]

बालों से कहा कि 40 परसेंट जो एयर इंडिया से दिल्ली से लखनवाली जाते हैं वह पंजाब के होते हैं। अमृतसर का हवाई अड्डा एंटरनैशनल हवाई अड्डा बना दिया जाय। पहले भी अफगानिस्तान को जाने वाले . . .

श्री बीनेब बह्मन्त (सीरमपुर) : अभी तो ठीक हो गया . . .

श्री बलचन्त सिंह रामुवालिया : यहां पक्का करा लू। ठीक नहीं हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 40 प्रतिशत पंजाबी मुसाफिर जाते हैं। हमारी पंजाब सरकार के मुख्यमंत्री सरकार प्रकाश सिंह बाबल ने यहां एप्रोच किया तो यहां से पंजाब मिला कि हम नहीं दे सकते। जब चीफ मिनिस्टर ने यह धोकर की कि अमृतसर हवाई अड्डे को एक्सपैंड करने का तयाम खर्चा पंजाब दे देगा और यह भी धोकर किया कि कस्टम के जितने अधिकारी, मूलाजिम वहां लगाने के लिये पैसा खर्च होगा वह भी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट दे देगी, सब भी कोई उत्साहजनक बात केन्द्र की माइंड से हमें सुनने को नहीं मिली है। बैसे यह धजीब है कि एक सुबे को कहा जा रहा है कि अगर यह सहजियत लेनी है तो पैसा अपनी जब से खर्च करो और दूसरी तरफ केरल या त्रिबेन्द्र के लिये जहां पलाइंट्स बढ़ाई गई हैं, वहां पैसा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खर्च किया, अगर पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से कहा गया कि पैसा पंजाब खर्च करे। यह अफसोस की बात है।

अगर हम घहर और उघर बैठे हुए मेम्बर्स अपने घोटों के, अपने गरीब, किराती किसान, मजदूर मेहनतकश और रोजाना काम करने वाले लोगों के बफादार हैं तो हमको ध्यान देना होगा कि राज्य बचल जाने से, इन्दिरा जी के बले जाने से या नई सरकार के आ जाने से ही लोगों को फर्क नहीं भासूँम होगा फर्क तब भासूँम होगा जब धाम आवसी यह महसूस करेगा कि भासूँम में अब उसकी सुनवाई है। मैं दुःख के साथ कहता हूँ कि एक फाइल छोटे बाबू की मेज से बड़े बाबू की मेज तक जाने में अभी भी 6,6 महीने और साल-साल भर तक लग जाता है और फाइल ऐसे ही रेंगती चली चली जाती है।

अभी वपतों में छिले हैं, करप्शन है और इसका फिक्क हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में नहीं किया।

मुझे इस बात का भी दुःख है कि पहली सरकार ने कहा कि हमने ताम्रपत्र और पेंशन दे दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों में 1921 और 1920 में अपनी अगली के दिनों में देश की आजादी के लिये छ वर्ष किया अब उनकी उम्र इतनी हो गई है कि वह 5,6 या,

10 साल में मरने वाले हैं, पंजाब में इसका मोर्चा लगा, 21 नम्बर रिताला के लोगों से बुर्बानियां की, लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की धोर से उन देश-भक्तों को, जिन्होंने देश के लिये जोजी नौकरी छोड़ी, उनको मान्यता नहीं दी। उनका नम्बर केवल 70 है, सारे पंजाब में उनका नम्बर केवल 70 है जिन्हें फ्रीडम फाइटर्स की पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन उनको नहीं दी जा रही है। इसलिए राष्ट्रपति जी के ऐन्ड्रेस में यह जिक्र होना चाहिए था कि देश की आजादी के लिये बुर्बाना करने वालों के साथ इन्सियाज, डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं किया जायेगा। लेकिन डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है। इसका मुझे बहुत दुःख है।

सबसे बड़ा रोग इस देश का भ्रन-एम्प्लायमेंट है, बेरोजगारी है। मैं आज सुबह रेडियो सुन रहा था, उसमें कहा गया कि रूस में 20 लाख नौकरियां हर साल पैदा की जाती हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां सरकार के ने यह कह दिया कि 10 साल में बेरोजगारी दूर हो जायेगी, अगर जिस प्रकार से काम चल रहा है, इससे तो 100 साल में भी ऐसी ही दशा रहने का भ्रन्देश है।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बिजली और डीजल की मांग बढ़ रही है। स्टेटिस्क्स बताते हैं कि 14 और 12 परसेंट एम्बल इन्क्रीज आफ डिमांड है। बेनी-बाड़ी के लिये बिजली और डीजल चाहिए, लेकिन सरकार की धोर से अभी डीजल की शार्टेज पंजाब में हुई। उत्तरप्रदेश और हरयाणा में भी डीजल की शार्टेज हुई जहां कि डीजल हाई स्पेय लिटर ब्लैक में बिका। इसी तरह से सीमेंट की ब्लैक में करोअत हो रही है। अगर डीजल और सीमेंट की ब्लैक का कोई जिक्र इसमें नहीं है। सरकार को इस और मजबूती से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि उघर वाली पिछली सरकार ने एक धजीब तरीका निकाला कि जमीन पर सीलिंग बगे।

मैं और अकाली दल मजबूती से अकहते हैं कि जमीन पर सीलिंग लगनी चाहिए, और बड़े बड़े जागीरदार, मुफ्तखोर और पैसासाइट्स कहीं नहीं होने चाहिए। बेसी की जमीन पर तो साबे सजह एकड़ की सीलिंग है, लेकिन अगर कोई किसान या टाटा और सी एकड परभी कारखाना लगा सें, तों उनके लिए कोई सीलिंग नहीं है।

सुधियाला, जांघंधर और अमृतसर, इन तीनों बहरों में कारपोरेशन बन गये हैं, अगर वे मास्टर प्लान में नहीं हैं। उन बहरों के आस-पास पंद्रह पंद्रह किलोमीटर एरिया में कोई एबीकल्बर लेंड न तो मार्गेज हो सकती है और न बेची जा सकती है। उस एरिया में रहने वाले किसान बड़ी मुसीबत में हैं। मैंने इस बारे में आनरेबल

मिनिस्टर आफ एग्रीकल्चर एंड इर्रिगेशन और हीम मिनिस्टर की थिस्टी लिखी, लेकिन किसी में भी पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को गारंटी नहीं दी। देश के और सहरों में भी एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड की कीमत पर, खेती-बाड़ी की जमीन की मांग दे कर, सहरों लोगों को बसाने के लिए प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी बेइन्साफी है।

हीजल के बारे में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जून में उसकी और शार्टज होगी। उस वक्त फसल पक जायेगी और नार्थ इंडिया के किसान उस वक्त पशुपति का काम करेंगे। मैं आपके जरिये से सरकार को यह बारीग देना चाहता हूँ कि जून में नार्थ इंडिया में हीजल की बहुत बड़ी कमी होने वाली है। इस बार पहाड़ों में बर्फ कम पड़ी है और नदियों में पानी कम है। इस लिए भाखटा में बिजली की कमी होगी। इस लिए किसानों को पशुपति के काम में मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यह बहुत बड़ी प्राबलम है—एक ग्राल-इंडिया प्राबलम है। इस बारे में नहीं सोचा गया है।

मिथले 30, 32 गांवों में इस देश में बहुत सी नई रेलवे लाइन्स निकाली गई हैं। लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख है कि पंजाब में एक इंच भी नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी। अगर थोड़ी सी रेलवे लाइन बनी, तो बड़ नांगल की फैक्टरी के लिए, अपना सामान लाने के लिए बनी — लोगों की सहूलियत के लिए नहीं बनी। पंजाब के सभी एम० पी० सी० बोर्डर बलबीर सिंह बैठे हैं — अपनी प्राबलम के लिए एक एक मिनिस्ट्री के पास गये और रेलवे लाइन को लिफ्ट और दंडवते और प्रधान मंत्री से मिले। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री, बाबल साहब, ने कहा कि सुधियाला को बंसीगढ़ से मिलाने के लिए एक रेलवे लाइन दे दी जाये; रेलवे लाइन के सरे से ले कर बिछाने तक का तमाम खर्च पंजाब गवर्नमेंट खुद देगी। लेकिन फिर भी हमारी मांग रह कर दी गई। नया रेलवे बजट आ गया है, अगर उसमें पंजाब की इस मांग के बारे में एक लफ्ज तक नहीं कहा गया है।

आखिर सुबों की तरक्की कैसे होगी? हम लोग यहां पर जिम्मेदारी के साथ छः छः और दस दस लाख कोटों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के साथ साथ हमारी यह भी जिम्मेदारी है कि इस देश में लोगों का टेम्पेरेचर पर, जल्दियत पर, अरोसा बढ़े। अगर जल्दियत के डांचे में लोगों का कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा, लोगों की मुरबत दूर नहीं होगी, ग्राम प्रादमी और गरीब प्रादमी के लिए सहूलियत मुहैया नहीं होगी, तो एक दिन प्रायेगा, जबकि कामन मैन, गली में रहने वाला प्रादमी, खेत में काम करने वाला प्रादमी यह कहना कि यह सरकारों का बदला और कुशियाँ की तब्दीली बोगस है। यह चेहरों की तब्दीली बोगस है और बड़ी तेजी से प्रचार हो रहा है कि बुलावों के जरिये कोई किस्मत नहीं बबली जा सकती, इस सिस्टम की

बदलने की जरूरत है। लोक नायक जब प्रकाश नाटयण ने जिन की काल पर और जिन की एक्ट्रेस के जरिए हम लोग पावर में आए, जनता पार्टी पावर में आई उन्होंने यही नारा दिया है कि अब मुक्तिमल इन्फ्लाव की तरफ बढ़ना होगा। वह मुक्तिमल इन्फ्लाव यह है कि हर प्रादमी, औसा मैंने शुरू में कहा, यह महसूस करे कि अब पुलिस घाने में उस की बेइज्जती नहीं होगी, अब कसक उस की फाइल को उठा कर फेंकेगा नहीं। इस प्रकार का सिस्टम चाहिए।

हम इस देश में मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान चाहते हैं। मजबूत हिन्दुस्तान तब होगा जब देश के लोग मजबूत होंगे। स्ट्रांग इंडिया स्ट्रांग पीपल के जरिये होगा। लोग सब स्ट्रांग होंगे जब लोगों को अपनी तरक्की के लिए कुछ करने का मौका मिलेगा। मैं इसलिए यह कहता हूँ कि राज्यों को मॉर एकोनामिक पावर्स मिलनी चाहिए। सुबों को ज्यादा आर्थिक जक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। यह जरूरी नहीं कि मजबूत केन्द्र ही देश को मजबूत करे। औरंगजेब के समय देश सब से ज्यादा मजबूत था, अगर देश में बेबैनी थी। देश में बेबैनी तब दूर होगी जब हम राज्यों को आर्थिक तरक्की के लिए खुला हाथ देंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ, कुछ ये मेरे गिले शिकवे थे जिन को मैंने रखा, अगर राष्ट्रपति जी के ऐंग्रस पर जो धन्यवादा का प्रस्ताव है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जी यू० एस० पाठिल (लाहौर) : मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है उस संबंध में अपने विचार रखना चाहता हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा है—

"The steps taken by the Government to relax the regime of controls are bearing fruit. The removal of restrictions on movement of food-grains and relaxations in the industrial licensing and import policies and procedures have led to benefits both to producers and consumers."

मैं इसी प्वाइंट पर कहूंगा। यह जनता सरकार के डी-कंट्रोल करने की वजह से सस्ती हुई है यह बात सही नहीं है। यह डी-कंट्रोल की मांग या साइडसिंग क्लस में रिलैक्सेशन की मांग उद्योगपतियों की होती है। उन के नके चार कीजों पर मुनहसिर है। कच्चा माल सस्ता मिले, बेज बिल न बढ़े और साथ ही साथ गवर्नमेंट प्राइस फिक्सेशन में कोई हस्तक्षेप न करे। यह मांग जनता सरकार ने मान ली है और उस को रिलैक्सेशन दिया है। साइडसिंग में आप ने रिलैक्सेशन कर दिया। फूडवेन्स के यूवमेंट में आप ने आजाद कर दिया, कोई रस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं

[श्री ए० एस० पाटिल]

रखा। लेकिन ये तमाम गरीब किसान जो हैं यही बिस्त्रेस सेलर्स होते हैं। 75 प्रतिशत किसान जो पांच एकड़ के नीचे हैं वह अपना माल तैयार होते ही मंडी में लाते हैं जिस वजह से अच्छाई बढ़ जाती है, डिमांड कम हो जाती है और प्राइसेज 50 प्रतिशत नीचे आ जाती हैं। जब तीन सीजन आ जाता है तो यही कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। आप रिजर्व बैंक की बुलेटिन उठा कर देख लें या मार्केटिंग की प्राइस से लीजिए, आप देखेंगे कि कल्याण सोना 100 रुपये में बिका था, वह आज 133 में बिक रहा है। जो मूलर 350 रुपये में बिकती थी वह मौसम आते ही हमारी तरफ तो 250 रुपये में आ गई। यह बीच का बाटा किस का है? पवार की, गेहूँ की, राइस की कीमत मुकदर करते वाले न आप हैं न किसान हैं। जब रिलेक्सेशन होता है, बी-कटौत हो जाता है तो उनको धाजवादी दे दी जाती है कि किसानों को किचोड़ और जब मौसम लीन आए तो कन्स्यूमर का भी खून बूखें। यही मैं इस पालिसी का धर्म लगाता हूँ। लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी में आपने रिलेक्सेशन किया लेकिन इन्फ्लेटियस गुट्स के दाम नीचे आये—इस प्रकार का दावा आप नहीं कर सकते। इन्फ्लेटियस गुट्स का इन्फ्लेक्स नम्बर ऊपर चढ़ता गया। धनाज तो सस्ता हुआ लेकिन कपड़ा सस्ता नहीं हुआ। बिना कपड़े के कोई भी मजदूर नहीं रह सकता है। अपनी इज्जत बचाने के लिए कम से कम एक साड़ी और एक धोती तो होनी ही चाहिए उसके दाम में कोई कमी नहीं हुई। इसी प्रकार से दवाओं के दामों में कोई कमी नहीं हुई। इसी तरह से ट्रांसपोर्ट का जो खर्चा है—रेल और बस का किराया बराबर बढ़ा है। इन्फ्लेटियस गुट्स की कोई प्राइस नीचे नहीं आई। इस देश की 70 परसेंट पापुलेशन एग्रीकल्चर पर मुनहसिर है, उसके हाथ में पैसा नहीं गया। एग्रीकल्चरस गुट्स पाइल अप हो जाती हैं तो हमारे, कोई बस नहीं रहता लेकिन जब इंजीनियरिंग गुट्स में काइसिस आई तो किर्लोस्कर और दूसरे इंजनों के लिए सरकार स्वयं एजेंसी बनकर मध्य एशिया में गई और इंजन बेचे। अगर कपड़े की स्टाक-पाइलिंग होती है तो शासन उनका एजेंट बनता है और कपड़े को बेचता है। इस प्रकार से सरकार उद्योगपतियों की तो एजेंट बन जाती है लेकिन जब कुचि में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो आप कहते हैं कि यह कन्स्यूमर और प्रोड्यूसर का झगड़ा गलत है। असल में यह झगड़ा किसानों और उद्योगपतियों का है, आप किसानों की मदद नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसी साल (Paddy) धान के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश से थोफ मिनिस्टर कल कह रहे थे कि वह 50 रुपये क्वींटल बिक रही है। यह मांग रिच पीगट्री की नहीं है क्योंकि अपना संरक्षण वे स्वयं कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो गरीब किसान हैं वही लोग इस प्राइस प्लम्बुएशन की वजह से लिक्विडेशन में आ जाते हैं। यही वजह है कि हर गांव के किसान और मजदूर जहरों में आ रहे हैं। बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास की

तरफ से आ रहे हैं। आप चाहते तो जरूर हैं और आपका स्तोमन भी है कि इन करज एकोनमी स्टैबिलाइज करना चाहते हैं लेकिन इसके लिए किसानों के पास कैंपिटल एक्समुलेशन और नफा होना जरूरी है। इसके बिना किसान और मजदूरों की इनकम नहीं बढ़ सकती है। हम सभी चाहते हैं कि खेती के मजदूरों के लिए कुछ करना चाहिए। इन्फ्लेटी पर जो नजर मुनेहसर है उनको पेइंग कंपेसिटी बढ़ी है और जो पांच एकड़ से नीचे वाले हैं वे तो पेमेन्ट कर ही नहीं सकते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने क्वेश्चन रखा था और यह संघर्ष उठाया था कि इंटिग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम और स्माल कार्वर्स एजेंसी (Agency) का प्रोग्राम आप एक ही समझकर चलें तो गलती होगी। 1971 से जो प्रोग्राम चल रहा है उसमें मजदूरों, डाई एकड़ से पांच एकड़ वाले किसानों के लिए खास लीन पर सब्सिडी है। मैं समझता हूँ इंटिग्रेटेड एरिया डेवलपमेन्ट के अंतर्गत एक खास कम्युनिटी बन गई है। हम समझते हैं इस देश का किसान उसी वजह से मुर्खी हो सकता है जबकि 75 फीसदी किसानों की इनकम बढ़े और उनका स्टैंडर्ड आफ लिविंग बढ़े।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि की मार्केट किसानों के लिए भी नुकसानदेह है और कन्स्यूमर के लिए भी नुकसानदेह है। मानोपोली पर्षेज के लिए आपका मार्केटिंग कंटेन्शन या इस तरह का कोई कापोरेशन खड़ा करना चाहिए जो कि मार्केट में धाकर बीकर सेवशंस को, कमजोर किसानों को और खाने वालों को प्रोटेक्शन दे सके लेकिन फ्री एंटरप्राइज में चुंकि हर धादमी को अपना व्यवसाय करने की आजादी है इसलिए यह बात उसके खिलाफ हो जाती है। मैं शासन से कहना चाहूंगा कि प्राइसेज को फ्री होती है वह किस लेवल तक नीचे आनी चाहिए इसके लिए कोई स्ट्रैटेजी नहीं है। लोगों की पर्षेजिंग कंपेसिटी और प्रोबेशन प्राइस के सम्बन्ध में कोरिलेटेड पालिसी होनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसी पालिसी नहीं होगी जब तक अगर प्राइसेज बहुत बढ़ गई हैं तब आन्वोलन होगा या प्राइसेज बहुत नीचे आ गई तब आन्वोलन होगा। इसलिए कोई इंटिग्रेटेड पालिसी होनी चाहिए। मिसाल के लिए आपने काटन के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस रखा तो पूरी की पूरी काटन आपको खरीदनी चाहिए थी, वह आपकी जिम्मेदारी थी। 85 रुपये सपोर्ट प्राइस भी बनार के लिए लेकिन वह 50 से 70 में बिकी। आपने कुछ क्वींटल खरीदी लेकिन उनकी कीमतें बस्ट अप करने में आप कामयाब नहीं हुए। इसीलिए मैं इसे को "अमेरिकन-वाट" कहता हूँ। वहां एग्रीकल्चर इन्फ्लेटी बन गया है। वहां सपोर्ट-प्राइस कीमतें बस्ट-अप करने के लिये जाती हैं क्योंकि वहां हमारे वहां की तरह से छोटे-छोटे, कापतकार नहीं हैं। वहां यह धार्मनाइज्ड-बीकर बन गया है। इस लिये यह सिद्धान्त अगर हिन्दुस्तान में लायें कि सपोर्ट-प्राइस फिक्स कर दी, एक० सी० आई० गया और 5-6 लाख किन्टल

बरीब बिना, इस से प्राप्त बूट-बप नहीं होगी
और ऐसा इस बात का बाप को तजुर्बा भी है ।

इस विषये मैं यह कहूंगा कि जब हुकूमत ने
सुप्रीम-आइस रखी है तो उस के नीचे जाने के
बिना सब-की-सब कमोडिटी को सरकार को बरीबना
चाहिये ।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, whatever
may be the opinion of the Janata
Party, the President's speech is one-
sided. It can be described as a docu-
ment par excellence in concealing
government's failures and govern-
ment's dismal performance. Though
the President highlighted the achieve-
ments of the government, yet even
the members of the ruling party did
not find the occasion to cheer the
President during his long thirty-five
minutes speech. He was cheered only
once when he referred to the Chinese
aggression and asked for its with-
drawal. The conspicuous silence dur-
ing the Address was due to the
scant attention given by the
government to the tall prob-
lems of the country—the poverty,
hunger, the unemployment, the law
and order situation and atrocities on
Harijans and minorities. It casts
serious doubt about the sincerity and
commitment of the government to the
rural upliftment or upliftment of the
poorer section of the people or the
Harijans or the minorities. It has also
exposed the hollowness of their vow
that they took at the Samadhi of
Mahatma Gandhi that they will
adhere to the principles of Mahatma
Gandhi.

Sir, what is the real picture of the
country today? The real picture that
there has been increase in the num-
ber of unemployed. The number of
the people who are below the poverty
line has increased. The law and order
situation has deteriorated. There is
rampant corruption everywhere.
Atrocities on minorities and Harijans
have increased. Divisive forces to-

day are more active. The most im-
portant point is that the unity and the
integrity of the country were never
so much threatened as it is today.

Then, Sir, what are the main prob-
lems before the country today. The
two main challenges confronting the
country today are poverty and un-
employment. Even today there are
millions of people who do not have
two square meals a day, who do not
have roof to live in, they do not have
proper clothing and they cannot give
proper education to their children
nor can purchase medicine at the
time when they are sick. Even ac-
cording to the statement of the pre-
vious Finance Minister, Mr. Patel,
there are 290 million people whose in-
come is under Rs. 60 p.m. and there
is addition of 5 million people to this
multitude every year. So, during the
last two years 10 million people have
got added to this multitude whose
income is below Rs. 60 p.m. Even
the Economic Survey regrets that for
the programme of elimination of
poverty sufficient attention has not
been given. It has been admitted by
the Economic Survey that there is
slow progress in respect of land re-
forms and agrarian reforms.

Now, Sir, a word about the un-
employment problem. The Janata
Party had promised to the unemploy-
ed people that within 10 years they
will eradicate unemployment. Today
there are millions of people who are
able-bodied and willing to do work
are moving from pillar to post,
from one office to another office in
order to get job. As there is no
employment opportunity they are
getting more and more frustrated and
disappointed. This frustration and
disappointment is a great danger to
the society and to the country. The
unrest among the younger and the
educated people is the manifestation
of this dis-satisfaction and frustration.

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

Even according to the government's own admission, there has been increase of 40 per cent in the number of registered unemployed in employment exchanges. If you go through the President's Address, you will be totally disappointed. There is no mention there about many important things. No serious attempt has been made by the Government and no home work has been done by them in regard to many national issues. The Government is not in a position to tell us as to what is the number of the total unemployed people in the country, how they are going to solve this problem, how many jobs they have provided, how many more they are going to provide etc. They have not said about all these things. It is almost two years since the Janata Government has come into power. They have not told us what steps they have taken in regard to many of these issues. No doubt there has been some progress. But that is not due to the Janata Party alone. It is not due to their efforts but this progress has been made for the last four years. It is primarily due to the good monsoon also. And, I would like to point this out that had the Janata party put up a little more functioning Government, this position would not have been there. The position would have been much better than what it is today.

In this connection, I would like to quote what Shri Inder Malhotra had to say on this point. He said:

"Even the common man knows that the relatively satisfactory state of economy owes little to the Janata. It is the result of the fortuitous combination of happy circumstances."

So, it is a happy combination of various circumstances which has contributed to this. And again he says this. I quote:

"The favourable situation which the Janata inherited could have been

put to excellent use in order to give a boost or dynamism undreamt of so far.

But rather than doing this, Janata has, because of its total inactions and distressing ineptitude, let go of a golden opportunity."

So, Sir, that is the image of the Janata party. I don't like to give my own impression. I want to quote what Shri Madhu Limaye had said. He has said this:

"The party's record in office is a dismal failure."

According to many other people also, it is a non-performing government. In this connection, I would like to quote what Shri J. P. Narayan has said, who has contributed most for the Janata party coming to power. Let me quote what he has said about the top persons in the Janata party. According to him, the top men of the Janata party are incapable of performing the tasks of nationbuilding. What he has said is this:—

"I helped them to come to power because I had hoped they would yet write a new chapter in India's history. But today I have come to realise that the enormous task of nation-building is not within their capability. Not Morarji Desai. Not Charan Singh...."

So, this is the impression of Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan about the top men who are holding top positions there. Then about the socio-economic progress also he says that he has been disappointed. This is what he has stated:—

"In the field of socio-economic reforms, the Janata party has not been able to do much. The promises made in the party manifesto, specially in the matter of radical reforms, have mostly remained pious wishes. It is time now to

convert these wishes into deeds and achievements. The people's movement had not aimed at a mere change of Government but also a change of the socio-economic system.

In this field, precious little has been done and I doubt that even the home-work that is required has been undertaken on an adequate scale. The result is that the people are slowly becoming frustrated."

So, Sir, that is the image of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. That reflects the feelings of the people throughout the country.

Who are the beneficiaries of the Janata rule? Has the Janata rule given benefits to the kisans, to the poor workers in the country? As one of the hon. Members pointed out, bringing down the price of foodstuffs alone will not help, unless the prices of many other things also come down. Now, the prices of only those articles produced by the agriculturist has come down. What about others? What about the articles produced by the manufacturers, by the industrialists? Their prices have not come down at all. It is only the black-marketeers, the hoarders and the profiteers who are getting the benefits of the Janata rule. If you compare the present day position to that prevailed in 1974, you will find that it is much worse than what it was in 1974. The Janata Party launched a total revolution against the previous regime, but today you find the prices are much higher than what it was in 1974. Today there is complacency that the country has made much progress and for that everybody is satisfied. But it is only some of the Janata Party Members who may be satisfied, only some Members may be satisfied and not all.

Then coming to my own State, today the divisive forces are getting more and more active and there is more and more disappointment. The area is more and more alienated by

the policy followed by the Janata Government. They have introduced regional languages also in the matter of writing the U.P.S.C. Examination. But the States like Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland have no regional languages of their own. Now, you are going to compel them to write the examination in one of the recognised Indian languages. In that case they will not be able to appear for the U.P.S.C. Examination. The Janata Party has made a lot of promises in regard to our region. In fact the whole area has been neglected for the last 30 years, in our own time also. But it should not have been neglected like this.

Now, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, in regard to Assam. According to the 7th Finance Commission's recommendations, the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States has been doubled and most of the States are going to get more than double the amount of what they got according to the Sixth Finance Commission. But in the case of Assam, the share is far below the expectations when compared to the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendations. Assam got Rs. 489.34 crores as per the Sixth Finance Commission. As against this, the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendation for Assam is Rs. 518.65 crores. Whereas other States are getting more than double the amount. Actually, according to the Seventh Finance Commission's recommendations, Assam should have got more than one thousand crores of rupees. The share of total transfer of resources to all the States has been reduced from 4.57 per cent to 2.49 per cent. This is the special treatment that the Janata Government is giving to the backward States like Assam. Today I have seen in the newspapers about the allocation of Rs. 2000 crores to the States. Here again most of the other States are getting their shares. But not a single

[Shri Tarun Gogoi]

paise has been allocated to Assam and to most other North-Eastern regions of the country.

Now, what about the industrialisation? They are all accusing us that we did not do anything in the last 30 years for the industrialisation of Assam. But what have you done for the last years, since you took over the Government? During the last two years what projects have you started? Apart from the industrial units set up by the previous regime no new projects have been started for the last two years. Your share in regard to the establishment of new industrial units is much less.

As regards railway communication also, you have not started any new project. You have introduced many new railway lines. You have taken in hand the work relating to conversion of metre-gauge lines into broad gauge lines. But in the case of Assam, no new railway line construction has been sanctioned nor conversion of metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines has been taken up in this part of the region. We have been demanding for the extension of broad-gauge railway lines from Bongaigaon to Dibrugarh and Tinsukia and the previous Government agreed to convert it upto Gauhati, and the work was started in 1976. Now you are continuing it and you have not got any plan. Now, we are demanding that this line should be extended from Gauhati to Dibrugarh, but you are not accepting our proposal. I may point out here that you are not doing anything except continuing the projects that were already approved by the previous Government. About Brahmaputra bridge, a survey was conducted for that project during the previous regime. The new lines that you are going to introduce in the North-Eastern region including the Brahmaputra bridge for which a survey has already been completed, were already approved by the previous Government. But what are you going to do in the future? What are the new projects that you are going to take up? You have not yet taken up any new project. The future

seems to be bleak. The policy that the Government is following will further widen the regional disparities instead of removing it. They have been talking of the rural upliftment. We know what has happened in these twenty-two months; the rich has become richer and the poor has become poorer and the gulf is further widening. If the same policy is continued, the gulf will further get widened.

That is all I have to say.

15.59 hrs.

श्री धीर प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच) : मैं जनता गवर्नमेंट को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा किए गए अधिभाषण के लिए बधाई और धन्यवाद देने के लिए तथा राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अगर ईमानदारी के साथ अधिभाषण को पढ़ा जाए तो समझी जाती जनता गवर्नमेंट का प्राथमिकी/होना बात तो इस बात के लिए कि देश की भावना और प्रजातंत्र पर बाधा पड़ती है, प्राधिकार से लगभग इस देश में जो विचार स्वातंत्र्य रहा है, प्रजातंत्र की भावना रही है, उसकी इसने पुनर्स्थापना की है। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारे देश में तानाशाही की स्थापना हुई, यहां के कानून बनने गए और ऐसा डर पैदा हो गया कि यह तानाशाही अब भारत में जम कर खड़ी हो गई है, और इसको हटाया नहीं जा सकेगा। लेकिन जनता ने तानाशाही को हटाया। इसके लिए मैं जनता पार्टी को नहीं बल्कि जनता को श्रेष्ठि देना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही साथ जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट को इस बात के लिए बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि जो शक्ति इसको जनता के द्वारा प्रदान की गई थी उसका इस्तेमाल करके उसने तानाशाही की जड़ों पर प्रहार किया और संविधान में परिवर्तन किया, संविधान में संशोधन करके उन संशोधनों को समाप्त कर दिया। जो तानाशाही के अमाने में संविधान में साफ़ मार के। इस पर अधिक प्रकाश डालते हुए मैं इसका ही कहना चाहता हूँ, नेताओं के रूप में कि तानाशाही को जनता ने खत्म किया और तानाशाही की जड़ों को आपने कानून में संशोधन करके समाप्त किया परन्तु तानाशाह और तानाशाही ने विश्वास करने वाले उनके साथी जो हैं उन के विरुद्ध और विमानों के तानाशाही नहीं नहीं है। इसलिए सभी भी उन लोगों के खतरा बाकी है देश में तानाशाही आने का और उसके प्रति इस सरकार को सजब रहना होना, बेखबर होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं उसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी उनके सुपुत्र पर कोर्ट कीसित देश हुए। मैं उन कानूनी के दृष्टिों को देखा हूँ जहां उनके अनुयायी पड़ने और जहाँ को उन्होंने श्रेष्ठत किया, सुलाह मचाया और बहु शक्ति से देखने का वास्तविक विवरण श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी विपक्षी मोर्चा के द्वारा संज्ञा में लाया भी था। दूसरी तो कर केवल संज्ञा में ही नहीं अनुप्रेषित देश में अनुप्रेषित का राज्य बना, वहीं बसाई गई, यहां तक कि हमारे कानून को हार्वर्ड विश्वविद्यालय, बंगलुरु विश्वविद्यालय, दुनिया भर का संसदा संसदी

Address (M)

गया और कहा गया कि उनको अगर कुछ हुआ तो देश में यह हो जाएगा और वह हो जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक आदमी या उसके परिवार को जो कानून से ऊपर समझा जा रहा है यह चीज देश के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो सकती है—

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू-पटनायक):
कनविकेशन हो गया है।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : वह आज हुआ है। कल को देखना देश में क्या होगा। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि जनता गवर्नमेंट को बेखबर होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जनता गवर्नमेंट बधाई की पात्र इसलिए भी है कि कोई भी सत्ता में रहने वाली पार्टी या कोई भी सरकार इस बात को पसन्द नहीं करती है कि उसके गीत गाने के लिए आकाशवाणी और दूर दर्शन उसके हाथ से दूर निकल जाए। परन्तु जनता सरकार ने एक आदर्श उपस्थित किया और उन्होंने प्रजातन्त्र की सही भावना को व्यक्त करने के लिये आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन को नियम बनाने के लिये, एक अटोनामस बोर्ड बनाने के लिये आशवासन ही नहीं दिया बल्कि उस दिशा में कार्य भी किया। परन्तु मैं एक चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि इस आजादी का आंशिक लाभ उठा कर जो इस देश में फिल्म निर्माता व वह पूँजीपतियों के आर्थिक लाभ के दृष्टिकोण से इस तरह की गन्दी फिल्में बन रहे हैं जिनमें हिंसा, लूटपाट, डकैती, बदमाशी, चरित्रहीनता का प्रदर्शन होता है और उससे देश की भावी सन्तान को चरित्रहीनता की ओर धकेल रहे हैं। इसलिये सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि निर्भयता देने के माने यह नहीं है कि निर्भयता डाकुओं को, राष्ट्र विरोधी तत्वों को भी दे दी जाय। एक ओर आप मध्य निपट की दुहाई देते हैं, दूसरी ओर फिल्मों में खुला प्रदर्शन मद्यपान का होता है। एक ओर हम गांधीवाद में विश्वास करते हैं अहिंसा में विश्वास करते हैं और दूसरी ओर फिल्मों में हिंसा की, डकैतियों की बातें की जा रही हैं। एक ओर चरित्र और अनुशासन की बात करते हैं, लेकिन फिल्मों के द्वारा बकायादा डकैती और चरित्रहीनता दिखायी जा रही है। इन पर लगान लगाने की आवश्यकता है। आज सेंसर बोर्ड बेकार हो गया है, उसके नियम बेकार हो गये हैं। उनमें संशोधन होना चाहिये। जो जनता सरकार के लक्ष्य हैं उनके अनुसार ही इस देश की फिल्में बननी चाहियें, प्रचार होना चाहिये। इसलिये उसमें सुधार की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात और है जनता सरकार ने आशवासन दिया है, वह बधाई की पात्र है, लेकिन कहां तक होगा मैं नहीं जानता, परन्तु सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। जनता पार्टी ने प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास किया है, संविधान को भी उसी रूप में बनाया है। परन्तु आज 30 साल से लगातार इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र चल रहा है, चुनाव भी हो रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र का एक तमाशा होता रहा है। वास्तव में प्रजातन्त्र रहा नहीं। आज प्रजातन्त्र पद्धति में सबसे बड़े बाधक पूँजीपति लोग बन रहे हैं। वहां जातिवाद आ रहा है, यहां शराब की बोटलें आ रही हैं। चुनाव के समय में पैसा खपना खेल खेलता है। इस देश में साधारण वोटर

Address (M)

ही नहीं एम.एल.एज. को भी बिकते हुए देखा है। पसा यह खेल खेल रहा है, प्रजातन्त्र की भावना को समाप्त कर रहा है। दूसरी ओर जातिवाद के विरोध में महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में हम झण्डा ले कर लड़ रहे थे, आजादी की लड़ाई में दक्षिण से उत्तर तक, पूर्व से पश्चिम तक तमाम भारतवर्ष एक था, जातिवाद और प्रान्तीयता की भावना और धार्मिक संकीर्णता की भावना नहीं थी। लेकिन आज इस चुनाव की भाड़ में हम राजनीतिज्ञ ने इस देश में तबाही पैदा कर दी। जातिवाद का, प्रान्तीयता की भावना और भाषावाद का नारा हमने लगाया है, दाक्षिण उत्तर का नारा हमने लगाया अपने वोट के लिये। जब तक इससे मुक्ति नहीं होेगी तब तक वास्तव में इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना नहीं हो सकती। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि इस देश की चुनाव पद्धति में ऐसा परिवर्तन करना होगा जिससे कि जातिवाद धर्म की संकीर्ण भावना, शराब की बोटल बेकार सिद्ध हो जाये। मैं उस दिन प्रजातन्त्र को सही मानूंगा जिस दिन योग्यतम व्यक्ति, गरीब आदमी घड़िले के साथ चुनकर आ सके और पैसा व जातिवाद बेकार सिद्ध हो जाये। इस प्रकार से चुनाव पद्धति में परिवर्तन करना की आवश्यकता है।

मैं जनता सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा महान कार्य किया है अर्थात् इस देश को सही आर्थिक लाइन पर खड़ा कर दिया है। 30 साल से देश भटक रहा था, हम आर्थिक क्षेत्र में पाश्चात्य देशों की नकल कर रहे थे, जहां मांग ज्यादा है, आदमी कम है और लेबर कम है और उत्पादन ज्यादा है क्योंकि तमाम संसार भर का मार्केट उनका मार्केट था। इसलिये उन्होंने बड़ी-बड़ी हज़ार मशीनों, औटोमैटिक मशीनों का सहारा लिया। परन्तु इस देश में काम कम और आदमी ज्यादा थे हमको उन पश्चिमी देशों का अनुकरण नहीं करना चाहिये था, हमको न महात्मा गांधी की आर्थिक योजनाओं पर अनुकरण करना चाहिये था। लेकिन हम गांधी जी का नारा लगाते रहे और वास्तव में आचरण से स्टैलिन और चर्विल के चले बनकर खड़े रहे। मुझे माफ कीजिये, इस बात को कहने के लिये कि हमने गांधी जी का अनुकरण नहीं किया।

देश में आजादी आई परन्तु वह गरीब की ओंपड़ी तक नहीं पहुंची। हमारे यहां शादी-विवाहों में जिस समय लड़की विदा होती है तो लड़के वाला उस लड़की के रथ पर डोली पर जिसमें वह चलती है, कुछ पैसे फेंकता है। उस पैसों को उठाने के लिये कुछ गरीब आदमी आ जाते हैं, लेकिन उसमें भी बहुत से चालाक ऐसे होते हैं जो दो लाठियों पर चादर बांध लेते हैं और जब गाड़ी पर से पैसे फेंके जाते हैं तो ऊपर से ही उनको ले लेते हैं। बाकी के खाली हाथ रह जाते हैं। एक, दो आदमी ही पैसे ले जाते हैं

ऐसे ही जब 1947 में आजादी आई तो कुछ आदमियों ने उस आजादी को ऊपर से ही ले लिया। उन चालाक आदमियों को मैं उन बड़े घरानों के नाम

[बी धोम प्रकाश त्यानी]

पुकारा है। उन सबकी-सभी आबादी बीबे गिरी दो यह कहती हर सहर्षों में आकर बैठ गई। आबादी के समीप जितने भी साध हूए, उन्नति हुई, मोबनाए, बर्षी, यह उन कुछ मुठ्ठी भर बरगों और सहर्षों तक ही सीमित रहे जिनके पास 50, 50 और 100, 100 करोड़ की पूंजी थी। आज उनके पास हजारों करोड़ों की पूंजी है।

आज इस बात को मैं अपने शब्दों में नहीं कहना चाहता, स्वर्गीय पं० नेहरू ने ईमानदारी के साथ बुलन्दशेर के कांग्रेस सम्मेलन में इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि हमारी भूल हो गई। हमारी आर्थिक नीति के कारण से गरीब आदमी और गरीब होता चला गया और अमीर ज्यादा अमीर होता चला गया। आज जनता सरकार ने उसको बदला है और मनीषी का विकेन्द्रीकरण किया है। आबादी को अब सहर्षों से विकास कर गरीब आदमियों के शोषकों तक से जाने की कोशिश की है और आमोदधान की हमारी सरकार ने योजना बनाई है। इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि योजना तो बनाई है और कार्य भी बहुत ज्यादा किया है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज भी कुछ कमी है और यह यह है कि सब कुछ होते हुए भी किसान आज परेशानी में है। उसका कारण है कि वह जो उत्पादन करता है और उसके उत्पादन से जो पूंजीपति अपनी कैशरियों के उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके मूल्यों में कोई समुपात नहीं है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनके और कैशरियों के उत्पादन के मूल्यों में समुपात रहना चाहिये, नहीं तो किसान मर जायेगा, किसान की कपास के दाम कुछ नहीं और रुपये के दाम घाब/घासमान को बूम रहे हैं। किसान का गधा लकड़ी के भाव भी नहीं दिखा है, जबकि बीनी के दाम घासमान को बूम रहे हैं। किसान की पैदा की हुई मूंगफली के दाम कहाँ हैं और बनस्पति के दाम कहाँ हैं। सरकार को इस बारे में शीघ्र धन उठाना चाहिए।

किसान को गन्ने का उत्पादन-मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है। यही नहीं, उसे मूल्य मिल ही नहीं रहा है। आज बेचारे किसानों के गन्ने के दाम का बीस तीस करोड़ रुपया बीनी मिल-मालिकों के पास पड़ा है। यह/यथा उन्होंने क्यों नहीं लिया? क्योंकि वे पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को बंधा दे रहे हैं। वे बंधा देते हैं ताबों रुपये का, लेकिन वे किसानों को उनका रुपया नहीं दे रहे हैं। भर रहे हैं किसान और गद्दी आपकी और मेरी सुरक्षित हो रही है। सरकार ने इस बारे में कानून बनाया है, लेकिन उसे ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि किसानों को गन्ने का सही दाम मिले, और जो मिल सीजन में गन्ने का दाम न दे सके, उस मिल को बिक मिला दान कर सरकार को उस पर कब्जा कर लेना चाहिए, ताकि किसानों को गन्ने का दाम मिल सके। जिस तरह गवर्नमेंट ने सबूतों की बजाई के लिए बिक टैक्सटाइन विधियों के निवेकमेंट पर अधिकार किया, उसी तरह उसे किसानों की बजाई के लिए देही बीनी विधियों पर अधिकार कर लेना चाहिए, जो किसानों की रकम को समय पर नहीं देती है।

मैं योदाभी देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से हमारी आबादी बढ़ रही है, उसको रोकते हुए केवल बेटी के

सागों का पेट भरना संभव नहीं हो सकेगा। हमारे देश में हरिए आति हुई है। उसी तरह सरकार को जेल आति भी करनी पड़ेगी, और जेल आति के लिए योग्य की रखा करनी होगी। जो इस देश के आर्थिक ढांचे का आधार है। हमारा देश किसानों का देश है। किसान बेटी पर निर्भर करता है। बेटी करने वाला किसान हल पर और हल बैल पर निर्भर करता है। कुछ लोग ट्रैक्टर इस्तेमाल करने की बात कहते हैं। लेकिन हमारे देश में भूमि दो दो, चार चार एकड़ के टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई है; उस पर बैल ही चल सकता है, ट्रैक्टर नहीं चल सकता है। इस लिए हमारे यहां योग्य की रखा की जरूरत है। अगर सन 2000 में हमारी आबादी 80 करोड़ की हो गई, तो यह भूमि पर्याप्त धन नहीं दे सकेगी। हमें कोई समुद्रीदूट तलाश करना पड़ेगा।

किसी भी देश की उन्नति का आधार बरिख होता है, लेकिन यहां पर जो नाइसिड प्राक्त कैरेक्टर है, उसकी ओर सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज करप्शन का बोलबाला है, और उस करप्शन का परिणाम यह है कि जनता जितनी ज़्यादा करती चल रही है, उससे ज्यादा हमारे यहां जेल कैरेन्टी चल रही है। दूसरी ओर कोई भी ऐसा रिपार्टमेंट नहीं है, जहां भ्रष्टाचार और बेईमानी न हो। मुझे माफ कीजिए। आज भ्रष्टाचार केवल व्यापारियों द्वारा तक सीमित नहीं रह गया है, यह आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी पहुंच गया है और हम पारिटीशन के भी घा गया है—हम इससे बचते नहीं रह गये हैं। इसलिए बरिख-निर्माण की ओर हमारा ध्यान जोरन जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए किसान में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। हम बरिख-निर्माण को शिक्षा का अनिवार्य संघ बनायें, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

अंत में मैं केवल एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ।

मैं एक मिनट और चाहूंगा। इसारा तो करूं, गवर्नमेंट माने या न माने। प्रजासंघ के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि न्याय जल्दी मिले और सही मिले। जस्टिस बिसेइ इव जस्टिस बिनाइव। आज यही हो रहा है। गवर्नमेंट को कानून में सुधार कर के उसे ऐसा बनाना चाहिए ताकि हमें न्याय शीघ्र मिल सके और सही मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The President was pleased to address the Parliament on the 19th February, 1979. There are many things mentioned in his Address. Indeed there are some good points also but if we take the Address as a whole, we find that the Address is unfortunately replete with a large number of half truths.

A rosy picture is given to us about the state of economy, I, however, submit that a superficial approach has been taken with respect to the so-called economic growth. We are told about industrial growth. But the fact is that the entire nation is being lulled with fairy tales about industrial growth. It is commonly known that it is not the rate of growth as such but it is the content of growth that determines the well being of the masses. We are told about the efforts to achieve 7 to 3 per cent industrial growth. Let us scrutinise this figure. This claim with respect to 7 to 8 per cent of industrial growth conceals in itself serious distortion of industrial structure. To illustrate the point I will place a few figures before this hon. House.

We are told about industrial growth. But as I said we have to look to the content of this industrial growth. We find that there is serious distortion of industrial production structure. For example the output of perfumes and cosmetics rose by 23.6 per cent in 1977 and further by 56.9 per cent in the first quarter of 1978. It is such items that make up this figure of industrial growth.

Take another. During the same period the production index for beverages rose by 14.5 per cent and 23.5 per cent and that of Air Conditioners and Refrigerators by 20.4 per cent and 19.4 per cent. My humble submission before the House, therefore, is while tall claims are made about industrial growth, we must look to the content of industrial growth in order to see whether it leads to the well being of the masses.

Let us examine this the general index-number of industrial production (base 1970-100) was 149.4. That was the general index in January-March, 1978. But if we look to the figure for the consumer goods industry as a whole, it comes to only 139.9. If we further analyse this figure about consumer goods industries, we find that the indices for upper class consumption goods are very high. For example in the case of watches and clocks—236.3, perfumes and cosmetics 493.3,

Commercial and office equipment 208.5 Air conditioners and refrigerators 204.6. We, therefore, see an elite-oriented industrial growth. Take for example the index for cotton weaving. It was 100.3 only. The per capita availability of cotton cloth has steadily declined from 13.6 metres in 1970 to less than 11 metres in 1977. Therefore, we have to take serious note about the content of the industrial growth rather than be complacent about the rate of growth. Several items can be taken up and we can see it for ourselves. Regarding the claims about price stability, the question has already been gone into by other speakers and therefore, this particular aspect, I am not taking up at present.

I must also say that the address takes an ostrich like attitude to the question of law and order situation in our country. During last year our country was unfortunately rocked with serious communal violence. For example in Aligarh and other places, there has been an increasing trend in communal violence and in the incidence of atrocities on Harijans. Not a single word has dropped from the exalted lips of the President of India about this. That shows an attempt to practise deceit upon the nation and to give an impression as if peace and tranquillity prevails. It is very distressing to see that the question of the protection of life, honour and property of minorities which had rocked the entire nation during the past year or two did not receive a single word from our President.

The Minorities Commission had submitted its reports on Aligarh riots and also on the communal incidents at Pernambet. The reports are yet to see the light of day. They have not been laid on the Table of the House, though we have been demanding it again and again. The minorities Commission had submitted a report about the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, 1978 which is pending before the House. The Prime Minister has assured the House that the report will be placed on the Table of the House. A lot of time has passed since

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

the assurance was given. The entire nation wants to know about the recommendations and yet the report has not been placed on the Table of the House. Similarly, there are several other problems. The problem of economic justice to the minorities is also getting aggravated day by day. Take the question of representation of minorities in services. We are assured day in and day out that due and adequate representation would be secured and made available to the minorities. But in the midst of neaps of these declarations, the situation is deteriorating. I seek a few minutes to place some shocking figures before this House.

The Muslim population today constitutes 11.2 per cent of the total population. We are assured every day that fair and adequate representation will be given to them in the services, but in the midst of these assurances, the situation is deteriorating. Take the figures for IAS officers. In 1965 the percentage of Muslim IAS officers was 5.8; today it is only 3.09. Take the case of IPS. Muslims in 1965 accounted for 5.6 per cent; today the percentage has fallen to 3.19. To understand the gravity of the situation, let me illustrate this point further. Take the total strength of only the clerical cadre in the Central Secretariat. The total number of clerks in the Central Secretariat is 9,900. Muslims number only 21. This comes to not even one per cent, not even half a per cent. The representation of Muslims in the clerical cadre in the Central Secretariat is hardly 0.02 per cent. I ask this House: have all these crores and crores of Muslim youth today lost their ability even to serve as clerks? That is the situation. We are being told every day that proper representation will be given, but what are we to do with these oral assurances? Let the Government tell us what steps, concrete steps, are being taken in order to rectify the situation for which there is no justification, legal, constitutional or moral whatsoever in this country.

There are several other points I wish to place before the House, but your august bell calls me to discipline

in the matter of my making subractions. However, I will just conclude by recalling one or two points. There is a demand, and an increasing demand, for the revision of emigration laws. Several conditions that are placed on those going abroad for employment are very irksome. For example, the foreign employers are asked to have the contract from attested before our ambassadors; they are also asked to deposit some money here in our country. These are all conditions which are very irksome. Since the time is running out, I will not go into details, but I will urge upon the Government to see that the necessary laws for relaxation of the emigration rules are brought as expeditiously as possible.

I have also moved a motion in which I have expressed great sorrow at the failure of our President to appeal to the President of Pakistan for clemency to Mr. Bhutto. There is a very strange situation here. The President of India had made such an appeal. But it seems that the Prime Minister did not like it and therefore very soon we got a statement saying that the President of India had made an appeal in his personal capacity. This disease of statements being made in personal capacity has proved contagious going from the Prime Minister even to the President of India. We are told that asking the President of Pakistan for clemency to Mr. Bhutto will be interfering in the internal matters of Pakistan. Various countries of the world and the Secretary-General of the United Nations organisation have made such an appeal. By no stretch of imagination, can it be said that all these countries are seeking to interfere in the internal matters of our neighbouring country? We are not concerned with the records and achievements of Mr. Bhutto. The appeal for clemency is based on a totally different matter with out any jeopardy whatsoever one wants to strengthen and continue.

With these words I conclude

की रफ़्तक़ सिद्ध (होती है) / उपर्युक्त शब्दों
माफ़ी के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।
क्योंकि आपने मुझे इस अवसर पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

जनता सरकार ने दो सालों में अपने देश का विकास करने के लिये जो काम किया है और देश में जो पिछले 30 वर्षों में गलत नीतियों के कारण कमियाँ पैदा हुई थी उनका उल्लेख किया है और उन्होंने अपनी सरकार के कार्य को सराहते हुए, इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि अपने देश में जो आतंक का वातावरण पैदा हुआ था, उस आतंक के वातावरण को दूर करने के लिए जनता सरकार जहाँ संविधान में कुछ तब्दीलियाँ लाई हैं, वहाँ आकाशवाणी और अपने देश के अन्दर जो अशुबारों का चलन है, उस पर जो प्रतिबन्ध लगे थे, उन प्रतिबन्धों को दूर करने के लिए भी बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण पग उठाए, जिस के लिए मैं अपनी सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। अभिभाषण में सरकार के और भी बहुत सारे कार्यों को सराहाया गया है और सारे राष्ट्र को आशा की झलक देखने को मिली है। दोष निकालने के लिए हम चल पड़े, उस नीयत से यदि हम चल पड़े, तो अच्छे से अच्छा जो अभिभाषण है, उसमें जो कमियाँ निकाली जा सकती हैं और नुकता-चीनी की जा सकती है।

विरोधी दल के नेता ने इस अभिभाषण का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने अपने उस तर्क के द्वारा जो उनका तर्क बहुत मशहूर है, यह सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की है कि 30 सालों में जो सरकार इस देश के अन्दर काम चलाती रही है, उस सरकार के कार्यों का ही यह नतीजा है कि आज जनता सरकार भी बड़े स्वाभिमान के साथ अपनी उपलब्धियों का जिक्र करती है। उन्होंने कहा था कि यह दससाल में पुरानी सरकार ने नीतियों ही देश में ऐसी चालू की थी जिनके कारण ही इस सरकार ने ये सारी उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की हैं। अगर उस बात को मान भी लिया जाए, तर्क के तौर पर मान लिया जाए तो भी मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस सरकार को इतना तो फिर श्रेय देना ही पड़ेगा कि अगर पिछली सरकार ने अच्छे काम किये थे और अच्छी बुनियादें डाली थीं तो उन बुनियादों को इस सरकार ने हिलाया नहीं है, बल्कि उन पर चलते हुए इस देश की तरक्की को आगे बढ़ाया है, उनमें ढील नहीं आने दी है। जहाँ इस सरकार को इस के लिए श्रेय देना पड़ेगा कि इस सरकार ने पुराने कामों को महज इस वास्ते घटाने की कोशिश नहीं की कि ये पुरानी सरकार ने किये, वहाँ इस सरकार को इस बात के लिए भी श्रेय देना पड़ेगा कि इस सरकार ने और भी महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाये हैं। इसका प्रमाण इस बात से मिलता है कि अभी जो नेशनल डवलपमेंट काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें हमें देखने को मिला कि इस सरकार ने पहली दफा इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और इस बात पर अमल करने का फैसला किया है कि आइन्दा के लिए, हमारे देश के जो विभिन्न राज्य हैं, उन राज्यों की प्लानिंग पर केन्द्र की ज्यादा रुपया खर्च होगा। इस तरह से और भी बहुत सारे कार्य हैं। जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाँच वर्ष के अन्दर पेयजल की सुविधा को जुटाना। यह इस सरकार का महान् कार्य है।

इतने बड़े देश के अन्दर, जहाँ कि जन तांत्रिक पद्धति चलती हो, पाँच साल के अन्दर सारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अन्दर पीने के पानी की सुविधा देना, एक महान

संकल्प है। ऐसे महान संकल्प का उदाहरण दुनिया भर में आज तक नहीं मिला है। इस सम्बन्ध में नारे तो इस देश में कई बार लगे। जैसे कि 1971 और 1972 में सारे देश के अन्दर से गरीबी को हटाने का एक बहुत बड़ा नारा दिया गया था और हमारे देश के लोगों ने इस नारे में बह कर भरपूर समर्थन पिछली सरकार को दिया था। उस पार्टी को समर्थन दिया था जिसका नेतृत्व श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी कर रही थीं। लेकिन पाँच साल के बाद लोगों ने देखा कि वह महज एक योया नारा था, उसमें सत्यता नहीं थी। लेकिन जब इस सरकार के नारे को हम देखते हैं तो हमें देखने को मिलता है कि जो कहा जाता है उसको करने की पूरी फिक्र होती है। मिसाल के तौर पर मैं माननीय सदन में यह बात कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। वह एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है। उस प्रदेश में पीने के पानी की सुविधा जुटाने के लिए जहाँ पिछली सरकार कभी एक करोड़, कभी डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये एक वर्ष में अनुदान के रूप में देती रही है, वहाँ जनता सरकार के आने के बाद से उस प्रदेश को पहले साल में ही चार करोड़ रुपये मिले। दूसरे साल में दस करोड़ मिलता है। यह केवल पीने के पानी की सुविधा मुहैया करने के लिए रुपया दिया गया है। हर साल इस सभी प्रगति के कामों को पूरा करने के लिए जनता सरकार कदम उठा रही है, यह मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

इस सब के बावजूद इस बात को कहने की गुंजाइश रह जाती है कि सरकार का ध्यान उन बातों की ओर दिलाया जाए जो अभी तक नहीं हुई है या जिन का अभाव है। यहाँ बहुत हल्ला होता रहा है, बहुत चिल्लाहट होती है इस बात को लेकर कि हमारे देश में एनर्जी की कमी है, बिजली, डीजल, मिट्टी के तेल, पेट्रोल की कमी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक ऐसा राज्य है जो पूर्णतया पहाड़ी है और जिस के अन्दर पाँच बड़ी नदियाँ बहती हैं। उन नदियों का जो सर्वेक्षण किया गया है उससे यह बात भली भाँति सिद्ध हो गई है कि केवल हिमाचल सारे देश की एनर्जी की कमी को पूरा कर सकता है। लेकिन गरीब होने के नाते उसके पास इतना धन और साधन नहीं हैं कि वह इन नदियों के पानी से बिजली पैदा कर सके या सिचाई को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्राजेक्ट्स बना कर उनको कार्यान्वित कर सके, उन के लिए पैसा जुटा सके। यही कारण है कि आज तक हिमाचल के लिए या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने धन दिया है या इन प्राजेक्ट्स को चालू करने के लिए या उनको पूरा करने के लिए उसको पड़ोसी प्रदेशों के साथ ताबन्ध करना पड़ा है। हिमाचल का तजुर्बा यह बताता है कि वहाँ जितनी भी बिजली पैदा हुई है उससे देश को तो लाभ हुआ है लेकिन हिमाचल का दुर्भाग्य ही हुआ है। इसका मैं प्रमाण देना चाहता हूँ। भाखड़ा डैम बनने के बाद जो लोग विस्थापित हुए थे उनको हरियाणा में बसाया गया था। इस डैम को बने हुए 18-19 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन उन लोगों के पुनर्वास का, उनको बसाने का काम अभी तक भी ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है। मैंने सदन में एक पेट्रीशन दायर की है और उसके द्वारा मैंने उन सभी कमियों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचा है जिन कमियों से आज

[भी रणजोत सिंह]

हिमाचल के लोग दुखी हैं और इस कारण से दुखी हैं कि उन्होंने आबूबा डीय जैसे अपने देश के लिए प्रगति-शील मंदिर का निर्माण करवाया लेकिन उनका अपना पुनर्वास आज तक भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बड़ा वायित्व और जिम्मे-वारी का काम था जिस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये था। अब इस काम को तुरन्त हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये और अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो उन लोगों का कुछ बर्बरकार रहेगा जो यह समझते हैं कि उनकी छाती पर हमारे देश का निर्माण तो हो रहा है लेकिन हमारी जो तबाही हो रही है उसको नहीं देखा जा रहा है और न ही देखा जाता है।

अब मैं पोंग डैम की मिसाल देता हूँ। इस डैम की वजह से जो लोग उजड़े हैं वे सारे हिमाचल के लोग हैं बहुत बढ़िया भूमि, उपजाऊ भूमि पोंग डैम में गई है। उस भूमि पर झील बनी तथा उस डैम के नीचे बर जमीन आई है लेकिन वहाँ से जो लोग उजड़े हैं उनको राजस्थान में बसाना पड़ा है और राजस्थान ने जो बाड़े किए जो वचन दिये थे, एग्रीमेंट में जो बाड़े किए थे उनको आज तक पूरा नहीं किया है। और वहाँ के लोग दुखी हैं। राजस्थान का जो ऐग्रीमेंट्सिगन है वह हिमाचल प्रदेश के बसे हुए लोगों को राजस्थान से उखाड़ने की फिक में लगा हुआ है और तरह तरह की मुश्किलात उनके लिये पैदा की जा रही हैं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को पर्याप्त धन दिया जाय, इतना पैसा दिया जाये कि हिमाचल प्रदेश अपने ही रुपये के साथ उन डैमों की तामीर करे और बिजली पैदा करे और देश का जो नेशनल प्रिड बनाया जाये उसमें उसकी बिजली खरीदी जाय। अगर ऐसा होता है तो झेल्ला हिमाचल प्रदेश उत्तर भारत की बिजली की कमी को पूरा कर सकता है।

मुझे इस बात का भी खेद है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो वार्षिक प्लान प्लानिंग कमिशन के सामने डिक्स हुआ है, हमने ग्रन्थबारी में पड़ा है कि पिछले साल हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो ऐनुअल प्लान 73 करोड़ रु. का था इस वर्ष उसको काट कर 60 करोड़ रु. का कर दिया गया है। यह बहुत खेद की बात है, और हमें दुख है, सारा हिमाचल प्रदेश इससे दुखी है। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को इस जनता सरकार से बहुत उम्मीदें हैं और सारे प्रदेश की जनता ने जनता सरकार को बहुत कायम किया है, इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का फ्रेंड इन जाता है कि पिछले साल से ज्यादा रुपया हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से लिये मिलना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो जितने बायने हमने लोगों से किये हैं वह पूरे नहीं हो पायेंगे और लोगों में निराशा बहेगी।

अन्त में मैं राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो प्रतिभाषण दिया है उसका भरपूर समर्थन करता हूँ और धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

श्री श्री श्री गुरु (गुरुदेव) : सम्माननीय उपस्थित महोदय, आपने राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रतिभाषण

पर अपने विचार रखने का जो मुझे मौका दिया है उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी ने 19 तारीख को लोगों सबको के सम्मोच के सामने प्रति-भाषण दिया है और जिन-जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया है उन बातों की तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में किस तरह से परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और जो योजना हमारी बन रही है या बनी है उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कैसा होना चाहिये इस के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रतिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।

15.54 hrs.

[Shri M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

देश में जो अत्यन्त चिन्तनीय गम्भीर परिस्थिति है, इस प्रजातन्त्रीय देश का जो संविधान बाबा साहब डॉ॰ अम्बेडकर जी ने लिखा है और उस संविधान में जो निदेशक तत्व हैं उन के अनुसार इस देश के हर नागरिक को मानवीय अधिकार प्रदान किये गये हैं। हर आदमी अपने बल पर, अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो कर, अपने बाहुबल के आधार पर अपने देश का, अपना खुद का और अपने जीवन का विकास कर सकता है।

हर आदमी अपने बल पर, अपने आधार पर, अपने बाहु बल पर अपने देश का, अपना खुद का और अपने जीवन का विकास कर सकता है। हमारा संविधान बड़ा श्रेष्ठ है, बड़ा पवित्र और महान है कि जीना उस के लिये मरना उस के लिये और जान कुर्बान करना उस के लिये। इस देश की रक्षा करने का उस में एक बहुत बड़ा आदर्श बताया है, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रतिभाषण में इस बात का कोई भी उल्लेख नहीं हुआ कि इस देश में धर्म-निरपेक्षता राज्यों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये इस देश में जाति-विहीन समाज होना चाहिये। देश में जगह जगह पर अल्पसंख्यकों को और ज्यादा तादाद में हरिजनों को धाज भी गुलासी का जीवन बसर करना पड़ रहा है।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने दक्षिणी अफ्रीका के बारे में कुछ कहा कि नामीबिया और जिम्बाबवे हमारे लिये बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय हैं। हम बाहर के देशों की बात तो करने चलते हैं, लेकिन हमारे अपने देश में ही करोड़ों करोड़ लोग धाज भी अपने अधिकार से वंचित हैं और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं हरिजनों और शिड्युल्ड कास्ट के लोगों से धाज भी इसानियत का बर्ताव नहीं किया जाता है, क्या हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने इस के बारे में कोई उल्लेख अपने प्रतिभाषण में किया है? पिछले हुए लोग, गरीब और हरिजनों के बारे में हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया है। उल्लेख यह है कि इस देश में कूरस वेल्फेयरमेंट होना चाहिये, गरीबों को और छोटे कारखानों की रिलीफ मिलनी चाहिये, बेरोज़गारी का विकास होना चाहिये।

मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो योजना है एस० एफ० डी० ए०, जो हमारे कारखानों की सम्मोची देती है 25 परसेंट, उस में भी एक अड़णा डाल रहा है कि अगर 5 एकड़ के ऊपर की जमीन हो तो उसको सम्मोची नहीं दी जायेगी और बैंक उस को लोन नहीं देगा। तो यह 5 एकड़ की मर्यादा इस देश के

बु-बुधवार के लिये ठीक नहीं है यह हो गई खेती बाड़ी बाली की बात, लेकिन जो आदमी खून का पसीना करते हैं, अपने बुन की एक बुंड भूमि पर खोखार करते हैं, उन सबके कान्ठों के पोतों की कृपा से राष्ट्रपति और सबन को कोई चिन्ता है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता। कोई चिन्ता नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिणी अफ्रीका, नामीबिया, जिम्बावे की बात करने के बजाये हमारे देश में जो करोड़ों लोग पीछे हैं, जिन के साथ आज भी बुरा बर्ताव होता है, उन की हासत पहले सुधारने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, इस देश को बचाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस देश की सही स्थिति को कबूल करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। इस देश का लोकतन्त्र ऊपर होना चाहिये और सारे देश की आजादी कायम रहनी चाहिये।

हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा कि हम इस देश के हर इंसान को, हर नागरिक को साक्षर बनाने वाले हैं। 6 साल का प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है जिसके लिये हम 500 करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर खर्च करने वाले हैं और 10 करोड़ लोगों को साक्षर बनायेंगे। मैं सबन को बताता हूँ कि यह प्रौढ़ शिक्षा प्रोग्राम हम देश में भक्तुबर से चलाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन अधिशित कौन है? क्या किसी कलक्टर या क्लर्क के घर की महिला अधिशित है? या किसी व्यापारी के घर की महिला अधिशित है आज अधिशित कौन है? जो इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड है। जो लोग ग्रामों में रहते हैं वे अपना और अपने बाल बच्चों का पेट भरने के लिए रात दिन मजदूरी करते हैं। वे दिन भर काम करते हैं और शाम को थक हुए सो जाते हैं। उन के पास पैसा नहीं है वे खुद भी पड़े नहीं होते हैं और अपने बच्चों को भी नहीं पढ़ा सकते हैं।

16.00 hrs.

क्या हमारा यह प्रोग्राम उन लोगों के लिये है, जो खेतों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं? क्या हम उन लोगों के लिये इतनी राशि खर्च करने जा रहे हैं? काम करने के बाद/कौन पढ़ने वाला है? जो दिन भर काम करता है, वह बका हुआ बच जायेगा और सो जायेगा जो दो नम्बर का घंघा करने वाले लोग हैं, जो रजिस्टर्ड और अनरजिस्टर्ड/एम्प्लॉयमेंट सोसायटी हैं, सरकार ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ उन्हें लाखों रूपयों के अनुदान दे दिये—उसने बेईमानों और चोरों को अनुदान दे दिये। वे लोग क्या करते? प्रौढ़ शिक्षा के नाम पर वे पैसा ले लेते और बाद में बता देंगे कि हम ने दस हजार लोगों को साक्षर बना दिया, लेकिन वे लोग वास्तव में साक्षर नहीं होते।

मेहकजी के जयाने में समाज-कल्याण का जड़ा बोलवाता रहा। लेकिन उस वकत देखा गया कि जिस आदमी को साक्षर होने पर दस रुपये का पुरस्कार मिला, जब उसे हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए कहा गया, तो उस ने कहा कि मुस्कान मिलने की तो मुझे खुशी है, लेकिन मैं हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर सकता हूँ, मैं तो भ्रष्टा सगाऊँ। इसी प्रकार आज इतनी बड़ी जनराशि का व्यय होने जा रहा है यह प्रोग्राम ऐसे लोगों के लिए जायेगा, जो बेईमान होंगे।

इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जो खोब काम करते हैं, अगर सरकार उन को साक्षर बनाना चाहती है, तो क्यों न हम ई० जी० एस्० एम्पायमेंट पार्टी स्कैम—जैसी कोई योजना बनयें कि जो बेकार शिक्षित आदमी लोगों को सबेरे काम को टाइम जो पढ़ायें, उसे दो छीन रुपये रोज की मजदूरी दें। ऐसा आदमी अच्छे तरीके

कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि यह स्कैम थार० एस्० एस्० के हाथ में दे दी गई है। दूसरे लोग कहते हैं कि यह स्कैम किसी दूसरी पार्टी के हाथ में दे दी गई है। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे देश में जो शिक्षित बेकार हैं, उनका एक संगठन बना कर क्यों न हम उन के जरिये इस योजना को कार्य रूप में परिणित करें—क्यों न उन के जरिये लोगों को साक्षर बनायें?

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के संकल्प के अनुसार हम इस वर्ष बालक वर्ष मनाते जा रहे हैं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम इस वर्ष को बालक वर्ष के रूप में मनायेंगे, इस देश के बालकों का उद्धार करेंगे, उन के आहार, व्यवहार, चारित्र्य और शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान देंगे। उन की इस बात का मैं बहुत धमिनन्दन करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उस का विरोध भी करना चाहता हूँ। इस का कारण यह है कि हम बालक वर्ष मनाते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के लाखों बालक भीख मांगते हैं जब संसद-सदस्य रेल-गाड़ी से घाते हैं, तो वे डिब्बों में बालकों को भीख मांगते देखते होते। अगर कोई बच्चा हुप्पा खाना फेंके, तो वे कुत्तों की तरह घाटने लगेंगे। एक तरफ हम बालक वर्ष मना रहे हैं और दिल्ली में बालकों के लिए प्ले ग्रउन्ड बना रहे हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ कूरम एरियाज में जो बालक रहते हैं, वे भीख मांगते हैं, उन को खाना नहीं मिलता है, वे भूख, तीन चार दिन का बासी, खाना खाते हैं। मैं सरकार को वह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों न हमारी यह संसद बाल-शिक्षा बन्दी का कानून बनाए कि जो छोटी उम्र का बच्चा होता है वह भीख न मांगे अगर वह भीख मांगता है तो उस को पकड़ लेना चाहिये और पब्लिसेंट देना चाहिये। यह पैसा इन बेईमानों को खिलाने के बजाय उस से हम बालक सुधार केन्द्रों की स्थापना क्यों न करें। जो बच्चा भीख मांगता हुप्पा पकड़ा जाय उसे बड़ा धर्ती करें। और उस के अच्छे संस्कार बहा बनायें। उस के अन्दर राष्ट्र के प्रति प्रेम पैदा करें, अच्छे चरित्र के संस्कार उस के अन्दर बालों और उसे एक अच्छा आदमी बनाने की कोशिश करें। इस तरह यह पैसा फालतू खर्च करने के बजाय उस से बाल सुधार केन्द्रों की स्थापना करें, उसे अच्छे काम में लगायें।

एक दूसरा कानून और बनायें कि 15 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चे को कोई नौकरी न रखेगा अपने कैंटीन में प्लेट छीने के लिए या और किसी काम के लिए नौकर रखेगा या कोई उसे मैस या बकरी चराने के लिए रखेगा, किसी भी काम के लिए नौकर रखेगा तो उसे दंडित किया जायेगा।

[बी बी० जी० वर्मा]

अंतिम बात यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आप प्रोड्र विद्या के ऊपर इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, आप को दूसरी तरफ भी देखना चाहिये कि जनपद कीन रहते हैं ? जो सरीसृप होते हैं जिन को जाने की नहीं मितता है, वही जनपद रहते हैं। किसी का छोटा सा बच्चा होगा तो वह उस की किसी की भेल या बकरी चराने को भेज देगा या किसी धनैतिक घन्ने में लगा देगा। तो क्यों न केन्द्रीय सरकार यह धनराशि स्टेट नवर्नेमेंट को दे दे ताकि वह उस से जो एकोनॉमिकसी बैकवर्ड हैं उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था कर सके। इसी इस बात का सर्वेक्षण हुआ है कि कीन एकोनॉमिकसी बैकवर्ड है, कीन नहीं है। उस सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर जो एकोनॉमिकसी बैकवर्ड हैं उन के बच्चों को पहला पैर जब वह स्कूल आने वाले उस समय से उन की उप-जीविका का साधन समझकर उन्हें 25 रुपया प्रति माह दिया जाय तो वह दूसरे के यहां काम नहीं करेंगे। अगर इस देश को सच्चे तरीके से बाने बढ़ाना है, बालकों का विकास करना है, देश का विकास करना है तो इस तरीके के काम सरकार को हाथ में लेने पड़ेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत बड़े अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों के बारे में श्रीर देश के बारे में बहुत सारी बातों का उल्लेख किया है। मैं उन सब के बारे में तो नहीं बोल सकता। आप ने दो बार बंटी बजा दी है, तीसरी बार भी बजायेंगे तो ठीक नहीं होगा। सारी बातों पर तो बोलना संभव नहीं है। जो जागिरवां बी०, वह मैंने बता दीं श्रीर बाब में राष्ट्रपति जी ने देश के हित के लिए श्रीर देश के विकास के लिये देश को शिक्षित करने के लिये जो भी कार्यक्रम दिया है और उस के बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR (Secunderabad): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to make my maiden speech in this august House. At the very outset I express my great regards to the members of this House, who are the senior Parliamentarians and also the politicians, besides conveying to them very best wishes for the New Year.

Sir, it would be highly presumptuous on my part to claim any credentials speak with experience on the Address that has been rendered by the President. But, however, the President while outlining quite a few schemes has drawn the conclusion in paragraph 40 of his Address saying:

"There is considerable evidence to justify the confidence about the sustained progress of the country towards building up a just social and economic order."

Now the very burning question that has to be resolved is whether the

various matters that the President has enumerated are going to solve the problem towards the establishment of a just, social and economic order in this country? I regret to say that on a careful consideration of the matter I find that many of the platitudinous expressions which have been made in the Address are far from being anywhere near the realities of the situation.

Here, I would like to submit that on the eve of our Independence—on the midnight of the 14th of August, 1947,—it was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who had said, I quote:—

"We had a tryst with destiny and the time has come to redeem the pledges made to the nation."

It is perhaps in consonance with this ideal that in the Preamble of our Constitution, the Founding-fathers had resolved that we will provide equality of opportunity and status; justice, social political and economic to the large segments of the society of this country. But in spite of this idealism, when we read the Address of the President,—in the matter of establishment of just social and economic order based on what he has enumerated; to my mind the whole thing appears to be a mirage. I may submit, Sir, that what has got to be considered is the provisions which have been made to help the socially and economically backward classes, the harijans, the minorities and the economically-backward people in this country who form large segment of our population. The most important thing is, what has the Address adverted to, to these sections. Take for example the socially and economically backward classes. I regret to say that the Mandal Commission has been appointed by virtue of the proclamation made by the President on the 20th December, 1978. The very first thing that this commission has got to do is to determine the criteria to be adopted for enumerating socially and economically backward classes. I am only sorry to say this that in spite of the fact that we have entered the 30th year of our republic; despite the fact that there are at least a dozen Judgments of the Sup-

reme Court, despite the fact that there are than more than two dozen judgments of the High Court determining the criteria to be adopted for enumerating the socially and educationally backward classes I would like to ask, what is the justification again to go in for a commission now to determine the criteria? Does it not mean that the matter is being prolonged again and again? Does it not mean that there is no sincerity for the purpose of satisfying the aspirations of the socially and economically backward classes? In fact, I recall Sir, the Janta Party's Manifesto which refers to this aspect. What it has said is this:—

"It is a matter of deep shame that three decades after the advent of independence the social and economic conditions of the weaker sections, particularly the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, continue to be abject. In this connection it will reserve between 25 to 33 per cent of all appointments in Government service for the backward classes recommended by the Kaka Kalelkar Committee. Harijans will be provided house-sites."

This is what was said in the manifesto of the Janata party but the Kaka Kalelkar Committee report is buried deep down. Nothing is being done in this regard but a new Commission has now been appointed, again to start from 'A'. I will not go into details as my time is short but I would submit that this is not giving a fair deal to socially and educationally backward classes. Take the Harijans. A number of my friends have already mentioned about them. I would like to recall one judgement of our Speaker when he was a Judge of the Supreme Court. In 1970, in the case of Hiralal versus State of Punjab, while justifying the reservations to Harijans in promotional chances, he had said that "the leap to be provided depended on the gap to be filled. In this context, he upheld the reservation for these down-trodden people so that socially and educationally they may become advanced and there could be a psychological satisfaction amongst

these people but I regret to say that in spite of the fact that the Supreme Court has put its imprimature over this scheme, so far nothing has been done with regard to the promotional chances for these people.

My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla was referring to the 'minorities. I have personally felt always that the politicians in this country have never allowed the minorities to submerge in the main stream of our national life. The main reason why they have not been allowed to join the mainstream is the wrong policies in regard to the elections that we have been following. I regret that the Janata party in spite of the fact that they have proclaimed in their manifesto that they would go ahead with the electoral reforms very fast, that they would see the election expenses reduced, and the corrupt practices prevailing during the elections totally done away with nothing has been done so far. This is a subject allied with the question of minorities and that is why I am raising the same. I for one believe that if the national life has to be totally integrated, the minorities, the backward classes, the weaker sections as also the economically poor will have to be uplifted to walk and keep pace with the higher sections of the society so that they play their proper role in the national life of this country.

In fact, I personally feel that the entire Representation of the People Act has to be necessarily abrogated. I recall with happiness what is happening in some of the European countries. There, for example, if it is election to the Parliament, the electoral college would be the entire country and the ballot boxes would be the ballot boxes of the parties as a result, what happens is that in a way it would be proportional representation on the voting strength of the electoral college. If the total number of the electorate is one lakh and 100 seats have to be filled and if a particular party gets fifty thousand votes, 50 per cent seat would be allowed to that Party for nomination on the basis of these fifty thousand votes. If this type of proportional

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

representation is sought to be brought in, I personally feel and I am sure the caste consciousness in our country will get extinct and the expenses in the elections would be great minimised. There would not be any defections from one party to the other. The moment one gentleman leaves the party and goes to the other, he loses his seat because the political party to which he originally belonged had nominated him and the Party will be at liberty to nominate another person. The crop of Independents will no more be there. I am here for the last one week. I know that persons like Prof. Mavalankar are contributing quite a lot to the legislative work and such Independents will not be there. A little bit of sacrifice will have thus to be made and one cannot help it. Every vote will have its value. Now, suppose a person gets 90,000 votes, and another gets 89,999 votes, the person getting 90,000 votes will get elected, and there is no representation for 89,999 voters. Fictionally the elected man represents all. Under the scheme suggested, every vote will have value, and the question of there being any corrupt practice which one otherwise sees within the meaning of Section 123 of the Representation of the People Act gets totally obliterated. The position emerging thereby would be that to a large extent we would have done a great service in bringing chastity to the electoral life of this country.

The President was pleased to refer to land reforms in paragraph 17 of his Address. So far as land reforms are concerned, that question was taken up from the time of the very first amendment of the Constitution, in 1951. From time to time, different land reform legislations were brought on the anvil. They were put in the IX Schedule. The amendments were tested. The first amendment, as also the 4th Amendment, were tested by the Supreme Court in the Shankari Prasad case and Sajjan Singh case. Finally, it was tested in the Kshavanand Bharati case. In spite of that, the whole difficulty seems to be that the land reforms which originated in 1951, are still a far

cry. We are still trying to dabble with many problems of land reforms.

Coming as I do from the fraternity of lawyers, I regret to say that the lawyers and the Judiciary have also not contributed the least in creating complications in this field. I was myself a Judge for some time. It aches me to submit that even to-day I find in different High Courts, Judges taking different stances with regard to land reform laws. The reason, according to me, is very obvious. In this connection, a great shortcoming in the Address of the President is with reference to the judicial reforms. There is not a word said about it. After all, Judiciary is one of the most important wings along with Executive and Legislature. I would certainly have expected that some proper approach would have been taken by the Government with reference to judicial reforms. Various reports of the Law Commission with reference to recruitment policy and the policy on transfer of Judges from one High Court to the other, have been only gathering dust. While I am one among those persons who will fight till the last for the independence of Judiciary, I would say that the policy as to the transfer of Judges as enunciated by the Law Commission in the year 1958, under the chairmanship of late Shri Setalvad, of which one of our very eminent members of the profession, viz. Shri Palkhivala was also a member was salutary which opined that one-third of the Judges of a High Court must be from outside. This would have achieved a better national integration in the field of Judiciary. I am not one of those people who would support transfer if it is based on extraneous considerations. What is happening today? I regret to say and I am speaking this with a little responsibility and introspection, that the strong Chief Justices are trying to establish their empires and dynasties. I hear some of the persons going about saying that his people will rule the high court for two generations. I would like to ask you, is it a case of social justice? Where do we stand? While the political dynasties and empires

have vanished, judicial empires are cropping up and getting strengthened? It is absolutely necessary that various aspects in this regard are gone into at the very earliest. In fact, only two days back, I was reading in the papers about the appointment of some Judge. I would not like to name the High Court and the particular person. Various people were questioning the criteria on the basis of which the appointment was being effected and this is what was reported. May I say what is happening because of this dynastic rule which some of the strong Chief Justices are perpetuating! They are appointing their own persons. They are getting such names recommended and getting them appointed as High Court Judges so as to perpetuate their dynastic rule. I am saying why not have a proper Convention? Why not have proper criteria for the purpose of appointment of the judges to the High Courts, to that highest seat? We expect that even justice is given to all segments. What is happening today? People take the oath of office in the name of the Constitution and they forget their Constitutional obligations and the Constitutional goals, the very next day on entering the office. This is a very great misfortune but that is what is happening. I am one of those who strongly resent the appointment of judges on the basis that a particular person is mine and my own. That is a clearly wrong approach. In this context nobody should be appointed howsoever loyal he might be on the ground of expectation that he would be loyal to the party in power. Independence of judiciary should be totally ensured. People appointed are expected to be faithful to the constitutional goals which are enshrined either in the Preamble or in the different parts of the Constitution with the goal of this country to be democratic, secular, socialist, republic. Such people alone should be thought of as Judges who keep in view the constitutional goals.

Some times back, I was speaking about the socially and educationally

backward classes. Even today we find some difficulty about them. The other day, the Allahabad High Court struck down the order of the Government enumerating the socially and educationally backward classes. I say with a little bit of pride that it was in my state of Andhra, that, for the first time, under the stewardship of Mr. K. Brahmananda Reddy, socially and educationally backward classes were enumerated successfully though late in 1970. In many states, even today the battle is going on as to what are the socially and educationally backward classes. In spite of 30 years of our Republic, we are not able to settle this problem.

In this context I would like to say one thing about our Speaker who in 1964 was a judge of the Mysore High Court. In a bench decision, reported in AIR, 1964, Mysore, page 133 he observed about the attitude of the judges when they have to tackle the problems of the weaker sections of the society. He said in these words which I quote:

"In pronouncing on such a social question, nay a human problem, we should not forget our own limitations. We should while in no manner limiting the scope of our judicial review be dictated by one sense of responsibility and self-restraint and the sobering reflection that the Constitution is meant not only for the people of our way of thinking but for all and that the Cabinet representing the majority in the legislature democratically elected has taken the impugned decision."

I would have very much wished that the members of the judiciary could bear this advice in mind so that the problems of the down trodden in this country could be tackled with better sympathy and quick speed.

I come to yet another aspect. The President has referred to the Special Courts' Bill. I have not been able to understand why the tenure of the Bill was limited to crimes during the

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

emergency only. This is a case of total vindictiveness, as my friend Mr. Falerio was saying this morning. It seems it is meant against a single individual. At least this is the impression that is gaining ground all around. If at all there are crimes, they are crimes under the ordinary law of the land; they will be crimes under the Indian Penal Code or the Prevention of Corruption Act or other laws of the land. If that be so, why should they be treated on a different part. Suppose a great politician commits a murder in April 1977, should it not be referred to the Special Court. Why should you fix up a particular date for that? In fact Justice Krishna Iyer highlighted this aspect and has further gone to the extent of saying that this does not achieve the object of the Bill at all. If the object is that speedy justice to persons placed in high position who had committed crimes under the ordinary law of the land, has got to be meted out under the Special Courts, then I am not able to understand why it should be confined to a particular period. It gives the impression to the country at large that this House is trying to abet in a legislation which is likely to be vindictive against one or two persons. I should rather submit that even the very manifesto of the Janata Party which I had the opportunity to read refers to the cancer of corruption and it says:

"Unless those who hold office at the highest levels, including ministers and legislators and bureaucrats set an example in probity and honesty, it will be impossible to restore integrity in public life. It will also ensure that every one of its officers and cadres adheres to the highest norms of integrity. It will give effect to the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Corruption in the administrative and public life. It will also enact the long pending Lok Pal and Lokayuta Bill and will bring the Prime Minister and other Ministers under its purview.... The object must be to

devise and establish special procedures and agencies for automatic cognisance of complaints of corruption and misuse of authority so that allegations against persons in high places not excluding the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers are investigated and disposed of independently of the pleasure of the government."

If this is the manifesto of the Janata Party, what is it that has been said in the Address of the President? The Lok Pal Bill has been shelved. If a particular political party is in power and if a member of that political party has committed crimes or there are allegations against him, all of us are going to shield that person. If a particular person is in opposition and according to the ruling party, he has indulged in some type of crime or is going to indulge in it, we are trying to give to such a person a different type of treatment because of the Bill. Is it not a case of gross discrimination? There should be uniform law which takes care of all, the highest and the lowest alike. Law is no respecter of persons. Why this type of approach then? I am rather anguished that the Chief Justice is put in a very embarrassing position in a particular matter. I do not know where such law is? Does it go to indicate that the independence of judiciary would be maintained? Are you going to give confidence in the common man that you are ensuring the independence of judiciary? Why is it that if some allegations are made against 'X' and if the truth has to be found, and if you have a will to refer, why not refer them to a proper legal forum? Why have the ruling party failed in bringing the Lok Pal Bill? Why is it that the Defection Bill was not brought on the anvil of the Acts? Why was no action taken in regard to these matters and why discriminatory approach is sought to be made now with reference to Special Courts Bill which totally leaves it to the subjective satisfaction of the Government to decide which case to refer to the

Special Courts. People already know which case and whose case would be referred to the Special Courts. Therefore in my submission I have to say with all my reverence that this type of approaches do not in any form give a credence to our thinking or actions—they denigrate us.

Apart from this, may I also submit one or two more factors which one of my friends had referred to. I was expecting that our Prime Minister, whom I personally consider to be a great moralist, would certainly include or seek to it that the Presidential Address makes some reference to the debasing national character of this country and would try to evolve some schemes whereby the general national character would rise. I refer with a bit of pain and anguish that the future citizens of this country who are within the portals of the University to-day are not very much interested, at least a great majority is not interested, in their studies. We are finding that they are taking openly to drinks, to smoking and all types of unfortunate habits. They are to be our future hope. They are used from time to time, and I should say it is a matter of great misfortune, by the politicians to suit their ends. In the public life there is a lot of corruption going on. I was expecting that this Government which is headed by Shri Morarji Bhai could have at least highlighted some reformative schemes to better the national character. It is evident that no nation has survived without good national character. No nation has gone to the heights without its character and integrity being at the apex. It is a misfortune that the Address does not make any reference to this aspect of the matter. I should submit that if our country has got to rise if our country has got to attain in heights, it is only by the strength of its national character. It is only when we realise our responsibilities that we can salvage the situation. It is only when there is proper discipline in the coming gene-

ration that they can take up the reins of this country successfully.

I would like to say about one more aspect, viz., with reference to the economic field, which has been referred to in the Address of the President. I would like to say only with regard to two aspects—firstly with regard to the exports and secondly with regard to the employment opportunities, about which time and again the Janata Party had been saying that within ten years they would totally solve the unemployment problem. May I invite your attention to this Economic Survey which has been published by the Government of India and which has been passed on to us only two days back. I would refer to a passage at page 18 English Version which refers to unemployment. Tall claims have been made with regard to the economic order of this country and our economic strength. It has been claimed that a lot of things had been achieved. But in para 3.41, page 18, it is said:

"The number of job-seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges rose from 9.33 million at the end of 1975 to 9.78 million in 1976 and further to 10.82 million in 1977. At the end of October 1978, the number stood at 12.33 million as against 10.81 million a year before, showing an increase of 14.1 per cent. It appears that employment opportunities generated in the organised sector have not kept pace with the demand for employment."

So, I submit that unemployment is a gigantic problem that our country faces today. There is lot of brain drain from our country because they are not able to get proper employment. Instead of our concentrating on providing proper employment to the properly educated and qualified persons, the misfortune seems to be that the employment registers seem to be swelling with the names of such unemployed people. Thus giving a very rosy picture in the address that the economic order has been very good, in my submission, belies the statistics that have been referred earlier.

[Shri P. Shiv Shankar]

About exports, there are two references in this Economic Survey. It says, the rate of growth of exports fell sharply in 1977-78 and actually became negative in the first eight months of the current fiscal year due to various national and international factors. At another place it says, the worsening in the balance of trade noticed last year has continued in the current year. Imports which rose sharply last year have increased further in the current year and are 21 per cent higher in April-November, 1978 than the level in the corresponding period in 1977. Exports whose growth had sharply decelerated last year show a slight decline in April-November, 1978 as compared to 1977. So, it is obvious that the bright picture which is sought to be given about the economic field does not appear to be correct.

Sir, I am sorry I have taken so much time and I beseech you to pardon me. I thank the House for patiently listening to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sushil Kumar Datta.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): May I know the basis on which you are calling the speakers? Our party was allotted some time. For the whole day today none of us has been called. The hon. member who just finished made a good maiden speech. I do not object to that. But you will have to go party-wise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Congress (I) is the major opposition party. After the Leader of the Opposition, he is the second speaker.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Gogoi also spoke.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is leaving today and he had requested the Speaker. Otherwise, I am going exactly by the list given here by the Deputy Speaker. It is not my discretion. (Interuption).

SHRI K. GOPAL: When you go according to the list, you should go according to the party also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party will be given time. After all, this is the third speech from Congress (I). You will get the third man.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Today our party has not been called, whereas from Congress (I) two have been called. I would like to know the basis on which you are calling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no basis at all.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You say that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't argue. As a matter of fact, Congress (I) Members should have been called first. I do not know the reason, but from your party two Members have already spoken, and the third is to speak, I will give him a chance.

श्री सुशील कुमार धारा (तामचुक): सभापति महोदय, हमारे नये संसद-सदस्य ने बहुत समय लिया है। मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा समय काट कर दूसरे को न दिया जाय।

मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण पर रखे गये धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उनके 41 मुद्दों के भाषण में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं, जिनके लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे दुःख है कि इस भाषण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिसे हमें खुरी नहीं हुई।

जनता पार्टी ने अपने इलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में 12वें पक्ष पर लिखा हुआ है:—

"In the economic sphere the Janata Party will accord primacy to agriculture and rural reconstruction which must constitute the basis of our development and planning."

दूसरी जगह यह लिखा हुआ है:—

"The party is committed to agrarian reform covering tenurial relationship, ownership and consolidation of holdings."

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है :—

"Additional irrigation potential of 26 lakh hectares was created in 1977-78, the highest ever achieved by any country in a single year. For the current year, the target is 23 lakh hectares."

हमारे देश में 165.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन पर खेती हो रही है। कांसिस के जमाने में 1976 तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा 30 परसेंट जमीन पर सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त किया गया था। 1971 तक 26.6 परसेंट तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई थी। जनता पार्टी के राज में हम ने दो सालों में 5.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में इरिगेशन का बन्दोबस्त किया। इस के मानी 30 साल के कांसिसी राज में हर साल 1 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त हुआ और जनता सरकार के जमान में औसतन 1.7 प्रतिशत, अर्थात् करीब करीब दुगुना सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त हुआ। लेकिन हमारे मन में शक है कि कैसे और कब तक हम लोग लक्ष्य तक पहुँचेंगे। पूरे 165.9 मिलियन हेक्टेयर में सिंचाई का बन्दोबस्त हम कब तक कर पाएँगे? इस में बहुत समय लगेगा और उस के लिए छोट और लघु सिंचाई का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में छोट और लघु सिंचाई के बारे में कोई निशाना नहीं दिया हुआ है, यही हमारे मन में अफसोस है।

फर्टिलाइजर के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि:—

"The consumption of fertiliser in 1977-78 recorded 26 per cent increase over the previous year and this year too the forward trend has been maintained".

फर्टिलाइजर इन्वन्वन्शन इस देश में दुनिया के मुकाबले में सब से कम है। दुनिया के देश फर्टिलाइजर का कितना उपयोग कर रहे हैं इस का जरा धाँकड़ा घ्राप देखें—बैल्जियम 577 के जी पर हेक्टेयर फर्टिलाइजर इस्तेमाल करता है, नीदरलैंड 575, यू के 375, बाइन जिसे हमारे दो साल बाद आजादी मिली 48 के जी, पाकिस्तान जो हमारे साथ ही पैदा हुआ था 21 और हमारे यहाँ भारत में 17 के जी पर हेक्टेयर फर्टिलाइजर हम इस्तेमाल करते हैं। यानी सब से कम हम करते हैं। एक और अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे फर्टिलाइजर का भाव दुनिया में सब से ज्यादा है। इतना ज्यादा भाव दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। हम फर्टिलाइजर के लक्ष्य तक कैसे पहुँचेंगे इसके बारे में हमारे मन में शक पैदा होता है क्योंकि हमारी पंच संसद में 25 अप्रैल, 1978 को मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया था एक सप्ताह का उस की हम देखते हैं तो हमारा मास्ट्रीजन का प्रोडक्शन 834.5 हजार टन और कोस्टेड का 213.5 हजार टन है। कुल मिला कर 1048 हजार टन है। बीछा में ने कहा हमारी बत्ती की बत्ती 165-166 मिलियन

हेक्टेयर है। तो प्रति एकड़ कितना आता है यह आप देख लें और फिर हमारी आइडिल कैपेसिटी कितनी है यह भी देखें। 50 प्रतिशत आइडिल कैपेसिटी है। 1975 में हमारी कैपेसिटी थी 19 लाख 79 हजार टन प्रोडक्शन की, 23 इन्स्टीज में लेकिन उस में से करीब उस का 50 प्रतिशत ही उत्पादन होता है। तो यह उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ेगा? इस का कोई निशाना इस में नहीं है। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि हमारी खेती में ज्यादा कुछ पैदावार नहीं होगी।

फंडिंग्स के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि रिफाई प्रोडक्शन 125.6 मिलियन टन हुआ है। लेकिन बात यह है कि हमारी 60 करोड़ आबादी है। अब तो और बढ़ गई है। 1981 में देखें तो 65 करोड़ हो जाएगी। 60 करोड़ के ऊपर घ्राप हिसाब लगायें तो पता चलेगा कि कम से कम 200 मिलियन मी० टन अनाज की जरूरत पड़ेगी लेकिन उसका कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं है। उसके लिए इसमें कोई निशाना नहीं है। 1981 तक अनाज के मामले में हम स्वावलंबी हो जायेंगे लेकिन तब तक हमारी आबादी 65 करोड़ हो जाएगी।

गाँवों और शहरों में जो इनकम डिस्पैरिटी आई है, उसके धाँकड़े में देना चाहता हूँ। एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में जो लोग हैं उनकी सालाना इनकम 1951-52 में 198 रुपए थी जोकि 1976-77 में आकर घट गई। लेकिन जो लोग खेती में नहीं हैं उनकी इनकम 1951-52 में 398 रुपए थी जोकि 1976-77 में 815 रुपए हो गई। इस तरह से डिस्पैरिटी और बढ़ गई। एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में घ्रापबनी घट गई लेकिन नान-एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर में वह बढ़कर दुगुनी हो गई। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे गाँवों की प्रग्रेसन हुई है। मुझे बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि राष्ट्रपति जी अपने ग्रामभाषण में इसके बारे में कुछ कहेंगे।

इस तरह से जो ग्रामोनाइज्ड सैक्टर है, जहाँ पर लोग इस्टेट हो सकते हैं, इन्फ्रस्ट्रुक्चर में या दूसरी जगह, वहाँ भी इनकम में बहुत डिस्पैरिटी है। एक निपिब कारपोरेशन है जहाँ पर एक स्वीपर की तनज्वाह 1200 रुपए हर महीने है। इसी तरह से जो हमारी नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स हैं वहाँ हर एक क्लर्क को कम से कम एक हजार रुपए महीने की तनज्वाह मिलती है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ गाँवों में खेती से सम्बन्धित जो लोग हैं, जोकि उत्पादन करते हैं और जिनकी पापुलेशन 80 परसेन्ट है उनकी ग्रामवनी महीने में 300 रुपए भी नहीं मिलती है। यह जो डिस्पैरिटी है इसको मिटाने के लिए खेती बाड़ी की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। इसके लिए इसमें कोई निशाना नहीं रखा गया है।

पिने के पानी के बन्दोबस्त के लिए राष्ट्रपति के ग्रामभाषण के पैरा 21 में कहा गया है :—

16.57 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU in the Chair].

[श्री सुशील कुमार शर्मा]

"For example, the aim is to provide safe drinking water to over 1,13,000 "problem" villages by March, 1981".

1981 तक इसको करने की बात कही गई है। जनता राज में पिछले साल 18 हजार गांव कवर किए गए और इस साल 27 हजार गांवों में व्यवस्था करने की बात है। लेकिन उसके बाद दो साल में 68 हजार गांवों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, इसमें मुझे शक होता है। इसका टारगेट शायद बजट में देखने को मिलेगा।

श्रीमान्, राष्ट्रपति जी के अधिभाषण में एक और चीज रखने की मुझे बहुत इच्छा थी। हमारे यहां सिंचाई के पानी की बहुत कमी है। सिंचाई का पानी देने से हमारे पूरे देश में जितनी खेती की जमीन है, उस में बुनाई पैदा हो सकना है। इस समय हमारे पास जितनी जमीन है, उसके प्रतिशत 26 में दो फसल होती है, लेकिन प्रतिशत 74 में प्रथमी भी एक फसल होती है। इसका बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए। प्रश्न यह कि पानी कहाँ से मिलेगा? पानी समुद्र से मिलेगा। मैं पहले भी इस के बारे में सुझाव दे चुका हूँ—समुद्र के पानी को लवण-मुक्त कर के खेती के लिए उपयोग करने का बन्दोबस्त करना पड़ेगा।

इस के बाद मैं कुछ पिछड़ी जातियों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का अधिभाषण मैंने पढ़ा, इस में उन के बारे में एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा या है। पिछले साल महाराष्ट्र, बिहार और हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में पिछड़ी जातियों पर इतने हमले हुए, इतने प्रहार हुए, बलाकार हुए, गोशियों से घनेक लोग मारे गये, बहुत से भूख के कारण मर गये—इन के बारे में भी इस अधिभाषण में कुछ निम्नाना नहीं है। उन्होंने अपना अधिभाषण ता० 19 को दिया था, ये घटनायें तो उस से पहले हो चुकी थी। हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में "मारिचभाषी" में कितना भ्रष्टाचार हुआ और वह भ्रष्टाचार वहाँ की सरकार की ओर से हुआ। हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी के अधिभाषण में इतने बड़े मुद्दे पर कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। इस के कारण मैं बहुत दुखी हूँ।

17.00 hrs.

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में उन्होंने उल्लेख किया है। लेकिन मैं क्या देख रहा हूँ—भ्रात-भ्रात में लैंड रिफार्म से पूरी पार्टी-बाजी हो रही है। पार्टी का भावनी होने से पार्टी का मैम्बर होने से, चाहे वह लैंड-लैस हो या न हो, उस की जमीन मिल जाएगी, लेकिन जो असली लैंड-लैस है, उस को एक छदाम भी नहीं मिलेगी, क्योंकि वह पार्टी का मैम्बर नहीं है। हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में ऐसा हो रहा है और हमेशा हो रहा है। इस के बारे में भी हमारी सरकार को जरूर देखना चाहिए।

अभी मैं अपने यहां के जूडिसियल, डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आज ही

कायदा को देखा—ताम्बुब की बात है। हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल के मल्लिक और पश्चिमी बंगालपुर दोहों जिलों में 26 ग्रामियों को एन्वाइरनेमेंट दिया गया था, 16 जनवरी को उन्हें एन्वाइरनेमेंट लैटर मिला जिस में 5 फरवरी को जमावत करने को कहा गया था। उन्होंने धा कर जमावत किया, लेकिन 6 फरवरी को ही उन्हें विसमिसल आर्डर दे दिया गया, उन की 1 रोज की ही नौकरी हुई थी। यह कैसे हुआ? जूडिसियल लैटर में ध्यान दिया कि लैक्सेशन गलत हुआ था। उन का रिटन-टैस्ट, ओरल टैस्ट सब कुछ हुआ था, लेकिन फिर गलत हुआ। हमारी सरकार का दावित्व है कि वेस में जनतन्त्र और सब की रक्षा का समान बन्दोबस्त करे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—जब उन छोटे लोगों को नौकरी मिल गई थी, तो फिर यह कैसे हुआ। यहां भी पार्टी-बाजी हुई, पार्टी के कारण ऐसा हुआ। हमारे पास कुछ इम्प्लेमेंशन नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे मन में पूरा शक है कि वसिग पार्टी से खबर आ गई कि ये उन के भावनी नहीं हैं, इसलिए इन 26 ग्रामियों को भगा दो और फिर इन जगहों पर पार्टी के 26 भावनी भ्राजयेंगे। ऐसा ही चुनाव में हुआ है।

अब मैं पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में एक बात कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा।

हमने कहा था "न्यू वील फार वीकर सेक्शन्स"। हमारी जनता पार्टी का जो इन्क्वेशन मैनीफेस्टो है, उस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"It is a matter of deep shame that, even three decades after the advent of independence, the social and economic conditions of the weaker sections of our society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Tribes continues to be abject. They are still subject to many forms of discrimination and have been victims of foul atrocities."

इस के बारे में यह कहना है कि आज भी फाउल एट्रसिटीज होती हैं। 24 युवतियों को पुलिस कैम्प में रखा गया। वे सब मेडिकल कास्ट्स की थीं। ब्रिटिश के जमाने में जब ऐसा होता था, तो हम उन के साथ सड़ते थे। उस वक्त हम एक लिपाही थे और जब इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार होता था, तो उन के साथ हम ने लड़ाई की। अगर उन की बस्ती जलाई जाती थी या उन के साथ घण्टा व्यवहार नहीं होता था, तो एक परेल सरकार, एक बराबर की सरकार, एक भ्राजाव सरकार इस तरह के भ्रष्टाचारों से बचने के लिए बनाई थी और महारामा गांधी जी ने उस को एनबोर्ल कर दिया था। आज मैं पार्टी सदन में प्राई कि ले लोप वैरैल सरकार बनाए? जब जरूरत होती है तो बनाते हैं अपने को बचाने के लिए। हम ने जो मनीफेस्टो में दिया है, यह सब हमारा दिया हुआ है और इस में कुछ नहीं हुआ जो वे अपनी बात उठावें।

एक अन्तिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।
होली बाइबिल में जो टेस्टामेंट है, वीसू ने जो कहा है
वह पन्ना 524 पर है। मैं उस को पढ़ कर सुनाता
हूँ :

"There is a right time for every-
thing".

"A time to be born, a time to die"

और बाइबिल में लिखा है :

"A time to speak up".

समय ऐसा आया कि जिन पर अत्याचार हुए हैं, वे
बोलेंगे। पिछड़ी हुई जातियाँ, पिछड़े हुए आदमी,
पिछड़े हुए इन्सान बोलेंगे, जैसे कि बाइबिल में कहा
गया है। आप ने देखा कि यहाँ पर 60, 70 लाख
आदमी, खेती करने वाले किसान आ कर
झुकते हुए और उन्होंने अत्याचारों के खिलाफ आवाज
उठाई। जब उन पर अत्याचार हुए, उन्होंने बीस
वफा मांग उठाई कि ऐसी ही बोलेंगे, यह याद रखना
चाहिए।

समापति महोदय, आप ने मुझे जो बोलने का समय
दिया, उस के लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY (Gobi-
chettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, Sir,
we are thankful to the President for
his Address to the joint Session of
Parliament. While discussing the Mo-
tion of Thank for his Address, I think
it will not be irrelevant to refer to
what the President had said on the
eve of the Republic Day; he had said
that "the central gravity of the poli-
tical process is shifting from urban
to rural areas and the rural commu-
nity has become extremely sensitive
to economic factors". Yes, it has
taken such a long time, after inde-
pendence, for the rural population to
become conscious of how they have
been exploited by the urban popula-
tion all these years and their econo-
my was, and is, treated as secondary
to that of the urban population.

The President has referred to the
very satisfactory food production in
the country, but he has not mentioned
about the plight of the farmers who
have been responsible for this surp-
lus production in the country. From
50 million tonnes in 1952, they have
been able to produce 125 million ton-
nes in 25 years, which is a record

and which, even the advanced coun-
tries. admire.

Thanks to the scientific methods of
agriculture which our farmers readily
adopted, we have created a surplus to
the astonishment of the world and
we are now in a position to export
foodgrains to the very countries to
whom we went with a begging bowl
in 1965.

The peasants are grateful to the
Indian Council of Agricultural Re-
search and the scientists who deve-
loped hybrid seeds and the nation is
grateful to the farmers for readily
accepting modern methods of agricul-
ture and the wonderful job they
have done.

The President has said in his Ad-
dress:

"The record level of foodgrains
production, which was 125.6 million
tonnes last year, has resulted in a
comfortable food supply situation".
He has also said:

"The irrigation and fertiliser
consumption data underline the
success of the policy of increased
attention to the agricultural sphere,
and with obvious results".

What are the obvious results? From
the condition of scarcity, the country
has become surplus in food. The con-
sumers are happy that they are able
to get essential food requirements at
reasonable prices and without any
difficulty. The urban people, the ur-
ban labour, the industrialists and gov-
ernment servants are all happy. But
alas! What about the poor agricultu-
rist who has made this possible by
his sweat and toil. He is not able to
get a remunerative price for his pro-
duce. He is the most unhappy man
in the country to-day because the price
he gets is very much lower than
the cost of production. He is not able
to repay the debts he has taken even
at the concessional rates from the co-
operative banks and other financial

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

institutions. The anomaly is that he has produced more but his income is less. He has to pay more for his purchases but has to sell his produce at uneconomic prices. The prices of inputs like fertiliser, pesticides, seeds, water rates, electricity, labour, steel, cement and implements have all gone up. His cost of living is the same as in the urban area. He has to buy edible oil, kerosene, pulses, sugar and other essential items at the same rate as the urban people buy whereas the income of the urban people is increasing according to the cost of living index while the income of the poor peasant is going down. There is no bonus for him, no increments for him, no gratuity and pension for him because there is no or there cannot be any strike or lock-out for him or any other avenues of protest for him. He is not getting a reasonable price for his produce. The price is not based on the cost of production or his standard of living. There is no parity between what a farmer has to pay and what he gets. It all depends upon the urban consumer cost.

There Sir, what is the criteria in fixing the price of paddy; maintaining a fair price level to the consumer? The present Agricultural Price Commission should be abolished forthwith. This body is the most anti-farmer body and more so against the rice-growers. The farmers in the north wanted Rs. 120 per quintal for wheat and the Commission recommended Rs. 110 and Government gave Rs. 112.50.

The farmers wanted Rs. 120 for paddy and the price recommended was Rs. 92 and the government has given Rs. 85 only. Considering the rise in the cost of inputs, neither the wheat grower nor the rice grower has got a fair deal. Not only that, there is a great discrimination against the paddy-grower. The cost of production of paddy is almost all areas of the country is higher than that of wheat. It is much more in the Southern State due to lift irrigation from 100 to 200 feet below the ground level. Look at

the price levels. I would only quote the farmer-member of the Commission Shri Chaudhary Randhir Singh, who is also a former member of Parliament. He says:

"As against a base-year differential of 18 rupees per quintal in 1965-66, an excess gap to the tune of rupees 17.5 per quintal was further injected till 1977-78—the total up-to-day difference being rupees 35.50 per quintal between the prices of these foodgrains. From 1965-66 onwards paddy registered a total increase of rupees 41 per quintal and that of wheat Rs. 58.50 per quintal."

He also said:

"I am convinced beyond any manner of doubt that there does persist an obvious imbalance between the prices of wheat and paddy which needs to be eliminated. There could at least be an earnest endeavour aiming at securing parity of return to the cultivators from these two crops in overall national interests. Otherwise during a given situation of disadvantage in a pricing context, the farmers will divert their acreage to some other crops which generate them more income".

"While considering comparative costing of wheat and paddy production, less irrigation, fertilisers and insecticides are needed for raising wheat crop. Incidence of pest-attack on wheat crop is much less than paddy. We have already reached a saturation point in paddy acreage. Paddy production has to be increased by adopting improved practices. More and more area is being brought under lift irrigation which is a costly exercise. In case of wheat shortage, we can have imports from world market, but for rice international market is limited. In public interest, we would concentrate on local production of rice and ensure remunerative price to the farmers as an incentive."

New this is what the A.P.C. Member had stated and his advice was not

given due weight. So, he has resigned from the A.P.C. The Chief Ministers of four Southern States have demanded and they met the Prime Minister and have also jointly demanded from the N.D.C. to give them at Rs. 125 per quintal on paddy but that was turned down.

Kerala has given to the farmers Rs. 35 more than the procurement price as an incentive. I hope the A.P.C. and Tamilnadu also will either give from their own funds of they would get more from the Central Government.

The Agricultural Prices Commission, feel, have no right to exist. The A.P.C. should be abolished and another Commission should be constituted and it should be known as Agricultural and non-agricultural Party Price Commission.

In this connection the A.P.C. is pursuing the policy of anti-South. I will explain how it is so. I am sorry to say that Government also is a Party to it in supporting the report. The people in the South are much agitated over the language issue. When Hindi is sought to be imposed on us stealthily, we protest here immediately and vehemently. Shri Gopal will at once get up and shout the others down. So also others. It hurts our feelings and sentiments; it hurts our self-respect and hurts our mother-tongue and culture. While we protest with all our might here on the language issue, we have not done so when we are hit below the belt with regard to paddy price; the very existence of farmers is in danger. The Government's pricing policy of paddy kills the peasants in the South inch by inch without their realising it.

Again I will refer to Chaudhury Saheb. He says in his report on page 12:

"The procurement price of paddy needs to be fixed somewhat nearer to the level of wheat price". He says 'somewhat nearer to the level of wheat price'. He further say:

"This is essential not only for providing a fair price to the paddy producers, but also for creating a proper climate for national integration by removing the deep sense of frustration and resentment from amongst paddy growers that as against wheat they are getting raw deal".

This is how South is being treated.

I have pointed out the disparity in the procurement price of paddy and wheat. Now I will place before you the figures of procurement of food-grains in the North and South. The total procurement of paddy for 1977-78 was 47 lakhs and 97 thousands tonnes. Out of this, 29,19,000 tonnes are from Punjab and Haryana alone.

The Minister said that Punjab being a wheat area, they do not consume rice. That is why rice has been procured more from Punjab. But the facts are otherwise. Even with regard to wheat in Punjab in the same year whereas the total procurement was 51 lakh tonnes, in Punjab the procurement was to the tune of 32 lakh tonnes. In Haryana it was 9 lakh tonnes. So even with regard to wheat there is more procurement in Punjab than other States. This has been done in a year when there is surplus production and distress sale is there. Farmers do not get support price. In Tamil Nadu paddy was sold at Rs. 54 per quintal. I do not blame the government for procurement in Punjab but it is not done in the Southern States. IFCI made for the North and not South? I warn this government if the South is continued to be treated like this in economic sphere, then it will rise in revolt one day. National integration cannot be built on unfair treatment, discrimination and different set of policies from State to State. Even the Economic Survey mentions that wheat price has been raised by 2.5 per cent but nothing has been mentioned about paddy price. Thank God at least it has not been reduced.

Sir, I want to come to another aspect of the question. The nation depends on

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

the farmers of India for their primary needs like foodgrain, vegetables, milk, oil sugar etc. The prices of these articles are consumer oriented are not producer oriented. Unless the standard of life of the millions in the rural areas improve how can your industries thrive? How are you going to market all your industrial production? How can you run your agro-based industries profitably? That is why I say that there should be some parity between the price the farmer gets for his produce and that he pays for his inputs.

The President also mentioned that there is price stability. I say price stability for whom? Price stability is for the consumer and urban people and not for rural people. I want to quote figures of difference in wholesale index price that prevailed on 18-11-77 and 13-1-78. The rice price is less by 9.5; Ragi is less by points 5; Urad is less by 11 points; Potatoes is less by 80 points; Onions is less by 12 points; Raw cotton is less by 7.5 points and Gur is less by 19.5 points. But in the case of other articles of consumption groundnut is up 3.4 points cotton seed is up by 5.4 points; Textiles is up by 2.1 point and in the case of machinery and transport it is up by 7.1 points. So, there is vast variation in the prices and the rural people are the sufferers. So, the price stability is for the urban areas and not rural areas.

Then, Sir, I want the policy of the government with regard to export to be suited to the needs of the rural areas. Take, for instance, cotton. Cotton price has gone down and the same time government imported lot of man-made fibre and artificial fibre. Then, Sir, government banned the export of onion and chillies and onion which was selling at Rs. 35 per bag came down to Rs. 5/- per bag and still remains to be very low.

Turmeric has been the only commodity which gives the farmers some profit. But the hon. Finance Minister has come with a vengeance and he has imposed an excise duty of Rs.

2,000 per tonne and the price has gone down by Rs. 200 per quintal.

Sir, I need not say anything about potato. The hon. Minister stated in the other House that potato is grown much and the only remedy is to ask the people to eat more potatoes.

If I may put it this way, till now, our task was to tackle the problem of deficit. Now, it is the other way about. It is the problem of surplus production. This is what we face now. So, we have got to change all the rules and the systems by which we were managing deficit.

Now, we should think of giving support price and also not to let down the farmers.

May I suggest, Sir, that as in the case of Coffee and Tea, we should export Wheat and Paddy? For this, we should have a Wheat and Paddy Export Promotion Council. Such a Council should be set up for this purpose.

The President has mentioned about 'launching a frontal attack on rural poverty'. Sir, according to the study undertaken by the Agricultural University of Coimbatore, it has been found that farmers owning five hectares or less are below the poverty line. More than 85 per cent of the farmers own less than 5 hectares. The figures are like these: 32.9 per cent of the farmers are owning below 0.5 hectares. 17.7 per cent of the farmers are owning below one hectare. 19.1 per cent of the farmers are owning below two hectares. This is the position. So, they are all under the poverty-line. Unless the peasants are given their proper dues, poverty cannot be removed. They will perpetually remain in indebtedness and all the money you lend them cannot be got back from them.

But, still, there is a ray of hope. Fortunately the Ministers of Agriculture and Finance are from the farmer community and I hope that they will come to the rescue of the farmers.

Now I would like to quote what the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Shri

Bhanu Pratap Singh said on the 16th of November, 1978, I quote:

"If the present policies are continued, our Agricultural production will stagnate and all our plans to remove poverty from our land will remain only paper plants."

Can the millions of farmers expect any justice from these Ministers in the Government?

If you want the nation to progress, Sir, you have to uplift the farmers. Your slogan should be: 'Uplift the Farmers'. With these words I conclude.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir on a document like the President's Address, we should make very broad observations.

Even though in this country we have got many political parties, many religions, many castes and many sub-castes, yet, we have got to march together and we have got to see that India really becomes great.

I say this because if we look around India, what we find is this. We find that many systems of Government have blown up—whether it is in Pakistan or in Burma or in Tibet. All around our country, various systems of Government which prevailed there have been uprooted.

Fortunately for us, the system of Government prevailing in this country is still there and I hope that every political party, whether in the opposition or otherwise, will march forward with full concurrence in upholding the Parliamentary system of Government. As the hon. Prime Minister has said, the Parliamentary Institution is the backbone in the matter of giving a decent standard of life for every Indian citizen, man or woman.

Therefore, Sir, what I would plead for is this: Even now, even after 28 years of independence, we have not got the necessary political apparatus to sustain the system. I therefore would

plead with the Government that they should come forward with a proposal for having Electoral Reforms in such a way that our political parties would be set up with such ingredients, namely, that the political parties shall serve not only their own party interests, but that they shall serve the interests of the system of Government which we have chosen to adopt as per the provisions of our Constitution. I am not harping on the point of emergency at all, but having regard to the emergency through which this nation has gone and crippled, we must draw lessons from our experiences. While I am making my observations on the President's Address, I would like to raise as to what is the economic system that we are following in this country. We must see that every man and woman should have a decent life. I am sorry that I can neither support the Motion of Thanks nor I am here to oppose it. I feel that this country after five Five-Year Plans and after spending nearly hundred thousand crores of rupees, is still full of destitutes and poor people. They constitute, not according to my own statistics but according to the official statistics, as much as 85 per cent of the people. Only 20 per cent of the people are owning the assets of this country. Even though Article 39 of the Constitution enjoins that we must follow an economic system which will not result in the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, I am sorry to say, that nobody is paying any attention to the State Policy embodied in Article 39, Directive Principles of our Constitution.

Now, there appears to be some change in the thinking of the present Government and the emphasis is on the rural development. Right from Sarvodaya to Antyodaya, there are so many theories and systems that have been propounded, but the number of poor and destitute people has not been minimised at all. In the rural areas also, the people suffer from the same inequality. Four per cent of the people are owning nearly 30 per cent assets

[Shri B. C. Kamblī]

in the rural areas. According to my humble understanding, so far as inequality is concerned, there is no distinction at all in the rural areas and in the urban areas. I am, therefore, afraid that this shift of the Janata Government may not have the desired result though they have the best of intentions.

There are certain constitutional obligations as far as the backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned. If you abolish these constitutional provisions for these people, I would be happy, but so long as these constitutional obligations are there, there must be a reference to these in the President's Address and to what extent the welfare of these classes has been achieved gradually during the last so many years. What we want is that at least we should be told which direction you are following, whether you are following the right road, the right direction. You must give us some estimate with regard to the welfare of these people.

Then, there has been a controversy going on about the poor States, backward States, backward regions and backward areas. I would like to point out that it is not the State or the region that is backward, but it is the people who are backward or poor people. Certain categories of our people who have remained suppressed for generations are being ignored; may be that they are not there in the so-called backward regions. It is not the backward regions or the backward States that required to be taken care of, but the criterion should be the backward people. We should chalk out our programmes and plan only keeping in view the condition of the people in the various regions. You categorise the people and not the States. At the cost of categorising certain States or regions as backward, the backward and real deserving people are being ignored; the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are being ignored. As I said, 85 per cent of our people are poor and destitute. I am quite sure there will be still further increase in the number of these people.

There is some mention about irrigation facilities, viz. that 26 lakhs of hectares were irrigated, and promising that 28 lakhs of hectares will be irrigated in the future. So far so good, but having regard to the growth rate which is fluctuating—whether it is 5 per cent, 12 per cent or 25 per cent—we want to say that the growth rate alone is not going to satisfy us. How is it utilized, to reduce inequalities, if not eliminate them, is more important.

So far as matters concerning Article 39 are concerned, means of livelihood should be provided. Where are the means? People are begging. So, we have to consider the domestic picture. I hope the Janata Government is sincere; their leaders were imprisoned, and they must have learnt a lesson. They should make very sincere efforts in the direction where earlier 5-year plans have failed.

I would now come to Foreign Affairs. The domestic picture is not so good as to offer thanks to the President or to join in the chorus or the Motion of Thanks to the President. About foreign affairs also, I am sorry to say that the place India is occupying is a back bench. This has been proved when our Foreign Minister went to China. So, far as Panchsheel is concerned, it is a moral concept taught by Buddha. Buddha has given us a religion, and he has propounded the Panchsheel or 5 canons of character. They relate to non-violence, not speaking falsehood, etc. So, if China or India confuses moral precepts with political or other precepts, the intention may not be clear. My submission is that if this country is to earn a place of honour, we should be internally powerful and be one single country where each and every man and woman supports universal brotherhood. Otherwise we will not get any respect in the comity of nations.

There are also certain principles laid down in the Constitution. I am sorry people describe our foreign policy as non-aligned, genuinely non-aligned etc. For many years now, I have not been able to understand what

is meant by it. What is required is that every nation has, and must have its honour. That nation must have a just relationship with other nations. This idea is embedded in our Constitution. Instead of describing our policy as aligned, non-aligned etc., we should pursue a policy of upholding the honour of each nation, and there should be a just relationship. If we do that, I am quite sure this country will be able to contribute to the ideals of UNO. Those principles can then be propounded, which will enable India to become great. Thank you.

श्री राम लाल लाली (मिम्बिख) : सम्भाषित महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव माननीय बहदुर शर्मा जी ने रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं बधाई देना चाहूँगा। राष्ट्रपति जी का श्रोत साध, मैं शर्मा जी को भी कि उन्होंने अपने राष्ट्र के सम्मानित राष्ट्राध्यक्ष के प्रति धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है जिन्होंने राष्ट्र की नीतियों का समर्थन के दोनों सदनों के सम्बंधन में उल्लेख किया है। जिन मुख्य मुख्य मुद्दों का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है वह जनता सरकार उन मुद्दों को लेकर प्रायः बह रही है। धार्मिक विकास के लिए जो भी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं वह निश्चित रूप से सराहनीय हैं। उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, गांधी के किसानों की पैदावार कैसे बढ़े, उनको गिचाई के साधन कैसे उपलब्ध कराए जायें, खाद कैसे पहुँचाई जाये, कितनी मात्रा में पहुँचाई जाये, बीज गमय पर मिले—इन सारी चीजों के प्रयास जो जनता सरकार ने किए हैं उसके लिए वह निश्चित रूप से सराहना की जायें।

मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जो साल गुजर गया है उस साल में न तो खाद के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत आई, न बीज के सम्बन्ध में शिकायत आई और साथ ही साथ यह भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि ईश्वर भी प्रसन्न रहा, जहाँ अधिक मात्रा में नदियाँ तथा नलकूपों से पानी मिला वहीं भ्रमवान न भी वर्षा की। जैसी कि घाणा की गई है, हमारी सरकार ने प्रशासकी है, हमारा खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बहुत अच्छा रहेगा, निश्चित रूप से हम सभी की, राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक की यही प्रार्थना है।

मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर इस भवन का ध्यान दिखाना चाहूँगा। जिन बातों को मैंने इस अभिभाषण में नहीं पाया। जहाँ उत्पादन के बारे में, कृषि उत्पादन के बारे में, औद्योगिक उत्पादन के बारे में, विदेश नीति के बारे में और तमाम दूसरी बातों का जिक्र हमने किया गया है, जहाँ पिछले साल भारी बाढ़ और उसके नियंत्रण के बारे में इसमें जिक्र किया गया है वहाँ साथ साथ हमारे देश में जो सामाजिक तनाव पैदा हो गया है, जो धार्मिक तनाव पैदा हो गया है उसका कोई जिक्र हमने नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा

कि इसका जिक्र भी इसमें होना चाहिए था। अगर हम और हमारी सरकार सत्यता से अपनी भाँति सुनने की कोशिश करेगी, उस पर पर्याप्त ध्यान की कोशिश करेगी तो उससे जहाँ हमारा और हमारी पार्टी का नुकसान होगा वही देशों के सामने एक भयावह स्थिति भी पैदा हो जायेगी। आप जानते हैं कि जातीय संरक्षण के नाम पर, पिछड़ी जातियों के संरक्षण के नाम पर उत्तर भारत में जगह जगह तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। गांधियों रांकी गई, बसें जलाई गई, लोग मारे गए, फसाद हुए लेकिन उनके बारे में इसमें कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश की जिन प्रांतीय सरकारों ने जातीय नाम पर धारण किया है उन्हें ध्यान होना चाहिए कि आज से 25 साल पहले जातीय आधार पर हरिजनों का धारण किया गया था, हम हरिजनों के धारण के विरुद्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि मैं स्वयं हरिजन हूँ लेकिन वह धारण न्यायसंगत था। लेकिन आज बैकवर्ड के नाम पर जो धारण किया जा रहा है वह न्यायसंगत नहीं है। हरिजनों का जो धारण किया गया था वह न्यायसंगत था क्योंकि उसमें जिनकी जातियाँ थी—पामी, चमार, धोबी, धानूक, कोल भील इत्यादि—उनके पास कोई भी रास्ता रोक्का नहीं था। उन जातियों में 80-90 प्रतिशत ऐसे लोग थे जोकि दूसरों के खेत, खलिहान और कारखानों में महतत मजबूत करके अपना और अपने परिवार का भेट पालते थे। इसलिए हरिजनों का धारण औचित्यपूर्ण था। लेकिन आज पिछड़ी जातियों की जो सूची है उसमें मैं कुछ जातियों के नाम लूँ, सरकार उनकी जांच कराये तो निश्चित रूप से आप देखेंगे कि 5 परसेंट लोग भी उस जाति में ऐसे नहीं हैं जोकि दूसरों के खेत खलिहान में काम करते हों। इसलिए इसके पीछे उनका सा औचित्य है? इस देश का हर बच्चा चाहूँगा कि आप पिछड़े लोगों की मदद कीजिए, धार्मिक दृष्टि से उनकी मदद कीजिए लेकिन यह तय हो जाना चाहिए कि बैकवर्ड है कौन। वही बैकवर्ड माना जाना चाहिए जिस जाति के 80, 90 75 या 50 फीसदी लोग दूसरों के साधनों पर निर्भर करते हों। कोई व्यक्ति किसी भी जाति, किसी भी धर्म का मानने वाला व्यक्ति, हिन्दुस्तान में रहनेवाला व्यक्ति, इस का विरोध नहीं करेगा। जिस तरह से हरिजनों के लिये धारण किया गया था, तो सारे देश में एक धारावाज में उस की समर्थन दिया जा, उसी तरीके से आज का प्रत्येक हिन्दुस्तानी समर्थन देने के लिये तैयार होगा और मैं कहना चाहूँगा—उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री यद्यपि मुख्य मंत्री नहीं रहे हैं, लेकिन कार्यवाहक मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में सरकार की चला रही रहे हैं और बिहार में—दोनों जगहों पर एक प्रजीबन्सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। मैं आप के माध्यम से उन तक अपनी धारावाज पहुँचाना चाहूँगा कि इस पर पुनः विचार करें। अगर वह चाहते हैं कि हम प्रदेश का सत्यानाश कर दें, धार्मिक और जाति की लड़ाई के द्वारा विनाश कर दें—तब फिर करें, लेकिन यदि वे ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि हम न्यायसंगत दृष्टिकोण अपनायें, तो फिर निश्चित रूप से उन्हें इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और जो निर्णय उन्होंने लिया है, उस को रोक कर, पहले कमीशन बैठ कर जांच करावें कि कौन पिछड़ा है, कौन बैकवर्ड है, उस के बाद मदद दें, तो

[श्री राम लाल राही]

फिर इस सदन के हम सब सोचें और इस सदन के ही नहीं, गांव का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, इस देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उन को समर्थन देगा, कोई भी इस से इन्कार नहीं करेगा। मैं इस मौके पर यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी इस में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की ही बात नहीं है, यह भावना बड़े-छोटी है और धीरे-धीरे यह जाति, पृष्ठा और क्षेत्र की भावना हमारे पूरे देश में चारों तरफ फैल जायगी और उस के बाव फ़िर हम सब वास्तविकता को कहां छुपायेंगे, यह जनता पार्टी पावर में नहीं रह सकेगी। छाड़ दीजिये जनता पार्टी को, हमारे देश का क्या होगा, समाज का क्या होगा। आज जो उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उपाय हम कर रहे हैं, सिबाई के साधन, खेती-बाड़ी, और कल-कारखाने हम लगा रहे हैं, उनमें कौन काम करेगा? एक पासी होगा, एक चमार होगा, एक ठाकुर होगा, एक ब्राह्मण होगा—तुम पासी हो, तुम चमार हो—वहां भी मारकाट होगी और बिनाश की स्थिति पैदा हो जायगी। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—इस पर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिये और विचार कर के केन्द्रीय सरकार को निश्चित रूप से हम में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये।

इस अभिभाषण में हरिजनों के सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द लिखा है—हरिजनों के लिए भी कुछ किया जा रहा है। बड़े हल्केपन से यह बात कही गई है, जैसे कोई बड़ी मामूली या साधारण सी बात है। ठाई साल हो गये—सत्ता पक्ष में बैठने वाले हरिजनों और हरिजनों का समर्थन करने वाले दूसरे लोगों ने बार-बार यहां पर आवाज उठाई है कि जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, हरिजनों का दृष्टिकोण बदला है। क्यों बदला है? इस का कोई ध्यान जनता पार्टी की सरकार को नहीं है। हमारी जनता पार्टी के नेताओं को इस बात पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। आज ही मुखफरनगर के काण्ड के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। सिर्फ मुखफरनगर का ही काण्ड नहीं है, यह तो ऐसा वक्त था कि उस की चर्चा यहां हो गई, हमारे यहां तो सैकड़ों गांवों में मुखफरनगर जैसे काण्ड हुए हैं, लेकिन उन की आवाज नहीं उठी है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि यह सरकार ज्यों-ज्यों हरिजनों की उपेक्षा करती जा रही है, त्यों-त्यों उन में असन्तोष बढ़ता जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह असन्तोष ना बड़े, यदि असन्तोष बढ़ेगा, तो यह सरकार का धर्म ही टूट, साथ में हम भी चले जायेंगे। हम अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ को देख कर कहते हैं—माननीय नेताओं, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, इन की समस्याओं के प्रति आशंका न भूयिसे। आप यदि इन के प्रति आशंका न भूयिसे, उपस्थित दृष्टिकोण रखेंगे, तो इस का परिणाम अच्छा नहीं निकलेगा। जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं—दो इन्वेन्शन हुए। एक लोक सभा का इन्वेन्शन हुआ और दूसरा विधान सभा का इन्वेन्शन हुआ। लोक सभा के इन्वेन्शन में हम 1 लाख 26 हजार मतों से जीत कर आये, लेकिन हमारे नीचे 5 सीटों पर इन्वेन्शन लड़े गये, जो हार गये और तीन पर जीत कर आये। जहां से ०.००० 1 लाख से अधिक मतों से जीत कर आया, वहां 6 महीने के बाव ही यह रिजल्ट रहा—तो फिर हम को सोचना

चाहिये कि आखिर यह असन्तोष क्यों है? असन्तोष इस लिये है कि हम वास्तविकता से आंख मोड़कर नहीं देखते हैं। जब तक हम वास्तविकता से आंख मोड़कर नहीं देखते हैं और यह चाहेंगे कि हम को हरिजनों का समर्थन मिले—यह नहीं हो सकेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक असमानता को दूर करने और एक रूपता लाने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा प्रयास किया जा रहा है, ऐसा मैं सुनता रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं जानता कि कहां से सामाजिक समानता आ जायगी, कहां से आर्थिक समानता आ जायगी। मैं ने एक कलक्टर, आई०००एम० फ़ॉक्सर के बारे में कहा था। किस नीति में परिवर्तन कर रहे हो? जो कांग्रेस की नीति थी, वही आज भी हमारी नीति है। एक आई००एम० फ़ॉक्सर को ठाई, तीन हजार रुपया महीना तन्खाह मिलती है और उस के पास कार है, बंगला है और एक चपरासी, जो उस के घर में रहता है, उस के पास एक छोटी सी कोठरी है, जिस में उस की बहु रहती है, उस की लड़की रहती है और उस का दामाद रहता है। कौन सा सुधार आप ने किया है? कोई सुधार नहीं किया है। आप चाहते हैं कि जन मानस आप के प्रति प्रेरित हो पड़े और आप के गुण माने लगे। अगर आप यह चाहते हैं तो आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने वाली जो नीतियां हैं, उन को आप को अपनाना होगा। जो व्यक्तिगतां में भेद रखने वाली नीतियां हैं, उन में आप को परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। यह हमारा, आप का काम है कि इस को किया जाए। लेकिन होता क्या है कि अगर हम कहेंगे कि अर्बन प्रोपर्टी की सीलिंग कीजिए, तो होता नहीं। अगर हम कहेंगे कि बड़े बड़े मिर्चों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कीजिए, तो कहेंगे कि इस का इन्तजाम कौन करेगा और कैसे वे चलाए जाएंगे। इस को करना आप के सीमा-क्षेत्र में है, आप के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है और कोई भी परिवर्तन आप कर सकते हैं लेकिन आप उसी चिन्सी-पिटी लाइन पर चल रहे हैं। जब तक इस लाइन से हटेंगे नहीं, तब तक हमारे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है और गरीबी और अमीरी की खाई भी बढ़ती जायगी और सामाजिक विषमता भी कम नहीं होगी। बार-बार इसी सदन में यह आवाज उठाई गई है कि शिक्षा में एकक्यता प्रानी चाहिए और पब्लिक स्कूलों का समान करना चाहिए। मैं बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का नैतिक नकाजा था कि सामाजिक स्तर पर सब को बराबर रखें ताकि समाज में समानता का, एक स्तर का व्यक्ति पैदा हो और इस के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं जो पब्लिक स्कूल हैं जैसे तालुकदार काल्विन स्कूल, उन को समान किया जाए। इस तरह के कानूनों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और सब के लिए एक समान शिक्षा होनी चाहिए। जब तक एक समान शिक्षा नहीं होगी, तब तक समानता का स्वास पैदा नहीं होगा। एक तरीके का इन्मान बने। आज क्या होता है कि एक आई००एम० के घर में आई००एम० पैदा होता है और एक मजदूर के घर में मजदूर पैदा होता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम इस में परिवर्तन लायें और जब तक परिवर्तन नहीं लायेंगे, काम नहीं चलेगा।

में दो मिनट और मूँचा । हमारे एक मिनट में कहा था और मैं भी जोरदार सन्धों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश को आजाब कराने में कुछ लोगों ने बहुत काम किया है । मैं इस बात की बकासत करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश को धंधेवों से मुक्त कराने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को जो पेंशन दी जाती है, वह सम्मानार्थ दी जाती है, उन को धार्मिक सहायता सम्मानार्थ दी जाती है । अगर कोई तीन महीने जेल में रहा हो, तो उस को नहीं बँ और जो छः महीने रहा हो या जो सात भर रहा हो, उसको पेंशन देंगे, ऐसी बात की जाती है । जिस को तीन महीने में जेल रहने का मौका मिला, वह तीन महीने जेल में रहा और जिस को छः महीने या सात भर जेल में रहने का मौका मिला, वह छः महीने या सात भर जेल में रहा होगा । इसमें भेद नहीं करना चाहिये और मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इन की पेंशन बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये । जो एक साल से ऊपर जेल में रहा हो, उस को 500 रुपये पेंशन देनी चाहिये, जो तीन महीने जेल में सजा काटे हो, उस को 200 रुपये महीना पेंशन देनी चाहिए, जो तीन महीने से ज्यादा सजा काटे हो, उस को 300 रुपये देनी चाहिए और उस के बाद 400 रुपये महीना पेंशन देनी चाहिये । एक स्तर बना दिया जाना चाहिये और किसी को भी पेंशन देने से छोड़ना नहीं चाहिये । आप कहते हैं कि तीन महीने वालों को प्रदेश से पेंशन मिलती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि यह राष्ट्रीय काम है और आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पेंशन दीजिए । जैसे प्रेजिडेंट में पेंशन दी जाती है, उसी तरह से केन्द्र में भी दी जानी चाहिये और मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आप प्रदेश की पेंशन का समाप्त कर दें और पेंशन देने का एक स्तर बना दें । कम से कम 200 रुपये महीना पेंशन दें और अधिक से अधिक 500 रुपये पेंशन दें और कोई भी व्यक्ति जिसने बलिदानपूर्ण कार्य किया है, जिस की बदौलत से आज हम यहाँ बैठे हैं, जिस ने यह पवित्र काम किया है और अपने देश को मुक्त कराया है विदेशी सत्ता से, ऐसे लोगों के लिए आप जितना कर सकें, उतना ही धन्य है । थोड़े लोग रह गये हैं बहुत कम लोग रह गये हैं । आगे वाली हमारी सन्तानें कहेंगी कि हमारे बाप-बाड़े जो वे थे मानाया वे जिन्होंने राष्ट्र भक्तों का धनावर किया । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि इसका एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर बनना चाहिए । तीन महीने वाले को दो सौ और एक साल या उसके बाद वाले को पांच सौ रुपये की पेंशन करनी चाहिये । वह मेरा सजेसन है और

मैं धाना करता हूँ कि यह सरकार निश्चित रूप से राष्ट्र भक्तों के सम्मान में इस बात को स्वीकार करेगी ।

समापति महोदय, ग्रन्थोदय योजना के बारे में यहाँ एक प्रश्न भी आया था जिसके बारे में मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि यह पांच छः प्रदेशों में चल रही है, यह कोई राष्ट्रीय योजना नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नारा दिया है कि हम देश से गरीबी दूर करेंगे उस के लिए आपने कौन-सा उपाय किया, कौनसा तरीका भक्तिवार किया । मैं उस व्यक्ति को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जिसने इस योजना को देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया उसने हमें एक ऐसा रास्ता दिखाया है जिसके द्वारा हम गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति की उन्नति कर सकते हैं । इसको हमें राष्ट्रीय योजना के रूप में स्वीकार करना चाहिये और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस पर धमल करना चाहिये । जब हम गांव में जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हम इस देश के ग्रन्थिम व्यक्ति, निर्धनतम व्यक्ति का उदय करना चाहते हैं तो हम से कहा जाता है कि यह आप कैसे करेंगे । एक जगह यह हो रहा है और दूसरी जगह यह नहीं हो रहा है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको एक राष्ट्रीय प्रोग्राम के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए और देश के प्रत्येक हिस्से में इसे लागू किया जाना चाहिए । हर गांव में, हर स्तर पर इसके लिए साधन उपलब्ध कराये जाने चाहिये ताकि गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को भी रोजगार मिल सके और वह अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सके, अपने बच्चों को आगे बढ़ाने का रास्ता बनाने में सक्षम हो सके ।

हम चाहे जितने भाषण दे दें, लेकिन जब तक हम शिक्षा के स्तर को नहीं सुधारते और गरीब तथा बेकार आधमी के बच्चों के लिए भी शिक्षा को अनिवार्य रूप से देने की व्यवस्था नहीं करते तब तक उनका विकास नहीं होने वाला है । जिन मां-बापों के पास अपने बच्चों के लिए रोमी रोटी का सहारा तक नहीं है वे कैसे अपने बच्चों को स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए भेज सकते हैं ? आप उनके बच्चों को खाना दीजिए, कपड़ा दीजिए, शिक्षा दीजिए और जब वे 18-20 वर्ष के हो जाएं तब जाकर आप उन्हें धंधा दीजिए । ऐसा करने पर ही हम समता का समाज स्थापित

[श्री राम साह राही]

कर पायेंगे। ग्रन्थवा समता के समाज की हमारी कल्पना कोरी कल्पना ही रह जाएगी। इससे न हमारी सामाजिक एकता कायम हो पायेगी और न देश से विचलन दूर हो पायेगी। इस देश से विचलन तब तक दूर नहीं हो सकती जबकि देश का प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आर्थिक दृष्टि से शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए सक्षम नहीं होता। अगर आप कहें कि इस लोक सभा के धन को नीलाम कर उसके धन को गरीबों में बांट दिया जाए तो उससे भी उनकी गरीबी दूर नहीं होने वाली है क्योंकि ससे कुछ करोड़ों का धन ही उपलब्ध होगा जो कि देश के सारे गरीबों में नहीं बांटा जा सकता है। इसलिए किसी की सम्पत्ति को नीलाम कर के समाज को ब्यादा नहीं मिलने वाला है। इसका एक ही रास्ता है कि शिक्षा का स्तर देश में सुधरे और ऐसी

शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो कि जिससे इस देश के गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को भी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई न हो। इसलिये शिक्षा देने की व्यवस्था सरकार को अपने कर्तव्य पर लेनी होगी, तभी जा कर के इस देश के गरीब लोगों का जमा हो सकता है और तभी उनका सामाजिक स्तर ऊंचा हो सकता है, तभी वे अपने लिए आर्थिक साधन पैदा कर सकते हैं।

अधिष्ठाता महोदय, मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था, लेकिन समय बहुत हो गया है। मैं पुनः धर्मार्थी को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 27, 1979/Phalgun 8, 1900 (Saka)