

Sixth Series, No. 34

Monday, April 9, 1979  
Chaitra 19, 1901 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, April 9, 1979/Chaitra 19  
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi, a sitting Member of this House representing Madras North constituency of Tamil Nadu. He passed away at Rangat in Andaman and Nicobar group of Islands on the 7th April, 1979 at the age of 55.

Shri Asaithambi prior to his election to Lok Sabha was a Member of the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly from 1957 to 1962 and again from 1967 to 1971. A seasoned parliamentarian, he was Chairman of the Estimates Committee in the Tamil Nadu Assembly in 1968-69.

During his long political career he suffered imprisonment ten times from 1946 to 1977.

He was a great labour leader and was the President of Madras Auto Rickshaw Drivers' Cooperative Society Limited and also of Tamil Nadu Taxi and Auto-Drivers' Union from 1969 to 1976.

He served as Chairman, Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation from 1971 to 1976.

A journalist and a prolific writer, he wrote a large number of books in Tamil language.

He was a well travelled person who had visited several countries in Europe. He was a delegate to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in 1968.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, on behalf of the Leader of the House and the Government, I rise to associate myself with the sense of shock and profound grief at the sad and untimely demise of our dear colleague Shri Asaithambi. The cruel hand of fate has removed yet another of our dear and valued colleague in the prime of his life. As you, Sir, said, Shri Asaithambi had been a distinguished social reformer. From very early in his life, he had distinguished himself by his devotion to the cause of radical social reform. He was associated for many years with the Self-Respect Movement and the DMK. He was an idealist whose idealism was apparent in everything that he did; he was an idealist who was prepared to pay the penalty for his beliefs, for his idealism, and for his devotion to the cause of the poor. He served many terms of imprisonment in the course of his struggle for the ideals that he cherished. He was always in the forefront of the struggle against discrimination, inequality and poverty. Even during the emergency, he served a term as a detenu under the MISA. He identified himself with the poor and the down-trodden. He took keen interest in the problems of workers and the trade union movement. He worked in the Municipal Council, in the Legislative Assembly of Tamilnadu; and wherever

he worked, he left an indelible impression of his dynamic personality and the calibre of his genius. He was a scholar, a trade unionist and an author of reputation, reputation not only for prolificity but also for effect and versatility. He was a powerful orator whose eloquence was unforgettable, whose eloquence will be long remembered throughout the length and breadth of Tamilnadu and in fact in every country where the language of Tamil is spoken. As a humanist, a man who had an affable, friendly and almost infectiously affable temperament, he had many friends in this House and the other House. Millions of people in Tamilnadu and other parts of the country will mourn the loss of this dynamic social reformer and revolutionary, this thinker, this writer and this great speaker. In his death I would say that I have lost a personal friend. On this sad occasion when we have lost yet another colleague, I, on behalf of the Government and the leader of the House associate myself with the sentiments that you have expressed and request you to convey our profound sorrow to the members of the bereaved family.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):** It has again become our unfortunate duty within so to say a few days to rise up to record our condolences on the demise of a colleague of ours. It was only last week, the middle of last week or the end of the last week, when Shri Asaithambi made, what has become his last speech in this House. He was the only Member representing his party, representing the city of Madras in this House and he has been, as we could see, doing his duty conscientiously, strongly and consistently. I am having a feeling of loss in the demise of that dear colleague of ours. Again it reminds of how fleeting the life is, of how uncertain the fortunes of life are and how imaginary the glories of life.

I want to make another mention that his body is still in Andamans. An effort was made, as per my informa-

tion, to take his body over here by Indian Air Force Plane, as no service plane was available and it so happens, there is no facility in Andamans for mortuary and for preservation of body, that is my information. Now this is a matter which I would like to raise after obituary references are over. Some explanation will be necessary as to how Members of Parliament will be treated if they die away from the mainland. At the moment I want only to share with the House our deep feelings of sorrow over the demise of this great colleague of ours and I request you, on behalf of myself and on behalf of my party to convey to the members of the bereaved family the deep condolence, all of us are now feeling.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara):** Death is inevitable to everybody. Sometimes it strikes the younger and middle aged people like the hon. member of whom we are talking today, it becomes more sad. I think of this hon. Member whose speech I happened to hear when he spoke last in the middle of last week. He was a typical product of a self respect movement of the South. He worked hard. The information about him I got, when I tried to look through his career, was that after independence nearly ten times he had to go to jail for the cause, for which he steadfastly fought. That shows the man. He was a trade unionist who championed the cause of the weaker sections of people, rikshawwalas, other labourers and small people. He was also acceptable by the people because I found from the record that he started his representative career functioning as a member of the Municipality, then he was twice Member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras. He was Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Madras Assembly. Then he had become Member of Parliament where he was working very conscientiously and effectively and in the course of duty, I think, he had gone to Andamans. Unfortunately, death caught him there.

It is a sad occasion but let everybody know that we, all his colleagues in this House, remember him with affection and express our grief and great sadness.

I hope, you will convey our grief and our sorrow not only to the members of his family but to the members of his party also.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour). On behalf of my Party, I rise with a very heavy heart to join the House in the obituary reference on the death of Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi, a mild man and gentle personality whom we have been from the beginning of this House. Perhaps, many of us do not know that he had been a very outstanding journalist and in that he had been an editor of a well circulated paper in Tamil Nadu. He has written as many as 40 books and as the previous speaker mentioned, he had gone to jail, for standing by his conviction, not less than ten times between 1946 and 1947. In 1976-77, during the last Emergency, he was also a detainee under MISA. We have known about his parliamentary activities as an MLA of Madras Assembly for two terms and also he was the Chairman of the Estimates Committee of Tamil Nadu Assembly. His going away is not only a loss to the DMK Party but a loss to this House and to the people of the country.

Kindly convey our sincerest condolences to his family.

**SHRI A. BALAJANOR** (Pondicherry): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a heavy heart I have to express our feelings and join other Members at the loss of our great friend, Thiru Asaithambi.

He was the founder member of the DMK along with the great Anna, our revered leader. It is also known that he was called as little Periyar in our parts. The Tamil community is at a very sad state. I do not find adequate words because, as expressed by the

Leader of the Opposition, we all really feel for the Member who was with us till yesterday and is no more today. At the same time, I do not know how to express the feeling at this critical hour of which you are aware. Unfortunately, his widowed wife now is with the dead body that is lying thousands and thousands miles away in the Island and we pay our respects to our beloved friend, Shri Asaithambi. I cannot imagine how we can tolerate such a deplorable body there and pay our homage here.

I am not trying to say anything but I want to touch the hearts of all the Members. Please imagine, thousands and thousands of miles away the dead body is lying and thousands of people in Tamil Nadu are crying and expecting the body to be brought there. He passed away on Saturday evening at about 8 O'clock. Still the body of our beloved Asaithambi is in Andamans. The same fate may happen to anyone of us, the Members of Parliament who are protecting the interest of the nation.

Sir, at this hour I also bring to your notice and to the notice of the nation that Mr. Asaithambi went on an intermediate journey during the session. His wife is there. I do not know who is consoling her. I do not know whether my feeling or the feelings of this House reach her and console her. I only pray that the God or Almighty, whatever it may be, give her more strength to bear the burden at this odd hour when she is crying there. I have never seen such an occasion for our Members of Parliament in the past. We people who come from the South and especially from Tamil Nadu, feel that we are neglected at this odd hour. It is not such an easy thing for us to forget so easily and leave it as it is. We join every one of you here. Of course, we are grateful for the sentiments that have been expressed, but I am very much concerned about the way my beloved friend, Mr. Asaithambi's body is lying there. Of course, his spirit will fight for the cause

because, as some others have mentioned he fought for the cause with full conviction as taught to him by the great leaders like Periyar and 'Anna'. That tradition will go on for ever. You know, that one or two people started this movement and fought for this great cause. I see that Mr. Asaithambi has also died in the style fighting for the cause. And yet we are making these references here.

Sir, it is a matter of concern to us especially Members of Parliament who have taken to public work. We have our wives and children. But, Sir, today when I convey my feelings to the bereaved family on behalf of my Party and on my own behalf his children are crying at Madras waiting for their daddy's body to be brought home. We do not know at what time it will reach there whether in a decayed condition or in a perfect condition. This is the position of a Member of Parliament for whom we are mourning today.

Sir, I am soaked with emotion. I do not want to say anything further because I am afraid this is not the time for me to give out my full feelings. Still I imagine if I am dead there like this what will happen to my wife and children here? If this is the way we are going about it I do not know what to say. I don't believe in words and I simply express my feelings. "Asaithambi, you are no more. But how can I express my feelings and send you and your wife to your children?" People are crying at Madras at the airport and at the station. The whole night they could not sleep. Because of this I have to say some words.

Sir, I can only present myself and not my feelings and words. I hope the House will understand. I pray to Nature and God Almighty to give us strength to bear this loss and give strength to Asaithambi's family also to bear it. Let his wife come down with his body. That is all I can say. At least in future let this not happen

to any one of us. We pray to the Almighty to give strength.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR** (Trivandrum): Sir, I join in the sorrow that has already been expressed here by the Members of this House. But what is most shocking is the way the Government have dealt with this. As has been pointed out here, Shri Asaithambi's body is still there lying. This can happen to anybody. Officially or otherwise all of us travel and if something happens if the responsible people here have no commonsense but they only stick to certain rules and find out excuses what will be the fate of all of us? I do not know why there could not be any rules by which his dead body could be brought back. Was there any rule banning such use of the plane? If that is so then how is it that certain living beings are taken in IAF plane for treatment and all that? Therefore even if there are no rules the rules have to be framed. But how callous were the people here in not allowing a plane to go and fetch the body back? As has been said here his wife alone is with him. All his family members are in Madras. Have we no human feelings at all? I cannot understand this.

About him already it has been said and we know that he was one of the very efficient Members of this House. He was the only Member of the DMK. But you know, as an orator, as a public worker, he had made a mark both in Madras and also in this House. He was not a non-entity. I am not blaming the Government alone. I think, Mr. Speaker, it is your responsibility to protect us. But how is it that you also were silent on this? If the Speaker did his best, then, who is the person in this country to deny your request? This House is supreme and you are the Speaker and if your requests are turned down, then it is a much more serious matter than anything else. Therefore, let this not happen again. If the rules have to be changed, let them be changed. Even today the body is there. When

is it going to be brought? Is there any facility to embalm the body? In what condition will it be brought to his relatives? I do not know, what to say, about all these things I share the sorrow that everyone in this House is feeling at his sudden death.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, I am more than shocked and terribly distressed at the very untimely and very sudden and very unfortunate death of a very dear and a very affectionate colleague. I am very sad when I look back, as has been my practice and see Asaithambi—sitting there—now he is not here. I share the feeling of agony, and if I may say so, even disgust at the manner in which his body lies at a far off place, though a part of our country, distant from the mainland. Sir, Asaithambi was a very diligent, sincere, earnest, hard working Member of the House. He always took great pains in making his speech, and he spoke eloquently, effectively and persuasively. I think that is what is expected of Members of Parliament, how they should talk to each other in that style.

I am really trembling at the thought that while he was alone as a member of this House his dead body also should be in lone place, left there in a lone way, in a far off place, as I said, a part of our country and yet distant from the mainland.

It was Tagore who said "Ekla Chalo Re" and it was Asaithambi who in the midst of many vicissitudes of life was determined to go "Ekla Chalo Re" for the convictions and opinions, which he held so dear to his heart and for which he was prepared to pay any price, not only, as Mr. Yashwantrao Chavan and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said, to suffer imprisonments ten times, but if it comes to that, even the end of his own life. I feel extremely sorry. I request you Mr. Speaker to kindly convey our deep sympathies and condolences not only to the members of

the bereaved family but to all my unfortunate fellow brothers and sisters of Tamil Nadu, which is as much a part of my being as any other place else where in this great motherland of ours.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat): May I join you and other Members of the House in expressing our deep sorrow and grief at the sudden and untimely demise of one of our dear colleagues Shri Asaithambi who was sitting on our side of this Hon. House. As you and other distinguished colleagues have already mentioned, he was a powerful and eloquent orator in Tamil a great journalist, a hard-working Trade Unionist and a social reformer. In his demise, the people of Tamilnadu have to suffer a loss and, to his party, the DMK it is a loss which is irreparable. He was a pillar of strength to that party, and he was the only representative of that Party in this House. I would request you to kindly convey our deep sorrow and our condolences to his bereaved family.

In conclusion I would request the Government to see that proper treatment is meted out to him, who has died far away from the mainland of our country.

**श्री केशवराव घोंडगे (नांदेड) :**

सदर ग्राहव, मरहम श्री असाइथाम्ब के बारे में सम्माननीय सदन गृह में जिन क्यालाका का इज्जत किया गया है उनका मैं तारीफ करता हूँ और अपनी पार्टी को तरफ से दिग्गज नेता को श्रद्धा अर्पित करता हूँ। जय कान्हे ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Normally, the convention is that only Leaders of Parties speak. If you want to make an exception, I have no objection, but we will be creating a new convention. Of course you are within your own rights. Two or three slips have come to me already: it means we would be creating a new convention.

**SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI** (Bengaluru): I associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed and pay my respectful homage to the departed colleague of ours who had made his mark both in the State Legislature and here, in the national Parliament, as an orator, speaker, author and a servant of the people.

I hope Sir, that so far as the bringing of his body to the mainland is concerned, some way can yet be found so that his wife may not feel helpless there. Some way can always be found. We know from experience that in many other cases, where civilian planes were not available, IAF planes were put into service; and dead bodies not only of Members of Parliament but of distinguished public leaders were flown from Delhi to their native places. Something like that should be done even though it is somewhat late. I again plead with the Government that they should see to it that even now they do something.

I again pay my respects.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Swaminathan. I hope this will not be taken as a precedent hereafter.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (Madurai): I was terribly shocked when I heard that my friend Shri Asaithambi is no more with us. Mr. Asaithambi and myself come from the same District, the Ramnad District. I have had the great privilege of moving with him though we belonged to different parties. Sir, Mr. Asaithambi was a prominent leader in the D. K. Movement—Dravida Kazhagam Movement. Later when Arigayar Annadurai broke away from the D.K. and formed a separate party, Mr. Asaithambi was the one of the promoters of the D.M.K. Party. He was also one of the stalwarts in the D.M.K. Though he had differences of opinion with many of his colleagues, he had never given vent to his feelings and was sticking to DMK party. Though we were fighting each other—he in the D.M.K.

and I in the Congress Party—he never partook in any party bickerings nor entertained any ill-feelings. He was friendly with all and he was very friendly with the great leader, Mr. Kamaraj. He went to jail several times for his principles by which he stood firm. He was a good orator in Tamil and he had also written several books. He was also a short-story writer. It is a great loss not only to Ramnad District but to the whole of Tamil Nadu and the country as a whole.

Now, my mind goes to a far away place thousands of miles away in Andaman Islands where the poor lady, Mr. Asaithambi's wife has been sitting by the side of the dead body and weeping and weeping since yesterday. I am very sorry to point out that in such cases Government should have come forward to do something and arrange immediately to bring the body to his native place. I cannot understand the callous attitude of the Government in not following the elementary principle of doing something to a sitting Member of Parliament at this critical moment. After all he had gone back to the Andaman Islands on parliamentary work. It is the duty of the Parliament and also the Government to arrange immediately for bringing his body to the mainland. It is shocking to know that the Government has not made any provision for embalming the dead body. We have also had a very bad experience that this Government had not provided life-saving drugs in the Jaslok Hospital when J. P. was recently admitted. This shows the callous attitude of the Government. Now, I would only plead that the Government should come forward and arrange to bring his body immediately from the Andaman Islands. Every minute is precious. With these words, I also pay my homage to the departed Member.

**SHRI V. ARUNCHALAM** alias 'ALADI ARUNA' (Thiruvallur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of All India

Anna D.M.K. I take this opportunity to express our heart-felt condolence for the sad demise of the Hon'ble Member, Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi. He entered politics with the self-respect movement and continued to maintain his identity with the spirit of the same movement throughout his life. He was imprisoned more than ten times for political reasons. The iron hands of Emergency rule did not spare him. He was the victim of the Emergency rule. In all his trials and tribulations, he had proved to the nation that he was a true disciple of Perarigyar Dr. Anna. He was a man of letters in Tamil, man of action in politics, man of steel framed mind in policy and principle, man of nobility in his friendship and a man of outstanding character in his deeds and demeanour.

He was a good orator in Tamil. His mode of expression style of language and art of presentation in Press and on the Platform were like that of Periyar Ramasamy. Therefore, he was regarded by our people as the young Periyar of Tamil Nadu.

While the Government of Tamil Nadu is holding the centenary celebrations of Periyar Ramasamy, alas, we have lost our young Periyar, Thiru A. V. P. Asaithambi.

Edmund Burk once said that great men are like landmarks and guide posts. In fact he was more than that. His literary works and revered service are the scientific signals for Tamil people.

Let his service be remembered for ever. Let his teachings be followed by all.

MR SPEAKER: May I request the hon. Members not to press for more speeches? The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect for the departed soul.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I take objection against this shabby treatment.

MR. SPEAKER: You speak one by one. I will call one by one.

Even on an occasion like this, you are behaving like this.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. Why don't you speak one by one?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a very serious matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K GOPAL (Karur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, all the leaders had expressed their feelings about our good friend, Mr Asaithambi. He went to Port Blair on Thursday last and he died on Saturday night at 8 O'clock. He was going to Rangat in the middle of the Session. His body was brought back to Port Blair. And immediately telegrams were sent to you, Sir, and also to the former Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, Mr. Karunanidhi. The Chief Secretary said: "There are no mortuary facilities here. So, the body may be taken as early as possible." Yesterday, you were kind enough—I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention that. My good friend, Mr. Govindan Nair was not aware of it.—and so also the Secretary of the Lok Sabha, Mr. Rikhy to help us. Throughout the day, they tried their best.

MR SPEAKER: You should not drag them either for praise or for condemnation.

SHRI K GOPAL: Throughout the day, they tried their best.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not.

SHRI K. GOPAL: And Mr. Maran, a Member of the Rajya Sabha contacted Mr. Advani, because yesterday, the Prime Minister was not in town. The Defence Minister could not be contacted. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was not in



town. The Home Minister was not aware of it. Therefore, Mr. Maran went to Mr. Advani and Mr. Advani contacted the Defence Minister who flatly refused saying that rules did not permit the body being taken. As far as we are concerned, we did not demand it as a matter of luxury, but in a place like Andaman where there is no other mode of transport, we have to do something to lift the body. Civil flight is going to operate only on Tuesday. He died on Saturday. His body had got to be kept there; and it has been decaying for three days. His wife is alone there. Mr. Asaithambi, was the person who was respected by lakhs and lakhs of people in the Madras city. He was elected from Madras alone. His popularity can be judged by the fact that he was the only member who got elected in the last election against heavy odds. What I want to bring to your notice is that it is not that the aircraft was not available. There was an aircraft in Port Blair, because there is a cruiser service; a small airport unit is there. There is an aircraft. The cruiser has to go up and down. It does not entail any extra expenditure. I do not want to go even for that. The Chief Minister of Tamilnadu contacted Mr. Purushottam Kaushik who was in Bombay, who was also kind enough to see that something could be done. First of all, there is a shortage of aircrafts. At night, they could not take the aircraft. How can they land it at Port Blair, because Port Blair is a sub-standard airport? So, against the heavy odds, there was no other go than to demand for the Indian Airforce plane. It is not that I had just mentioned it; that we just wanted that the body must be flown by an aircraft. It is not our intention. Here, just now, the Government spokesman had expressed his feelings. As an individual, Mr. Ravindra Varma is very sincere. I have got no doubt about it. Whatever he says we take it as his feelings and not the Government's feelings. So, this Government deserves strong condemnation for the irresponsible, inhuman attitude

towards a Member whose body is still lying there. And there are lakhs and lakhs of people in Tamilnadu who are waiting for the body to arrive there. You did your best; you tried your best. We have got nothing against the Lok Sabha Secretariat or the Speaker. But, as far as the Government's attitude is concerned, when they talk about rules, I would like to know under what rules people went to Port Blair yesterday in the Indian Airforce plane; under what rules, people go for electioneering in the Indian Airforce planes? Is that a human consideration? Should you not do it on your own *suo-motu*? Therefore, I would request the Government through you to make an immediate arrangement to see that the body is lifted to Madras. That is my submission.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** You may be aware that Andaman has a very humid climate and the decomposition is hastened in my imagination. I had been to Andaman and Car Nicobar areas. If there was no lack of political will on the part of the Ruling Party, they could have easily commandeered one of the Airforce planes in Car Nicobar Islands. I have travelled myself several times in that. There is no problem. They come once a week to Barackpur. They could do it on Sunday instead of doing it on Thursday. Would you like the Government to explain to this House as to why this tough attitude was taken and as a result there is a serious discontentment and dissatisfaction and sorrow in the minds of millions in South India and all over the country?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil):** I only join my friends. You know there is a Motion which I tried to move, I will obey your orders in this regard. The only intention was that it needed explanation from the Government because this House, the people of Madras and the people of the country badly wish an explanation from the Government on the

treatment that has been meted out to the hon. Member of this House. It has happened in odd circumstances. It has not happened on the main land. It is where there is non-availability of mode of transport. Could the body be brought by a motor car or anything of this sort, Madras Government was willing to do it. Unfortunately, any type of mode of transport is not available in this tiny island. That is the reason. That is why it was requested through all the people including the Speaker, but nothing happened. Government thinks of rules framed in 1972, by the discretion as well as by the decision of some officers. Is it the way that we treat the Members of Parliament who die abroad or away from the mainland?

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have discussed enough. Shall we make it today a controversial issue?

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not a question of discussion only or expression of views. There is a situation which we have got to consider. The matter is now before the Parliament. We have passed obituary references. The body is there and as has been stated it is getting decomposed. Now whose exactly is the responsibility, I would like to know? There is, of course, some executive order or some decision by Cabinet that such and such procedure must be followed and all that. It is with respect to the recovery of the charges. I.A. plane can be made available to certain classes of people. Who are entitled to State funeral, in their case no charges be realised. With respect to others, the charges can be realised. This is with respect to liability to pay charges. It is only a decision by the Cabinet, Government decision and not a statutory rule. There is a distinction which has got to be understood. It is only a guideline stipulated by the Government and subsequently modified saying that this facility will be available

to the Members of Parliament also. This is not a statutory rule at all. This is a very important matter which must be borne in mind.

Here is the special situation in which the Member of Parliament has gone on intermediate journey and has died in a place far away from the mainland, although technically part of India. The body cannot be brought over here. The body is getting decomposed. No facility is available. I would like to know in the first place, knowing that no facility is available for preservation of the body why no effort was made to send the proper people from here over there to embalm the body? What was the consideration about it? If the objection is that I.A. plane is not available to take the body over here, the rules stand by it which I do not concede, did anybody take the care to send the proper personnel from here to Andaman in order that the body may be embalmed?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What mode of transport—by sending...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: By I.A.F. Is it the dead body that is prohibited? I.A.F. people can fly. The Ministry people can fly in the I.A.F. plane. In order that the preservation of the body may be effectuated, nobody bothered about it. If that has got to be done, then what is the care taken about the body of this particular person?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been got embalmed. This is for your information.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It has been got embalmed...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They have got it embalmed.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: By whom?

MR. SPEAKER: By people there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: Keeping it in an ice box is not a proper embalming.

**SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:** The All India Radio has misled the nation this morning by saying that the body is being flown there. Till tomorrow, the dead body cannot come to Madras. Now, let them send a plane and bring the body. I endorse the views of Mr. Gopal. I am not on rules. Let them send a plane there. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** I am now requesting the House to give a direction that the body may be flown immediately. This House must give a direction or must authorise you to give a direction that the body must be flown immediately. (*Interruptions*) When the supreme Parliament is sitting when the Supreme Parliament has expressed its condolences when we are aware that the body is in a very miserable position far way, when we are aware that in the South lakhs of people are waiting to see that body and the body is there in a decomposed situation, when a widow is yelling by the side of the body, is it not proper for this House to take measures to ensure that the body is brought there? Is the Government of India so incompetent? Is this House so incompetent, are we so incompetent that we cannot give an order that the body be brought here?

I move that the House should direct the Government to bring the body immediately and take to Madras. This is the request I wanted to make.

**SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM** (Chengalpattu): I was in Madras yesterday when this news came. Thousands of people are waiting there. When I went to his House yesterday evening at 4 p.m. thousands of volunteers were just standing before his house and asked me: "Are you a Member of Parliament? Are you not in a position to bring the body from Andamans to Madras within 48 hours?" Now, we speak of three or four days to bring the body because we do not have sufficient facilities. They are talking about

Asaithambi. We are talking of rules and regulations. All these rules are man-made manifestations. We have made the rules only to give betterment to the citizens of this country. I want to know what are the rules which prevent bringing the body of Mr. Asaithambi by an Air Force plane? They say so because he belongs to a different political party or because he belongs to South India. (*Interruptions*) We do not want to politicalise this issue and we cannot because we belong to a ruling Party. Our hon. Chief Minister and the Finance Minister yesterday requested our Government here to take immediate steps to bring that body. I do not know what exactly is the state at which the matters stand today. Let them see towards that woman. That poor widow is there sitting near his dead body. Who is there to console her? Many people in Tamil Nadu are crying "You Members of Parliament, what are you doing there, you resign and come away!" This is what they told me when I saw them yesterday. You kindly take proper steps to bring the body to Madras as soon as possible.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Bengaluru): The opinion of the House in this matter is unmistakable and unanimous that the body has to be brought from Andamans by a special plane. Sir, may I submit for your consideration that the rule although it was passed during the previous regime, is not a rule to which the Government must adhere because the circumstances in which the executive judgment is required and in this matter, the executive judgment has not been exercised in a proper manner? There is absolutely no doubt about it. And the Government cannot take refuge in the fact that there has been a rule existing in their books and so on.

Now, Sir, even so far as the rules are concerned, may I submit for your consideration that we are not

so non-officials or so private individuals as the rules would like to make out because we are also concerned with the Government, we are a part of the Government and the Legislature cannot be treated as any other body or association in the country so that we, Members of the House, are treated as private individuals and so on and particularly, when we are on intermediate journey, we are performing our duties. That is a stipulation behind the intermediate journey that we are on duty and therefore, this hon. Member was on duty. May I also submit that it is the duty of the House to direct the Government to bring the body by an aircraft? But may I also say, Sir, that in these matters the order of the Speaker shall be treated by the executive as of the highest priority and nobody in the country should come in the way of execution of the order of the hon. Speaker?

*(Interruptions,*

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, unfortunately our colleague, Shri Asaithambi, has passed away in my constituency and the particular place where this incident happened was in middle Andaman, Rangat, and I am afraid there are no medical facilities to be provided to him because there are no proper medical facilities available in that part. Again, on the question of preserving the body, that is absolutely impossible in that part because there is no mortuary. The second thing is that his body is now kept in the local Tamizhar Sangam hall and his widow is sitting by the side of his body and yesterday I got a telephone call from my constituency where a large number of Tamilians are living, that they are gradually becoming violent in that part because of the inaction of the Government to take out the body. The lady is crying there and at this juncture, you know that I also contacted you. I contacted the Home Ministry officials also for this purpose and they replied only one thing that rules are not permitting. *(In-*

*terruptions).* Sir, at this juncture I share the concern of the House and I demand that immediately the House should direct the Government to carry the body to Madras. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Government I can say that the Government is keenly aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the deep feeling that all hon. Members of the House have on this issue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Then why you have failed?

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As you, Sir, tried to say in the very beginning this is a very sad occasion, and it is not an occasion for controversy. I shall not, therefore, attempt to import any controversy in making a few observations.

Sir, the question of rules was referred to; there is no question of seeking shelter under any rules. At one point one hon. Member asked whether there were any rules. There are rules governing the transport of bodies of dignitaries by IAF aircraft. These stipulate that in the case of those who are entitled to State funerals, when they pass away, their bodies may be transported by IAF aircraft. Later on, as you are, perhaps, aware, in 1968, the Government decided that the same facilities that are extended in the case of Cabinet Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others must be made available in the case of hon. Members as well.

Therefore, at his moment, there is no distinction whatsoever between the facilities that will be accorded to the hon. Members of Parliament and Cabinet Ministers or Supreme Court Judges and they are all the-

same as far as this is concerned, as far as death is concerned. Unfortunately, in this case, the sad demise has occurred in a part of the country which is very poorly connected. Such a situation might not have arisen if the sad demise had occurred on the mainland wherefrom the body could have been easily transported. Rules are there. But in spite of the fact that the rules are there, a very unforeseen situation has arisen where the death has occurred at a place which is poorly connected. Therefore, it is understandable that hon. Members feel that under the given situation, a way must be found out. Unfortunately, yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister, the hon. Defence Minister and I too were not here. As soon as I came to know of this, I contacted you this morning, and from you I came to know that perhaps steps have been taken to embalm the body. In view of the sentiments that have been expressed with great force in this House, I shall promptly contact the hon. Prime Minister and all those who are concerned to see what way can be found out under the existing rules to bring the body back. (Interruptions) I have not completed my sentence.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: We know what happened yesterday. Let us not be misled.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I must be allowed to complete my statement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to complete his statement.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: If they are sincere, till the body is cremated, the House must stand adjourned.

MR. SPEAKER: You have had your say. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I am not here saying anything just for the sake of it. Please do not make remarks that will injure my feelings.

(Interruptions)

Yesterday, the Defence Minister was here. Mr. Advani contacted him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I said that I shall convey the ..

(Interruptions)\*\*

12 hrs.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Mr. Varma, you were not here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukk): The matter is before the Parliament now. I want to know whether the Parliament of India has got the right to commission a plane for bringing the body of the Member of Parliament here. We are not on an appeal to somebody.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): I had just arrived, and did not know what the exact situation was. I am now told that it is only a question of making the plane available. I declare that the plane will be made available.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m. in memory of the departed soul.

12.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled at Fourteen of the clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

***Alleged violation of Procedural and Financial Propriety by Taj Group of Hotels in the Construction and Management of a Hotel in New Delhi***

\*658 SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Enquiry Officer deputed by NDMC to enquire into the transaction between NDMC and Taj Group of Hotels for construction and management of a Hotel at No 1 Mansingh Road, Delhi, reported gross violation of normal procedures and financial propriety to the benefit of the Hotel Company,

(b) if so, did the Government hand over the case to Criminal Bureau of Investigation for enquiry and whether any report has been received and the details thereof, and

(c) what action Government have taken on the report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and whether the Taj Group will be allowed to continue the management of the Hotel at a great loss to the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) An Enquiry Officer was appointed by Delhi Administration, who had come to the conclusion that procedures and norms of financial propriety had been violated in processing this case

(b) Yes, Sir. A case has been registered by the C.B.I. Their report is still awaited.

(c) One of the findings of the Enquiry Officer was that the terms and conditions of the agreement between the NDMC and Indian Hotel Company were detrimental to the interests of the NDMC. Accordingly, through negotiation, the same

have been revised and the terms now settled are better for the NDMC. Action with regard to administrative lapses, if established by the CBI, will be taken

**Sun Temple, Konark**

\*659 SHRI CHATURBHUI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state-

(a) what are the main recommendations of the Committee of Experts which has been set up to examine the problems of preservation and remedial measures regarding Sun Temple, Konark

(b) what advice UNESCO has given in this regard, and

(c) the preservative measures taken as per the recommendations of the Committee and the advice of UNESCO?

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

(a) The main recommendations of the Expert Committee are as below:-

(i) A small-scale experiment on one or two representative pieces of stone be done, using physiochemical means to find out a way of cleaning the stones without the least possible damage

(ii) Experimental treatment of the stones with ultra-violet rays be done periodically to kill living organism.

(iii) Some experiments with herbicides and fungicides with other chemicals be done to notice the reactivity of the stones.

\*\*Replies to Starred Questions for April 9, 1979 were laid on the Table.

(iv) A combination of bushes, shrubs and tall trees be used to stop blowing of sand by wind at various levels with the tallest trees reaching higher than the monument itself

(v) Suitable sand-catcher be placed on the monument at different heights and directions to quantify the sand (for every quarter or half year) so that further protection measures by plantation of vegetation in the required direction may be considered

(vi) It is felt that the underground water level should be reduced through sinking of tube wells

(vii) No rain water should be allowed to stagnate near the plinth of the monument. An underground drainage, particularly to drain water accumulating on the northern side, be provided. Provision may also be made for pumping arrangement of the water whenever there is such a need due to excessive rains

(viii) One of the techniques suggested was the use of polyester resin or acrylic resin or vinyl resin or epoxy resin or siliconates for preservative coatings and for consolidation purposes, using it in a proportion which will have the maximum penetration so that the consolidation is effective

(ix) The Committee observed that haphazard structures are coming up all round the periphery of the monument and that a Master Plan for the area should be prepared

(x) The Committee felt that the modern building put up by the Survey in the past to accommodate loose sculptures within the temple compound should be removed

(xi) An Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineer who can function as a co-ordinator and take decision on the spot in respect of various items of conservation and

development be put in-charge of the Konark temple

(b) The UNESCO Expert is expected to visit in the first week of May, 1979

(c) The preservative measures suggested by the Committee at items (i), (iii) and (viii) have already been implemented while the other items are being implemented. The advice of the UNESCO expert will be considered when he gives his report after the visit

#### Clinical Posts in J N Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University

\*660 SHRI NATVERLAL B PARMAR, Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Chutani Committee had inspected the facilities available at the J N Medical College affiliated with the Aligarh Muslim University,

(b) whether Committee had recommended some clinic and non-clinic professional posts for the smooth teaching programme in the college

(c) whether the above recommendations had been accepted by the University Grants Commission and whether on the recommendations of the Chutani Committee, the UGC had released the non clinical posts whereas the release of clinical posts still remain pending with the University Grants Commission,

(d) whether Indian Medical Council had threatened the University Grants Commission about the possible derecognition of J N Medical College;

(e) whether clinical posts are not released,

(f) what Government propose to do to compensate the clinical staff who become junior to the non-clinical counterparts whose posts have already been released; and

(g) when clinical posts of J N Medical College are likely to be released?



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

**DER)** (a) to (g) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission it had appointed a Committee with Dr D N Chutani, Director Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research Chandigarh as its Convenor to examine the development proposals of medical education for 5th Five Year Plan in respect of J N Medical College of Aligarh Muslim University and to make recommendations to the Commission within an allocation of Rs one crore in two priorities—first priority with 2/3rd of this allocation and second priority within 1/3rd of this allocation, which was also not to include the requirements of the hospitals. The Committee visited the Medical College to assess the existing level of facilities for this purpose. This Committee recommended, inter-alia additional posts—both teaching and non-teaching—covering the non-clinical and clinical departments for the teaching programmes of the Medical College. At its meeting held on 23rd August, 1977, the University Grants Commission considered the recommendations of this Committee and generally accepted the same with regard to the pre and paraclinical departments. It was, however, not possible for the Commission at that time to accept the recommendations relating to clinical departments in view of the fact that these recommendations had been linked with the provision of 150 additional teaching beds to conform to the norms prescribed by the Medical Council of India, as the hospital attached to the Medical College had only 350 beds and the positions recommended by the Committee for the clinical departments could be created only after a decision on the increase of the bed strength in the hospital attached to the Medical College had been taken in consultation with the Government of India. In November, 1978, the Government of

India agreed to the provision of additional 150 teaching beds at the Medical College Hospital of Aligarh Muslim University to conform to the minimum standards prescribed by the Medical Council of India provided the additional expenditure can be met out from the Plan allocation of the University Grants Commission of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Commission has since released all the teaching and non-teaching posts recommended by the Committee for the various clinical departments of the Medical College on 20th March, 1979. It has also conveyed its acceptance to the provision of additional 150 beds with effect from 1.4.1979.

2 The Inspectors of the Medical Council of India, in their periodical inspection report (July-1978) received by the University during January, 1979 in respect of the J N Medical College, Aligarh Muslim University observed that 150 beds need to be added to the Hospital bed strength on utmost priority and that it is not possible to continue to accord recognition to this College unless this is undertaken immediately.

3 The University has its own rules embodied in Statutes or Ordinances regarding seniority and the same are also applicable to the staff of the faculty of Medicine.

**Pensionary Benefit to Retired N.D.s  
Instructors**

\*661 SHRI R L KUREEL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) how many National Discipline Scheme Instructors were taken over by Delhi Administration (Directorate of Education) on 1st November 1972 and 1st November, 1976,

(b) how many have since got retired and their date of retirement,

(c) whether they were taken over on regular basis or ad hoc basis and they retired on which of the two basis,



(d) whether they get pensionary benefits; and

(e) if not, why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to information made available by Delhi Administration the services of 339 and 24 National Discipline Scheme Instructors were taken over by Delhi Administration (Directorate of Education) on 1st November, 1972 and 1st November 1976 respectively.

(b) One Instructor retired as Junior P.E.T. on 31-5-1976 and two Instructors retired on 28-2-1979.

(c) The services of all the N.D.S. Instructor were taken over in the Directorate of Education on regular basis and retired accordingly.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Housing Problem in Delhi**

\*662. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increased rate of population in Delhi is the highest amongst the Capitals of all the countries of the world;

(b) if so, what specific steps Government propose to take to solve the housing problem in Delhi,

(c) have Government made any study about the increase of rent and increase of prices of land and buildings in Delhi in the last ten years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following steps are, nevertheless, proposed to be taken:—

(i) the D.D.A. proposes to construct 20000 dwelling units every year.

(ii) The Delhi Administration intends utilising the Plan outlay of Rs. 9 crores tentatively agreed to for 1979-80 for construction of staff quarters, developing sites for landless labourers and providing loan facilities for construction of houses

(iii) Private builders are being associated by inviting them on an experimental basis by the D.D.A.

(iv) Sites and Services programme is proposed to be taken up by the D.D.A. to provide plots for the prospective builders

(v) Plinth areas of various categories of houses have been reduced and specification lowered to enable more houses being built with the same amount of funds

(vi) 21800 quarters are under construction/sanction under the aegis of the CPWD

(vii) In addition, construction by Coop societies are also being encouraged.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Non-Availability of Departmental Forms**

\*663. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many of the departmental forms such as T.A. Bill forms, service-books, H.O. cash

books etc are not available in printing press of the Government or department while the same forms are available privately in the market and reasons for the same,

(b) total amount spent in last three years, (year-wise), on purchase of such forms by all the post offices in State of Maharashtra, and

(c) what amount would have been spent if the said forms were made available through Government or departmental printing press?

( THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) No, Sir. No complaints regarding non-availability of these forms have come to notice.

(b) No forms were purchased by Post Offices in Maharashtra State in last three years. Some forms were got locally printed by the Postmaster-General from private presses and the total expenditure incurred for T.A. Bill forms, Service books and H.O. Cash Books during the last three years is as follows:-

	T A Bill	Service Books	H O Cash Book	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
1975-76		430 10		430 10
1976-77	125			125
1977-78	125		6080	6205
TOTAL	250	430 10	6080	6760 10

(c) The amount that would have been spent if the said forms were printed at Government press is as follows:-

	T A Bill	Service Book	H O Cash Book	Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1975-76		480	..	480
1976-77	146 54			146 54
1977-78	146 54		6190 35	6276 89
TOTAL	293 08	480	6190 35	6963 43

#### Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme

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

(a) whether any proposals have been received from the Government of Karnataka for approval under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes;

(b) if so, details of the same,

(c) whether the schemes have been approved,

(d) the amounts sanctioned for their implementation; and

(e) if answer to (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) The following proposals were received from the State of Karnataka since commencement of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme in 1977-78 and 1978-79:

1977-78: Piped water supply schemes for 421 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 538.78 lakhs and Borewell schemes for 803 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

1978-79: Piped water supply schemes for 131 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 161.50 lakhs and borewell schemes for 2547 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 304.20 lakh.

(c) to (e). Piped water supply schemes for 271 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 275.41 lakhs and borewell schemes for 803 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs were approved in 1977-78. No schemes could be approved in 1978-79. The remaining schemes could not be sanctioned as they did not conform to the norms and guidelines of the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Rs. 140 lakhs were released as grants-in-aid to Karnataka during 1977-78 and a further amount of Rs. 105 lakhs were released during 1978-79 for execution/completion of works under the Programme.

#### Scope of Development of Cashew

\*665. **SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lot of scope to develop Cashew plant in our country and if so, what is the necessity to spend

Rs. 30 crores to develop Cashew plantation in Tanzania;

(b) whether the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation consulted Cashew Development Council before going into agreement with Tanzanian Government to develop Cashew plantation in their country; and

(c) if not, why?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) There is good scope to develop cashew in our country and as such there is, at present, no proposal to expend Rs. 30 crores to develop cashew in Tanzania.

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

#### Survey on Abolition of Child Labour

\*666. **SHRI SHANKERSINGHJI VAGHELA:**  
**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

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

(a) whether Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, Bombay conducted a survey last year on the abolition of Child Labour in the country;

(b) if so, whether the study report has revealed that abolition of child labour will be unrealistic and unreliable as it would only aggravate the misery of the poor; and

(c) whether the Government of India have examined the study report and if so, the reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI KARKATAKI):** (a) The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child

Development, New Delhi (not Bombay) conducted a study on "Working Children in Bombay" (not on abolition of child labour) in 1978.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Study suggested that at our present level of our economic development, any thought of a total abolition of child labour would be an unrealistic and unrealisable proposition and, in the absence of possible alternatives, this measure could aggravate the misery of the poor.

(c) The Government of India have since constituted a National Committee, to look into various aspects of Child Labour, with the following terms of reference:—

(i) Examine existing laws, their adequacy and implementation and suggest corrective action to be taken to improve implementation and to remedy defects

(ii) Examine the dimensions of child labour, the occupations in which children are employed etc., and suggest new areas where laws abolishing/regulating the employment of children can be introduced

(iii) Suggest welfare measures, training and other facilities which would be introduced to benefit children in employment.

The National Committee will consider, among other things, the findings of the Bombay Study.

#### Preservation of Historical Monuments

\*687. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the need to protect our historical monuments and the efforts made so far in this regard are inadequate;

(b) whether Government will evolve a scientific approach to preserve these monuments; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The historical monuments of national importance are looked after by the Archaeological Survey of India while monuments other than those of national importance are maintained by the respective States through their Departments of Archaeology.

(b) & (c) For preservation of monuments (both structural and chemical), the Survey is already following scientific methods, as evolved from time to time and applicable to Indian conditions. The tropical climate conditions in India and materials used in monuments are not comparable to those European countries. There are 14 laboratories set up by the Survey to cater to the needs of chemical preservation. The chemists and engineers of the Survey are well-known for their expertise in international field of preservation. The gardens developed in and around national monuments are also highly acclaimed.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली और नैनी में भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग के एककों का विस्तार

668 श्रीगंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बाल योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली और नैनी संघर्षों का विस्तार करने का है ताकि उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि हो; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उन पर व्यय करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान किया है तथा वर्ष 1978-79 की क्षमता की तुलना में इस क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि होगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री महेन्द्र प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज की राय-

बरेली और नैनी की प्रायोजनाएं अभी भी कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति में हैं और इन पर चालू योजना के दौरान कार्य होता रहेगा। फिर भी इन कारखानों में उत्पादन शुरू हो गया है और पूर्ण उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त होने तक इनका उत्पादन साल दर साल बढ़ता जाएगा।

(ख) इन प्रायोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। रायबरेली एकक की उत्पादन क्षमता को 20,000 लाइनों से बढ़ाकर एक लाख लाइनों तक बढ़ाने और नैनी के कारखानों के पारेषण प्रभाग की क्षमता को 10 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के पारेषण उपस्कर के उत्पादन से बढ़ाकर 18 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के पारेषण उपस्कर के उत्पादन तक ले जाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसके अलावा नैनी कारखाने के टेलीफोन प्रभाग में टेलीफोन उपकरण की उत्पादन क्षमता 1.06 लाख टेलीफोन उपकरणों से बढ़ाकर 5,00,000 टेलीफोन उपकरणों तक बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### Utilisation of Agricultural Waste Material

\*600. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (i) Hard Board Paper Board and Kraft Paper | Out of Jute Stick & Jute waste.            |
| (ii) Fabrics                               | Out of Banana Stem & Pineapple leaf fibre. |
| (iii) Fabrics and Blankets                 | Out of Cotton & Jute waste                 |

To scale up the bench scale results obtained to production levels, the ICAR is taking steps to build up requisite infra-structural facilities.

(c) During the current Golden Jubilee Year of the ICAR, the Laboratory plans to take up work on:

- (1) Upgrading of fibres at village level.

(a) whether the Jute Technological Research Laboratories at Calcutta have succeeded in developing technology for commercial utilisation of agricultural waste material;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a plan to exploit the use of fibre from banana, pineapple, jute and cotton waste for making of hardboard, paper board, kraft paper, blankets and fabrics; and

(c) other plans and scheme Government have sponsored in this behalf during the current golden jubilee year of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The technology for the utilisation of agricultural waste materials such as Jute Stick and wastes, Banana Stem and Pineapple leaf fibre has been developed by the Jute Technological Research Laboratories. To exploit the technology commercial lines, Pilot Plants for its propagation would be required.

(b) Yes, Sir, The ICAR will demonstrate and advise the Jute Industry to exploit the following items that have been developed from out of waste materials:

- (1) Training of jute growers in fibre grading.
- (2) Demonstration of jute-fibre ribboning-machine and
- (3) Technical collaboration with the State Small Scale Private Entrepreneurs on woollenised jute for Blankets and particle boards from jute sticks.

**Discussion with State Governments  
on Scheme for Destitute Old  
Persons**

\*670. **SHRI K. PRADHANI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to discuss with the State Governments any scheme for taking care of the destitute old persons; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding scheme of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHANDER):** (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for any discussion on this subject, at present. However, some States have formulated and are implementing old age pension schemes.

(b) Government of India have no scheme, for taking care of such persons, at present.

**Proposal to take over more Sugar Mills**

\*671. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over some more sugar mills in the country;

(b) whether any review has been made as to how many mills have lived up to their promises, to liquidate cane arrears and start crushing; and

(c), if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) There is no specific proposal, at present, to take over more sugar mills under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978. However, in

terms of the provisions of the Act, reviews could be conducted any time during the sugar season, and action taken on the outcome of such reviews.

(b) & (c) All the sugar factories except four, which were given time for bringing down the cane arrears below stipulated levels and/or commence crushing operations for the season, kept the schedule laid down. The management of the four defaulting mills have subsequently been taken over by the Government.

**Water Crisis in Delhi**

\*672. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 8th March, 1979 under the heading 'Water Crisis ahead';

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to take any action or chalk out any plan to augment the supply of water in the Capital;

(c) whether Central Government propose to give any financial aid for the purpose and other remedial measures taken by Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Both long term and short term measures are in hand with a view to augmenting drinking water supply in Delhi. Board details are given in the annexed statement.

(c) Government has been advancing loans, both to M.C.D. and N.D.M., C., for their water supply schemes.

(d) Loans of Rs. 8.85 crores and Rs. 31.30 lakhs were advanced to M.C.D. and N.D.M.C. respectively during 1978-79, for their water supply and sewerage schemes.

#### Statement:

Broad details of measures to augment drinking water supply in Delhi.

#### Long term (under way):

1. Early commissioning of the remaining 50 MGD Water Treatment Plant at Hyderpur.

2. Construction of 6 additional RCC Wells.

3. Construction of a new 100 MGD Water Treatment Plant in North Shahdara.

#### Short term:

4. 22 tub-wells have been sunk by NDMC to supplement the supply by 2 MGD.

5. 18 booster pumps have been installed by NDMC to improve the supply/pressure.

6. Steps have been taken by NDMC to prevent the wastage/mis-use of filtered water.

7. Prompt repair of leakages.

#### Proposal for Opening New Branches of Indian Institute of Management

\*673. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new branches of Indian Institute of Management for imparting training for high-level managerial personnel for industry, trade and commerce during the year 1979-80; and

(b) if so, the details in respect of the proposed places where the new branches will be opened and the addi-

tional capacity would be created for imparting the training?

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

(b) Does not arise.

अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त विकास अनुदानों में से गुजरात में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये निवत की गई धनराशि

\*674. श्री जी. नार्ड गाम्भीर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से प्राप्त विकास अनुदानों में से कुछ धनराशि गुजरात को सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये निवत की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां तो कितनी धनराशि; और

(ग) उसका सिंचाई योजना द्वारा क्या है और उन मयों का क्या है जिन पर उपरोक्त अनुदानों का उपयोग किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ (आई० डी० ए०) ने गुजरात को ग्राम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए 85 मिलियन अमेरिकी डालर की ऋण सहायता देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, अमेरिकी अन्तराष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी भी इन परियोजनाओं को 30 मिलियन डालर तक की धनराशि दे रही है।

(ग) वह ऋण सहायता ग्राम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के लिए सहायता के

किए हैं। जहाँ सहायता का स्कीम-वार ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है। किन्तु गुजरात सरकार ने इस जहाँ सहायता के उपयोग के लिए 33 मध्यम परियोजनाओं को निर्धारित किया है। जिन सबों पर जहाँ सहायता का उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है, उनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

#### विवरण

क्रम सं०	मद	जहाँ सहायता	
		(डालर मिलियन)	
		अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अमेरिकी	
		विकास अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय	
		संघ	विकास
			एजेंसी
1. सिविल कार्य			
(क) नई और निर्माणा- धीन मध्यम सिंचाई			
परियोजनाओं का निर्माण	67.0	24.0	
(ख) प्राथमिकीकरण			
स्कीम	16.0	6.0	
2. उपकरण और तक- नीकी सेवाएँ	0.5	—	
3. अनियत राशि	1.5	—	
कुल	85.0	30.0	

Intensive Research for benefit of Economically and Ecologically Handicapped Areas

\*678. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:  
SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Ministry have a programme to select 50,000 families

from the country and to assist them to improve their income and employment and if so, whether the programme will be feasible and what would be the results; and

(b) what steps, based on the recommendations of a committee on the use of cess funds have been made to intensify research and training in economically and ecologically handicapped areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. During this Golden Jubilee Year 1979-80 ICAR have decided to undertake an Experimental Programme for transfer of technology (LAB to LAND Programme) to 50,000 farm families. The objective of the programme is to help the selected farmers adopt tested and proven technologies with a view to improve their production and income. This was finalised at a 3-day Workshop on Transfer of Technology for Rural Development, after taking all views points into account and this is considered both practical and feasible. Improvement in economic condition and increased employment of participating families is expected to result from this programme.

(b) Details of various projects approved from the Cess Funds are given in the statement placed on the table of the house.

#### Statement

The following projects for intensifying research and training in economically and ecologically backward areas have been approved from Cess Funds:—

(1) A scheme for the development of manpower in backward, neglected and tribal areas covering 150 Districts has been sanctioned in which 2550 fellowships have been provided to enable the people



to prosecute their studies at undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

(2) Establishment of 12 Krishi Vigyan Kendras to train the rural people in the village based vocations.

(3) Intensification of research on seed production technology to improve the quality of seed in Cotton.

(4) Pilot Plant production of slow release lac coated urea and operational research on its cost-benefit characteristics.

(5) Establishment of 16 research centres to intensify research on pulses and oil seeds to develop technology to fit them into the irrigated and dry land cropping patterns in 16 Command areas and 30 dry farming areas. This project is being finalised for sanction.

(6) Intensification of research on certain basic aspects of sugarcane cultivation and also to develop and popularise the short duration sugarcane cultivation and also to develop and popularise the short duration sugarcane variety based cropping patterns in different parts of the country. This project is also being finalised for sanction.

(7) A project is also finalised for developing simple and cheap technology to convert sugarcane into ethanol (power alcohol). This project is being finalised for sanction.

(8) An Operational Research Project for developing suitable technologies to improve the economic conditions of the landless labour in five metropolitan cities and six other centres. Institutional Consortiums which are supposed to co-operate in the execution of this

programme have been identified and the project formulation phase has already begun.

#### Shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine

\*676. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK;

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

(a) whether Government has seen the press reports appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 25th February, 1979 wherein it has been stated that there is acute shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to meet the acute shortage of this vaccine and if not, why not?

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

(b) & (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation has reported that there is no shortage of Prophylactic Anti-Rabies Vaccine in any of the eight veterinary hospitals under the Corporation in Delhi.

However, the vaccine is out of stock in the veterinary hospital run by N.D.M.C. at Moti Bagh. During 1978-79 an indent had been placed for 1255 vials of vaccine with the Punjab Veterinary Institute but only 986 vials were received. 170 vials were received from the Veterinary College Hissar on a special indent. An emergent indent has been placed with the Veterinary College, Hissar for replenishing the stock of vaccine.

**Financial Assistance to States to buy Paddy**

\*677. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUN RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are giving any financial assistance to the States to buy paddy lying with the peasants, not purchased by FCI; and

(b) if so, the amounts given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Central Government are not giving any financial assistance to the States to buy paddy from the peasants which are not purchased by Food Corporation of India. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to arrange for requisite finance for undertaking procurement operations of paddy. Apart from making the budget provisions, the State Governments also avail of cash credit limits extended by the Reserve Bank and the nationalised banks. Requests of State Governments for the cash credit facilities are supported by the Central Government when approached.

(b) As the cash credit arrangements are directly arranged by the State Governments through the Reserve Bank, it is not possible to supply information regarding financial arrangements for purchase of paddy only.

**Pepper and Spices Development Board**

\*678. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a Pepper and Spices Development Board in the country;

(b) the functions of this Board;

(c) the time by which it will be set up; and

(d) financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A proposal for the setting up of a Pepper and Spices Development Board was considered by the Government. It was, however, decided that in order to achieve the objectives of increased production and exports a Task Force consisting of the representatives of Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation (Department of Agriculture) and Commerce, ICAR and Planning Commission may be constituted. Accordingly a Task Force has been constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (A&RD) in order to review the progress of development programme for Pepper and Spices and for suggesting suitable measures for increasing the production and exports of pepper and spices.

**I.C.A.R. Plan to step up Research in Tribal Areas**

\*679. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.C.A.R. has drawn up a plan to step up research in tribal areas, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A note has been placed on the Table of the house.

**Note**

The following projects have been sanctioned for research in tribal areas and are implemented.—

1. Operational Research Project for Economic Development of Tribal People in Malghat District Amravati.

2. Study of natural and physical resources, socio-economic constraints and farm and forest practices of three tribal districts, Madhya Pradesh.

3. Operational Research Project for Development of Tribal Area in Mandla District (Madhya Pradesh).

4. Regional Research Centre for Horticulture Crops has been started at Godhra in Gujarat.

5. A research scheme has been sanctioned for intensifying research on Nigar at Rastkuntabhai in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh.

6. Two stations have been established for horticultural research at Ranchi and Netrahat in Bihar.

7. Research Centre has been established for intensifying research on Rice and Cassava in Koraput district of Orissa.

In addition, the following projects are being processed for sanction:—

1. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribals in Tehsil Kinwat District Nanded.

2. The scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Amirgadh and Danta of District Banaskantha, Gujarat State.

3. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribal in Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh through the introduction of Mesta based farming system.

4. Socio-economic upliftment of Tribal through the introduction of Mesta based farming system in Orissa.

5. Scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Waghal of District Dangs, Gujarat.

6. Scheme for Economic upliftment of the Tribal in the area of Khedbrahama of district Sabarkantha Gujarat.

7. Establishment of a centre under Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute in Tribal Areas of Koraput in Orissa.

8. Scheme for intensification of Research on upland rice and Marua (Ragi) for Tribal Areas of Bihar under the R.A.U, Bihar.

9. Scheme for Crop Improvement as a research support for Tribal Development Agency, Phulbani in Orissa.

10 Scheme for Crop Improvement as a research support for Tribal Development Agency, Keonjhar in Orissa.

#### Suspension of Employees in D.D.A.

6401. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the cases of six employees of D.D.A. placed under suspension and whose names were displayed in the daily issue of the Hindustan Times dated 7.3.1978 at page 8 has not been decided by the D.D.A. (Delhi Development Authority) as yet, if so, why;

(b) is it also a fact that the subsistence allowance for which they are entitled has also been stopped after six months; and

(c) is it correct that the cases of these suspended employees were investigated by the Delhi Police had not submitted his final report yet now and the reason?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The case of the six employees of the D.D.A. are under investigation of the Delhi Police and their final inquiry reports in these cases are still awaited.

(b) No, Sir. One of the six employees has since been re-instated and subsistence allowance at the rates initially sanctioned is being paid to the remaining five persons.

**Taking Over of NDS Instructors on Permanent Staff Strength**

6402. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 1976-77 there was any order of the Directorate of Education Delhi that educated unemployed and NDS Instructors taken on 1st November, 1972 be treated on permanent staff strength with full work load (in post fixation); and

(b) if so, name of school and number of NDS Instructors taken on 1st November, 1972 and the number of NDS Instructors not covered under this stand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) According to the information furnished by Delhi Administration no such order was issued by the Directorate of Education, Delhi.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Financial Help to Punjab to complete Sugar Mill**

6403. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Punjab has sent an S.O.S. to him for financial help to complete the two sugar mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Punjab has addressed a communication to the Deputy

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the last week of February, 1979, requesting him to persuade the All India financial institutions to clear the pending applications for financial assistance to two sugar mills being set up at Zira and Gurdaspur.

The incentive scheme in respect of factories has been under revision subsequent to the change in policy of sugar. In the mean time the financial viability of these projects is also under examination. Necessary action regarding clearance of pending applications will be taken in due course.

**Rural Telephone Exchanges**

6404. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) number of telephone exchanges which have so far been operating in distant rural areas;

(b) what steps the Government are taking to extend more and more telephone facilities in rural areas for easy communications; and

(c) number of many rural telephone exchanges being opened during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) At the beginning of the 6th Plan, about 2,900 telephone exchanges were working in the rural areas of the country.

(b) and (c). Government plans to provide telephone exchanges in all villages where sufficient demands develop for opening telephone exchanges. In addition, Government plans to provide long distance Public Call Offices and Combined Telegraph Offices in accordance with the liberal policy a copy of which is given in the Statement enclosed. It is expected that 2,400 new telephone exchanges and 15,000 new Public Call Offices and Combined Telegraph offices will be opened in rural areas during 6th Plan period.

## Statement

Policy for Provision of PCOS and COS as Lss.

## Categories of Stations

- (1) District Headquarters
- (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters
- (3) Tehsil Headquarters
- (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters
- (5) Block Headquarters
- (6) Places with a population of 5000 or more in ordinary areas (2,500 or more in backward or hilly areas).

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
---	---

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.

- (7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an Officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Office
--	--

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas and 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

- (8) Out of the way places.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices	Condition for provision of Combined Offices
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(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing exchange.

(a) Should be beyond 20 Kms. (radial distance) from an existing Telegraph Office.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(c) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000 p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 3,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(9) Tourist/pilgrimage centres/agricultural/ irrigation/power projects/townships.

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices.

Condition for provision of Combined Offices.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(a) The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas, and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.

(b) The anticipated loss should not exceed Rs. 2,000/- p.a. in ordinary areas and Rs. 5,000/- p.a. in backward/hilly areas.

(10) All other Stations

Condition for provision of Public Call Offices

Condition for provision of Combined Offices

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

On the basis of financial viability or on rent and guarantee in case of loss.

NOTE: (1) For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should take into account and not that of a group of towns or villages except in Tribal areas where a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a Central village can be considered.

(2) No telegraph office should be opened on loss if another telegraph office is already working within 8 Kms. of the proposed office.

#### Basis of Recruitment and Deputation for Technical Posts

6405. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the appointments to almost all Technical Posts in the Directorate of Extension (DE) are being made on deputation basis and very few posts are directly recruited;

(b) the details of posts to which appointments have been made on deputation basis and direct recruitment basis separately in the last three years; and

(c) how it is proposed to provide opportunities to talented persons by

way of direct recruitment from the open markets?

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

(a) None of the posts in the Directorate of Extension has been declared as Technical posts. However, for making appointment to some of the posts, technical qualifications have been prescribed in the approval Recruitment Rules and where the duties performed by the officers are of technical nature. Such posts number 72, and of this, 34 are direct recruitment posts; 23 promotion posts; 13 posts which are 50 per cent by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment. Only 2 posts are on deputation basis. Details are appended in Statement.

In addition, deputation is resorted to when there are short-term vacancies.

(b) During the last three years, 4 technical posts have been filled by

deputation and 7 posts by direct recruitment. The details are given in Statement II.

(c) Majority of the posts are filled by direct recruitment open to talented persons from the open market.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Designation of post	Scale of pay	Mode of Recruitment prescribed in the Recruitment Rules whether		
			Promotion	Direct	Deputation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Director Farm Information	1500—1800	Yes	..	..
2	Director Extension Training.	Do.	Yes	.	..
3	Joint Director (Ext)	1300—1700	50% Yes	50% Yes	..
4	Joint Director (Farmers Training)	Do.	50% Yes	50% Yes	..
5	Joint Director (Farm Information)	Do.	50% Yes	50% Yes	..
6	Joint Director (Women Programme)	Do.	..	Yes	..
7	Deputy Director (Farm Information Aids)	1100—1600	Yes	..	..
8	Exhibition Officer	Do.	.	Yes	..
9	Senior Extension Officer	Do.	Yes	..	..
10	Extension Officer	700—1300	50% Yes	50% Yes	..
11	Senior Home Economist	1100—1600	Yes	..	..
12	Regional Home Economist	700—1300	..	Yes	..
13	Offet Production Officer	Do.	..	Yes	..
14	Horticulture Officer	Do.	..	Yes	..
15	Senior Extension Officer (Evaluation)	100—1600	..	Yes	..
16	Extension Officer (Evaluation)	700—1300	50%	50%	..
17	Assistant Livestock Officer	650—1200	..	..	Yes
18	Officer-in-Charge W.C.C.S.	Do.	..	..	Yes
19	Youth Organiser (Male)	550—900	..	Yes	..
20	Youth Organiser (Female)	Do.	..	Yes	..
21	Assistant Extension Officer	Do.	50%	50%	..
22	Assistant Extension Officer (Evaluation)	Do.	50%	50%	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	Senior Research Assistant (Women)	550-900	..	Yes	..
24	Chief Artist . . . .	650-1200	Yes	..	..
25	Photographic Officer . . .	Do.	Yes	..	..
26	Photographer . . . .	550-900	..	Yes	..
27	Technical Assistant (Agriculture) .	425-700	..	Yes	..
28	Technical Assistant (Home Science) . . . . .	Do.	..	Yes	..
29	Artist (Senior) . . . .	550-900	50%	50%	..
30	Artist (Junior) . . . .	425-700	..	Yes	..
31	Assistant Artist (Retourcher) .	Do.	Yes	..	..
32	Halftone Etcher . . . .	425-600	Yes	..	..
33	Veritype Operator . . . .	425-700	Yes	..	..
34	Press Operator . . . .	425-700	50%	50%	..
35	Assistant Press Operator . . .	330-560	50%	50%	..
36	Project Operator . . . .	425-700	Yes	..	..
37	Asstt. Projector Operator . . .	330-560	..	Yes	..
38	Cameraman-cum-Platemaker . .	425-700	50%	50%	..
39	Assistant Cameraman-cum-Platemaker . . . . .	330-560	..	Yes	..
40	Graphotype Operator . . . .	Do.	Yes	..	..
41	Caligraphist . . . . .	Do.	..	Yes	..
42	Translator, . . . . .	Do.	..	Yes	..
43	I.B.M. Operator (Sr.) . . . .	330-560	50%	50%	..
44	I.B.M. Operator (Jr.) . . . .	260-400	..	Yes	..
45	Mechanic . . . . .	380-560	..	Yes	..
46	Carpenter (Grade I) . . . .	320-400	Yes	..	..
47	Carpenter (Grade II) . . . .	260-350	..	Yes	..
48	Painter . . . . .	Do.	..	Yes	..
49	Bromide Printer . . . . .	260-350	..	Yes	..
50	Addressograph Operator . . . .	260-400	Yes	..	..
51	Head Binder . . . . .	330-560	Yes	..	..
52	Supervisor Livestock . . . .	260-350	..	Yes	..
53	Information Assistant . . . .	Do.	..	Yes	..
54	Exhibition Assistant . . . .	425-700	Yes	..	..



1	2	3	4	5	6
55	Technical Assistant (Economics)	425-700	..	Yes	..
56	Moulder-cum-Finisher	260-350	Yes	..	..
57	Printer	260-350	Yes	..	..
58	Etcher Class II	Do.	Yes	..	..
59	Dark Room Assistant	210-290	..	Yes	..
60	Computer	260-400	..	Yes	..
61	Paperman	225-308	Yes	..	..
62	Tilter	210-290	..	Yes	..
63	Camp Supervisor	260-350	..	Yes	..
64	Driver	260-350	..	Yes	..
65	Scooter Driver	260-350	..	Yes	..
66	Operator (Silk Screen)	425-700	Yes	..	..
67	Operator (Film Strips)	Do.	..	Yes	..
68	Assistant Projector Operator-cum-Driver	330-560	..	Yes	..
69	Graining Operator	260-400	..	Yes	..
70	Inspector Livestock	425-700	Yes	..	..
71	Assistant Exhibition Officer (Grade I)	650-1200	Yes	..	..
72	Assistant Exhibition Officer	550-900	50%	50%	..

## Statement-II

*Details of the Technical Posts filled by Deputation/Direct Recruitment during the last three years.*

Name of post	Scale of post	No. of posts	Provision in R/ Rules
Rs.			
1. Filled by Deputation			
(a) Joint Director (Extension)	1300-50-1700	1	50% by promotion and 50% by direct recruitment.
(b) Photographer	550-900	1	Direct recruitment.
(c) Technical Assistants (Agriculture)	425-700	2	Direct recruitment.
(These are all short-term vacancies)			
2. Filled by Direct Recruitment :			
(a) Joint Director (Extension)	1300-50-1700	1	
(b) Extension Officer	700-1300	1	
(c) Senior Research Assistant (Women)	550-900	1	
(d) Technical Assistant (Home Science)	425-700	2	
(e) Information Assistant	425-700	1	
(f) Paper-man	225-308	1	

**Integrated Urban Development Programme for Bangalore**

6406 SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the sanction for the grant of loan under Integrated Urban Development Programme to Bangalore is lying pending with the Centre; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and when the decision in this respect is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise.

आई० एन० ए० कालोनी, नई दिल्ली में पटरी खोमचे वालों का पुनर्वास

6107. श्री युवराज : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटरी खोमचे वालों का पुनर्वास करने के लिए कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या पुलिस की माठगाँठ से दिल्ली की आई० एन० ए० कालोनी के पटरी खोमचे वालों को धाकी प्रेषण किया गया है ,

(ग) क्या पटरी खोमचे यूनियन के अध्यक्ष ने विभाग के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को 8-10 साल पुराने रिताई प्रस्तुत किए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका आजीविका के लिए उचित व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

359 LS-3.

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

(क) ने (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Water and Sewer facility in Kedar Bagh, Karampura, New Delhi**

6408. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no water and sewer facility available in regularised colony Kedar Bagh (Madan Park and Chunnamal Park) of Ward No. 89, Karampura, New Delhi;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to provide the same?

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

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Refund of Deposit of Temporary Connections in Bombay and Pune**

6409. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1759 on 30th November, 1978 regarding Deposits of temporary connections lying after their disconnection and state:

(a) whether all the 168 cases of Bombay and Pune of deposits in respect of Temporary connections have been finalised to refund the amount before 31st March, 1979 as assured;

(b) if not, in how many cases the amount of refund is paid and to the tune of; and

(c) what are the reasons of incomplete work; and how it shall be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) and (b) 167 cases have been finalised and deposits to the tune of Rs 80,986 have been refunded before 31-3-1979

(c) One case involving Rs 978.70 is pending in Pune Telephone District due to the reason that the telephone instrument has not been returned by the ex-subscriber. Case is under correspondence with the subscriber

### Opening of Post Offices and Public Call Offices during Five Year Plan

6410 SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal of opening new Post Offices and Public Call Offices particularly in Adivasis area of Baroda District during the next Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted for opening of new PO and PCO in villages?

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

(b) Postal 5 post offices are proposed to be opened in Adivasi Areas of Baroda District in each year during the next 5 financial years commencing from the year 1979-80

Telecom The following 13 proposals are under examination for provision of public telephones in Adivasi Areas of Baroda District:

- 1 Zoz
- 2 Dehot
- 3 Saydi Vasan
- 4 Rangpur (Kwant)
- 5 Rangpur (zoz)
- 6 Gadhi Borlach
- 7 Anvoli

- 8 Palasin
- 9 Gamod
- 10 Vajira
- 11 Savli
- 12 Bunjetha
- 13 Aghar

(c) The criteria adopted for opening of new post offices are detailed in Statement 'A' while those for opening of PCO in the villages are given in Statement 'B'

### Statement 'A'

#### New norms for opening of post offices in rural areas

Post Office, to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas, and

(2) Post offices in hilly, tribal or backward areas

(1) Post Offices in normal rural areas:—

(a) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms from the proposed post office, and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost

(ii) Post offices in non gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 25 per cent of its estimated cost

(2) Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:—

(i) Post Offices in Gram-Panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non grampanchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of at least 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3 Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue (income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue i.e., 28th August, 1978.

**Statement—'B'**

**Policy for Provision of PCOs on LOSS**

Categories of Stations	Condition for provision of Public Call Office
1	2
(1) District Headquarters . . . . . (2) Sub Divisional Headquarters . . . . . (3) Tehsil Headquarters . . . . . (4) Sub Tehsil Headquarters . . . . . (5) Block Headquarters . . . . . (6) Places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas and 2,500 or more in Backward or Hilly areas.	Will be provided progressively irrespective of loss and without any conditions of minimum revenue.
(7) Places with Police Stations under the charge of an officer of the rank of Sub Inspector of Police or above.	The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of the ARE (Annual Recurring Expenditure) in ordinary areas, and 15% of ARE in backward areas and 10% of ARE in hilly areas.
(8) Out of the way places	(a) Should be beyond 40 Kms. (radius distance) from an existing exchange.

- (9) Tourist / pilgrimage centres / agricultural / irrigation/power project sites/townships. The anticipated revenue should be at least 25% of ARE in ordinary areas, 15% of ARE in backward areas; and 10% ARE in hilly areas.
- (10) All other Stations . . . . . On the basis of financial viability or in the case of loss on rent and guarantee basis.

**NOTE.**—For considering the population figures, the population of the town or village alone should be taken into account and not that of a group of villages within a radius of 10 Kms. from a central village, can be considered. No two Public Telephones can be opened under this relaxed condition within a distance of 10 Kms. from each other.

**बेरावल, गुजरात में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र**

6411. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्री सोरठ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री बेरावल, गुजरात ने 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 को निदेशक दूर-संचार (पश्चिम) अहमदाबाद तथा महाप्रबन्धक, दूरसंचार, अहमदाबाद को बेरावल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना करने के लिये कोई लिखित अनुरोध किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ज्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) बेरावल में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा; और

(घ) बेरावल के स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र पर कुल कितना व्यय करने का विचार है और कुल कितने टेलीफोन लगाये जाने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुब्बदेव साधु) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) इस समय बेरावल में 1200 लाइनों की क्षमता का एक करचल एक्सचेंज कार्य कर रहा है। 1099 कनेक्शन चालू हैं और 54 प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं।

(ग) श्री सोरठ चैम्बर आफ कामर्स ने बदली के लिए अनुरोध किया है। सरकार करचल एक्सचेंजों के बदले स्वचल एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने की वृद्धि इच्छुक है परन्तु स्वचल स्विचिंग उपस्कर की सीमित सप्लाई होने के कारण इसकी योजना बनाने में समर्थ नहीं हो सकी है। सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह आशा की जाती है कि सातवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान बेरावल जैसे स्थानों पर एक्सचेंजों के स्वचलीकरण का कार्य शुरू किया जा सकेगा।

(घ) केवल आठ संचालित स्वचल एक्सचेंज की लागत 7,000 रुपये से 10,000 रुपये तक प्रति लाइन होती है जोकि स्टेशन के आकार पर निर्भर

करतो है। जब संभव होगा बेरावल में एक स्वचल एक्सचेंज की योजना बनाई जायेगी ताकि स्टेशन की प्रत्याशित मांगों की पूर्ति की जा सके।

**Government's Policy regarding Conservation of Old Temple**

6412. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the temple of Lord Jagannath is a living temple;

(b) whether it is the age old policy of Government of India not to interfere in the living temple directly for any sort of construction work;

(c) if so, whether it is not advisable only to aid with finance and experts for conservation of a living temple when it (Government) has legal authorities to supervise conservation and upkeep; and

(d) if under the above principle, the Lord Jagannath temple is a living one, whether the Government of India followed the said principle in the heavy and massive repair work now under execution?

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

(b) to (d). Under the provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and Rules made thereunder, any outstanding ancient and historical monument can be declared as a monument of national importance and as such can be preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India according to the archaeological principles. However, in respect of protected monuments under religious use, the

recognised customary and religious practices and usages are not interfered with. Archaeological Survey can incur expenditure on measures of preservation only after the monument is declared as of national importance.

**बिटुलभाई पटेल हाउस की देखभाल**

6413. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिटुलभाई पटेल हाउस और मावलकर हाल की देखभाल, सफाई आदि पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना व्यय किया जाता है और इसमें कितने कर्मचारी श्रेणीवार तैनात हैं ;

(ख) क्या बिटुलभाई पटेल हाउस से संबंधित स्टाफ क्वार्टरों की ऐसी हालत है कि न तो शौचालयों की सफाई की जाती है और न उनके अन्दर जाले निकाले जाते हैं तथा न उनमें सफेदी की जाती है तथा बस्तिया भी पूरे प्लाटो पर नहीं लगायी जाती हैं तथा उपरोक्त क्वार्टरों की देखभाल का खर्चा केवल कागजों पर ही दिखा दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहाँ के अधिकारियों द्वारा अधिकतर दैनिक बेतन पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को अपने घर के कार्यों के लिए भेज दिया जाता है और इन्हे अनेक वर्ष हो जाने के बाद भी स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में उचित जांच करायेंगी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने तथा वहाँ सफाई आदि की उचित व्यवस्था करेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) (i) रखरखाव, सफाई आदि पर वार्षिक धीसतन व्यय निम्नलिखित है :—

सिविल	2,92,574	रुपये
विद्युत	5,85,701	रुपये
उद्यान	13,950	रुपये
कुल	8,92,225	रुपये

(ii) कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। शौचालय बलाकों की सफाई हर रोज की जाती है तथा सफेदी आदि करते समय जालों को हटा दिया जाता है। सर्वेंट क्वार्टर भी मुख्य इमारत का भग है तथा उनका रखरखाव वास्तव में अपेक्षित मानक के अनुसार किया जाता है। सीढ़ियों शौचालयों, स्नानगृह आदि जैसे सामूहिक स्थानों पर बल्व आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बदल दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) यह सत्य नहीं है। उन्हें आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अल्पावधि के लिए रखा जाता है। इसलिए उन्हें नियमित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### विवरण

#### कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या

सिविल	विद्युत	उद्यान
1 कारपेन्टर	2 1 लिफ्ट आपरेटर	11 1 माली
2 मेसन	1 2 रेडियो मेकेनिक आपरेटर	1 2 चौकरी (दो मास के लिए)
3 पेंटर	1 3 मीटर रीडर	1
4 अपहोल्सटर	1 4 इलेक्ट्रीशियन	2
5 फिटर/एसिस्टेंट फिटर	2 5 वायर मैन	6
6 बेलदार	10 6 लिफ्ट मेकेनिक	1
7 स्वीपर	11 7 एसिस्टेंट बाथरूम	4
8 फराश	2 8 एसिस्टेंट पम्प आपरेटर	5
9 चौकीदार	4 9 एसिस्टेंट मेकेनिक	1
10 सीवरमैन	1 10 खलासी	6
बस्तानुक्षण		
	1 सर्विसमैन	1
	2 सीनियर मेकेनिक	1
	3 खलासी	2

### Financial Loss due to Postal Stationery

6414. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the 1st quarter of 1979 there was shortages of postal orders inland letters, envelopes etc. throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether as a result of shortages the Department have suffered heavy financial losses; and

(c) if so, exact assessment of losses and reasons for shortages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There has been shortages of certain items of postal stamps and stationery in some post offices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are no losses on revenue account. The shortages have been due to the fact that the India Security Press, Nasik has not been able to meet the demands fully in respect of certain items of postal stationery etc.

### Allotment of Hostel accommodation on priority basis

6415. S H R I SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of

WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the criteria for the allotment of hostel accommodation on priority basis or in general pool, give details;

(b) the number of persons since 1970—1979 who got hostel accommodation on priority basis and in general pool and on what grounds give details; and

(c) whether sympathetic view is taken in hard cases?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Ad hoc allotment, both in general pool and hostel, is made to eligible dependent of deceased officer who was in occupation of general pool accommodation; to personal staff of Ministers etc., on medical grounds and also to physically handicapped officers; to officers who are required to vacate their departmental pools and in other cases of exceptional nature on merits. Previously ad hoc allotments were used to be made also to eligible dependents of officers who were in occupation of general pool accommodation on their transfer or retirement, but this had been discontinued from 1st May, 1978.

(b) Ad hoc allotment made in the general pool in Delhi during the period 1970—79, upto 31-3-79) is as under:—

	General	Hostel
1. Eligible dependent of :		
(i) deceased officer . . . . .	1,285	4
(ii) retired officer . . . . .	1,761	1
(iii) transferred officer . . . . .	128	1
2. Personal Staff . . . . .	551	4
3. For vacating departmental pool . . . . .	487	1
4. Medical grounds . . . . .	2,148	10
5. Others . . . . .	733	13
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>7993*</b>	<b>182</b>

\*This does not include ad hoc allotments in Types VI VII and VIII made during the 1974 details of which are not available.



(c) Each hard case is decided on merits

#### **Appointment of O.S.D. in D.G.S. & D.**

6416. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the OSD (training) in, DGS&D who is required to train the Officers of Indian Supply Service (which is an Engineering Service) is held by an Officer of Central Secretariat service who has never worked as a purchase officer in DGS&D; and

(b) if so, whether it is not affecting the quality of training and the reasons for not appointing an experienced purchase officer of Indian Supply Service as OSD (Training)?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The O.S.D. (Training), though a C.S.S. officer, has the requisite purchase experience.

(b) No, Sir. The quality of training is maintained, and the Recruitment Rules provide for selection from CSS Grade I Officer as one of the sources of recruitment

#### **Deletion of Condition in Industrial Licence for Horlicks Plant at Rajahmundry**

6417. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the propriety or otherwise of deletion of the condition in the Industrial Licence, issued to Hindustan Milkfood Manufacturers Ltd., for Rajahmundry project for "Horlicks" without reference to the Licensing Committee;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) action proposed to be taken against the erring Officers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The propriety or otherwise of the deletion of the condition relating to the brand name 'Horlicks' in the Industrial Licence granted in favour of M/s Hindustan Milk Food Manufacturers Ltd., Nabha without reference to the Licensing Committee has been examined. The deletion was authorised after taking into account the relevant aspects of the case. It was then considered that it would be odd when allowing expansion to a party which had already been operating in India to insist that for the expanded production capacity the party should not use the same brand name which they were using before. In view of this consideration, it was decided to delete the relevant condition from the Industrial Licence. The matter has also been examined in consultation with the Deptt. of Legal Affairs. The power to vary or amend industrial licences rest with the Government and the Licensing Committee is consulted before coming to a decision. The absence of such consultation in a particular case does not render the decision taken by the Government null and void.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Financial Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages**

6418 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by his Ministry to voluntary organisations for promotion of Indian languages for the year 1978-79;

(b) names of the voluntary organisations who received the assistance for that purpose;

(c) how many of these organisations applied for the assistance for the year 1979-80;

(d) whether his Ministry received any application from the organisations for promotion of tribal languages; and

(e) if not, whether the State Governments will be informed by his Ministry to forward the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-

TAKI): (a) Under the scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Promotion of Indian Languages (except Hindi and Sanskrit) a sum of Rs. 2,24,988.47 has been sanctioned during 1978-79 to various Voluntary Organisations.

(b) A Statement is attached..

(c) Four.

(d) One applicaion was received for teaching tribal languages to the State Government employees in Orissa State.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Grant sanctioned
		Rs.
1	Akhil Bharata 50th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan, New Delhi . . . . .	10,000.00
2	Sur Samarak Mandal, Agra . . . . .	15,000.00
3	Dr. V.V. Swaminathan Library, Madras . . . . .	687.50
4	Secretary Publication Board, Gauhati . . . . .	19,465.00
5	Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahita Sammelan, Tinsukhia, Assam . . . . .	10,000.00
6	Motilal Memorial Society, Lucknow . . . . .	13,511.17
7	Bihar Bengalee Association, Jamalpur . . . . .	2,000.00
8	Ghalib Academy, Nizamuddin . . . . .	5,500.00
9	Lekhraj Kishanchand Azis, Educational & Liberal Trust, Bombay . . . . .	3,314.00
10	Telugu Bhasha Samiti, Madras . . . . .	75,000.00
11	Sardar Patel University . . . . .	50,000.00
12	Shri S. Chaudhuri, Editor, Calcutta . . . . .	10,510.80
13	Institute of Tribal Dialects, and Culture, Orissa, Bhubaneswar. . . . .	10,000.00
TOTAL . . . . .		2,24,988.47

Post Office Building in Janakpuri,  
New Delhi

6419 SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5882 on 6th

April, 1978 regarding Telegraph Offices in Janakpuri and state:

(a) whether the possession of the plot earmarked for Post Office building in shopping centre, A-3 Block, Janakpuri, New Delhi has been obtained;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be obtained; and

(c) when the Government propose to take up construction of the said Post Office Building?

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

(b) A sewer line is passing through the plot. A manhole also exists in the centre of the plot. The possession would be taken over when the Sewer line is diverted from the plot and the manhole is removed. Delhi Development Authority is taking necessary action in this regard.

(c) When the hindrances referred to above have been removed, possession of the plot will be taken over and necessary action to commence construction would be taken.

#### Re-development Schemes of NDMO

6420 SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes of re-development of pavements, crossings, parks etc., have been implemented by the New Delhi Municipal Committee during the last six months and the details thereof;

(b) how many such schemes are to be finalised for implementation during the next six months by NDMC and how much money is envisaged or expenditure on such terms in the next six months, and

(c) how much money has been spent during last six months on schemes of re-development and beautification during the last six months by the New Delhi Municipal Committee?

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

BAKHT): (a) The number of schemes implemented are as under:

(1) Pavements	.	.	.	17
(2) Crossings	.	.	.	13
(3) Parks	.	.	.	8

(b) Broad details of the scheme envisaged so far are as under:

Item of work	No. of Schemes	Estimated Expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)		
1. Pavements	11	21.50
2. Crossings	5	2.15
3. Parks	11	11.26

(c) Expenditure incurred during the last six months is as under:—

	Rs. lakh
1. Pavements	17.12
2. Crossings	3.94
3. Parks	1.93

#### Development of Residential Plots by DDA

6421 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to ask the DDA to develop residential plots for the LIG and MIG persons in Delhi and start registration therefor, and

(b) if not, how far it is justified that the persons in the above categories should not construct their houses at reasonable rates and keep the DDA obliging by paying exorbitant prices for flats?

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

BAKHT): (a) D D.A. have informed that they themselves are working on such a proposal

(b) Does not arise

कड़ी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के निम्ने विदेशी स्रोतों से सहायता

6422. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान बड़ो तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाओं के अधीन कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की गई ,

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के लिये विष्व बैंक तथा अन्य विदेशी स्रोतों से कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई , और

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 की सिंचाई योजनाओं का व्योग क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में बृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों द्वारा क्रमशः 1.4 मिलियन हेक्टेयर और 1.35 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र को सिंचाई व अन्तर्गत लाया गया ।

(ख) 1977-78 और 1978-79 के वर्षों में विष्व बैंक से जो सहायता प्राप्त हुई वह इस प्रकार है —

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	(राशि मिलियन अमरीकी डालरों में)	
		1977-78	1978-79
1	गोदावरी बराज परियोजना (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	12.825	4.026
2	नागार्जुनसगर परियोजना (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	2.247	12.547
3	पेरियार बैंगई परियोजना (तमिलनाडु)	—	1.974
4	जयकबाडी परियोजना (महाराष्ट्र)	—	3.055
5	उडीसा मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजना	—	2.037

(ग) 1979-80 के व्योरे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

#### IIT Kanpur employees

6423 SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of IIT Kanpur have been dismissed and suspended during the last two years;

(b) if so, their names and designation etc. and the charges against them;

(c) whether in case of persons in part (b) above, the departmental proceedings, i.e., serving of charge-sheets etc was followed and if not, reasons for arbitrary punishment; and

(d) authorities responsible for this and action taken/proposed to be taken by Government to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). As per Statute 13(3) of the IIT statutes, the appointing authority is empowered to terminate the services of employees who are not confirmed, by giving one month's notice or pay in lieu thereof without assigning any reasons.

The employees who were removed/dismissed were intimated of the charges against them and were given full

opportunity by the Inquiry Committee constituted in this behalf in the departmental proceedings, before the Board of Governors took the decision to remove/dismiss them from service.

According to statutes, no charge-sheet is required to be served before suspension. In respect of employees under suspension, charge-sheets have been served or are being served. They will be given full opportunity to defend themselves in the departmental proceedings.

#### Statement

##### 1. Employees whose services were terminated under Statute 13(3)

S. No.	Name of the employee	Designation	Charge
1	2	3	4
1	Shri V.G. Gupta . . . . .	Compounder	Issue of wrong medicines to patients and misbehaviour with patients.
2	Shri Sarvesh Kumar . . . . .	L.D. Clerk	Unauthorised absence, misconduct and disobedience of orders.
3	Shri S.G. Nigam . . . . .	L.D. Clerk	Unauthorised absence.
4	Dr. H.S. Lallack . . . . .	Medical Officer	Issue of blank prescription to a patient, misbehaviour with a nurse.
5	Shri Faras Bahadur . . . . .	Chowkidar	Unauthorised absence, and indulging in drinking and gambling.

##### 2. Employees who have been dismissed/removed from service under Statute 13(3) (vi) (vii) under orders of the Board of Governors.

Shri B.L. Sharma . . . . .	Sr. Tech. Asstt.	Defiance of orders and gross insubordination.
Shri J.N. Mattoo . . . . .	Principal Campus School.	Falsification of documents, misbehaviour with teachers, refusal to accept official communications.

1	2	3	4
<b>3. Employees who have been placed under suspension.</b>			
1	Sari L.C. Gupta . . . .	Engine Driver	} Defiance of orders to operate Sunip welland unauthorised absence from duty
2	Shri Badloo Nishad . . . .	Engine Driver	
3	Shri Gansh Prasad . . . .	Engine Driver	
4	Shri Sambhoo Nath . . . .	Engine Driver	
5	Shri K.N. Awasthi . . . .	Engine Driver	
6	Shri Nandji Ram . . . .	Engine Driver	} Disobedience of orders, Forging of signature.
7	Shri Ramsh Awasthi . . . .	Sr Tech Asstt	
8	Shri C B Joshi . . . .	L D Clerk	
9	Shri P N Sharma . . . .	Mech Gr 'C'	Disobedience of orders
10	Shri Giriraj Kishore . . . .	Registrar	Failure, misconduct and insubordination in discharge of duties

**News item captioned 'Pearl Harvest from Seas near Andaman'**

6424 SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have seen the news item from Port Blair published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 24th February, 1979 regarding 'Pearl Harvest from seas near Andaman',

(b) if so, the facts of the case,

(c) the commercial potential of pearls in this area, and

(d) plans Government have formulated to exploit the pearls available?

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

(b) Recently, while collecting edible oysters around Andaman and Nicobar Islands pearl oysters were collected from Marine corner (Blair reef Region), and Atlanda Point off Aberdeen Jetty near Ross Island. A

few specimens have been sent to the National Institute of Oceanography for proper identification

(c) Not yet assessed.

(d) The question does not arise.

**Proposal to establish National Bank for Cooperative Development**

6425 DR P V PERIASAMY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Bank for Cooperative Development and also a National University for Cooperation;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to set up an International Centre for Cooperative Training and Research to serve the entire South-East Asian Region;

(c) whether Rs. 200 crores are lying with the more advanced State Cooperative Banks which do not know how to invest this money; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to guide the investment of such a huge sum lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The 8th Indian Cooperative Congress held from 9th to 11th March, 1979 has recommended the establishment of a National Bank for Cooperative Development and also a National University for Cooperation. The National Cooperative Union of India had also set up Working/Expert Groups to formulate guidelines for the establishment of a National Bank for Cooperative Development and a National University for Cooperation. When specific proposals are received by Government of India, they will be examined.

(b) A proposal to set up an International Agricultural Banker's Training Centre is under consideration of Government.

(c) and (d). Generally the loans and advances given by the State Cooperative Banks are higher than the deposits with them. It would, therefore, be not correct to say that large surplus resources are lying idle with the State Cooperative Banks in the more advanced states. There may be temporary surplus funds with the Banks when recoveries are being effected and advances are not high.

The Reserve Bank of India permits State Cooperative Banks to draw upon the credit limits sanctioned by it only if the liquid assets maintained by the Bank do not exceed 35 per cent of their total demand and time liabilities. The Reserve Bank of India also lay down limits for each State Cooperative Bank for keeping surplus resources on call and short-term deposits.

Availability of deposit resources limits the drawal of concessional refinancing from Reserve Bank of India for agricultural loans. To enable appropriate utilisation of deposit resources and the concessional refinancing from the Reserve Bank of

India, it has been decided recently to allow the State Cooperative Banks to advance loans to Government and State sponsored organisations like Dairy Development Corporations, Marketing Boards, Agro-Industries Corporations etc. This is subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) such loans do not exceed deposit resources raised from sources other than cooperatives, (ii) the borrowing institutions are closely connected with the activities that facilitate rural production, processing and marketing and (iii) the permission of the Reserve Bank of India is obtained for each such advance.

#### Funds for Agricultural Development in Purnea District of Bihar

6426. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give special Fund to Government of Bihar for the Agricultural development of Purnea District of Bihar;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Government of India have sanctioned a number of Schemes for Agriculture and Rural Development in Bihar. Purnea district is also covered by such of these schemes which are applicable to it. As such there is no proposal before Government of India to give Special fund to Government of Bihar for the Agricultural Development of Purnea District of Bihar.

(b) and (c): The following Centrally Sponsored Schemes are in operation in Purnea District of Bihar:

**(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme:**

In Purnea district 15 blocks have been selected for Intensive Development under Integrated Rural Development Programme. All these blocks are selected from areas covered under the Small Farmers Development Agency Programme. The allocation is at the rate of Rs 5 lakh per block during 1978-79.

**(ii) Oil seeds**

A scheme on oilseeds providing for assistance in organising Plant Protection measures and Demonstrations of improved techniques of cultivation of mustard is in operation in Purnea district.

**(iii) Jute:**

Under Intensive Jute District Programme, Purnea is selected as a district. Financial assistance is available for subsidy on seed, demonstration, plant protection and implements, under the programme.

**(iv) Sugarcane:**

Bihar is also covered by Sugarcane Development Programme including Purnea district.

**Protection of Historical Monuments in Kerala**

6427. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kerala Government has proposed to the Archaeological Survey of India to take up the responsibility of preserving, protecting and renovating of a large number of historical monuments in that State;

(b) if so, the list of the monuments thus proposed by Kerala Government;

(c) out of this how many are accepted by the Archaeological Survey of India and how many rejected; and

(d) the grounds of rejection?

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

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**M.P.s. without Telephones at their residences/constituencies**

6428 SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Members of Parliament have not been provided with telephones at their usual place of residences/Constituencies and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) the names and number of such Members of Parliament particularly in Bihar who have not been provided telephone connections at their usual place of residences/constituencies; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to provide them telephones immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Such telephones could not be provided so far as they are long distance connections requiring large quantity of stores which are in short supply.

(b) The information is being collected.

(c) There is general shortage of line stores. The Department is making all possible efforts to manufacture these items in the Telecom. Factories and making purchases from other sources where necessary.

**क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचों के खेल के बड़े**

6429. डा० रत्नवीर सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताते की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेल के नाम पर क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचों के परिणामस्वरूप देश में सरकारी और



प्राइवेट कार्यालयों तथा शिक्षा संस्थानों में काम में होने वाली क्षति के बारे में सरकार ने कभी आकलन किया है,

(ख) क्या राष्ट्र की ममय और शक्ति का यह अपव्यय नहीं है;

(ग) क्या क्रिकेट साम्रज्यवादी उप-निवेशवाद की वेन नहीं है क्योंकि सोवियत संघ चीन और अन्य समाजवादी देशों में क्रिकेट नहीं खेला जाता, और

(घ) क्या इस खेल के लिए खेल के बंटे निर्धारित करने की दृष्टि से भारतीय क्रिकेट नियन्त्रण बोर्ड और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट संस्थानों के साथ बातचीत करके लोगों के हित में सरकार कोई समाधान निकालने का प्रयास करेगी?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह एक इष्टिकोण है।

(ग) क्रिकेट में शक्ति को किन्हीं राजनीतिक सामाजिक परिस्थितियों से जोड़ना कठिन होगा।

(घ) सरकार इस प्रकार के विचार-विमर्श की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझती।

**News Item Captioned "Probe Urged into Illegal Constructions in Capital"**

6430. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Probe urged into illegal construction

in Capital" published in the Times of India (New Delhi Edition) of March 3, 1979;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to set up a Commission of Inquiry to investigate the unauthorised commercial construction in the capital; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir

(c) Action against unauthorised constructions put up in violation of the Master Plan and the Building Bye-law is taken by the local bodies.

**Protection of Traditional Fishermen**

6431 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that 6.5 million traditional fishermen are being deprived of their only means of livelihood due to the ever increasing instructions of the trawlers in the shallow coastal waters within 20 kms.;

(b) what advices have been tendered to the State Governments to protect the livelihood of them and the extent of their enforcements,

(c) whether the Government propose to suitably amend the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 in order to provide socio-economic protection to the fishermen as well as to protect the delicate fish ecology and fish breeding ground; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, Reports of conflict between traditional

fishermen and operators of mechanised boats have been received from some States.

(b) The State Governments of coastal States and Union Territories were advised to demarcate operational areas for different fishing crafts so that mechanised fishing boats and deep sea fishing vessels may operate beyond 5 kms and 10 kms respectively from the shore and the area upto 5 kms should be reserved exclusively for traditional fishing crafts. The State Governments could adopt these guidelines with or without modifications. In absence of statutory basis operational area have been demarcated through executive authority by the Governments of States and Union Territories having such problems.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is proposed to provide a more comprehensive legislation.

#### Tube-Well

6432 SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI-  
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether there are at present 30,000 big tube-wells in operation in the country;

(b) if so, whether these include private owned shallow tube-wells.

(c) the total number of tube-wells started in 1979;

(d) how many of them were put to work, and

(e) the total number of tube-wells to be commissioned during 1979?

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

(a) There are presently about 30,000

359 LS-4.

big (public) tube-wells in the country. The information in regard to the tube-wells in actual operation is not available.

(b) These big tube-wells do not include private owned shallow tube-wells.

(c) to (e). During the year 1978-79 the target was to drill/energise 3,500 public tubewells. The figures of tube-wells actually drilled/energised and put into Commission are not yet available.

भारत सरकार मृदाजालों में रिवाइजरी के पद पर पदोन्नति

6433. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी मृदाजालों की रीडिंग शाखाओं में काफी होल्डरों और रिवाइजरी की रीडरी के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिए अगस्त, 1976 में एक परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी;

(ख) क्या प्रेस मार्गदर्शिका में स्वीकृत पाठ्यक्रम के अनुसार यह परीक्षा नहीं ली गई थी और 'डिक्टेशन' तथा सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न पत्रों के बिना बवल प्रूफ रीडिंग में ही परीक्षा आयोजित की गई थी और उसके आधार पर परिणाम घोषित किया गया था,

(ग) अगर प्रश्नों के भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो पाठ्यक्रम के बाह्य परीक्षा आयोजित करने के क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि परीक्षा में फेल होने वाले उम्मीदवारों का उनका द्वारा अनुरोध किया जाने पर भी उन्हें प्राप्त अंकों का विवरण नहीं दिया गया; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इसमें क्या कारण हैं और इस गोपनीयता के पीछे क्या रहस्य है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राधा मंत्री

(ओ एच क्रिकर) (क) से (ग). रीडरशिप परीक्षा नियम, 1973 और दिसम्बर 1975 में जारी की गई प्रशासनिक आदेशों के अनुसार, रीडरशिप परीक्षा अगस्त, 1976 में 12 मुद्रणालयों में ली गई थी। नियमों में किये गये प्रावधानों के अनुसार, कबल प्रूफ को सही करने के बारे में उम्मीदवारों की परीक्षा ली गई थी।

(घ) जी, हाँ।

(ङ) रीडरशिप परीक्षा नियमों में असफल उम्मीदवारों को अगले से अवगत कराने की व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन अब उम्मीदवारों को अगले से सूचित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है।

#### Accommodation in Vithalbhai Patel House and other MPs Areas in Occupation of unrecognised Political Parties

6434 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing—

(a) what are the details in Vithalbhai Patel House and other MPs areas regarding the units which are in occupation of workers/offices of the defunct and unrecognised political parties;

(b) what are the reasons for which they are allowed to occupy the accommodation,

(c) the details regarding the rules governing allotment of such units to political parties and social institutions,

(d) whether arrears of rent stand against them, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a), (d) and (e). Information in respect of Government accommodation in occupation of workers or offices of the defunct and unrecognised political parties are not available with us. A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha indicating the details as are available

(b) The parties at serial No 1—6 of the statement referred to in the answer to Parts (a), (d) and (e) having merged with the Janata Party, the matter has been taken up with the Janata Party in Parliament to surrender the units which are surplus to its entitlement

(c) Generally, Government residential accommodation is made available to the staff of the recognised political parties in Parliament to the extent of 33⅓ per cent of their total strength. However political parties in Parliament having a strength of less than 50 members but recognised by the Speaker are allotted one set of rooms in Vithalbhai Patel House. Normally, allotment made to them is a double suite or 2 single suits. Garages/servant quarters are also allotted on demand subject to availability. As for social institutions, allotment is decided on merit

#### Statement

Sl. No	Particulars of Accommodation	Name of the Political Party	Amount due upto (31-3-1979) Position as on 28-3-79	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1	Suite No. 1, V.P. HOUSE } Sr. Qr. No. 90, VP HOUSE }	Bhartiya Kranti Dal Do.	7,811 56	Reminder have been issued.

1	2	3	4	5
	Suite No. 2, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	11,144 84	Reminder have been issued
	Sr. Qr. No. 65, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	18,356 40	
2	Suite No. 16, V.P. HOUSE .	Socialist Party	7185 12	
	Suite No. 17, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	6,209 25	Do
	Suite No. 104 V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	11,981 94	
	Sr. Qr. No. 40, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	25,376 31	
3	Suite No. 310, V.P. HOUSE .	Socialist Party (Lohi-awadi).	3,440 60	Do.
4	Suite No. 203, V.P. HOUSE .	Swatantra Party	6,832 46	Do.
5	Suite No. 23, V.P. HOUSE .	Bharatiya Jansangh	259 23	Do.
	Sr. Qr. No. 56, V.P. HOUSE .		214 54	Do.
	Suite No. 24, V.P. HOUSE .		473 77	
6	Suite No. 219, V.P. HOUSE .	Congress (O)	2,500 01	Do.
7	Suite No. 418 & 501 V.P. HOUSE	Janata Party	93 28	Do.
	Suite No. 507 V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	4,047 49	
			4,140 77	
8	Suite No. 15, V.P. HOUSE .	D.M.K.	145 96	Do
9	Suite No. 119, V.P. HOUSE .	G.P.I.	504 07	Do.
	Suite No. 201, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	305 60	
	Suite No. 309, V.P. HOUSE .	Do.	189 18	
			998 85	
10	Suite No. 14, V.P. HOUSE .	G.P.I. (M)	1,668 11	Do.
11	Suite No. 513, V.P. House .	ALAD.M.K.	Nil	

अतिरिक्त निर्माण के बारे में किरायेदार के अधिकार

6435. श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में किरायेदार मकान मालिकों की अनुमति के बिना अपने आप मकानों में अतिरिक्त निर्माण कर सकते हैं और यदि कोई किरायेदार निर्माण कराता है, तो उसके विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करती है; और

(ख) क्या मकान मालिक ऐसी परिस्थिति में तथा किराया न दिये जाने पर मकान खाली करा सकता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) (क) जी, नहीं। यदि कोई निर्माण, पालिका उप-नियमों अथवा दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध किया जाता है तो संबंधित प्राधिकारी उन अधिनियमों के अधीन कार्यवाही करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है।

(ख) दिल्ली किराया नियंत्रण अधिनियम 1958 में ऐसी कोई विशिष्ट व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके अधीन मकान मालिक द्वारा किरायेदार को बेदखल किया जा सके, यदि

किरायेदार मकान मालिक की अनुमति के बिना अतिरिक्त निर्माण करता है। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14(1) (क) के अन्तर्गत मकान मालिक किरायेदार को बिराया भुगतान न करने के आधार पर बेदखल कर सकता है।

#### Development of Languages

6436 SHRI DHARMVIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the steps taken and the results achieved during the last two years of the Janata Rule in Developing Hindi and other regional languages including Urdu and Sindhi, and

(b) whether the three language-formula was in vogue in all States, if not, the name/names of defaulting States with steps taken to make them fall in line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) (a) During the last two years, a number of schemes have continued to be in operation by the Education Ministry for development of Hindi and other regional languages including Urdu and Sindhi. These schemes have contributed towards the enrichment and development of these languages.

(b) The three language formula is being implemented with little modification by all the State Governments excepting Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Karaikal areas. It has been urged on all State Governments to implement the formula and avail themselves of all the facilities provided for by the Central Government.

**Proposal for Setting up of Permanent Machinery on various Inter State Water Disputes**

6437. PROF. P. G. MAVALAN-KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering one or more proposals for setting up a permanent semi-judicial machinery to go into and decide on the various inter-State water disputes and controversies;

(b) if so, main indication thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken any policy decision in principle, on the said matter, if so, what is it; and

(d) if not, why not?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For sometime past, the Government have had under consideration proposals for evolving appropriate institutional arrangements on water planning including the setting up of a National Water Resources Council to lay down the National Water Policy, to advise on the modalities of resolving inter-State water differences etc. In view, however, of the complex constitutional and legal issues and delicate aspects of Centre-State relationship, involved, the proposal to set up the National Water Resources Council has been dropped for the time being. It is considered that the desired objective could be better achieved by informally obtaining the willing consent of the States concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

हलर (भूमी विकास की मशीनों) के लिये लाइसेंस देना

6438. श्री निर्मल चन्द जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर गया है कि एक डेढ़ वर्ष पूर्व जिन लोगों को हलरों के लिये लाइसेंस दिये थे उन्हें (विशेष रूप से मध्य प्रदेश के सियौनी जिले में) इस आशय के नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं कि इन हलरों का आधुनिकीकरण किया जाना चाहिए और जब तक वे ऐसा नहीं करते उनके लाइसेंस निलम्बित रहेंगे; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि प्रारम्भ में, लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद उन लोगों ने बैंक ऋण आदि प्राप्त करके हलर लिये थे और अब उनका आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिये इन लोगों के पास पैसा नहीं है और उन्हें हलरों का चलना बन्द करना पड़ेगा तथा ऊपर से उन पर बैंक का ऋण भी है; और यदि हां, तो इन लोगों को इन कठिनाइयों से बचाने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या उपाय करने का है तथा उन का ध्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह): (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों, जिन्हें हलर टाइप बावल मिल के नए यूनिट स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी गई है को मिलिंग लाइसेंस जारी करने से पूर्व अपने यूनिटों का आधुनिकीकरण करने हेतु नोटिस दिए गये थे। सियौनी जिले में ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या 67 है। वर्तमान हलर टाइप बावल मिलों के मामले में उन्हें जारी किये गये लाइसेंस और जो बैंक हैं, को आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य पूरा न कर पाने के कारण निलम्बित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों को इस बात पर मिलिंग लाइसेंस जारी किए जा चुके हैं

कि आधुनिकीकरण का कार्य 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिये। चावल के कम लागत के आधुनिकीकरण पर लगभग 10,000 रुपये बँटता है जिसके लिए राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंको से वित्त निभाव प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

#### Export of Paddy

6439 SHRI MALLIKARJUN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have permitted the States to export paddy,

(b) if so, the targets fixed for each State in this regard, and

(c) whether any financial arrangements are made by Government to the States for this transaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) No request for permission to export paddy was received from State Governments. However, some State Governments had approached the Government of India for grant of permission to export some rice. It has been decided to allow, on an experimental basis, export of rice through the State agencies and an export quota of 30,000 tonnes of rice has been earmarked for each State Government, who may be interested in the export of rice from their own stocks. Government of India are not making any financial arrangements in regard to export of rice by the State Governments.

कृषि उद्योग निगम को लाभ और बाधा

6441. श्री लक्ष्मी वाराणसी बाबायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषि उद्योग निगमों के नाम बताइए, जो लाभ कमा रहे हैं और उन निगमों के नाम बताइए, जो हानि में पड़े रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कृषि उद्योग निगमों को हो रहे घाटे के कारणों के बारे में सरकार ने पता लगाया है, और

(ग) इन निगमों को हो रहे घाटे को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के लाभ हानि की स्थिति सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग) निगमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे अपने प्रत्येक चालू कार्यकालप का गहराई से विश्लेषण करे ताकि हानियों के विशिष्ट कारणों का पता लगाकर उनके समाधान के लिए उपयुक्त उपाय किये जा सकें। इसके अलावा उन्हें निम्नलिखित सलाह भी दी गई है — (क) तबय योजना की बजाए वीथीकालीन, आत्मसम योजना के आधार पर कार्य करना, (ख) वस्तु सूची, विविध ऋण तथा स्थापना की लागत के स्तरों पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखना, (ग) पहले की बजटिस्टिकल समीक्षा के उद्देश्यों की बढ़ावा, तथा (घ) प्रस्तावित और अनुमोदी प्रवृत्त कार्यों का एक संवर्ग तैयार करना। इसके अतिरिक्त, उनके निदेशक संघर्षों में केन्द्रीय प्रतिनिधित्व के व्यवसायीकरण के भी उपाय किए गए हैं, संघर्ष प्रकृति को रोकने के लिए व्यवस्थाओं को बहिष्कार करने के सहमता दी जा सके।

## विवरण

क्रम सं० निम्न के राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम लाख (+)/हानि (—) लाख रुपए

1	2	3	4
1	राजस्थान	1975-76(+) 12 97 1976-77(—) 19 41 1977-78(—) 7 84	
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1975-76(+) 3 19 1976-77(+) 2 20 1977-78(+) 9 07	
3	महाराष्ट्र	1975-76(+) 101 35 1976-77(+) 28 13 1977-78(+) 29 80	
4	गुजरात	1975-76(—) 14 69 1976-77(+) 22 95 1977-78(+) 35 36	
5	कर्नाटक	1975-76(—) 149 10 1976-77(—) 139 18 1977-78(—) 110 54	
6	तमिलनाडु	1975-76(+) 13 92 1976-77(+) 17 24 1977-78(—) 32 83 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।	
7	पश्चिम बंगाल	1975-76(—) 110.54 1976-77(—) 89 56 1977-78(—) 16.00 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।	
8	उत्तर प्रदेश	1975-76(—) 138.01 1976-77(—) 108.09 1977-78(—) 101.76 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।	
9	केरल	1975-76(—) 2.75 1976-77(—) 9 16 1977-78(—) 18.48 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।	



1	2	3	4
10	उड़ीसा	1975-76(—) 1976-77(—) 1977-78(+)	15 48 19 55 2 00 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जान
11	जम्म व कश्मीर	1975-76(—) 1976-77(—) 1977-78(—)	12 07 13 06 11 71 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
12	ह्रियाणा	1975-76(—) 1976-77(+) 1977-78(+)	39 69 14 22 3 17 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
13.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1975-76(—) 1976-77(+) 1977-78(—)	74 30 18 00 10 00 अनुमानित लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
14	असम	1975-76(—) 1976-77(+) 1977-78(+)	2 11 11 73 15 03 अनुमानित लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
15.	बिहार	1975-76(—) 1976-77 1977-78	6 17 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। अभी अनुमान लगाया जाना है और लेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
16.	पंजाब	1975-76(—) 1976-77(—) 1977-78	59 35 32 00 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। अभी अनुमान लगाया जाना है और लेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।
17.	मध्य प्रदेश	1975-76(—) 1976-77 1977-78	36 03 अनुमानित, लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। अभी अनुमान लगाया जाना है और लेखा को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

**नवजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों की खपत**

6442. श्री धन राम जाधववाल :  
 ॥ कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री ग्रह बताने की  
 कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) कृषि वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान नवजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों के, अलग-अलग, राज्यवार खपत कितनी हुई,

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नवजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों की प्रति एकड़, अलग-अलग, खपत कितनी हुई, और

(ग) कृषि वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान 5 एकड़, 5 एकड़ से 10 एकड़ तक तथा 10 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले लोगों द्वारा राज्यवार रसायनिक उर्वरकों की कुल खपत का कितने प्रतिशत भाग प्रयोग में लाया गया।

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रातःपतिह) :** (क) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ख) वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेट की प्रति हेक्टर खपत का एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(ग) उर्वरकों की खपत के आकड़े जोनों के आकार के अनुसार नहीं रखे जाते हैं। तथापि, 1976-77 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य के सम्बन्ध में 2 हेक्टर, 2-4 हेक्टर और 4 हेक्टर से अधिक की जोनों में खेती करने वाले किसानों द्वारा खपत किए गए रसायनिक उर्वरकों की प्रतिगता का एक विवरण सलग्न है। यह प्रतिगता राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक अनुपात परिषद् द्वारा किए गए एक नमूना सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर निकाली गई थी।

विवरण—1

1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेटयुक्त उर्वरकों की राज्यवार खपत

(हजार मीटर् टन)

सं०	राज्य का नाम	1960-61* एन०	पी०	1975-76 एन०	पी०	1977-78 एन०	पी०
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	26.56	14.37	257.37	54.43	351.60	133.20
2	केरल	6.37	1.47	31.66	14.33	37.06	16.77
3	कर्नाटक	15.05	4.33	131.30	38.12	160.87	56.59
4	तमिलनाडु	24.67	7.97	199.64	44.08	265.67	73.01
5	गुजरात	8.40	—	110.59	32.74	175.58	84.13
6	मध्य प्रदेश	5.58	0.85	77.29	29.93	99.69	49.50
7	महाराष्ट्र	25.26	11.83	168.05	36.11	228.00	71.00
8	राजस्थान	2.58	0.26	62.35	14.71	90.16	17.80
9	हरियाणा	**	**	86.31	8.32	150.20	28.66
10	पंजाब	7.30	0.49	231.78	53.29	319.94	104.19

11	उत्तर प्रदेश	37.93	0.92	386 17	63 24	647.59	139.33
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.13	0.07	6 18	1 40	6.78	1.69
13	बम्बई और काशीर	0.87	—	7 66	1 36	9.72	2.26
14	असम	—	0.16	3.35	1 30	4 76	0 26
15	बिहार	11.36	2.51	100 61	15 70	137.68	22.80
16	उड़ीसा	4.49	0.39	37 04	9 04	45.77	11.99
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	8 08	3 35	85.96	24 87	113.93	28 99
18	कनिपुर	0.02	0.02	1 57	0 13	1.91	0 93
19	मेवाड़	उ०न०	उ०न०	0 81	2.29	1 31	0 50
20	नागौर	उ०न०	उ०न०	0.07	0 01	0 11	0 0
21	सिपुरा	उ०न०	उ०न०	0 38	0.10	0 44	0 01
22	सिन्धु	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	0 06	0 03

\*वितरित उर्वरकों के आधार पर अनुमानित ।

२२—पंजाब में शामिल किया गया है क्योंकि 1960-61 में हरियाणा पृथक राज्य नहीं था ।

उ०न०—उपलब्ध नहीं ।

# विवरण—2

वर्ष 1960-61, 1975-76 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में नाइट्रोजन (एन) तथा फास्फेट (पी : ओ, ) की प्रति हेक्टर खपत

(किलोग्राम हेक्टर)

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	1960-61		1975-76		1977-78	
		एन०	पी० ओ०,	एन	पी० ओ०,	एन	पी० ओ०,
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	2.25	1 22	19 86	4 20	27 13	10 28
2	केरल	2 71	0 63	10 62	4 81	12 43	5 42
3	कर्नाटक	1 42	0 41	11 77	3 42	14 42	5 07
4	तमिलनाडु	3 37	1 09	27 59	6 09	36 72	10 09
5	गुजरात	0 86	—	10 84	3 21	17 22	8 25
6	मध्य प्रदेश	0 31	0 05	3 62	1 40	4 67	2 32
7	महाराष्ट्र	1 34	0 63	8 55	1 84	11 59	3 61
8	राजस्थान	0 18	0 02	3 ६3	0 86	5 25	1 04
9	हरियाणा	**	**	15 83	1 53	27 55	5 26
10	पंजाब	0 78	0 05	37 06	8 52	51 15	16 66
11	उत्तर प्रदेश	1.75	0 04	16 72	2 74	28 04	6 03

12	हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.15	0.08	6.69	1.32	7.34	1.83
13	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1.07	—	8.30	1.47	10.53	2.45
14	बसम	—	0.07	1.05	0.41	1.50	0.08
15	बिहार	1.02	0.23	8.91	1.38	12.20	2.02
16	उड़ीसा	0.69	0.06	4.79	1.17	5.92	1.55
17	पश्चिम बंगाल	1.27	0.53	10.80	3.13	14.32	3.64
18	मणिपुर	0.11	0.10	7.48	0.62	9.10	4.43
19	मेघालय	उ०न०	उ०न०	3.99	1.43	6.45	2.46
20	नागालैण्ड	उ०न०	उ०न०	0.61	0.09	0.96	0.35
21	त्रिपुरा	—	—	1.00	0.26	1.15	0.03
22	सिक्किम	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०	उ०न०

## टिप्पणी

1. 1960-61 के आंकड़ों की गणना वितरित त्रुटिको के आधार पर की गई है।
2. गणना के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्यों में सकल बोए गए क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है।
3. 1977-78 से प्रति हैक्टर खपत की गणना के लिए 1975-76 के क्षेत्र को ध्यान में रखा गया है क्योंकि उस वर्ष के क्षेत्र का प्रथम निश्चरण नहीं किया गया है।

\*\* — पंजाब में शामिल किया गया है क्योंकि 1960-61 में हरियाणा पृथक राज्य नहीं था।

विवरण—3

राज्यों में कुल खपत की प्रतिशतता के रूप में फार्म के आकार के अनुसार उर्वरकों (एन+पी, ओ+), के औ) की राज्यवार खपत (प्रतिशत आंकड़े)

राज्य	फार्म का आकार 2 हैक्टर से 2-4 हैक्टर से अधिक कम	2-4 हैक्टर	4 हैक्टर से अधिक	योग
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	27.0	27.4	45.6	100
2. केरल	93.8	3.5	2.7	100
3. कर्नाटक	37.9	30.6	31.5	100
4. तमिलनाडु	53.1	29.7	17.2	100
5. गुजरात	12.7	23.6	63.7	100
6. मध्य प्रदेश	10.9	23.6	65.5	100
7. महाराष्ट्र	19.6	19.5	60.9	100
8. राजस्थान	8.8	25.2	66.0	100
9. हरियाणा	6.2	21.6	72.2	100
10. पंजाब	7.5	29.5	63.0	100
11. उत्तर प्रदेश	30.8	36.4	32.8	100
12. हिमाचल प्रदेश	69.8	21.2	9.0	100
13. जम्मू और कश्मीर	72.8	23.8	3.5	100
14. असम	64.3	24.4	11.3	100

15. बिहार	.	.	38 6	29 2	32 2	100
16. उड़ीसा	.	.	33 9	37 6	28 5	100
17. पश्चिम बंगाल	.	.	58 5	31 9	9 6	100
18. मणिपुर	.	.	—	उ०न०	—	
19. मेघालय	.	.	—	उ०न०	—	
20. नागालैण्ड	.	.	—	उ०न०	—	
21. सिपुरा	.	.	—	उ०न०	—	
22. त्रिपुङ्ग	.	.	—	उ०न०	—	



**Recovery of Peripheral Charges from Group IV Housing Societies**

6443. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-NATHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding peripheral service charges to be paid to the D.D.A. by group IV Housing Societies which have been allotted land in Pitampura, Rohtak Road and Shahdara;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar charges were recovered from group I, II and III societies in Vasant Vihar, Panchsheel, Shanti Niketan, etc.; and

(d) if not, the reasons for different treatment for group IV societies whose members generally belong to middle and low middle income group?

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

**Children Welfare Programme in Delhi**

644. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether Union Territory of Delhi Administration has decided to spend Rs. 77 lakhs for the welfare of children during the current children year;

(b) if so, what are the programmes and welfare schemes prepared in this regard;

(c) how the poor children will be benefited through these schemes; and

(d) whether any amount will be spent on the improvement of talent among the children?

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

(b) The programmes include regular health check-up, immunization, mid-day meals programme, free provision of uniforms and text books, merit scholarships to children, grant-in-aid to voluntary organisations to run creches for the children of working mothers and State Integrated Child Development Services.

(c) Most of the schemes have been prepared to benefit the vulnerable sections of the society covering socially and the economically backward areas. Integrated Child Development Services and Nutrition Programmes are to cover resettlement colonies/J.J. Colonies which are predominantly inhabited by the poor.

(d) Delhi Administration, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee are considering the proposal to introduce special scholarships for children of outstanding talent in various fields, during the International Year of the Child.

**Proposal for raising Sugar Buffer Stock**

6445. SHRI K. L. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for raising the sugar buffer stock from the present 5 lakh tonnes to 10 lakh; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

& IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

कालेजों के अध्यापकों के विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के बेंचमार्कों के लिए अनुदान

6446. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालेजों के अध्यापकों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नये बेंचमार्क देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न स्तरों पर अनुदान दिए जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत राज्य-वार कितनी राशि दी गयी और किन राज्यों ने इस राशि का उचित उपयोग किया है तथा कौन से राज्य ऐसा नहीं कर सके ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में 1-1-1973 से सभी स्तरों पर शिक्षकों के बेंचमार्कों के परिशोधन की एक योजना स्वीकृत की थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों तथा उनसे संबद्ध कालेजों के शिक्षकों के संबंध में इन परिशोधन बेंचमार्कों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों को 1-1-1973 से 31-3-1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान होने वाले प्रतिशत वृद्धि के 80 प्रतिशत तक की वित्तीय सहायता देने का भी निर्णय किया था।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को अनुदान सभी दिए जाते हैं जबकि वित्तीय सहायता के उनके प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाते हैं और उनके द्वारा व्यय की प्रगति 359 L.S.—5.

की रिपोर्ट दे दी जाए। योजना के अंतर्गत 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिए गए हैं —

रुपये

1. झारख प्रदेश	1,50,00,000
2. असम	1,50,00,000
3. बिहार	1,50,00,000
4. गुजरात	20,000
5. हरियाणा	40,000
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	2,50,00,000
7. महाराष्ट्र	2,50,00,000
8. नागालैंड	2,28,000
9. पंजाब	1,50,00,000
10. राजस्थान	75,00,000
11. तमिलनाडु	75,00,000
12. उत्तर प्रदेश	2,34,72,000
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	1,88,00,000

जिन राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं किन्तु जिन्होंने आगे वित्तीय सहायता जारी करने के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान किसी व्यय की सूचना नहीं दी है, वे हैं मणिपुर, मेघालय, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा। मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और ऊष्ण तथा कश्मीर सरकार के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है जबकि केरल सरकार के प्रस्ताव को, जो केन्द्रीय योजना के अनुरूप नहीं था, सहायता के लिए स्वीकार नहीं किया गया।

Shortfall in Expenditure on Small Farmers Development Agency, Marginal Farmers Development Agency

6447. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been shortfall, if any, in the expenditure on the Marginal Farmers Development Agency and

the Small Farmers Development Agency during the current year; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide institutional finance to augment the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### **5-Point Plan for Protection and Advancement of Children**

6448. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the 5-point plan of the Prime Minister which contemplates special efforts for the protection and advancement of children, and

(b) the steps taken by the Government for implementing this 5-point plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) In his message to the Nation on the eve of the International Year of the Child, the Prime Minister made an appeal for special efforts for the protection and development of children and urged:

(1) every one to donate liberally to the National Children's Fund;

(2) voluntary organisations to adopt the child welfare schemes outlined in the National Plan of Action;

(3) the members of the Medical profession to spare time at least 3 hours in a week for voluntary provision of health care to the deprived child;

(4) the organisations of kisans, workers, businessmen, professionals and others to fulfil their social

responsibility towards children by adopting at least one school for implementing national programme; and

(5) the writers and artists to help publish a set of 100 children's story books explaining the cultural heritage of India in our language; of these 25 should be published in 1979.

(b) The Government of India has approached all the State Governments, major voluntary organisations and professional organisations to help translate the Prime Minister's appeal into action.

#### **Allotment of Type 'C' and 'D' accommodation to Lok Sabha Secretariat**

6449. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of type 'C' and 'D' quarter handed over to Lok Sabha Secretariat for allotment to their employees during the years 1977 and 1978, separately, type-wise;

(b) the number of type 'C' and 'D' quarters proposed to be handed over to Lok Sabha Secretariat for allotment during the year 1979; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 42 type 'C' quarters have been handed over to the Lok Sabha Secretariat during the period for allotment to the staff of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariats. No type 'D' quarters were handed over.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to hand over 8 type 'D' quarters in Seemal Bagh (DIZ area) as and when new quarters are completed during 1979. Type 'C' quarters would be handed over when the quarters sanctioned by the Lok Sabha Secretariat are taken up for construction and completed.

**Loans to Private Parties by H.U.D.C.O.**

6450. SHRI S. R. REDDY:  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has decided to advance loans to private parties for building houses for sale to the public, and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard and the conditions so that the advance is significantly utilised for houses to persons in the lower income category and they get houses at a reasonable cost?

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

(b) The terms on which loan will be advanced by HUDCO are as follows:—

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (i) Net rate of interest                    | 14%   |
| (ii) Extent of Loan assistance              | 50% of the project cost.  |
| (iii) Maximum repayment period              | 5 years.  |
| (iv) Component of lower cost in the Scheme. | Not less than 50% of the total number of dwellings constructed under the project shall have plinth area not exceeding 40 sq. mts. and the balance shall have plinth area between 40 to 80 sq. mt. The total sale price per unit should not exceed Rs. 25,000 in the case of dwelling units with plinth area not exceeding 40 sq. mts. and Rs. 45,000 in the case of dwelling units with plinth area between 41 to 80 sq. mts. |

**Forest Wealth**

6451 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an estimate of forest wealth in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Forests in India occupy an area of about 75.0 million hectares which accounts for 22.8 per cent of the total land area. According to the report of Task Force on Forest Resources Survey, Planning Commission Government of India, 1972 the growing stock in the country's forests has been estimated to be approximately 2400 million m3.

**चीनी की कीमतों में बचत के बाब  
उत्तर-बढ़ाव**

6452. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को चीनी की कीमतों में बचत के बाब धाबे उत्तर-बढ़ाव के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका स्वीरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राख्य जेबी (बी जेम्स प्रसाद सिंह) : (क) से (ग) मार्च, 1979 के शुरू में चीनी के मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति देखी गई थी। दिल्ली,

कानपुर, कलकत्ता और बम्बई के बाजारों में 30-30 गेड की चीनी के शोक मूल्य 28-2-1979 को 220 रुपये से 230 रुपये प्रति किन्टल के बीच चल रहे थे लेकिन यह मूल्य बढ़कर 31 मार्च, 1979 को 254 से 285 रुपये प्रति किन्टल हो गए हैं, मद्रास के बाजार में 30-30 गेड की चीनी का शोक मूल्य 28-2-1979 को 220 रुपये प्रति किन्टल था बढ़कर 31-3-1979 को 258 रुपये प्रति किन्टल हो गया था। मूल्यों में इस बढ़ोतरी के बिना कुल अभाव दान प्राप्त हुए हैं। मूल्यों का पूर्व स्तर बहुत ही कम था और उद्योग को उत्पन्न दान की लागत के भारित होना से नीचे था। सरकार मूल्यों पर अत्यधिक नियंत्रण रख रही है और यदि मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी की प्रवृत्ति बनी रहती है या मूल्य अनुपयुक्त समझे जाने वाले स्तरों पर पहुँच जाते हैं तो उपयुक्त उपकारी उपाय किए जाएंगे।

#### D.D.A. Built Residential Accommodation for SC/STs

6453. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the pretext of 15 per cent reservation applicants who got their names registered in Janata Category in the year 1972 are being ignored and non-scheduled Caste people who got themselves registered in the year 1976 are being allotted residential accommodation,

(b) whether the concession of depositing 30 per cent of the amount at the time of taking over possession of the DDA built accommodation and that of repaying the balance in 15 years previously given to the SC/ST people has also been withdrawn;

(c) if so, which is the authority responsible for taking this anti SC/ST decision;

(d) will the Government take necessary steps to see that the senior SC/ST people in the Janata category are not bypassed and the other concession of depositing 30 per cent of the amount etc. are restored to them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir Even now allottees of Janata category of flats pay the cost on this basis

(c) to (e) Do not arise

#### International Centre for Children in Capital

6454 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are considering to construct an International Centre for children in the capital, on the eve of International Year of the Child,

(b) if so, when and where it will be constructed, and what would be the estimated cost, and

(c) what will be the objective of the International Centre for children?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### Assistant Engineers in CPWD

6455. SHRI AHMED M. FATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is criteria of revised seniority list of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. issued in February, 1978;

(b) whether as per this seniority list Junior Assistant Engineers (Direct Recruitment) have become senior to Assistant Engineers appointed directly from the Rank of Junior Engineers by 14 years;

(c) if so, what are the reasons of this discrimination;

(d) whether Government have to certify to the Subordinate Committee that no official/person is being adversely affected by such an issue of order with retrospective effect whether this certificate has been recorded in the present case and by which authority;

(e) will it affect the otherwise senior Assistant Engineers who have been officiating as Executive Engineers since 1973; and

(f) whether the operation of the Revised Seniority will not cause serious frustration to the rank and file of the services; if so, steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) As per the Government of India Notification No. G.S.R. 281 dated the 31st March, 1979.

(b) & (c). As per the aforesaid criteria, at some places in the provisional Seniority List Assistant Engineers directly recruited become senior to those promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineers and, at some other places, the direct recruits become junior to the promotees. As such, there is no discrimination.

(d) An Explanatory Memorandum, which, as per legal advice, satisfies the requirements of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, has been issued by Government alongwith the Notification referred to at (a) above.

(e) & (f). Do not arise as the Seniority List issued on 19th February 1979 is provisional and is subject to

corrections as a result of consideration of objections received.

**छठी योजना के दौरान परती तथा बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना**

6457. श्री राजेश कुमार वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बरा परती तथा बंजर भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने का कोई कार्यक्रम छठी योजना में शामिल किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1979-1980 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी प्रतिशत भूमि में कृषि हो सकेगी ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) केन्द्रीय स्तर में राष्ट्रीय मूदा का सुधार करने की केबल एक योजना है ।

(ख) लगभग 86,000 हेक्टर ।

**Conveyance Allowance Permissible to the Officer of C.P.W.D.**

6458. DR. BHOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of conveyance allowance, permissible to the officers of C.P.W.D. for the various slabs of mileage covered in a month;

(b) whether there is any proposal to enhance the above rates, keeping in view the various rises in the cost of Petrol and the abnormal increase in the Budget Proposals for the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The officers of CPWD.

who are required to travel extensively on duty are paid conveyance allowance at the following rates:

Average monthly travel on official duty kilometers	Own Motor Car	Other mode of conveyance
(Rate of monthly conveyance allowance)		
	Rs.	Rs.
201 to 300 . . .	150.00	52.50
301 to 450 . . .	225.00	75.00
451 to 600 . . .	262.50	90.00
601 to 800 . . .	300.00	105.00
above 800 . . .	337.50	112.50

(b), (c) & (d). The above rates of conveyance allowance have been laid down by the Ministry of Finance. Since there has been further increase in the petrol price recently, the matter is being taken up with that Ministry.

उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच डायल बुनाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

6459. श्री जानू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उदयपुर और जयपुर के बीच डायल बुनाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था कब आरम्भ की जायेगी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) मार्च, 1981 तक ।

(ख) उदयपुर को जयपुर टंक आटोमेटिक एक्सचेंज से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है । यह एक्सचेंज लगाया जा रहा है और 1980 तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है । तबतर उदयपुर के लिए एस. टी.डी. बी जा सकेगी ।

### सूखा क्षेत्र अध्ययन दल

6460. श्री बीरल राम सारथ : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने सूखा क्षेत्र अध्ययन दल की स्थापना कब की और उसका प्रयोजन तथा इसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या थे और यह अपना काम कब तक पूरा कर लेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों में नदी बेसिंसों के अतिरिक्त जल संसाधनों का उपयोग करने की स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में अन्वेषण और अध्ययन करने के लिए केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में एक विशेष एकक की स्थापना की गई है । इस इकाई के अध्यक्ष एक मुख्य इंजीनियर हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत दो अर्ध शक इंजीनियर और छः डिप्टीज हैं । इस प्रस्ताव को सितम्बर, 1975 में मंजूरी दी गई थी । इस एकक द्वारा विभिन्न अध्ययन और अन्वेषण किये जा रहे हैं और आशा है कि 1980-81 तक फील्ड कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और एकक की रिपोर्ट 1981-82 तक तैयार हो जाएगी ।

### Ashram Type Residential Schools for Tribal Children

6461. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 295 on 12th March, 1979 regarding national policy on education and state:

(a) whether in formulating the national policy of education only Ashram type residential schools and colleges including vocational training institutions are contemplated for the tribal students in view of its heavy drop out of tribal children from non-residential schools;

(b) if so, what are the stages at which these institutions will be established and what should be the number of Pre-primary, Primary, Secondary

schools and total number of other vocational type institutions proposed; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints against establishing residential institutions specially suited to the Scheduled Tribe students?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The draft national policy on education will be considering the general issue of removing imbalances and inequalities that persist in the education system. It proposes that special efforts must be made to identify the problems of the weaker sections including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and to bring all such people into the fold of education. The Government of India has already suggested to the State Governments opening of ashram type residential schools as a part of such efforts based on their requirements.

#### New Wheat Strain

6462 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new strain of wheat was evolved by Hissar Agricultural University,

(b) if so, its details;

(c) whether the new strain has been tested in agriculturists fields, and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Haryana Agricultural University developed two new wheat strains WH 147 and WH 157 recently.

(b) Both the strains were tested in trials organised by the All India Co-ordinated Wheat Improvement Project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Based on these tests WH 147 has been released for

cultivation under timely sown, high fertility, irrigated conditions of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kota and Udaipur divisions of Rajasthan and the Bundelkhand area of Uttar Pradesh. The Haryana Agricultural University recommended this variety for the dry western districts of Haryana State also WH 157 was released for cultivation in the irrigated eastern districts of Haryana namely, Karnal, Ambala, Kurukshetra and Sonapat.

(c) The new strains have been tested in the Farmers' Fields both in Haryana and Central India.

(d) Both WH 147 and WH 157 are readily accepted by the farmers and they are becoming popular. The area under these wheats is likely to increase in the future.

#### Report on Working of Drought Prone Area Programme and Small Farmers Development Agency

6463 SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have asked the States to submit their reports on the working of the Drought Prone Areas Programme and the Small Farmers Development Agencies;

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

(c) the amount so far allocated to each State during last three years and the progress in the utilisation of the amount as well as the performance in terms of physical targets in each State; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the performance of the States?

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



(b) & (c). Statements are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4276/79].

(d) Yes, Sir. By and large, the performance of the States has been satisfactory

**Employment Generated and Schemes Implemented under Food for Work Programme**

6464 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.  
SHRI DURGA CHAND

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

(a) State-wise total number of employment (in terms of man days) generated through implementation of 'Food for Works' programme, during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79,

(b) State-wise schemes undertaken for implementation and schemes actually implemented during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 under the said programme, and

(c) the programme for 1979-80\*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) A statement showing Statewise employment generated through Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is enclosed

(b) A statement indicating the available State-wise information regarding schemes implemented during the last two years under the programme is also enclosed

(c) A target of utilisation of 15 million M T of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme during 1979-80 has been fixed tentatively. The number of schemes to be taken up under different items of work will depend upon the programmes prepared by the State Governments. The

total utilisation, however, is expected to result in generation of 600 million mandays of additional employment reckoning at the assumed average rate of 2½ kg per head per day

**Statement**

*Employment Generated under Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79*

State	Employment generated (in lakhs Mandays)	
	1977-78	1978-79
1 Andhra Pradesh		49 392
2 Assam	N R	N R
3 Bihar	14 76	77 720
4 Gujarat	.	37 760
5 Haryana		N R
6 Himachal Pradesh	0 70	1 205
7 Karnataka	5 02	0 868
8 Kerala	21 43	11 682
9 Madhya Pradesh	2,20,000 (persons)	N R.
10 Maharashtra	N R	*28,100
11 Orissa	68 69	175 640
12 Punjab	0 14	9 151
13 Tripura	N R	N R.
14 Uttar Pradesh	58 19	27 953
15 Rajasthan	6 87	53 760
16 West Bengal	218 43	67 650
17 Mizoram	..	0 011
TOTAL	394 23 + 2,20,000 (No. of persons)	340 842

\*Relates till the period ending 31-12-1978.  
N R.—Reports not received.

## Statement

State wise information regarding Scheme implemented during 1977-78 and 1978-79 under Food for Work Programme.  
As on 4-4-79

Name of the State	Physical assets created during 1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	1056 Km. (roads formed), 2859 km (roads gravelled), 311.87 km. (roads metalled) 298 CD works, 134 MI works area 735 Acres. 16 New and 154 repairing School Buildings.
2. Assam . . . . .	N.R.	N.R.
. Bihar . . . . .	510 km roads, 488 Hec. (MI) 40 Hect.(SC), 2650 Hec. flood Prot. E.W. 418.60 lakh cft.	2334 Km roads, 12566 Hect. MI., 1200 hect. (flood Prot.), 19 hec. (SC), 1488.93 lakh (CFT) earth work, 1163 km. plant prot and plantation and 24.07 hect. nursery, 365.32 km. weeding 200 hec. irrigation.
. Gujarat . . . . .	..	29488 hect. maintenance and repairs under major medium and and MI works, 96000 cm excavation works under MM and MI works, 172092 cm. earth work, 1356 km. new Plant. 2319 hect. new plant., maintenance of Plant, 927 km and 4155 hect., plan weeding 1440 hect. filling of 1 lakh plants, and watering to 25 lakh plant 135912 km maintenance and improvement of road, 1500 hect. field channel works 500 hect. land levelling works.
Haryana . . . . .	..	N.R.
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	Maintenance & new work Details not received.	17 maintenance works and 18 new works completed. Details not received.
Karnataka . . . . .	32 Nos. MI works, Plantation works in 21 units on 1743 hect. maintenance of 570 hect. plantation, 1837 km fire prot. 210 hect. fire trenches, 1000 hect. adv. trenching.	Repairs to 44 MI tanks under execution foodgrains have been utilised on maintenance of PWD works infn. incomplete maintenance of plantation in 693.35 Hec.
3. Kerala . . . . .	1279 hect. MI, 504 hect. flood prot. 651 km. road const., 12 hect. IR, 15 hect. SC, 15 hect. afforestation.	Under Major & Minor irrigation works 49 hect. of land reclaimed 12 renovation works completed and 97 works in progress and 120 km. bunds completed 84.56 km. road completed the Roads and State high ways works. 33.27 km., Road completed and 59 Road, works in progress.

1	2	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	244 nos. roads, 279 nos. tanks, Maintenance of 1662 local dev. 32 nos. S. Bld. 408 nos. Afforest works 522 nos. of scarcity works.	
10. Maharashtra	N.R.	172 Minor irrigation tanks, 412 percolation tanks, 48 other minor irrigation works completed, 2,55,000 hectares of land brought under contourbunding, 1660 Nalla bunding works completed, 1990 kms. road completed land development of 29,000 Hect of command area of major and medium projects completed.
11. Orissa	17022 hect. MI, 16400 hect. flood prot. 36 km. embankment repaired 18700 hect. SC, 1275 hect. Eco. Plant., 11 nos. gully control, 53000 hect. Sc., 70 hect. Cashew Plant, in progress 22400 km. road repaired 260 km new road con., 140 hect. quick growing species and nature conservation.	Maint. of 1015 MI Project, earth works 905301 cum, 3885 km road con., maint. and cashew plant 9988 acres, eco. plant. 100 hect. by 32 units, 3 culverts and 130 channels, 334 S Buidg. renovation of 24 tanks and con. of 307 wells, maint, rcp o 234.50 km. embank.
12. Punjab	600 sqf. concret pavement, 730 scf. brick pavement, 1072 reft. S.W. pipe land, 11 rft. RCC pipe sewer, 505 ft. W. supply pipe line.	38 hect. SC. works, 124.22 kms Dev. land PWD B&R, 26.90% 43.47% PWD (RWS) 26.65 M. Tonnes.
13. Tripura	N.R.	N.R.
14. Uttar Pradesh	723 km. earth work, 54 km. bricks on edge, Kharanja, 75 hect. afforest. 2121 km. road cont. and other maintenance works.	315 km. earth works, 94 km brick on edge, 898.28 km. link road, 1800 hect. plantation.
15. Rajasthan	31 MI Works compltd., 15100 hect. MI, 3900 hect. forest rehabilitation, 457 km. roads.	N.R.
16. West Bengal	42137 hect. MI., 826 sq. km. flood prot. 462 hect. SC. 18346 km. road con., 935 nos. prim. sch. buildings.	11658 km. of roads imprvd., 20130 hect. benefited under major, medium, & minor irrgn. by new schemes and imprv. in of old schemes. 453 km. of embankment imprvd., 660 hect. of land reclaimed 905 sch. & community buildings improved.
17. Mizoram	..	13 school buildings construction of 3 fair bridges constn. of 25 common halls, constn. of 21 play ground, constn. of 14 water tank and 1 craft centre. Construction of New Road 8 km.

Food for Work Programme was not implemented by the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tripura and Mizoram, during the year 1977-78.

N.R.—Report not Received.

**Lack of Modern Agricultural Technology cause of Rural Poverty**

6465. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent F.A.O. Report has listed the inability of Modern agricultural technology to reach small farmers as the major cause of rural poverty, and

(b) if so, remedial measures proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. This is, however, the global view on transfer of technology for agriculture production.

(b) The Government has taken the following remedial measures in this regard:

(I) The Central Sector Special Programme of Rural Development such as Small Farmers Development Agency, Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Rural Development include specific components which are expected to help in the transfer of modern agricultural technology to small farmers:

(i) Cost of inputs for demonstration of new technology or the package of practices, limited to Rs. 200 per demonstration is borne out of funds in the case of Small Farmers Development Agency and Integrated Rural Development. In Drought Prone Areas this assistance is available to the extent of Rs. 500 per hectare.

(ii) Subsidies on minor irrigation works, like wells, tubewells, etc., soil conservation, land reclamation, improved farm implements, storage bins, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers and subsidies are available at the rate of 25 per cent of the capital cost for small farmers and 33.1/3 per cent for the marginal farmers. Input subsidy in S.F.D.A. is, however, available only to small farmers.

(II). However, there is always a gap between laboratory results and

performance in farmers' fields. To narrow down this technological gap, a recognised agricultural extension approach known as the "Training and Visits System" evolved on the basis of experience gained in Chambal and Rajasthan Canal areas in Rajasthan, Chambal Area in Madhya Pradesh and Command Areas in Andhra Pradesh, where pilot projects on these lines were started with World Bank assistance during Kharif 1974 is being implemented in several States in the country.

This methodology provides for direct contact between research scientists and the field staff ensuring at the same time an effective feedback of field problems, making research more practical and field-oriented. Adequate transport facilities particularly at the sub-divisional level are made available for the mobility of staff in the field. Projects have been finalised with World Bank assistance and are under implementation in States of Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Haryana. Negotiations are going on with other States and they are expected to be covered with the System.

The above methodology ensures regular transference of agricultural technology to all categories of farmers

(III) Transfer of agricultural technology to small farmers is being encouraged through farmers training, field demonstrations, farmers' field days, farmers' visit to different places and multi-media information support including radio.

**Procurement Price of Paddy**

6467. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government concedes the fact that the procurement price of paddy should be dependable on materials, methods, and media used for the production of paddy;

(b) what is the cost of paddy per quintal in Government farm;

(c) what is the Government's procurement price of paddy from the farmers, and

(d) what steps are taken by the Government to remove the inconsistent procurement price of paddy from the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH). (a) The materials, methods and media used and the cost thereof vary from State to State, and within a State from region to region and from cultivator to cultivator. While considering the question of suggesting procurement price for the coarse variety of paddy, the Agricultural Prices Commission take into account all relevant factors including data on cost of production, changes in input prices, changes in prices of competing crops, the likely impact of procurement prices on the general price level and a reasonable margin for the producers. The prices of other varieties of paddy are fixed keeping in view the traditional differential in the prices of the different varieties in each State. Before announcing the support prices, detailed consultations are held with the State Governments and their views are taken into consideration.

(b) Presumably the reference is to the farms run by the Government of India. The per quintal costs of production of paddy for 1977 at the Central State Farms at Suratgarh and Sardargarh (Rajasthan) where paddy is being grown in small areas are as follows:

year	C.S.F. Suratgarh	C.S.F. Sardargarh
1977	Rs 76.00	Rs 73.15

(c) The procurement price of paddy for coarse variety for 1978-79 has been fixed at Rs. 85 per quintal and the procurement price for other varieties of paddy has been raised by Rs. 8

per quintal over the procurement prices fixed for 1977-78 kharif marketing season.

(d) In view of what has been explained in (a) above, the question does not arise.

#### Fishing Trawlers Operating within 20 Km Zone

6468 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of trawlers not equipped for deep-sea fishing that have been allowed to be imported by the Government,

(b) whether these are being used for fishing within 20 Km off the shore, displacing the traditional fishermen;

(c) whether the multinational companies have threatened to quit the fishing industry if they are also not permitted to fish within 20 Km off shore; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir. All the deep sea fishing vessels are to operate beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised boats.

(c) The Government have not received any notice from multinational companies to this effect.

(d) The question does not arise.

#### राजस्थान के किसानों की

6469. श्री हिरा बाई : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बातों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में वर्ष 1978-79 में खरीफ़ के दौरान किसानों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

की फ़सलों पर प्रतिवृष्टि होने के कारण राज्य के कुछ भागों को अभावग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने और किन्-किन् जिलों को अभावग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लोगों को राहत देने की व्यवस्था की है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने लोगों को राहत दी जा रही है तथा कितनी दी जा रही है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ) क्या अकाल कानून के अन्तर्गत अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित होते ही किसी भी तरह की वसूली रोक दी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो कब से और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

हुवि और सिर्साई नगी (बी सुरभीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1978-79 में राजस्थान के 24 जिलों की 91 तहसीलों के 4390 ग्राम बाढ़ प्रतिवृष्टि और अपर्याप्त वर्षा से खरीफ फसलों को क्षति होने के कारण अभाव की परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित हुए घोषित किए गए हैं।

भोला वृष्टि के कारण कोटा, चित्तौड़गढ़, बूंदी, झालावाड़, गंगानगर, सीकर, झुनार, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, टोंक, अजमेर, सर्वाई माधोपुर, जयपुर और अलवर जिलों के 655 ग्रामों में फसलों के प्रभावित होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) 1978-79 के दौरान अभाव की परिस्थितियों से प्रभावित होने के रूप में घोषित किए गए 24 जिलों के नाम ये हैं— अजमेर, जयपुर, भरतपुर, सीकर, झुनार, टोंक, कोटा, बूंदी, झालावाड़, उदयपुर, बंसवाड़ा, नरसिंहगढ़, डीडोबाड़ा, चित्तौड़गढ़, बीकानेर,

बुरु, श्रीगंगानगर, जोधपुर, सिरोही, जैसलमेर बाड़मेर, जालौर, नाकोर और पाली।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने सभी प्रभावित जिलों में “काम के बदले अनाज” कार्यक्रम के अधीन योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं जहाँ लोग प्रति दिन 5 किलोग्राम गेहूँ की मजदूरी की दर से रोज़गार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। जोधपुर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, पाली, नागौर, बीकानेर, बुरु और जालौर के जिलों को पेयजल की सप्लाई करने के लिए 70 रोड वाटर टैंकर भी आवंटित किए गए हैं। बाड़मेर में पेयजल की सप्लाई रेल बॉन टैंकों से भी की जा रही है।

भोला वृष्टि से प्रभावित जिलों में जिन परिवारों की 75 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक फसलें भोलावृष्टि के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त हुई हैं, उनको प्रति परिवार एक किशटन की दर पर मुफ्त राहत दी जा रही है। सभी प्रकार की राहत कितने व्यक्तियों को दी जा रही है उनकी संख्या बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) सरकार ने राज्य अकाल संहिता तथा राजस्थान पट्टेचारी कानून के अधीन अभाव की परिस्थितियों में प्रभावित घोषित किए गए सभी ग्रामों से 30-9-79 तक भूमि राजस्व तथा सरकारी ऋणों की वसूली स्थगित कर दी है। इन क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियाँ से प्राप्त अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यावधि ऋण के रूप में भी परिवर्तित किया जा रहा है। सरकार ने रबी में भोलावृष्टि से प्रभावित जिलों में भू-राजस्व की वसूली भी स्थगित की दी है और अल्पकालीन ऋण को मध्यम कालीन ऋणों में बदलने की अनुमति दी है।

Arrears from F.O.I. due to farmers

6470. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding arrears of payment, State wise, due to the farmers from the Food Corporation of India as on date; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Food Corporation of India to increase the number of paddy purchasing centres in view of the fact that paddy production has got doubled during the course of one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No amount is due to the farmers from the Food Corporation of India for the food-grains directly purchased by the Corporation.

(b) Purchase centres have been set up in various States by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of paddy under price supports. Additional purchase centres will be opened in consultation with the State Governments as and when found necessary.

#### Subarnarekha Project

6471. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar finalised the long pending Subarnarekha project for flood control and irrigation;

(b) if so, the facts about the project; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the long awaited project?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARANALA): (a) An agreement has been reached between the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa on 7th August, 1978 on the utilisation of the water resources of the Subarnarekha Kharkai basin.

(b) The Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project of Bihar envisages the following works:—

(i) A masonry dam on the Subarnarekha river near Chandil.

(ii) An earth dam near Icha on Kharkai, a tributary of Subarnarekha.

(iii) Two barrages—one on Subarnarekha near Galudih and the other on Kharkai near Bhusa.

(iv) Canal system from the two dams and the two barrages.

The scheme, estimated to cost about Rs. 129 crores, envisages annual irrigation to an area of 2 lakh hectares, regulated supply for meeting the industrial and drinking water requirements in Bihar areas and flood moderation benefiting West Bengal and Orissa areas.

(c) The Government of Bihar have already initiated action for acquisition of necessary land and creation of infrastructure. The expenditure upto the end of March, 1979 is about Rs. 11 crores. The Government of Bihar have proposed an outlay of Rs. 8 crores for the project for the year 1979-80.

#### बम्बल घाटी में केन्द्रीय कृषि फार्म

6472. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मधोराबा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बल घाटी जल में केन्द्रीय राजकीय कृषि फार्म की स्थापना करने की दृष्टि से वहाँ कोई सर्वेक्षण किया जा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ; और

(ग) उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बारनवाल) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के के सुझाव के अनुसार भारतीय राज्य फार्म निचम मे मुरना (6460 हेक्टर) गुना (4415 हेक्टर) और बिजासपुर (5050 हेक्टर) जिलों में सर्वेक्षण किया

बा। उनमें से राज्य कार्य की स्थापना के लिए कोई भी स्थान उचित नहीं पाया गया बा।

**Central Team to Assess Damage of Crop due to Hailstorm in Madhya Pradesh**

6473. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central team has been deputed by the Central Government to survey the damage and loss to crops caused by severe hailstorm in Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted its report;

(c) whether the report has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh as well; and

(d) what action has been or is being taken on the basis of the report/reports mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir, The State Government has not asked for any visit of a Central team.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The State Government asked for food-grains for free distribution in the affected areas as gratuitous relief. One thousand tonnes of wheat has already been released to the State Government for the purpose.

**Shifting of Industries to Industrial Complex Okhla, Delhi**

6474. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government has any scheme to shift industries running in

thickly populated areas like Pahar Ganj, Pahari Dhiraj, Sadar Bazar etc. in Delhi;

(b) if so, what action has been taken and the progress made so far in this regard?

(c) whether industrial plots have been given to the owners of the industries in the above noted areas in Industrial Complex Okhla etc. to shift these industries from the above areas;

(d) if so, whether these industries have not been shifted though such plots have been allotted for the past many years;

(e) if so, the number and names of such industries; and

(f) the reasons as to why they have not shifted to those plots from these areas?

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

(b) So far 4699 allotments have been made to such industries in Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This is partly true.

(e) & (f). The Delhi Development Authority has reported that a survey in this regard has not yet been conducted.

**Exodus of Refugees from Dandakaranya to Marichjhapi**

6475. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the East Bengal Refugees who were settled at Dandakaranya left for Marichjhapi; and

(b) if so, whether they have developed any small scale industry there?



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

(b) It has been reported by the Government of West Bengal that they have no knowledge or information in this regard.

**Report of World Bank Team on Ground Water in Assam**

**6476. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank team visited Assam in 1975-76 to study the groundwater potential of that State;

(b) whether the team had expressed surprise at the total non-utilisation of what it described as one of the world's vastest reserve of groundwater;

(c) whether any study of the report has been made by the Central Government and whether the State Government has forwarded any suggestions and requests to the Central Government on the basis of the report of the team; and

(d) whether any action is contemplated on this report?

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

**Electronic Telephone Exchange in Delhi**

**6477. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace existing exchanges in the capital with electronic telephone exchanges; and

(b) if so, whether on experimental basis Government are satisfied with its performance and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Soya Bean Production in M.P.**

**6478. SHRI T. A. PAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Survey pointed to the need for the possibility of Soya Bean production in Madhya Pradesh on a large scale, the difficulty being only in marketing; and

(b) what steps have been taken to set it right and encourage large scale production?

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

(b) In order to overcome the problem of marketing of soyabean in the country, including Madhya Pradesh which has the largest area under the crop, the Government of India have fixed a support price of Rs. 175 per quintal for 1978-79 and entrusted the purchase operations to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED). The NAFED have purchased 63,820 tonnes of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during 1978-79 which is about 24 per cent of the estimated total production of soyabean in the State.

Apart from the market support as indicated above, the following assistance is being provided to the Government of Madhya Pradesh by the Government of India for the development of soyabean under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme:—

(i) Subsidy on the production of different stages of seed and its distribution.

(ii) Free distribution of minikits, each containing seeds of new varieties, sufficient for half hectare.

(iii) Subsidy for carrying out large scale demonstrations on farmers' fields in order to popularise the adoption of scientific methods of cultivation, and

(iv) Provision of additional staff for extension work

#### Nation-wide Scheme for Sports and Games

6479 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a nation-wide scheme for enthusing the younger generation in sports and games;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, what is the intention of the Government in regard to sports and games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c) Sports is an activity that falls within the State list of the Constitution. Competitive aspect of sports is in the hands of National Sports Federations/Associations which are autonomous bodies free from political, commercial or governmental interferences. However, within these constitutional limits and within the funds available for sports, Government have been implementing some schemes aimed at enthusing the younger generation in sports and games. These include:—

(i) Sports Talent Search Scholarship Scheme,

(ii) A National Programme of Rural Sports Tournaments from Block-level to National-level.

(iii) Holding up of National Sports Festival for Women, preceded by

similar festivals at State or lower levels, and

(iv) Grant of Arjuna Awards to outstanding sportsmen and sports-women.

The State Government has been asked to consider seriously the possibility of making sports and games as compulsory subject in schools.

Government is thinking of evolving a new National Sports Policy and for this purpose the All India Council of Sports has been requested to recommend the lines on which such a policy may be formulated.

#### बक्सर-कोलाबार परियोजना

6480. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में गंगा की बाढ़ को नियंत्रित करने के लिए कुछ वर्ष पूर्व बक्सर-कोलाबार परियोजना आरम्भ की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके आरम्भ से अब तक हुई प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). 35 67 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली बक्सर-कोलाबार स्कीम में गंगा के दक्षिणी किनारे पर 96 किलोमीटर, सोन और गंगा के संगम के कोलाबार तक सोन के पश्चिमी किनारे के साथ 11 किलोमीटर गंगी (पूर्व) के दोनों किनारों के साथ 38 किलोमीटर और गंग; (पश्चिमी) के दोनों किनारों के साथ 20 किलोमीटर लम्बे सड़कबन्धों के निर्माण की परिकल्पना की गई है और इससे 79,000 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र लाभान्वित होने की आशा है। इस स्कीम का क्रियान्वयन बिहार सरकार द्वारा बरम्भण्ड आश्रम पर किया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम पर कार्य 1973-74 में आरम्भ

हुआ था और धनराशि के उपलब्ध होने पर उक्त कार्य के 1979-80 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा थी। लेकिन धनराशि की कमी के कारण और 1975 में पटना के जलमग्न हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप पटना बाढ़ सुरक्षा वर्क की प्राथमिकता के आधार पर हाथ में लिए जाने की आवश्यकता के कारण इस स्कीम पर मार्च, 1978 तक लगभग 500 लाख रुपये की धनराशि ही खर्च की जा सकी। 1978-79 के दौरान इस स्कीम पर 1 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय होने की प्रत्याशा है। 1979-80 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने इस स्कीम के लिए 225 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया है।

#### Cultivation of Hops

6481. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre yield of hops in different regions of India;

(b) whether India is producing enough hops to meet its internal demands; and

(c) whether Government intend to encourage cultivation of hops and if so, in what ways?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) At present, cultivation of hops is mainly being done in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh and on experimental trial basis in U. P. No firm estimates of per acre yield of hops is available due to its recent cultivation in the country. However, according to some adhoc estimates the production of hops during 1978-79 is estimated at 1000 quintals and 15 quintals in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of

hops. However, Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are encouraging the cultivation of hops in their respective areas. Some of the steps being taken in this direction are (i) promotion of research (ii) introduction of better management and cultural practices and processing of hops. Himachal Pradesh Government is also providing 50 per cent subsidy on initial cost of investments and 100 per cent subsidy on hops processing drying equipments etc.

#### Possibility of Narmada River going Dry

6482. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report about the possibility of the Narmada river going dry at its source;

(b) whether it is a fact that the source at the pond (Kun) which is the origin of the river in the hills of Amarkantak in the Vindhya is believed to be dwindling because of ecological imbalance effected by large-scale deforestation and mining for bauxite in the region;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Amarkantak Development Authority is considering to restrict bauxite mining, farming in the plateau, stoppage of digging of tube-wells and plantation of mixed forests on a big scale; and

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

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

जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का बढ़ाया जाना

6483. श्री बालुन सुखदेव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार तथा टेलीफोन सुविधाएं बढ़ाने का है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उदार नीति बरती जायेगी ताकि कम धाबादी वाले ग्राम कम दूरी पर स्थित गांवों में यह सुविधा पहुंच सके ? और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु) (क) और (ख) . जी हां, इस सम्बन्ध में पहले से ही उदार नीति अपनायी गयी है ।

(ग) जनजाति क्षेत्रों में तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाओं का विस्तार बिना किसी हानि की सीमा तथा न्यूनतम राजस्व के बिना किसी शर्त के किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि एक बड़े केन्द्रीय ग्राम की 10 कि० मी० की घरीय दूरी में घाने वाले ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या 2,500 या अधिक हो लेकिन एक दूसरे से 10 किलोमीटर घरीय दूरी के भीतर दो मार्बजनिक टेलीफोन घर इस आधार पर नहीं खोले जा सकते ।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन बरी की व्यवस्था के लिए महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रीय ग्राम का निर्धारण करते समय निम्न क्रम से बरीयता दी जाएगी :—

(क) जनजाति विकास खंड मुख्यालय ।

(ख) वे स्थान जहां एल० ए० एम० पी० ए० (बड़े धाकार की बहुउद्देशीय सह-कारी समितियां) स्थापित हैं, और

(ग) वे क्षेत्र जिन्हें स्थानीय जनजाति विकास विभागों द्वारा प्राथमिकता के विकास

और/या सघन कृषि विकास हेतु सिंचाई परियोजना के लिए चुना है ।

S.T.D. between Amritsar-Ludhiana and Ludhiana-Delhi

6484. DR. BALDEV PARKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the time by which the S.T.D. service between Amritsar-Ludhiana and Ludhiana-Delhi are going to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): Full time STD from Ludhiana to Amritsar (one-way) and night STD from Ludhiana to Delhi (one-way) is already available. STDs in the reverse direction on full time basis would be provided by mid 1980.

Resources to Rajasthan for Desert Development

6485. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the extent to which resources were made available to Rajasthan during the past two years, under the Desert Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The Desert Development Programme was started in 1977-78. During the past two years Central assistance of the order of Rs. 974.18 lakhs has been provided to Rajasthan State under the Programme.

Officers on Probation in DGS&D

6487. SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of Indian Supply Service of

DGS&D are being put on probation on every subsequent promotion, which is in contravention of the rules 13 and 14 of Indian Supply Service (Class I) Rules 1961; as amended up-to-date and also rule 1(7) of Paper on Probation issued by Ministry of Home Affairs vide O.M. No. 44/1/59/Ests. (A) dated 15th April, 1959; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action being taken to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Rule 13 of the Indian Supply Service Rules regarding placing of officers on probation refers to only direct recruitment to grade III of the Service. Rule 14 relates to promotion in service.

According to the stipulations of Government, "since performance in a lower service can only indicate an employee's potentialities for a higher service, it is necessary that his suitability should be judged before he is confirmed in the higher service", and those promoted as well as fresh entrants to a service should be kept on probation for a period of two years. Accordingly, the officers are placed on probation at the time of every subsequent promotion.

महाराष्ट्र के लोहा गांव में डाकघर की इमारत का गिर जाना

राष्ट्र. श्री केशवराव खोडगे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र के मराठावाडा क्षेत्र के नांदेड जिले में कांधार तालुक के लोहा गांव में डाकघर को किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानांतरित किया गया है ;

(ख) इस इमारत की मरम्मत के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

(ग) क्या इस घाशय की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि इस इमारत के खम्बाव की चोरी की जा रही है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) लोहा स्थित डाकघर को एक किराये की इमारत में तारीख 1-4-74 को स्थानांतरित कर दिया गया था ।

(ख) विभागीय इमारत काम करने लायक नहीं रह गई है और इसकी दोबारा मरम्मत कराने के प्रश्न को लेकर जाच की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस पुरानी इमारत के सामान की चोरी की बात कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त 'ग' को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Closure of International Telex Exchange at Bombay.

6489. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Telex Exchange commissioned in December, 1974 in Bombay is shut down;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for its smooth functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir, the 50 line semi-automatic in telex exchange was commissioned in 1974 as an interim measure and has now been closed.

(b) All the circuits have now been transferred to the fully automatic Telex Exchange commissioned at Bombay in January, 1978.

(c) This new exchange is working satisfactorily.

मेहसाना, गुजरात में सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

6490. श्री मोतीबाई साहू चौधरी; क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के जिला मेहसाना के गांवों की सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए राशि जमा करायी है ;

(ख) उन सहकारी दुग्ध समितियों के नाम क्या हैं और उन्होंने किन तारीखों को अंशित राशि जमा करायी ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों को 31 मार्च, 1979 तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।

Assistance sought by Karnataka for running Literacy Scheme

6491. 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 Government of Karnataka by way of financial grants to voluntary agencies/organisations engaged in running literacy schools in the State as part of the national adult education programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools in the State;

(c) how many literacy schools are now being run by each of these agencies/organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total amount of assistance so far given to each of these agencies/organisations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

2. A list of voluntary agencies recommended by the Government of Karnataka for financial assistance for running adult education centres, number of centres and the amount of financial assistance approved during 1978-79 is given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

#### Assistance sought by Karnataka for Running Literacy Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Project Approved	Amount grant approved
1	2	3	4
1.	Social Service Guild, Kristu Jyothi College, Bangalore	30 Centres	Rs. 49,500/-
2.	Mysore Samaj Vidya Kendra, Magadi	30 Centres	Rs. 49,500/-

1	2	3	4
3.	Bangalore Multipurpose Social Service Society, Bangalore . . . . .	30 Centres	Rs. 49,500/-
4.	Anekal Jesuit Educational and Charitable Society, Bangalore . . . . .	30 Centres	Rs. 49,500/-
5.	The Poona Jesuit Schools Society, Xavier Training College, Belgaum . . . . .	60 Centres	Rs. 98,200/-
6.	Janaseva Vidya Kendra, Channanahalli . . . . .	60 Centres	Rs. 98,200/-
7.	Vanimitra Kendra, Bangalore . . . . .	60 Centres	Rs. 98,200/-
8.	Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, Dharwad* . . . . .	60 Centres	Rs. 98,200/-
9.	Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, Bangalore* . . . . .	60 Centres	Rs. 98,200/-
10.	Sree Bhavani Education Society, Magadi, Bangalore . . . . .	Under Consideration	
11.	Karnataka Health Institute, Belgaum . . . . .	Do.	
12.	Rashtrothana Parishat, Kempegowdanagar . . . . .	Do.	
13.	Research Centre in Rural Education, Gokarn . . . . .	Do.	
14.	Karnataka State Council for Child Welfare, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.	
15.	Vidatha Education Society, Anekal . . . . .	Do.	
16.	Sarvodaya Vidyapeetha, Vijayanagar . . . . .	Do.	
17.	Haveri Taluka, Khadi and Village Industries Cooperative Society, Ltd., Totade Yallapur Post Office Nelagal . . . . .	Do.	
18.	Central Institute of Workers Education . . . . .	Do.	
19.	Karnataka Hindu Krishi Karanika Mandali Ramanagaram, Bangalore . . . . .	Do.	
20.	Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore . . . . .	Do.	
21.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Belgaum . . . . .	These applications will be considered after final decision is taken on the report of the Kapoor Commission of Enquiry into the affairs of Bharat Sevak Samaj.	
22.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, Bangalore . . . . .		

\* Grants to these organisations are being released through the parentbody i.e. Bharatiya Adimajati Sevak Sangh, New Delhi.

#### Applications for Telephone Connections

6492. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many applications were pending for sanction of phone lines;

(b) if so, the total number of applications pending upto date, State-wise and since when; and

(c) when and how to solve the deadlock?

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

(b) and (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course of time.

#### **Fisheries Corporation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6493. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the position of proposal drawn up by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration in regard to formation of a Fisheries Corporation with the objectives of implementing a programme for utilisation of the fish catch and export thereof which indicates economic viability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The Andaman Administration had sent a proposal for establishing a Fisheries Development Corporation at a cost of Rs. 10.96 crores. The proposal envisaged a fleet of eight deep sea vessels and thirteen mechanised boats. Some reservations were expressed on the proposal during the Plan discussion in the context of weak infrastructural facilities and inadequate organisation in Andamans. Further information is being obtained from Andaman Administration. The matter is still under consideration.

#### **Govt. Accommodation to Employees suffering from T.B. and Cancer**

6494. SHRI SANTOSHRAO CODE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who had been allotted quarters on the basis of T.B. and Cancer;

(b) the number of applications which had not been considered

favourably for allotment of quarters on the basis of T.B. and Cancer; and

(c) if so, what is the reason of their rejection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) During the years 1977 and 1978, 182 employees had been allotted quarters on the grounds of T.B. and Cancer.

(b) During the years 1977 and 1978, 417 applications for ad hoc allotment on the grounds of T.B. and Cancer had been rejected.

(c) They did not fulfil the criteria laid down for the grant of ad hoc allotment on the ground of T.B. and Cancer.

#### **Prices of Cereals during Last Three Years**

6495. SHRI A. R. BADRI.

NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.

SHEKHARA MURTHY;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) how much and how far the prices of food and other cereals in the country have risen in the course of the last three years;

(b) how the soaring prices of food cereals are proposed to be checked;

(c) the reasons for the increase; and

(d) what is the increase in the various States and steps being taken to check them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The all-India index of wholesale prices of cereals as on 17th March 1979 at 157.3 showed a rise of 8.3 per cent over the corresponding index of 145.3 in March, 1978. However, compared to



the corresponding index in March, 1977, the latest index shows a fall of 1.4 per cent.

(c) Cereal prices had shown a rise during 1976-77 mainly on account of the fall in production in 1976-77.

(d) Statements giving wholesale prices of rice, wheat, jowar, bajra and

maize at the end of March 1979 and the variations over March-end 1976 and March-end 1977 in the different States are enclosed. It will be seen that prices of all the cereals have generally shown a fall in most of the States over the last two years and the prices, at present, are ruling at reasonable levels.

#### Statement

#### Wholesale Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

State	Level of whole-sale prices as on 31-3-79	Variations in the latest wholesale prices as on 31-3-79	
		31-3-77	31-3-76
1	2	3	4
<b>RICE</b>			
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	110—160	(—) 8—50	Mixed
Assam . . . . .	170—180	(+) 8—15	(+) 5—40
Bihar . . . . .	150—200	(—) 10—15	(+) 5—34
Gujarat . . . . .	160—305	(+) 10—25	(+) 10—35
Haryana . . . . .	142—175	.	(—) 25
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	163	(+) 8	..
Karnataka . . . . .	140—238	(—) 5—23	Mixed
Kerala . . . . .	162—203	(—) 10—60	(—) 55—86
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	130—180	(—) 2—25	(+) 3—20
Maharashtra . . . . .	172—185	(—) 20—38	(—) 30
Orissa . . . . .	140—167	(—) 1—28	(+) 2—26
Punjab . . . . .	144—430	Mixed	(+) 12—182
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	130—167	(—) 5—30	(+) 13—18
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	143—430	(+) 2—50	(+) 15—72
West Bengal . . . . .	162—217	(—) 7—23	(+) 17—40
Delhi . . . . .	162	(—) 18	(+) 17
<b>WHEAT</b>			
Bihar . . . . .	140	(—) 10	(—) 22
Gujarat . . . . .	135—198	(+) 5—14	(+) 22—31
Haryana . . . . .	134—144	(+) 4—12	(+) 14—20
Karnataka . . . . .	185	(—) 30	(+) 15

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra . . . . .	140—145	(—) 2	(+) 10—11
Punjab . . . . .	116—131	(—) 6—7	(+) 1—11
Rajasthan . . . . .	130—145	Mixed	(+) 23—31
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	113—145	(—) 1—22	(+) 10—37
Delhi . . . . .	131—133	(—) 29	..
JOWAR			
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	70—85	(—) 33	(—) 11—20
Gujarat . . . . .	113	..	(—) 12
Karnataka . . . . .	100—104	(—) 6—30	(—) 23—25
Haryana . . . . .	..	.	..
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	90	(+) 12	(—) 10
Maharashtra . . . . .	105—140	(+) 5—10	(—) 5—10
Rajasthan . . . . .	110—120	(—) 4—10	(+) 16—50
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	83—102	(—) 15—41	(—) 14—22
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	88—107	Mixed	(+) 13—37
BAJRA			
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	85	(—) 31	(+) 10
Gujarat . . . . .	104—115	(—) 1—5	(+) 15—19
Haryana . . . . .	72	(—) 18	..
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	91	(—) 12	(+) 8
Maharashtra . . . . .	80—100	(—) 7—25	(—) 15
Karnataka . . . . .	60—95	(—) 25—43	(—) 6—15
Rajasthan . . . . .	95—100	(+) 3	(+) 20—30
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	84—90	(—) 27—45	(—) 08—12
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	72—83	(—) 10—22	Mixed
Delhi . . . . .	95	(—) 10	(+) 21
MAIZE			
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	83—95	(—) 17—21	(+) 10
Bihar . . . . .	123—139	Mixed	(+) 37—50
Gujarat . . . . .	112	(—) 1	(+) 37
Karnataka . . . . .	92	(—) 20	..

1	2	3	4
Punjab . . . . .	106—108	(—) 9—28	(+) 32
Rajasthan . . . . .	98	(—) 5	(+) 31
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	95—110	Mixed	(+) 25—35
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	118	(+) 18	(+) 33

### National Urbanisation Policy

6496. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the progress so far made in the National Urbanisation Policy?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHA): The Working Group on Urban Development set up by the Planning Commission is considering the various aspects of National Urbanisation Policy and urban development referred to it under the terms of reference. The report of the Working Group is expected to be submitted shortly. These recommendations would be considered by the Government in formulating the policy.

बड़े शहरों में अमजीवी लड़कियों के लिए होस्टलों का निर्माण

6497. श्री लालजी भाई: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों के बड़े शहरों में अमजीवी लड़कियों के लिए होस्टल बनाने का है; और

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

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुंति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) तथा (ख). निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय द्वारा

विभिन्न राज्यों के बड़े शहरों में कार्यरत महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल बनाए जाने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। समाज कल्याण विभाग की एक योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत कार्यरत महिलाओं के लिए होस्टल बनाने/होस्टलों में विस्तार करने के लिए स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुमानित लागत के 75 प्र. श. तक की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। यह योजना 1972-73 से चल रही है तथा विभिन्न स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के लिए अभी तक 178 होस्टलों की मजूरी दी गई है।

### Masjid opposite Hotel Janpath, New Delhi

6498. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Masjid in Western Court opposite Hotel Janpath, New Delhi is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) whether the 'Namajis' have represented the matter to the Government;

(c) whether on 20th August, 1978 a portion of the mosque collapsed injuring the Imam and his daughter; and

(d) if so, whether repairs would be carried out early?

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

(b) No such representations have been received by the Delhi Administration. However, the Delhi Wakf

Board has received two representations on the subject.

(c) As intimated by the Delhi Wakf Board, the walls and the roof standing near the main prayer hall collapsed during the last rainy season which was confirmed by the Board's staff on 21st August, 1978. There is, however, no report of the Imam and his daughter having been injured.

(d) The Delhi Wakf Board has informed that after obtaining the necessary permission from the Land and Development Office, it will carry out the repairs (reconstruction).

#### Grants to Educated Youths of Small and Farmer Families

6499 SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give grants to educated youths of small and middle class farmer families for purchase of small machines used in agriculture; and

(b) whether Government propose to give to farmers power tillers, which have proved quite effective in Japan, by taking minimum profit after manufacturing the same on the basis of the latest technology, of that country so as to enable the educated youths to work with hand-operated machines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry. However, under area programmes, small land marginal farmers irrespective of their age and education are given subsidy assistance for purchase of small machine and implements such as threshers, pumpsets, ploughs, etc.

(b) Effort to reduce the price of power-tillers are being made.

समाज के क़ब्रों के लिये वर्ष 1978-80 के दौरान मकानों का निर्माण

6500. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धनों, हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिए मकान निर्माण करने की योजना प्रारम्भ करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्य-वार ग्योरा क्या है और देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में इस कार्य पर अनुमानित कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ;

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) आवास राज्य का विषय होने के कारण आवास संबंधी सभी योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता प्रवास सहित उनके सभी राज्य क्षेत्र के कार्यक्रमों के लिए "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है जो उनके किसी योजना, परियोजना प्रथवा विकास क्षेत्र विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती है। राज्य सरकारें अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं तथा प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार, अपने अपने प्लान योजनाओं पर जिससे अपने ग्रामीण आवास भी शामिल है, समेकित सहायता का उपयोग करने में स्वतंत्र हैं। पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83 के प्रारूप में केवल मात्र ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान बनाने के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय योजना केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवृत्ति योजना नहीं है। किन्तु, उन्हें आवास के क्षेत्र में सामान्य कार्यक्रमों से लाभ उठाना है।

**Expenditure of P.M.G. Offices before and after bifurcation**

6501. SHRI PHIRANGI PRASAD VISHARAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state as to what was the expenditure of P.M.G. Offices before its bifurcation for last three years and what is the expenditure of P.M.G. Offices after its bifurcation till date, year-wise and circle wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): The information required is given in the Statements 'A' and 'B' alongwith a note explaining the position [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4277/1979]

**Telephone Exchanges set up during 1978-79**

6502. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) how many new telephone exchanges were set up in 1978-79;

(b) the number of rural exchanges out of them;

(c) how many rural telephone exchanges were opened in Punjab and Haryana in the year 1978-79; and

(d) how many such exchanges are planned to be opened in 1979-80 in Punjab and Haryana?

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

**Confirmation in the cadre of T.E.S. Class II for promotion to Higher Grade**

6503. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the confirmation in the cadre of T.E.S. Class II (Group B) is

an essential qualification to bring the candidate in the zone of consideration for promotion to the T.E.S. Class I (Group A) posts;

(b) if so, whether the T.E.S. Class II (Group B) officers are being considered for confirmation in the said cadre after completion of the service for 3 years in this grade;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the minimum period prescribed for declaring a candidate as permanent; and

(d) whether persons having 3 years of satisfactory service would be considered for T.E.S. Class I (Group A) and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) TES Group-B officers are considered for confirmation as and when permanent vacancies arise. There is no restriction that officers with less than 3 year of service cannot be considered for confirmation and there is no guarantee, also that the officers will be considered for confirmation automatically after 3 years of service. Confirmation is directly related with the availability of permanent vacancies.

(c) and (d). Does not arise because of clarification at (a) & (b) above.

**Grants to Women Welfare Organisations**

6505. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have given grants through Central Social Welfare Board to the Women's Welfare Organisations; and

(b) if so, the details of the grants given to such organisations their

names, amount and the programme/activities for which the grants were given during the year 1978?

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

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**बिहार में गेहूँ की क्षति**

6506. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास इस समय गेहूँ का कितना स्टॉक उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या वर्षा के कारण, विशेषकर इस वर्ष बिहार में भारी बाढ़ के कारण कुछ गोदामों में गेहूँ की क्षति हो गयी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) पहली मार्च, 1979 को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास गेहूँ की कुल मात्रा लगभग 57.8 लाख मीटरी टन थी।

(ख) और (ग). 1978-79 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में भारी वर्षा, तुफानी, बाढ़ों आदि से प्रभावित गेहूँ की कुल 2.60 लाख म.टन, इनकी मात्रा से लगभग 6.7 हजार म.टन इन की मात्रा बिहार क्षेत्र में प्रभावित हुई थी। प्रभावित स्टॉक की सफाई का कार्य प्रगति पर है और वास्तव में क्षतिग्रस्त या मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य हुई मात्रा का शेष सफाई कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद लगेगा।

पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर से जम्मू आये शरणार्थियों को सम्पत्ति अधिकार देना

6507. श्री ज्ञान प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान जालंधर से प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 23 जनवरी, 1979 के दैनिक "बीर प्रताप" के पृष्ठ 5 पर छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि सरकार विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की मांगों की लगातार उपेक्षा कर रही है और यदि उन्हें स्थायी आधार पर शीघ्र पुनः नहीं बसाया गया तो उनकी कार्यवाही समिति असहयोग आन्दोलन आरम्भ करेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भारत के विभाजन के समय पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर से जम्मू आये अभिगो विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को अब तक स्थायी आधार पर पुनः न बसाने अर्थात् उन्हें सम्पत्ति का अधिकार न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर खन्ना) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) इन भूमियों की स्थिति के संदर्भ में, विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, निजी जोत के अधीन भूमियों के बारे में, दखलकारी कायदाकार के अधिकार देने के लिए जम्मू और काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा राज्य भूमि सुधार अधिनियम में उपयुक्त तथा संभव व्यवस्था की गई है और विस्थापित व्यक्ति पट्टेदारी की सुरक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और उसके बदले में भूदान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं तथा सरकार से किसी प्रकार की अनुमति लिए बिना किसी द्वारा हस्तान्तरण, दान या भूमियों के सम्बन्ध में दखलकारी कायदाकार के अधिकारों का विनिमय कर सकते हैं।

### Review of the Working of U.G.C.

6508. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission have been functioning without regulations for transaction of business and undefined business and have exceeded its power thereby compelling the Planning Commission to revise its allocation of funds;

(b) whether Government have set up a twelve members committee to review its working and grant of wasteful funds; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The powers and functions of the Commission are specified in the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. To enable the work of the Commission to be carried out smoothly and without delay the Commission had resolved in November, 1956 to authorise its Chairman to exercise its powers with the provision that all action taken by him in accordance with this delegation be reported to the Commission for information. A provision for framing regulations under which the powers of the Commission could be delegated to its Chairman, Vice-Chairman or other officers was incorporated in the Act, through an amendment in June 1972. However, no regulations under this provision have been framed so far. There is no relationship between the Commission exercising its statutory authority and the allocation of funds for higher education in the successive five-year plans.

(b) No, Sir. However, in October, 1978, the Government had directed that the UGC should undertake a comprehensive review of its programmes and the impact that they have made on the fulfilment of its statutory responsibilities with a view also to identifying the schemes which

are peripheral and could be discontinued, and that the Commission should frame rules of business specifying the authorities which will exercise the powers and functions assigned to it. In pursuance of this, the Commission has set up two Committees, one for reviewing the on-going programmes, and another for framing rules of business.

(c) The work of both the Committees is in progress.

### Decline in production of pulses

6509. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are aware that the production of pulses declined at the rate of 0.63 per cent per annum between 1960-61 and 1976-77; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard as pulses are rich source of protein for the 90 per cent of the population who are poor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir, during the period 1960-61 to 1976-77, the production of pulses recorded a negative growth rate i.e.,  $(-)$ 0.63 per cent per annum. However, for the period 1967-68 to 1977-78, the growth rate is positive and works out to  $(+)$  0.20 per cent per annum.

(b) Intensive measures are being taken to augment the production of pulses in the country. These include, enhanced use of phosphatic fertilisers, rhizobium culture and plant protection measures, introduction of short duration pulse crops through multiple cropping and inter-cropping. Steps have also been taken to streamline and strengthen the seed multiplication programme so as to cover larger areas. Subsidy is being provided for the production of breeder seeds at the rate of Rs. 300/- per quintal for gram, arhar and lentil and Rs. 500/-

per quintal for moong, urd and cow-pea. Assistance for these measures for increasing the production of pulses is being given under The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Pulses. Further, to give incentive for increasing production, the minimum support price for gram which accounts for nearly 50 per cent of total pulse production has been successively raised in the last two years from Rs. 95/- per quintal in 1976-77 to Rs. 125/- per quintal in 1977-78 and further to Rs. 140/- per quintal during 1978-79. For the first time, the support price of arhar and moong has been fixed at Rs. 155 and Rs. 165/- per quintal respectively during the current year.

बेहातों में मकान बनाया जाना

6510. श्री मानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ग्रामीण लोगों को मकान सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के लिए चालू वर्ष 1979 में पूरे देश में सरकार का कितना व्यय करने का विचार है,

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अपेक्षा योजना प्रस्तुत की है,

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार, बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकान सम्बन्धी सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने और राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए गंगा द्वारा भूमि के कटाव से प्रभावित लोगों के लिए विशेष धनराशि नियत करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिये बिहार राज्य को कितनी धन राशि देने का विचार है ;

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री शिवकान्धर्, बल्लभ) : (क) राज्य और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों दोनों के लिए ग्रामीण आवास सहित आवास हेतु वित्तीय

वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए प्रत्याशित व्यय 154.31 करोड़ रुपए है ।

आवास का विषय राज्य क्षेत्र में होने से केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता आवास सहित सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए "समेकित ऋणों" और "समेकित अनुदानों" के रूप में दी जाती है । राज्य सरकारें अपनी अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार अपनी-अपनी प्लान स्कीमों पर जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास भी शामिल है, समेकित सहायता का उपयोग करने में स्वतंत्र है । इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास के अलग से प्राकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

#### Maintenance of Government Quarters (old construction) in Gole Market Area, New Delhi

6511. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Servants residing in Government Quarters in Gole Market area (old construction) are not required to pay any rent;

(b) if Government realises usual rent from such occupants whether Government is not bound to maintain these quarters in good repairs;

(c) whether annual maintenance thereof is not undertaken on the plea that these quarters are on demolition list;

(d) whether the bath room and latrine walls in Wilson Square have not been provided with impervious cement and ceiling plaster chips off at occupant's risk; and

(e) whether the Government propose to get these quarters inspected by a team of officials and MPs to



ascertain true facts and listen to the woes of occupants?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Usual licence fee is recovered from the allottees of all Government residences in Gole Market area as per rules except in cases of some old class IV employees entitled to allotment of rent free accommodation or such other employees who are entitled to such concession as per terms of their appointment.

(b) Proper maintenance of these quarters is being done.

(c) Annual repairs of these quarters are carried out.

(d) Dado in rich cement mortar on bath and toilet walls was not provided anywhere in DIZ area including Wilson Square. Complaints of falling plaster are attended to.

(e) There is no such proposal. The quarters are inspected by officers of the Department from time to time.

#### **Government accommodation for SC/ST**

**6512. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of applicants who applied for residential accommodation for the allotment year 1st October, 1978 to 31st December, 1980 and number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees among them;

(b) number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes provided with Type-A, Type-B and Type-C residential accommodation during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto 31st December, 1971 to the Central Government service in Delhi offices entitled to Type-A, Type-B

and Type-C will be provided with residential accommodation by 1980;

(d) whether there is any reservation in allotment of accommodation for them, if so, how much; and

(e) what steps are being taken by the Government to eliminate shortage of residential accommodation in respect of these employees in the above mentioned types during ensuing year?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Separate applications from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for allotment from the reserved quota were invited only in types A, B, C and D. The number of applications received in these types is 33,426 for the general quota, 5,579 for Scheduled Castes and 502 for Scheduled Tribes. The above does not include about 15,000 applications which were received subsequently and are in the process of sorting out.

(b) Type	1976	1977	1978
A	121	47	40
B	225	54	66
C	84	32	35

(c) and (d) 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees for General Pool accommodation in Delhi. It would not however be possible at this stage to indicate whether all the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees with priority dates upto December, 1971 would be provided residential accommodation by 1980.

(e) Government have undertaken a crash programme of constructing 15900 residences in Delhi in the general pool in types A, B, C and D to ease the shortage of accommodation for the Central Government employees.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटों की  
जमीन वरों पर दिल्ली

6413. श्री राम सागर : क्या निर्माण  
और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह  
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण  
द्वारा इतनी ऊंची दरों पर प्लाटों की नीलामी  
ग्राम जनता को मकान उपलब्ध कराने की  
नीति के अनुकूल है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली  
विकास प्राधिकरण ने गत तीन वर्षों में केवल  
पूर्वापतियों को ही प्लाट बेचे हैं ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों में  
प्रतिमीटर अधिकतम, न्यूनतम और औसत  
विक्रय मूल्य क्या रहा ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की दृष्टि से यह मूल्य  
ग्राम आदमी की क्रय शक्ति के अनुपात में है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और  
पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और  
(घ). भारत सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार  
इस क्षेत्र में 200 वर्गगज से अधिक के भू-खण्डों  
को सामान्यतया सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा  
बेचा जाता है। ग्राम आदमी के लिए 200  
वर्गगज से कम के छोटे छोटे भूखण्ड पूर्व निर्धारित  
दरों पर दिए जाते हैं जो नीलाम की दरों  
से कहीं अधिक कम हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

#### विवरण

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान नीलामी द्वारा कुल क्षेत्र के लिए औसतन दर-उच्चतम दर और निम्नतम  
दरों का विवरण।

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. नीलाम किए गए भू-खण्डों की कुल संख्या	206	223	515
2. नीलाम किए गए भू-खण्डों का कुल क्षेत्र (वर्गमीटर में)	43967.888	58026.883	125153.69
	रुपये	रुपये	रुपये
3. प्राप्त कुल राशि	10931700	13427300	30575700
4. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त उच्चतम दर प्रति वर्गमीटर	505.61	658.79	1113.10
5. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त निम्नतम दर प्रति वर्गमीटर	183.59	109.72	92.59
6. वर्ष के दौरान प्राप्त औसतन दर प्रति वर्गमीटर	248.63	231.40	244.31

**Discriminatory Policy by D.D.A.  
towards Lawrence Road Welfare  
Federation**

6514. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lawrence Road  
Welfare Federation have protested to

the Delhi Development Authority for  
not allowing them to hold the Gandhi  
Jyoti celebration on the 2nd Octo-  
ber, 1978 in the Community Hall of  
Lawrence Road residential complex;

(b) whether it is a fact that R.S.S.  
and various allied organisations were  
allowed to use the Community Hall  
on various occasions and that no  
charges were recovered from them;

(c) if so, the reasons for the discriminatory policy of the D.D.A. towards Lawrence Road Welfare Federation in this; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) The D.D.A. has reported that no organisation was allowed to use the Community Hall at Lawrence Road free of charge.

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

**गांवों में विकास योजनाएँ**

6515. श्री कुबराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रत्येक 10 व्यक्तियों में 8 व्यक्ति गांव में रहने हैं ,

(ख) क्या विकास योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य गांवों में बड़ी संख्या में रहने वाले लोगों के स्तर को ऊंचा करना है ,

(ग) क्या विकास योजनाओं से मुख्यतया लाभ भूस्वामी अथवा सम्पन्न कृषकों को मिला है ;

(घ) क्या भूमिहीन अथवा कम भूमि वाले लोगों को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो गांवों के सुनियोजित विकास के लिए पर्याप्त संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करने और उपलब्ध भूमि का बड़े पैमाने पर वितरण करने के लिए कब तक कामूनी और प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां, लगभग इतने ही ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) यह बताने वाला कोई प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं है कि विकास योजनाओं के अंतर्गत केवल बड़े किसानों को ही लाभ पहुंचा है । ग्राम विकास विभाग द्वारा कार्यान्वित कार्यक्रम बता लगाए गए लक्षित वर्गों अर्थात् छोटे किसानों, सीमांत किसानों, भूमिहीन श्रमिकों, ग्रामीण कारीगरों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों का उत्थान करने के लिए मुख्य रूप से निरिष्ट है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Subsidies given to Wheat, Jute and Paddy Growers**

6516. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of subsidies given separately to the wheat, jute and paddy growers during the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether Government are aware that most of the paddy and jute cultivators are living below the poverty line; and

(c) if so, what welfare schemes have been taken by the Government to uplift the economic condition of the poor farmers—real assets of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No subsidies are given directly to the growers for increasing the production of wheat, jute and paddy. However, various programmes for agriculture and rural development taken up both under the Central and State Sectors are designed to benefit the farming community. Special development programmes like Small and Marginal Farmers

Development Agencies, Drought Prone Area Programme, CAD Programme, Tribal and Hill Area Development and Desert Development Programme, have been taken up for the benefit of poor farmers. Under these programmes subsidies on a wide range of items are being given such as minor irrigation works, fertilizers, soil and water conservation, distribution of milch animals, sheep, goats, pigs; poultry etc., horticulture, fisheries, sericulture and farm forestry. The general pattern of subsidy is as follows :—

1. For small farmers (holdings between 1 to 2 ha.).	25 %	} The rate of subsidy for scheduled Tribal Farmers has recently been raised to 50 per cent.
2. For marginal farmers (holdings less than 1 ha.).	33 ½ %	
3. For community works (irrigation including drainage.)	50 %	

(b) and (c). A large number of farmers growing paddy and jute have small holdings. Many of them are yet to take to improved technology and also to make use of various supporting facilities. Government's effort is, therefore, directed to popularise improved technology through a net work of extension services and also to help them to develop supporting facilities like irrigation. Effort is also directed towards making available improved seeds, fertilisers, plant protection materials and credit. Several programmes like the Intensive Jute Development Programme, Community Nurseries Programme of Rice and the Minikist Programme for Rice, Wheat and Millets etc. are designed to demonstrate improved technology to the farmers and motivate them to adopt improved practices. In areas where special programmes of rural development like SFDA are in operation, the main thrust of these programmes is towards the group of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with a view to improving their production technology, as well as creating assets which help the adoption of improved technology.

### Export orders for Synthetic Resins

6517 SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee set up by the Development Committee for oleo resins, gums and essential oils;

(b) whether it is a fact that the export orders for synthetic resins are not being fulfilled for want of a Scientific policy for tapping and commercial exploitation of pine, gum resins and also due to wrong classifications of timber as a minor produce and if so; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to create production potential in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the concerned Ministries of Commerce, Industrial Development and Chemicals and Fertilisers and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as early as possible.

### Rare Ancient Paintings stolen from Museums

6518. SHRI DEHENDRA NATH BASU:

SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that a good number of rare ancient paintings stolen from Indian Museums are being sold in some European countries;

(b) whether, one such painting recovered from London, very recently, has been received by the Chandigarh Museum through the Police Department; and

(c) if so, the measures, Government propose to take to prevent the stealings and also to recover those stolen paintings?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). As far as the Central Museums are concerned, 102 miniature paintings were reported stolen from the Government Museum and Art Gallery, Chandigarh in 1970. One painting was retrieved through the Interpol Division of C.B.I. on 10-10-1978.

(c) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 regulates the export trade in antiquities and provides for the prevention of smuggling, fraudulent dealings in antiquities and for their compulsory acquisition. A number of measures have been taken to prevent thefts. Some of these are: Security measures of museums, important temples and places of archaeological interests; special calls to ensure prompt and regular dissemination of information relating to thefts of antiquities to ensure special look outs at Customs check posts to prevent smuggling of antiquities.

An International Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property; as adopted by the XVIIth General Conference of UNESCO in November, 1970 had been ratified.

#### **Illiteracy among Industrial Workers**

**6519. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:**

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the

illiteracy among the industrial workers in major industrial cities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, age-groups and the details regarding the scheme of Government to effectively combat the problem of illiteracy among the industrial workers; and

(c) whether any financial allocation has been made for the implementation of these programmes during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c) The Central Board of Workers Education, Ministry of Labour, has made preliminary enquiries in the industrial units located in their regional centres with a view to identifying the industries/establishments where predominantly illiterate workers are employed and prepared Registers of such illiterate workers. The Board has started 41 adult education centres from October 2, 1978 (one in each of the 39 regions and two in Bombay region) for these illiterate workers. The programme is proposed to be expanded during 1979-80. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the Labour Ministry's Plan of 1979-80 for this Scheme as against the provision of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79.

Adult Education facilities are also provided to workers in industrial areas by the Ministry of Education & Social Welfare through the Shramik Vidyapeeths and Workers Social Education Institutes. Five such institutions have already been functioning at Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore and Nagpur. Three new Shramik Vidyapeeths have been sanctioned for Jamshedpur, Calcutta and Bangalore. The provision for this scheme during 1978-79 was Rs. 20 lakhs. During 1979-80 a provision of Rs. 37.16 lakhs (Rs. 17.13 lakhs under Non-Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs under Plan) has been made.

**Violation of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 by M/s. Cadbury (I) Limited**

6520. **SHRI SRIKRISHNA SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any show cause notice has been issued to M/s. Cadbury (I) Ltd. for violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether any reply has since been received by Government in regard thereof; and

(d) any action taken by Government against the company?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The show cause notice was issued to the Company on 13th September, 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter is being examined.

**Discovery of Tunnel in Bhubaneswar**

4521. **SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the detection of a 4 m-long, 2 m-wide and 1.5 m-high underground tunnel in the heart of the State Capital of Orissa (Bhubaneswar) was discovered recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUTTERJEE):** (a) No, Sir. However, a pit in natural laterite formation has been discovered there.

(b) The pit has no archaeological importance. According to the Assistant Engineer, F.W.D., Bhubaneswar

Sub-Division, the size of this pit is approximately 9.14 m. X 4.57 m.

### **Rural Housing**

6522. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plans of the Central Government to provide more and more good quality housing in rural areas of the country;

(b) which are those bodies which are taking up rural housing in the country and what are their working capitals and policies; and

(c) why rural housing is being continuously ignored while urban housing has been getting more than due importance?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Housing, including rural housing, is in the State Sector. Central financial assistance to States for all their State Sector programmes, including rural housing, is provided in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance according to their needs and priorities. At the Central level, the National Buildings Organisation and the Central Building Research Institute have evolved and circulated many designs for construction of good quality houses in rural areas which could be built at low cost employing improved use of locally available building materials and construction techniques.

(b) The rural housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments through their designated agencies such as Housing Boards, Rural Housing Boards, District Boards, Panchayats, Taluka Boards, etc. The details about their working capitals and policies are not available.

(c) Greater attention is being paid to the problem of rural housing and this is reflected in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, where a provision of Rs. 500 crores has been proposed exclusively for rural housing. During 1978, the State Governments have also been provided for the first time a loan allocation of Rs. 14 crores from the General Insurance Corporation for village housing schemes and construction of houses for economically weaker sections. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation have also started financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78.

**New Irrigation Projects to be commissioned in 1979-80**

**6523. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which new irrigation projects are likely to be commissioned in the country during the 1979-80 financial year;

(b) what are the total expenditures on each of such Projects and how much agricultural land would be benefited by these projects in irrigation; and

(c) will these projects be able to come into operation on the scheduled dates?

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

(c) The sectoral outlays in the State Plans for 1979-80 have not yet been finalised.

**Purchase of Foreign Make Spare parts**

**6524. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of that huge quantity of foreign made spare parts involving

crores of rupees are lying in the A.P.W.D. stores in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; when these were purchased year-wise and the amount of foreign exchange involved and the quantity and their cost of spare parts used in the last three years; and

(b) what is the total quantity of paints and hammers used for the last three years, state year-wise and item-wise separately and the present stock available in the A.P.W.D. stores of Andaman and Nicobar Islands along with the years quantity of purchase?

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

**Common Pay Scales for Junior Engineers in Andaman P.W.D.**

**6525. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the non-diploma holder Junior Engineers in Andaman P.W.D. are given a low pay scale creating discrimination in the theory of Equal work Equal pay if so, the details mentioning how these non-diploma holders were recruited as Junior Engineers;

(b) whether Government is considering to remove the said discrimination/anomaly by having one pay scale for all the Junior Engineers if so, when; and

(c) whether in C.P.W.D. there are any such different pay scales of Junior Engineers?

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

**Committee on Education for Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

6526. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the poor results in the schools of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and a Committee was formed to go into the affairs; if so, who are the persons in the committee and those who visited Andaman and Nicobar Islands, state details of their visit;

(b) whether the committee met the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee, the representative body of the Territory; and

(c) whether Committee has submitted any report; if so, what are the salient recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The Government are aware about the poor results in some of schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A Committee was

constituted by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare which visited the Islands from 12th to 18th September 1978 in order to make an on the spot study of the problems of school education in the Islands. The Committee consisted of the following members:

1. Dr. R. P. Singhal, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education.
2. Shri Girdhari Lal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.
3. Shri Baldev Mahajan, Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

A copy of the tour programme of the Committee is enclosed (Statement-I).

The Committee met the members of the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee, on 12th September 1978. The Committee has since submitted its report. Some of the major recommendations of the Committee are enclosed. (Statement II). The report of this Committee has been sent to the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands for taking necessary follow up action.

**Statement-I**

*Tour Programme of the Committee*

Date	Time	Programme
12-9-78	08.00 Hrs.	Arrival Port Blair by IAC flight.
	10.30 Hrs.	Meeting with the Chief Secy-cum-Education Secy. A. & N. Islands.
	11.30 Hrs.	Visit to TTI (Craft Teachers Workshop) Port Blair.
	12.30 Hrs.	Meeting with officers of the Directorate of Education, and heads of High and Hr. Sec. Schools at TTI, Port Blair.
	14.00 Hrs.	Visit to Girls HS School, Port Blair.
	15.00 Hrs.	Visit to Fisheries Museum and Cellular Jail.
	16.00 Hrs.	Visit to Anthropological Museum.
	17.00 Hrs.	Meeting with the members of CCAG & HMAG (Circuit House)



Date	Time	Programme
	17.30 Hrs.	Meeting with the Members of the Educational Associations, A. & N. Islands (Circuit House).
	18.30 Hrs.	Meeting with the members of the Library Association (Circuit House).
	19.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Principal & Staff of K. V., Port Blair (Circuit House).
13-9-78	09.15 Hrs.	Visit to Primary School, Bhatubasti.
	10.00 Hrs.	Visit to Soil Conservation Farm at Sippighat.
	12.00 Hrs.	Visit to Middle School, Ferrargunj.
	14.30 Hrs.	Visit to Primary School, Shaithankhari.
	17.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Delegation of Teachers Association of A. & N. Circuit House.
	18.30 Hrs.	'The Hindi Day' celebration by 'Nav Parimal' at TTI.
14-9-78 (Onam Holiday)	09.30 Hrs. to 11.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Chief Secretary.
	11.30 Hrs.	Visit to Ross Island.
	17.00 Hrs.	Visit to Cottage Industries Emporium.
15-9-78	09.00 Hrs.	Visit to Boys Hr. Sec. School, Port Blair.
	10.30 Hrs.	Meeting with Chief Commissioner, A. & N. Islands.
	11.30 Hrs.	Meeting with the staff of Boys Hr. Sec. School, Port Blair.
	12.10 Hrs.	Visit to Model Primary School, Port Blair.
	12.30 Hrs.	Visit to K. V., Port Blair.
	14.00 Hrs.	Cultural Programme by the students of K. V., Port Blair.
	15.00 Hrs.	Visit to Govt. High School, Haddo.
	23.00 Hrs.	Departure for Rangat by M. V. Kendul.
16-9-78	06.00 Hrs.	Arrival Rangat (Middle Andaman Islands).
	09.00 Hrs.	Visit to Junior Basic School, Rangat.
	10.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Dy. Education Officer, Rangat.
	10.30 Hrs.	Visit to Hr. Sec. School, Rangat.
	11.30 Hrs.	Meeting with teachers of the School.
	12.30 Hrs.	Visit to Middle School, Bakultala.
	15.00 Hrs.	Meeting with the delegation of Rangat Branch of A. & N. Teacher's Association.
	17.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Pradhan of Shakti and Janta Party Workers.

Date	Time	Programme
17-9-78	17.30 Hrs.	Meeting with CCAC Members and Local Officers.
	18.00 Hrs.	Meeting with Mr. Kanda-wami, Leader of D. M. K. Party.
	18.30 Hrs.	Visit to Adult Literacy Centre Palli Unnayan Samity Rangat.
	08.45 Hrs.	Visit to Primary School, Panchvati.
	09.30 Hrs.	Visit to Senior Basic School, CFO Nalla.
	10.30 Hrs.	Visit to Govt. High School, Swadash Nagar.
	11.30 Hrs.	Visit to Middle School, Billiground.
	12.00 Hrs.	Visit to Junior Basic School, Korang Nalla.
	12.30 Hrs.	Visit to Junior Basic School, Basantipur.
	14.30 Hrs.	Visit to Primary School, Mayabunder.
	15.30 Hrs.	Visit to Hr. Sec. School, Mayabunder.
	16.30 Hrs.	Meeting with Delegation of Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, Rangat Branch.
	17.00 Hrs.	Meeting with local representatives.
	17.30 Hrs.	Departure for Rangat.
	19.30 Hrs.	Arrival Rangat.
	22.00 Hrs.	Departure for Port Blair by M. V. Kondul.
18-9-78	05.00 Hrs.	Arrival Port Blair.
	09.30 Hrs.	Visit to Carmel Convent School, Port Blair.
	10.30 Hrs.	Final round of discussion with the Chief Commissioner, A. & N. Islands
	11.30 Hrs.	Meeting with Director of Education, A. & N. Islands.
	12.30 Hrs.	Visit to Govt. College, Port Blair.
	18.00 Hrs.	Cultural programme by local school students at TTI, Port Blair.
	20.00 Hrs.	Chief Commissioner's Dinner at Govt. House.
19-9-78	09.00 Hrs.	Departure for Calcutta by IAC Flight.

#### Statement-II

#### Summary of Recommendations given by the Expert Committee

1. The following are major areas which need special attention with a view to raising the standard of school education in the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands:

1. Planning for future development.

2. School Buildings and residential accommodation for teachers.

3. Supply of text-books.

4. Medium of instructions and study of languages.

5. Teachers' recruitment, training, service conditions, assessment, supervision and inspection.

6. Evaluation of pupils and promotion policy.
7. Socially useful productive work, games and sports and co-curricular activities.
8. Students' services.
9. Administrative set-up.
2. The future opening of schools should be regulated according to a definite plan for expansion.
3. It would be in the interest of proper utilisation of the resources if the schools with low enrolment are expanded in the coming years rather than any new school is opened in their neighbourhood.
4. A Junior Basic School should have a minimum of 6 class rooms with additional space for the office and storage facilities, and residential accommodation for the teachers recruited from the mainland and the inter-island recruits.
5. While sanctioning opening of new class I, it should be ensured that it has an enrolment of at least 20 students per medium.
6. While considering upgradation of a Junior Basic School to Senior Basic School, a minimum enrolment of 25 students in class VI should be ensured. If necessary more than one Junior Basic School should serve as feeder institutions to the Senior Basic School.
7. The Administration may consider the possibility of reviewing also the existing position of schools keeping in view the current enrolment as well as distance travelled by the students.
8. During the 6th Plan, a special provision should be made for construction of school buildings, additional laboratories and class-rooms. Adequate provision should also be made for acquiring essential furniture and other equipment for schools. An additional sum of at least Rs. 75 lakhs should be

budgeted for this purpose each year during the 6th Plan period.

9. The problem of non-provision of residential accommodation to eligible teachers which is affecting the morale of the teachers thereby adversely affecting the standards of instruction in the schools, should be tackled on a priority basis and much larger provision should be made in the 6th Plan for construction of staff-quarters for teachers. The present backlog in respect of teachers' quarters should be cleared at the latest by the end of the 6th Plan.

10. The quarters constructed as a result of larger budgetary allocation during the 6th Plan should be earmarked for allotment only to teachers, specially when such quarters are constructed in the school complexes.

11. There should not be frequent changes in the text-books for classes I—VIII. Since text-books have been brought out by the NCERT for these classes, the existing text-books of the NCERT for these classes should be adopted for the next 5 years.

12. The books for classes I to V should be got translated into different languages which are used as media of instruction in the Islands. For this purpose a Text-Books Cell should be set up in the Directorate of Education. The Cell should be responsible for timely translation and printing of these text-books in different regional languages.

13. The proposal to get the text-books of the NCERT translated into regional languages would not only avoid delay in obtaining supplies of text-books from different States but would also ensure uniformity of standards in curriculum which is found to be very much lacking at present. The Text-Books Cell should be placed under the charge of an officer of the rank of Assistant Director of Education with necessary supporting staff.

14. For the purpose of expediting supply of text-books in English and Hindi from the mainland to the Islands, proper arrangement for getting the supplies from Delhi and having them despatched from Calcutta to the Islands, need to be given special attention.

15. A few sets of approved text-books should be made available in the school libraries and each teacher should be in possession of the respective text-books for purpose of teaching in the classroom.

16. The Administration should devise arrangements whereby the Headmasters of the schools could procure the requisite sets of text-books from the book-depot at Port Blair and ensure their timely supply, on payment, to the students who are not entitled to free supply of text-books.

17. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Chief Commissioner and the Secretaries Team, as also the fact that the present arrangement has proved to be counterproductive and resulted in lowering of standards of education, the following provision for the medium of instruction at different stages of education is proposed:—

#### (A) Junior Basic Stage

- (a) Hindi or mother tongue may continue to be medium of instruction besides being a subject of study from class I—V.
- (b) Hindi and English may continue to be taught from class III where medium of instruction is other than Hindi or English.
- (c) Where the medium of instruction is language other than Hindi or English, the student may also be given an option to study Hindi or English as an optional subject from class I onwards.

#### (B) Senior Basic/Secondary Stage

The three-language formula should be followed. A student may offer

mother tongue, Hindi and English under this formula. One of the languages may be dropped at the end of class VIII as per the Central Board's curriculum. But the medium of instruction at this stage should be either Hindi or English.

#### (C) Higher Secondary Stage

A student may offer any of the three languages, viz., mother tongue, Hindi or English as two languages—one at the core level and the other at the elective level as prescribed in the curriculum of the Central Board of Secondary Education. The medium of instruction should be either Hindi or English.

18. A phased programme should be drawn up for the existing teachers who do not fulfil the minimum requirements to acquire the prescribed qualifications.

19. There should be at least one properly qualified Hindi teacher in every school imparting instruction through a medium other than Hindi.

20. To do away with the shortage of teachers, the Administration should, after ascertaining the deficiencies in the strength of various grades of teachers, make a concerted drive to recruit the required number of teachers. Efforts should be made to recruit as many teachers as possible locally, but if qualified teachers are not available the Administration should not hesitate in recruiting good teachers from the mainland. If sufficient number of teachers is not available through direct recruitment the services of teachers belonging to shortage categories may be obtained from different state Governments on deputation basis for a period of 3-4 years.

21. One of the Major reasons for poor standard is the absence of critical assessment of teachers by the concerned authorities. A system of incentives and dis-incentives should be devised to ensure better professional commitment on the part of the teachers.

22. Promotion rules should be suitably modified, if necessary, to ensure that mere seniority is not the criterion for promotion but the criterion should be seniority-cum-merit and in the case of higher posts, the promotion should be based on well-established principles of selection, i.e., subject to eligibility, merit alone should be the main consideration.

23. Suitable Review Boards should be established to consider the cases of such teachers whose performance over the years is far below the average.

24. The Teachers' Training Institute, Port Blair, should be involved in a big way for arranging orientation for different categories of teachers. There should be refresher courses for teachers who have put in 5 years or more service. As the performance of students was particularly poor in English and Mathematics, orientation courses should be held for different categories of teachers in these subjects as a first priority.

25. The dates for the commencement and conclusion of the summer vacation should be fixed well in advance and the shipping authorities should be requested to keep in view these dates while finalising the schedule of sailings.

To curb the tendency to over-stay on the mainland after the expiry of summer vacation, it should be made obligatory for the teachers seeking extension of stay on ground of illness to produce medical certificates from the Civil Surgeon or Chief Medical Officer of the place, rather than from a private medical practitioner. The delay in return of teachers should not be condoned and the period should be invariably treated as leave without pay.

26. As recommended recently by the Education Ministers' Conference no detention should be made in classes I to II and formal examinations be held for only class III and above. However, every teacher should identify weak

students and arrange for suitable remedial teaching. The common examinations being held at present at the end of classes V and VIII should be conducted in a more realistic manner so as to prevent extremely weak students moving on to the next stage of school education.

27. A panel of senior teachers drawn from the high and higher secondary schools, Principals, and Deputy Education Officer concerned may be set up in each education district to make a test-check of some of the answer-scripts of the examination to ensure uniformity of standards.

28. The base of the educational pyramid, viz., the elementary education, should be considerably strengthened to improve educational standards in the Islands.

29. Special attention need to be given by the Directorate of Education to school which have shown poor results, so that large scale failure of students is avoided. The teachers and heads of these schools must also realise that they are accountable for such a state of affairs.

30. In keeping with the new concept of Socially Useful productive work, suitable programmes have to be developed further. The Directorate of Education should be, as a first step, attempt to identify common core programmes which should be undertaken by all schools.

31. Steps should be taken to identify suitable vocational courses at the higher secondary stage and arrangements made for imparting instruction in the same.

32. More funds should be spent on sports and physical education as the present arrangement is inadequate. There is hardly any provision for games and physical education in the curriculum of Junior Basic Schools. At least one period a day should be set aside for games, physical education and co-curricular activities.

33. The transport system may be rationalised with the help of local transport authorities and wherever necessary special trips of buses should be arranged after adjusting the school timings so as to avoid rush-hours.

34. For effective supervision and inspection, the officer in-charge of each Zone should be at least of the rank of an Education Officer/Assistant Director of Education and the pay scale for this functionary should be Rs. 1200—1600.

35. To assist the Director, a new post of Deputy Director in the pay scale of Rs. 1300—1700 should be created.

36. The pay-scale of the Director of Education should be raised to Rs. 1500—1800 to attract a suitable officer on deputation basis.

#### Social and Economic Position of women in Ladakh

6527. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the social and economic position of women in Ladakh;

(b) the present employment conditions of women in India; and

(c) whether the Government have examined the need for launching a special education programme for women in India and details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) Available data shows that in a number of modern urban industries the number of women workers increased 6 to 10 times as in mining,

the manufacture of machinery, electrical appliances and medical and scientific instruments and in trade and banking between 1961 and 1971. But in the same decade, the female work force suffered a serious decline in some sectors such as horticulture, livestock breeding, food processing, dairy products and jute textiles. More recent data available for the organised sector show that though the share of women in total employment is low, it has been creeping up in recent years. It increased from 11 per cent in 1971 to 12 per cent in 1977.

(c) There are a number of programmes which take into account the special need of education of women. The National Adult Education Programme, the Programme for Universalisation of Elementary Education, take into account the special needs of women's education. The other programmes are Condensed courses for adult women and Functional literacy of adult women. Women also participate in medical and para-medical education and vocational training programmes.

#### Achievement of Central Ground Water Board for Tube Wells in Rural areas

6528. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made supported by State-wise figures in which the Central Ground Water Board has been assisting (Providing Tubewells) in the rural areas in the last 3 years (year-wise); and

(b) the number of Tubewells proposed to be provided in the next 3 years (year-wise) in the various parts of N.E. Region and name of such places in the Goalpara District of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

**SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Statement showing the number of tubewells of various categories drilled in the various States during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto Feb. '79) is attached as Appendix 'A'.

(b) It is proposed to provide 135 boreholes in the North-Eastern Region

during the next 3 years. The tentative yearwise break-up is 38 for 1979-80, 57 during 1980-81 and 40 during 1981-82. Out of this, 6 Nos. of boreholes would be provided in the Goalpara District of Assam. The exact location of these places would be decided on the basis of Hydrogeological Surveys.

# Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T	1976-77			1977-78			1978-79		
		EB	OB	SH	EB	OB	SH	(Upto Feb. 1979)		
								EB	OB	SH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Uttar Pradesh	17	22	1	13	7	..	5	5	..
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27	8	1	7	8	1	18	4	3
3.	Tamil Nadu	31	13	1	22	30	..	14	23	4
4.	Karnataka	5	24	..	19	30	2	45	2	..
5.	Kerala	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
6.	Bihar	13	2	..	9	4	3	8	7	..
7.	Orissa	4	..	1	3	..	..	1	1	..
8.	West Bengal	1	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..
9.	Rajasthan	9	14	6	8	17	1	18	27	1
10.	Gujarat	1	4	..	1	13	11	..	..	..
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	2	2	7	4	..	4	3	..
12.	Himachal Pradesh	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
13.	Punjab	7	15	3	12	41	3	8	13	1
14.	Haryana	11	52	..	14	34	9	6	6	..
15.	Assam	3	..	1	21	10	1	14	2	..
16.	Tripura	1	1	..	2	..	..	6	1	..
17.	Meghalaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
18.	Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Nagaland	6	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
20.	Madhya Pradesh	26	16	2	15	5	..	26	47	..
21.	Maharashtra	17	6	..	22	7	..	25	13	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Pondicherry	6	2		2	3	1			
23	Delhi	1	2	1						
24	Chandigarh									
25	Arunachal Pradesh				2	1	1			
26	Dadra Nagar Haveli	7			5	1				
27	Mizoram									
TOTAL		200	186	19	191	216	33	210	157	9

EB — Exploratory Boreholes

OB — Observatory Boreholes

SH — Shm Holes.

**Central aid and achievements of scheme on cost of cultivation of principal crop**

6529 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the nature and details of Assistance given to each State/Union Territory and Agricultural Universities separately during the last three years and the achievements under the scheme on cost of cultivation of principal crops, and

(b) the role of State Governments in this regard in the effective implementation of this scheme and year-wise amount allocated by each State Government of North Eastern Region during the last 5 years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The Comprehensive Scheme on Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops coordinated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is a Central plan scheme wholly financed from the central funds. Under the Scheme, cost studies are carried out on selected principal crops on rotation basis in

each State from year to year on a main sample (with large sample size) followed by repeat sample (with a relatively smaller sample size). The field work of the cost studies is entrusted to the agricultural universities in most of the States barring two States where certain agricultural colleges are in-charge of the work. These centres are called the Implementing Agencies of the Scheme.

The Implementing Agencies are given grants-in-aid for the purpose of conducting the studies. The amounts of grants-in-aid released to the various Implementing Agencies during the three years ending with 1978-79, are furnished in Statement I. As regards the achievements in terms of cost of cultivation/production studies by these centres, the number of studies carried out/undertaken during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 indicated in Statement II.

(b) The State Governments are not involved in implementation of the scheme or financing thereof. In view of this the question of furnishing information on the allocations of funds by State Governments of North Eastern Region during the last five years does not arise.



**Statement I**

Statement showing the grants-in-aid released to various Agricultural/General Universities for implementing the Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in different states.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2.93	2.88	4.19
2.	Assam . . . . .	2.71	4.91	3.95
3.	Bihar . . . . .	2.79	2.88	2.78
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	3.75	4.41	7.21
5.	Haryana . . . . .	1.83	2.14	2.27
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2.19	2.29	3.41
7.	Karnataka . . . . .	3.44	3.34	2.50
8.	Kerala . . . . .	2.28	2.42	2.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3.10	3.33	3.00
10.	Maharashtra . . . . .	3.44	3.86	3.85
11.	Orissa . . . . .	3.83	2.70	1.57
12.	Punjab . . . . .	2.00	2.23	1.79
13.	Rajasthan . . . . .	3.60	3.47	4.00
14.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	3.28	3.11	3.30
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	4.94	3.28	4.99
16.	West Bengal . . . . .	3.64	3.67	4.00
17.	Andhra Pradesh (Special Study V.F.C. Tobacco).	2.67	2.72	5.05
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>		<b>52.50</b>	<b>55.68</b>	<b>57.79</b>

**Statement II**

Cost studies undertaken under the Comprehensive Scheme for the generation of cost estimates during the period 1976-77 to 1978-79

States	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	G. Nut Paddy Cotton	S. Cane Cotton Paddy	S. Cane Paddy Cotton
Assam . . . . .	Jute Paddy	Paddy Jute	Mustard Paddy, Jute.

States	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Bihar . . . . .	S. Cane Paddy Wheat	S. Cane Paddy Wheat	Maize S. Cane Wheat
Gujarat . . . . .	Jowar Bajra Cotton	Bajra G. Nut Cotton	G. Nut Bajra
Haryana . . . . .	Wheat	Paddy Wheat	Gram Wheat
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	Potato Maize	Potato Maize	Maize Potato
Karnataka . . . . .	G Nut Cotton, Ragi	G. Nut Cotton, Ragi	Jowar G Nut
Kerala . . . . .	Coconut	Paddy	Paddy
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	Jowar Paddy Gram	Jowar Paddy Wheat	Gram Tui Jowar
Maharashtra . . . . .	Bajra Cotton S Cane	Jowar S Cane Cotton	Onion Jowar Cotton
Orissa . . . . .	Paddy G Nut	Paddy Jute	Jute Paddy
Punjab . . . . .	Maize Wheat	Maize Wheat	Paddy Wheat
Rajasthan . . . . .	Jowar Maize Gram	Barley Maize Bajra, Gram	Bajra Barley
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	Jowar, Paddy Cotton	Paddy, Jowar Cotton	G Nut, Cotton Paddy
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	Barley S. Can, Paddy	Wheat Barley, S Cane, Paddy	Wheat
West Bengal . . . . .	Paddy, Jute Wheat	Jute, Paddy Wheat	Paddy, Jute
Andhra Pradesh (Special Study V F.C. Tobacco)	V F.C. Tobacco	V F C Tobacco	V F C Tobacco

#### More Training Camps under 'Save Grain' Scheme

6530. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently opened and propose to open more training camps in the country under the scheme 'Save

grain' to impart training to farmers in the modern scientific technique for storing foodgrains in safer places etc.;

(b) if so, the details about the training Camps where opened so far along with the number of farmers trained by each of them;

(c) will the Government extend this scheme to open training camps in Assam in the immediate future; and

(d) if so, details thereof and the details where such camps will be opened in 1979 district-wise in Assam?

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

(b) Under the scheme of 'Save Gram Campaign', 17 teams are now functioning in different places in the country. For imparting training in the scientific techniques of storing foodgrains, the teams conduct two types of training courses viz (i) stipendiary training courses for representatives of farmers traders and

cooperatives, with the provision of Rs 100/- per head as stipend and (ii) non-stipendiary training courses for village level workers, volunteers etc. A statement indicating the number of farmers, etc trained in the training camps organised under the 'Save Grain Campaign' Scheme is attached

(c) and (d) A save Grain Campaign team has already been stationed at Gauhati since 1978. One stipendiary training course for 50 farmers has already been completed in Marh, 1979 at the Farmers Training Centre at Khanapara (Gauhati). More training camps will be organised during the year in consultation with the State Government at different places

#### Statement

Statement indicating the number of farmers, etc., trained in the training camps organised under "Save Grain Campaign" Scheme

S No	Location of Save Grain Campaign Team	No of persons trained in different types of training Camps						
		Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan			1978-79 (Till Feb 79)	
		I	II & III	I	II	III	I	II III
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (10)
<b>Started during 1969-70</b>								
1	H Qs New Delhi	452						
2	Bombay (Now at Pune)	5029	1168	3157	6488	300	1208	2448
3	Patna	23383	1111	1975	6998	350	367	1546
<b>Started during 1973-74</b>								
4	Ghaziabad	88	1177	943	5997	330	448	1410
5	Hyderabad	226	1239	1205	12125	491	381	2112
6	Bhopal	59	1221	1785	2879	347	473	383
7	Madras	151	1200	4105	6011	350	231	1196
<b>Started during 1976-77</b>								
8	Chandigarh		606	1229	1485	355	216	530
9.	Lucknow		444	667	4492	299	417	1091

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
10. Udaipur	.	..	..	422	924	2889	261	270	1221
11. Calcutta	.	..	..	392	778	2874	248	161	961
12. Bhubaneswar		..	.	400	436	1902	400	268	1180
<i>Started during 1978-79</i>									
13. Ahmedabad	.	.	..		..	.	..		..
14. Gauhati	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Bangalore	.	.	.	..	.	..	.	.	..
16. Raipur (sub Team)			.	..	..	.	50	201	95
17. Trivandrum (sub-Team).	.		..	..	.	.	50	..	.
18. Varanasi (sub Team)	.			.	.	..	49	..	37
TOTAL	.	452	28936	9380	17204	54140	3880	4731	14160

I. Stipendiary training camps of three weeks' duration.

II. Non-stipendiary training camps of about a week's duration

III. Non-stipendiary training camps of 2-3 days duration.

**Decline in number of schools/institutions imparting Education in Urdu**

6531. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of schools/institutions imparting education in Urdu is on the decline in the country;

(b) if so, what are the figures of the last two years; and

(c) steps that are being taken to popularise Urdu and give it its due place in the educational and cultural fields?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) and (b). Education is primarily a State subject and arrangements for providing facilities for the teaching of Urdu in schools is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(c) In so far as the Central Government is concerned, several steps have been taken to promote Urdu. The Government have set up the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which brings out academic literature comprising university level books, school textbooks, supplementary readers and other types of literature. Since calligraphy is an integral part of Urdu Book Production, 3 calligraphy centres have been set up while assistance is provided to 2 Urdu Akademies for their calligraphy centres. Apart from the publication programme, a scheme

has been formulated for teaching Urdu to non-Urdu speaking people through correspondence courses. The Government of India are also assisting the National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi as well as various voluntary organisations engaged in the task of promotion of Urdu. The National Book Trust has been publishing Urdu books on various topics. The Sahitya Akademi has also brought out a number of books which comprise literary and general books and given awards to distinguished Urdu writers. Training is also being conducted to prepare teachers in Urdu at the regional training centres established at Solan and Patiala by the Government of India.

**Central aid for reclamation of Coastal areas for cultivation**

6532. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme with central assistance for coastal land reclamation for cultivation purposes in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, salient features of the scheme and progress achieved in terms of financial and physical achievements during the last three years upto March, 1978 and the progress anticipated during the current year and the provision of funds for 1979-80 alongwith schemes proposed to be taken up State-wise;

(c) whether the implementation of the scheme has been reviewed and the important findings;

(d) decision taken in regard to contents and administrative arrangement pattern of financing and other incentives of the scheme etc.; and

(e) foreign assistance technical/financial sought and made available so far to solve this problem more effective and important details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI**

**SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

**Schemes for Development of Cotton**

6533. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a special scheme for development of cotton and improving cotton yield especially in dry areas of the country;

(b) if so, details of the centrally aided scheme, formulated objective, pattern of assistance, administrative arrangements at Central and project level provision of fund and targets set for the last three years vis-a-vis achievements reported project area-wise details of programme for 1979-80 project-wise, region-wise and important features thereof;

(c) whether the performance of the project implementation has been reviewed since initiation of the projects and important trends/revelations emerging out of such objective review and details of policy administrative and other decisions/changes made in the programme contract/administrative and operational arrangements, delegation of administrative, financial powers, training project functionaries; and

(d) foreign aid made available and utilised for such projects, details of the projects aided by foreign agencies and proposals under consideration particularly from Maharashtra?

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

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme launched in 1971-72 is being implemented in 24 potential districts including sixteen dry districts with the

object of maximising production of cotton by the adoption of improved package of practices. Under the scheme, the Government of India is providing financial assistance to meet the cost of staff, contingencies, subsidy on certified cotton seed, plant protection equipment, operational charges on aerial spraying, demonstrations and cultivation expenses for raising nucleus and foundation seed of cotton. The scheme is being implemented by the State Governments and as such its administrative control vests with them. Funds released under the scheme during the last three years and the provision made for 1979-80 are as under —

Year	Amount released (Rs in lakhs)
1976-77	244.47
1977-78	400.20
1978-79	502.50
1979-80 (Outlay)	600.00

The physical achievements made under various components of the scheme during the past three years and the targets set for 1979-80 are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Yes Sir. A number of assessment surveys have been made and the studies have revealed that there is a healthy trend of progress both in the irrigated as well as in the rainfed areas. No problems regarding financial powers or administrative set-up have been experienced as the States themselves are the implementing agencies.

(d) The Government of India is also implementing an Integrated Cotton Development Project with the World Bank loan assistance in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Maharashtra with an estimated cost of Rs 288 crores of which World Bank has provided loan component of Rs 144 crores covering whole of the foreign exchange cost component plus 21 per cent of the local cost. The project is running in Amravati district of Maharashtra. The project provides through Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation short-term credit to the farmers for financing package of inputs and funds for modernisation/augmentation of and cotton seed processing facilities.



### नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल

6536. श्री बाजीबा बेसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुख्य कार्यकारी पार्षद के साथ हाल में हुई दिल्ली प्रशासन और नगर निगम के अधिकारियों की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल का निर्माण करने का कार्य केवल नगर निगम द्वारा किया जाएगा,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) मदन पार्क जयदेव पार्क और अन्य कालोनियों को जोड़ने की दृष्टि से दिल्ली में स्वतन्त्र भारत मिल के पीछे नजफगढ़ नाले पर पुल का निर्माण किए जान की मांग के बारे में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है,

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि वे नजफगढ़ नाले पर रोड नं० 34 के क्रॉसिंग पर पुल बनाने का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर रहे हैं। यह पुल रोड नं० 34 के दूसरे ग्राही मार्ग के लिए इसी स्थल के पुल के डिजाइन की तरह दिल्ली प्रशासन के बाढ़ नियन्त्रण विभाग द्वारा प्रदत्त "कूप नीव" के आधार पर बनाया जाएगा।

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि प्रश्न के इस भाग में वर्णित स्थल पर पुल बनाने के लिए उनके पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कविता कालोनी, नागलोई, दिल्ली में सार्वजनिक शौचालय

6537. श्री बाजीबा बेसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या दिल्ली में वार्ड संख्या 37 में नागलोई के निकट कविता कालोनी के

पश्चिम में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा सार्वजनिक शौचालय का नती के बहुत निकट निर्मित किए गए हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप कविता कालोनी के निवासियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है,

(ख) क्या कालोनी के प्रतिनिधि गत छह वर्षों से इस स्थान से इन शौचालयों को हटाने के लिए माग कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक हटाया नहीं गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार का विचार इस स्थान से इन शौचालयों को कब तक हटाने का है,

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि कविता कालोनी एक अनधिकृत कालोनी के रूप में बनाने से पहले इस क्षेत्र में जे०जे० कालोनी नागलोई के लिए सैटिक टैंक सहित सार्वजनिक शौचालयों का निर्माण किया गया था।

(ख) 1 अप्रैल, 1978 में अर्थात् इस कालोनी को दिल्ली नगर निगम को हस्तान्तरित करने के पश्चात् दिल्ली नगर निगम के सम्बन्धित विभाग को कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है।

(ग) इन शौचालयों को हटाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि जे०जे० कालोनी, नागलोई में वी गई मूलभूत सुविधाओं का एक अंग है।

जुनागढ़ जिले में बंयली में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब

6538. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के जिला पंचायत कार्यालय, बाधकाम समिति, जुनागढ़ में जुनागढ़ जिले के बंयली नगर में नए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में देरी करने के बारे में 8 फरवरी, 1979 को उन्हें शिकायत भेजी है ;



यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ा क्या है ;

(ख) वधली नगर में कितनी टेलीफोन क्षमता का बोर्ड है तथा इसमें अब तक कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए हैं , 15 फरवरी, 1979 को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र कब से लम्बित थे और आवेदन-कर्ताओं के क्या नाम हैं , और

(ग) यह आवेदन पत्र लम्बित रहने के क्या कारण हैं, आवेदनकर्ताओं ने इसके लिए कितनी रकम दी है तथा कब से और उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सूखदेव साध) : (क) जी हा। वधली एक्सचेंज द्वारा टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मजदूरी में हुई देरी के बारे में शिकायत की गई थी।

(ख) और (ग) वधली एक्सचेंज की क्षमता 200 लाइनों की है जिनमें से 113 कनेक्शन चालू हैं। 15-2-79 को प्रतीक्षा सूची में 5 ऐसे आवेदक थे जिन्होंने 1000/- रुपये अग्रिम जमा करा रखे थे। विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिया गया है। मद iv के अतिरिक्त अनुबन्ध में दिए गए सभी मामले निपटा दिए गए हैं, क्योंकि पार्टी ने अनुपूरक मांग पत्र का भुगतान नहीं किया था।

#### बिबरण

#### अनुबन्ध

तारीख 15-2-1979 को वधली एक्सचेंज की प्रतीक्षा सूची की स्थिति

क्र०	पार्टी का नाम	पंजीकरण की तारीख
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- |   |                                   |           |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | शिवलाल मच्छालाल शिवसागर रेस्टोरेट | 20-5-1978 |
| 2 | श्री भवानी प्लास्टिक इण्डस्ट्रीज  | 20-5-1978 |
| 3 | बल्लभ नाथ खारि मट                 | 20-5-1978 |

4 पटेल केशवलाल जेठा

भाई 18-9-1978

5 धमजा छगनलाल केशवजी 3-11-1978

जामनगर को टेलिक्स द्वारा अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन केन्द्र के साथ जोड़ना

6539. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जामनगर मिटी को टेलिक्स द्वारा अहमदाबाद टेलीफोन केन्द्र से जोड़ने तथा जामनगर के माइक्रोवेव केन्द्र को ब्राड कनेक्शन के साथ जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव था और क्या ये दोनों कार्य पूरे कर लिए गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब और क्या उन्होंने कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ,

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) ये दोनों कार्य कब तक पूरे किए जाएंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सूखदेव साध) : टेलिक्स (क) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के माध्यम से टेलिक्स एक्सचेंज को जोड़ना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, फिलहाल जामनगर टेलिक्स और अहमदाबाद का सीधे जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

माइक्रोवेव (क) राजकोट और जामनगर के बीच 300 चैनलों का नैरो बैंड माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली कार्य कर रही है। आगे राजकोट को एक्सटेंड प्रणाली के जरिए अहमदाबाद से जुड़ा हुआ है। अहमदाबाद राजकोट और राजकोट-जामनगर के बीच वर्तमान प्रणालियों की क्षमता बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से ब्राडबैंड माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली की मजदूरी दे दी गई है। इन प्रणालियों पर कार्य चल रहा है।

(ख) ये प्रगतिवा लगाई जा रही हैं।

(ग) ग्रहमदाबाद-राजकोट सैकन में रिपोर्टिंग स्टेशन का कार्य तथा राजकोट में टर्मिनल स्टेशन का कार्य प्रगति में है। इन मार्गों पर रेडियो उपस्कर सज्जाई किए जाने की प्रतीक्षा है।

(घ) ग्रहमदाबाद राजकोट और राजकोट-जामनगर के बीच ब्रॉड गैज माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली चाल योजना के दौरान उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आशा है।

भा.रा.इ.दर राजकोट के मुख्य बाजार में स्थित पुराने डाकघर में तारघर

6540 श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गजरात के सींगधूर प्रदेश के राजकोट जिले में मायावदर के मुख्य बाजार में पुराने डाकघर में तारघर स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ आ रही हैं जवकि वहाँ तार की लाइने मौजूद हैं।

(ख) क्या पुराने डाकघर में तारघर भी कार्य करना शुरू कर देगा जैसा कि लोगो की इच्छा है, और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मायावदर रेलवे स्टेशन रोड के पीछे की स्ट्रीट के अन्दर के भाग में जो नया मकान बनाया गया है वह अच्छा और मजबूत नहीं है और यदि हा, तो यह मकान कब और कितनी कीमत पर बनाया गया ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) मायावदर स्थित पुराने डाकघर भवन में 15 फरवरी, 1979 से टी०एस०ओ० काम कर रहा है और वहाँ पर तार सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, इस भवन का निर्माण हाल ही में कम लागत निर्माण योजना के

अन्तर्गत लगभग 60,000 रुपये की लागत में किया गया और फरवरी 1979 में इसका अधिग्रहण किया गया।

नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल जामनगर की ओर से अभ्यावेदन

6541 श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, जामनगर, का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 2 दिसम्बर 1978 को राजकोट में मंत्री महोदय से मिला था और उसने एक अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत किया था और यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) अभ्यावेदन में सूचीबद्ध भागों के सम्बन्ध में माग-पत्र वार अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तो वह कब और कैसे करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) और (ख) जी हा। माग का व्यौरा और प्रत्येक माग की वर्तमान स्थिति सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है ?

#### बिबरण

नवानगर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, जामनगर की भागों का व्यौरा और प्रत्येक माग की वर्तमान स्थिति।

(1) ग्रहमदाबाद के लिये सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा

जामनगर और ग्रहमदाबाद के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा की योजना पहले से बनी हुई है। चूँकि वर्तमान माध्यम अपर्याप्त है, अतः अधिक क्षमता वाली प्रणाली में इसकी बदली करके इसकी क्षमता को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। जाल योजना अथवा के दौरान विस्तार की आशा है।

(2) जाननगर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विस्तार

एक्सचेंज विस्तार कार्य 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

सपनाई की जाने वाली कुछ मदों पर पाबंदी होने की वजह से इसमें शीघ्रता होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(3) ग्रहणवाबाब टी ए एक्स से जाननगर के लिए टी ए एक्स कनेक्शन

इसकी योजना पहले से ही है और उपरोक्त पैरा 1 में उल्लिखित अधिक क्षमता वाले माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली की स्थापना के साथ इसकी व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

(4) चालू माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली का चौड़ी पट्टी वाली माइक्रोवेव प्रणाली में परिवर्तन

इसकी योजना पहले से ही है और चालू योजना अवधि के दौरान इसकी आशा की जाती है।

**World Bank Loan to Maharashtra Government for Irrigation Projects**

6542 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government would sign agreement with the World Bank regarding assistance or loan for six irrigation projects namely Bhima, Krishna, Warna, Upper Wardha and Upper Penganga; and

(b) whether any irrigation project in the State of Orissa is being executed or will be executed in near future with the World Bank assistance or loan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) The credit programme for the fiscal year 1980 (July 1979 to June 1980) of the World Bank includes a loan assistance for Maharashtra Composite Project, comprising six irrigation projects in the State viz. Bhima, Krishna, Warna, Kukadi, Upper Penganga and Upper Wardha. The project report is being prepared by M/s. WAPOOS (a Government of India Enterprise) and appraisal will be done by the World Bank. Substantial work has already been done in the project preparation and negotiations for the assistance are likely to be held during the current year.

The Bhima project component of the Composite Project is likely to be separately considered for assistance from the funds of IFAD for which negotiations are likely to be held simultaneously with the negotiations for the Composite Project with the World Bank.

(b) An agreement has been signed in October, 1977 with the World Bank for a loan assistance of 58 million dollars for execution of medium irrigation projects in Orissa. The Scheme covers about 15 medium projects and the total cost of the projects will be of the order of 81 million dollars. In addition, under the World Bank project, works on land consolidation worth 6.7 million dollars and works on on-farm development worth 4.1 million dollars are included. Including price escalation, the total cost of the project has been estimated at \$116 million (Rs. 1044 crores). The agreement will be in force till 1983-84. In addition to the agreement on the medium irrigation projects of Orissa in their future lending programme the World Bank may consider giving credit assistance to Orissa Composite Project (likely to consist of two projects, viz. Rengali Irrigation Project and Mahanadi Barrage Project of Orissa) and the Subarnarekha project which is a joint project of Orissa and Bihar States. The preliminary work in this regard is in progress.

### Uniform Land Reform Laws

6543 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to have uniform Land Reforms Laws throughout the length and breadth of the country i.e. in all the States,

(b) whether in the matter of family definition, Government propose to have one definition throughout the country, and

(c) whether the Government may consider the stringent and stiff family definition of Orissa to bring it in the same line as other States have done?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Laws on ceilings on agricultural holdings have been enacted in all the States, generally in conformity with the National Guidelines

(b) As recommended in the National Guidelines, the ceiling limits prescribed under the laws are applicable to a family of 5 members, the term 'family' being so defined as to include the husband, the wife and minor children

(c) While the definition of 'family' in the Orissa law is slightly more stringent than what the National Guidelines has suggested, some other States have also departed from the Guidelines in this respect. State Governments were free to make more stringent provision in their laws. The Government of Orissa suggested an amendment of the definition of this term and were advised by the Government of India that this would not be proper so far as disposal of pending cases is concerned. The Government of India would, however, have no objection if the State Government wanted to redefine the term in conformity with the National Guidelines for cases of future acquisition

### Implementation of Minor Irrigation and Command Area Development Programme

6544 SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation have written to all the Chief Ministers calling for vigorous efforts to implement the programmes of minor irrigation and Command area development, and

(b) what would be the entire area of extra irrigation in India if this year's programme is fully and successfully executed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir. The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had forwarded recently to all the Chief Ministers the recommendations of All India Conference of State Ministers in charge of minor irrigation and command area development held in September 1978 requesting for follow up action on the same. The recommendations call for vigorous efforts to implement the programme of minor irrigation and command area development

(b) During 1978-79, the target is for creating a net additional irrigation potential of 1.45 million hectares from minor irrigation schemes

### Recommendations made by Administrative Reforms Commission regarding P. & T. Deptt.

6545 SHRI R. K. MHALGI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) what were the various recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to P & T Department in their report; and

(b) which have been accepted and adopted and which are not accepted and why?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI) (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission made 34 recommendations relating to organisation set-up re-organisation of P & T Board Finance and Accounts Field Organisation Stores and Equipment personnel and relations with public on the Posts and Telegraphs Deptt

(b) A statement indicating the position in this respect is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4278/79]

**इंडियन इस्टीम्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी कानपुर के प्रिनसिपल का वेतनमान**

6546 श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन इस्टीम्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी, कानपुर (कैम्पस स्कूल) के प्रिंसिपल के पद के साथ सम्बद्ध पुराना वेतनमान 550-900 रुपये था जब इस पद पर कोई व्यक्ति पदस्थ था और जिसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थी, और क्या इस पर नियुक्त नई महिला प्रिंसिपल को 200 रुपये के प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते के अतिरिक्त 1100-1600 रुपये वेतनमान दिया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या यह इंडियन इस्टीम्यूट आफ टेक्नोलोजी एकट तथा सविधियों के उपबन्धों के विरुद्ध है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड): (क) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर परिसर स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल के पद का वेतनमान 550-900 रुपये है। शासी बोर्ड ने वित्त समिति की सिफारिश पर 550-900 रु० के पद के स्थान पर 1100-1600 रु० के वेतनमान

में प्रिंसिपल के एक ग्रंथसार्थ पद का सृजन किया और उस पर श्रीमती राधा (वर्तमान पदधारी) को नियुक्त किया। इस समय उन्हें कोई प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है। प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ते का प्रश्न केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सगठन के परामर्श से विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) क्योंकि भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान कैम्पस स्कूल को भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्कूल में मिलाने का प्रस्ताव था और क्योंकि श्रीमती राधा काफी लम्बे समय से परवर्ती संस्थान से सम्बद्ध रही हैं भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान के शासी बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सगठन से यह अनुरोध करने का निर्णय किया कि उन्हें कैम्पस स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल के रूप में प्रतिनियुक्त कर दिया जाए। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सगठन सहमत हो गया और उन्हें भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कानपुर कैम्पस के प्रिंसिपल के रूप में दो वर्षों के लिये प्रतिनियुक्त कर दिया।

**Alleged cases of Forgery and erasing of marks in Joint Entrances Examination of I.I.T., Kanpur**

6547 SHRI MANOHAR LAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that some cases of forgery and erasing of marks in Joint Entrance Examination came to the notice of administration of IIT Kanpur and if so, details thereof;

(b) action taken by the authorities in the matter, and

(c) if not, action taken, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The IIT Kanpur has informed that no case of forgery and

erasing of marks in the Joint Entrance Examination has come to their notice.

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

#### Rules Regarding Deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur

6548. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules for coming on deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur;

(b) whether rules permit persons in higher scales to come on deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur in lower scales of pay;

(c) if not, whether Mrs. A Raha of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has come on deputation to I.I.T., Kanpur in violation of the rules in part (b) above; and

(d) if so, reasons for this violation of rules and persons responsible for this and action now proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The I.I.T., Kanpur, follows the Government of India terms regarding deputation.

(b) Yes Sir, subject to the basic pay being limited to the maximum of the deputation post.

(c) The Board of Governors of I.I.T. Kanpur created a temporary post of Principal in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-1600, personal to Smt. Raha in lieu of the post of Principal in the scale of Rs. 550-900 on the recommendations of the Finance Committee and appointed her to it.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Symposium on cashew at Cochin

6550. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Cashew Symposium has recently been held in Cochin; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated and the suggestions made to improve cashew germplasm garden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Symposium on Cashew was held at Cochin from 12th to 15th March, 1979.

(b) Besides the host country, delegates from Australia, Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Surinam, Switzerland, Kenya, United Kingdom and Zambia participated.

The Symposium has recommended setting up of an International Committee consisting of representatives from India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Brazil, Kenya and the Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam to go into the problem of collection, conservation, cataloguing and evaluation of Cashew germplasm. The Symposium has also decided to approach the International Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources to arrange for an international team to visit Brazil (Considered as the home of Cashew) as soon as possible for collection of Cashew germplasm. It also decided to make an assessment about the Cashew genetic material available with the various Cashew growing Countries, to facilitate exchange of germplasm.

#### Seniority List of N.F.C. Instructors

6552. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Part (c) of Starred Question No. 173

dated 17th July, 1978 regarding Seniority List of N.F.C Instructors and state:

(a) whether it was admitted by the Hon'ble Minister of Education and Social Welfare that in the final Seniority list of NFC Instructors, the names of even those NFC Instructors were included who were not absorbed in the Directorate of Education on 1st November, 1972;

(b) if so, whether this Seniority list is being considered as final; and

(c) if not, what steps the Ministry of Education propose to remedy this?

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

(b) According to information made available by Delhi Administration, the seniority list issued by the Directorate of Education on 26-4-1976 is final since no representation against the list was received from any Instructor when the same was circulated to all the schools.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b) above.

#### **Separate Archaeological Survey Circle for Karnataka**

6553. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government had decided to form a separate archaeological survey circle for Karnataka which was part of the former circle in which Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu were included;

(b) whether there is any proposal to constitute separate Archaeological

survey circles for both Kerala and Tamil Nadu, in view of the importance of preserving lot of monuments and conducting surveys in these two States in a more planned manner;

(c) if so, details thereof, if not reasons; and

(d) what is the proportion of the money allotted to this circle, spent in Kerala and Tamil Nadu during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) In September, 1974, the Government had decided to create a new Circle (over and above the existing 10 Circles) with headquarters at Bangalore and with territorial jurisdiction covering the whole of Karnataka, excepting the Districts of Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The redemarcation of the territorial jurisdiction of the various Circles has been made to facilitate better supervision and maintenance of monuments and coordination with the State Governments, besides rationalisation of the workload in terms of number of monuments and sites under protection. The Archaeological Survey of India looks after monuments of national importance in all the States. The spirit behind the demarcation of Circles of the Survey is not to emphasize the State boundaries, for each State has its own Department of archaeology.

(d) At present Kerala and Tamilnadu alongwith Pondicherry and Karaikal form the Southern Circle with headquarters at Madras. The amount allotted and spent during the last three years in this circle for the preservation of monuments for

structural repairs, chemical preservation and horticultural operations is as indicated below:—

Year	Budget allotment for the Circle	Expenditure on repairs and maintenance of monuments
1976-77 . . . . .	33,65,000	18,28,516.00
1977-78 . . . . .	39,75,000	23,00,419.69
1978-79 . . . . .	46,00,000	7,30,511.31 (upto January, 1979)

#### Non-lifting of Rice in Punjab

6554. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that over one lakh ton of rice worth about Rs. 15 crores procured for the F.C.I. by mills in Punjab is not being lifted;

(b) is it also a fact that even the orders of Food Ministers were not complied with;

(c) if so, why;

(d) what specific steps Government have taken to see that the orders of the Ministers are obeyed; and

(e) what is the effect of not lifting rice from Punjab on the economy of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). A levy on rice has been imposed by the Government of Punjab on rice millers at 80 per cent in the case of coarse and medium varieties and 30 per cent in the case of fine and superfine varieties. This levy is delivered to the Food Corporation of India by the rice millers. As on 4th April, 1979, a quantity of about 15.51 lakh tonnes of levy rice has been taken over by

the Food Corporation of India, which is more than the levy of 13.17 lakh tonnes actually due from the millers on the basis of paddy purchased by them. The rice millers have voluntarily offered stocks over and above their levy share to the Food Corporation of India. But because of lack of storage facilities and difficult rail movement outside Punjab, the Food Corporation of India have not been able to accept the additional quantities offered by the millers. The Government of Punjab was requested to place at the disposal of the Food Corporation of India their empty storage accommodation so that the Food Corporation of India could accept the extra quantities. The matter was taken up with the State Government and they have come forward to make available one lakh tonnes of empty storage accommodation to the Food Corporation of India immediately, and another one lakh tonnes of capacity after some time. Food Corporation of India have been instructed to takeover extra quantities of rice offered by the millers to the extent of the additional storage accommodation agreed to be given by the Government of Punjab. There is no question of orders of Food Ministers not being complied with by the Food Corporation of India. No reports of adverse effect of non-lifting of rice on the economy of the State have been received by the Central Government.



### Applications for Telephone Connections in Delhi

6555 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that many applications are pending for getting telephones in Delhi,

(b) if so, the number of applications pending for each Telephone Exchange in Delhi,

(c) when these pending applications will be sanctioned telephones for each telephone exchange

(d) what is the programme for the development of exchanges in the next two years, and

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to improve the services of telephones in Delhi?

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

(b) and (c) A statement of exchange area wise No of applications on waiting list as on 1-3-1979 and the tentative programme of provision of telephone connections is in the attached statement

(d) Development plans programmes for the next two years i.e. 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows —

Expansion/Exchanges	Already commissioned during March, 1979	Plan for commissioning during	
		1979-80	1980-81
1 Okhla .	1700 lines (5300-7000)		
2 Shahdara East . . .	1600 lines (2400-4000)		
3 Shakunagar		10000 lines M	
4 Ghaziabad II . . .		20000 lines M	
5 Tri Hazari .		10000 lines M	
6 Rajouri Garden . . .	10000 lines M		
7 Rajouri Garden II . .	6000 lines M		
8 Chanakypuri . . . .	500 lines (6200-6700)		
9 Nehru Place . . . .	400 lines (2000-2400)		
10 Janakpuri . . . . .	1200 M		
11 Faridabad . . . . .		900 lines (3000-3900)	
12. Nehru place . . . . .	..	(10,000) lines	
13. Karol Bagh . . . . .	..	(10,000) lines	
14. Alipore . . . . .	100	..	
15 Badli . . . . .	200	..	

(e) Pressure on badly loaded equipment in many exchanges of Delhi will ease to a great extent with

the addition of new lines in coming years This will show improvement in telephone services.

Junction lines between various exchange<sub>s</sub> are being increased, specially to Ghaziabad and Faridabad by utilising coaxial cable.

Other steps taken to impart satisfactory and fault free telephone service to the subscribers are as follows:

1. Pressurisation of underground cables.

2. Use of Jelly-filled distribution cables.

3. Modification of crossbar exchanges to ensure improved working.

4. Formation of 4 area<sub>s</sub> with Area Manager as Head of each area.

#### Statement

*Statement to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha Vide Para 'B' & 'C' Unstarred Question No. 6553 for 9-4-1979*

Level Exchange	No. of application pending on 1-3-79	Tentative time schedule by which waiting list as on 1-3-79 is likely to be cleared		
		OYT	Special	General
1	2	3	4	5
20-Shahdara East . . . . .	698	Mid 1981	1-4-82	1-4-82
21-Shahdara . . . . .	3480	1-4-80	31-12-83	31-12-83
22-Tin Hazari . . . . .	5082	31-12-79	30-6-80	30-6-80
74-Shaktnagar . . . . .	2567	31-12-79	30-6-80	31-12-80
26 27-Delhi Gate . . . . .	9979	1-4-80	1-4-80	1-10-81
37-Secretariat . . . . .	364	30-6-80	30-6-80	30-6-80
38-Rajpath . . . . .	789	Not likely to in the near future.		
4-Con Place . . . . .	Nil	already current		
31, 32, 34, 35-Janpath . . . . .	Nil	already current		
51, 52-Idgah . . . . .	5366	31-12-79	30-4-80	31-12-80
56, 58, 59-Karolbagh & Rajouri Garden . . . . .	7922	31-12-81	30-4-82	31-12-82
* 61, 62, 69-Jorbagh . . . . .	1157	already cleared		
63-Okhla . . . . .	1308	30-12-79	31-3-80	31-12-80
* 63-Nehru Place . . . . .	1081	31-1-80	31-12-82	31-12-82
65-66-Hauz Khas . . . . .	1663	already cleared		
* 67-Chanakypuri . . . . .	634	already cleared	31-3-80	31-12-83
39-Delhi Cantt. . . . .	1448	1-6-82	31-12-82	31-12-83
801-Alipur . . . . .	22	by 31-12-1980		
802-Badli . . . . .	154	by 31-12-1980		

1	2	3	4	5
81-Faridabad . . . . .	1076	31-12-81	31-12-81	31-12-82
82-Badarpur . . . . .	92	31-3-80	31-3-80	31-3-80
83-Bahadurgarh . . . . .	94	31-12-79	31-12-82	31-12-82
85-Ghaziabad . . . . .	2144	30-6-82		31-12-83
87-Nangloi . . . . .	92	Cleared		31-12-82
88-Ballabgarh . . . . .	434	30-6-82	30-6-82	30-6-82
86-Najafgarh . . . . .	23	Cleared		31-12-83
89-Narela . . . . .	16	Cleared	Cleared	31-12-82
803-Janakpuri . . . . .	827	1-4-81	1-4-81	31-12-82
TOTAL . . . . .	45,196			

### Slum Clearance

6556 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the areas in Delhi which have been declared slum clearance areas;

(b) the dates when each area was declared as slum clearance area;

(c) how many areas have been cleared and developed in the last 2 years;

(d) why no action has been taken this matter so far; and

(e) what is the future plan of the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). As per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4279/79].

(c) and (d). No slum area was cleared during the last two years. However, the following areas were developed during the last two years:—

1. Sarai Khail (H.I.G. Housing Scheme of DDA)

2. Amrit Kaur Puri (32 tenements).

3. Sarai Phoos (96 tenements).

(e) The present policy is to lay stress on improvement/development of slum areas rather than their clearance unless the same is essential.

### Shifting of Essex Farms Factory

6558. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing Essex Farms Factory on Mehrauli Road, New Delhi is against the provisions of Delhi Master Plan and is a health hazard being obnoxious;

(b) if so, why it has not so far been shifted;

(c) by what time it is likely to be shifted; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Essex Farm at Mehrauli Road has been functioning since

1951 i.e. before the coming into force of the Master Plan. The use of the land on which the farm is located is partly recreational and partly residential. Section 14 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 which deals with utilisation of land against the provisions of the Master Plan reads as follows:—

“After the coming into operation of any of the plans in a zone no person shall use or permit to be used any land or building in that zone otherwise than in conformity with such plan:

Provided that it shall be lawful to continue to use upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by regulations made in this behalf any land or building for the purpose and to the extent for and to which it is being used upon the date on which such plan comes into force”

In view of this it is covered by the proviso to section 14 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 reproduced above

(b) to (d) In view of the position explained above, no action under section 14 can be taken against the firm

#### Production and requirement of Sugar

6559 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced during 1978-79;

(b) requirements of the country during the year,

(c) quantity exported; and

(d) surplus of sugar left after meeting the needs mentioned at (b) and (c) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). During

the sugar year 1978-79 (October—September) sugar production upto March 22, 1979 was of the order of 43.3 lakh tonnes. The production for the full season has tentatively been estimated at 65 lakh tonnes. The off-take of sugar for internal consumption and exports during the sugar year 1978-79 is expected to be about 58 lakh tonnes and 8.50 lakh tonnes, respectively, making a total off-take of about 66-67 lakh tonnes of sugar. The carry-over at the end of the season 1978-79 is expected to be about 32 lakh tonnes.

#### Target of Seed Production

6560 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) target, of output of seeds of the National Seeds Corporation for 1978;

(b) whether the target, have been fulfilled; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Target for production of seeds for Kharif, 1978 and for Rabi-Summer, 1978-79 was 6,49,122 quintals. Against this, the total production expected is 5,11,906 quintals. Shortage of breeder and foundation seed and poor response from growers for certain crops and varieties are the main reasons for short production.

#### Acreage of Cashew Plantation

6561. SHRI C BHUVARAHAN:

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

(a) the total acreage of Cashew plantation in the country, its State-wise break-up; and

(b) how much money is going to be spent during 1979-80 to develop the Cashew plant in the country; its State-wise breakup?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No official estimates of area under cashew plantation in the country are available. However, ad hoc estimates put the total area in the country at 4,21,040 hectare during 1977-78. The State-wise break up figures are given in annexure I.

(b) An amount of Rs. 121 lakhs has been tentatively proposed to be spent during 1979-80 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Cashew development in the country, to be shared by the Centre and States on a 50:50 basis.

In addition, the Government of India are participating in the share capital of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation which has been set up to look after the development of cashew in Government lands in that State. A provision of Rs 22 lakhs has been made in the Central Budget for 1979-80 for this scheme.

The State-wise figures are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

Statement referred to in Lok Sabha Question Unstarred No. 6561 due for answer on 9-4-79 regarding "Area of Cashew Plantation"

State	Area in (Hect.) 1977-78	Amount Proposed 1979-80 (Rs. lakhs)
Kerala . . . . .	1,19,305	63.842
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	93,460	5.519
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	25,100	12.448
Karnataka . . . . .	35,975	10.057
Maharashtra . . . . .	79,808	2.766
Orissa . . . . .	24,487	19.046
West Bengal . . . . .	2,506	0.586
Tripura . . . . .	753	.
Goa . . . . .	39,317	6.766
Pondicherry . . . . .	329	..
TOTAL . . . . .	4,21,040	121.030 or 121.0

#### Removal of Trees Standing on Agricultural Holdings in Andaman and Nicobar Island

6562. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that under the Land Tenure Regula-

tion in Andaman and Nicobar Islands commercial trees standing on the Agricultural holdings of farmers, if not removed within five years after occupancy right, shall be the property of farmers owning the land if so, the total number of such trees in Andamans (village-wise);

(b) whether Forest Officers take advantage of the ignorance of law

forcibly remove such trees from the holdings of the farmers particularly in North Andaman;

(c) if so, the names of villages from which the Forest Department removed the trees and whether such villages are enjoying occupancy right for more than six years; and

(d) if so, action Government propose to take against the officers who defied the law deliberately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the — a Sabha in due course.

#### Suspension of Officers in D.D.A.

6563 SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news appearing in *Hindustan Samachar* dated 22nd February, 1979 is correct that the Vice-Chairman and two executive officers of Delhi Development Authority against whom Central Bureau of Investigation had lodged reports, were not suspended whereas six employees were suspended in March, 1978 and the reasons for such discrimination; and

(b) the action taken against the aforesaid officers after reports were lodged against them?

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

#### Rajan Committee Report

6564 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of Prof. Satish Chandra, Chairman of University Grants Commission that the UGC is not aware of the contents of the Rajan Committee Report; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Since the Report of the Rajan Committee, which is of a confidential nature, is still under consideration of Government; the question of indicating Government's reaction to the statement of the Chairman, UGC does not arise

#### Cases of Illegal Occupation of Wakf Lands

6565 SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases in the courts all over the country are pending regarding illegal occupation of Wakf lands; and

(b) if so, when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken?

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

(b) These cases will be decided by the courts in due course

#### Assistance sought by Orissa for running Adult Literacy Schools

6566 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 Government of Orissa

by way of financial grants to voluntary organisations or agencies engaged in the State in running adult literacy schools as part of the national adult education programme,

(b) which are the voluntary organisations or agencies approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grant for running literacy schools,

(c) how many schools are now being run by each of these organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools, and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running the literacy schools?

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

DER). (a) to (d). The Scheme of assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

A list of voluntary agencies recommended by the Government of Orissa for financial assistance for running adult education centres, number of centres and the amount of financial assistance approved during 1978-79 is given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

Sl No	Name of the Organisation	Project Approved	Amount grant approved
			Rs
1	Orissa Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Puri	20 Centres	24,150.00
2	Utkal Navjeevan Mandal, Angul	30 Centres	38,600.00
3	Pragati Multi-purpose self-employment Training Centre, Shahred Nigra	30 Centres	46,235.00
4	Janakalayan Samiti, Kujang, Cuttack	30 Centres	49,500.00
5	Shri Birahanuman Gram Mandal Parishad, Sundragram, Cuttack	30 Centres Under Consideration.	..
6	Janakalayan Samiti, Jaipur	Do	
7	Utkalmani Khadi Gramodyog Sangha, Bolgarin, Distt, Puri	Do	
8	Khuredreswar Jubak Sangha, Kanpur Distt. Balasore	Do	
9	Gehladevi Jubak Sangha, Sundrapatna, Naharkanta	Do	
10	Jaschandi Yuvak Sangha, Jamsuli, Balasore	Do.	
11	Lotia Academy Trust, Bhubaneswar	Do	
12	Sriksheeta Chuntan Chakra, Bolgondi Street, Puri	Do.	

1	2	3	4
13	Shri Jagannath Naish Bidyalaya and Proudh Shiksha Mandal, Puri . . . . .	Under Consideration	
14	Gramaari, Bhuvaneswar . . . . .	Do.	
15	Bharatiya Gramoon Mahila Sangh, Orissa, Branch . . . . .	Do.	
16	Cuttack Jilla Mahila Vikas Samiti, Andrapur, Cuttack . . . . .	Do	
17	Jageswari Proudh Shiksha Samiti, Kalayanpur, Cuttack . . . . .	Do.	
18	Jageswari Pallimangal Club, Benagaon, Puri . . . . .	Do.	
19	Tipiti Ramchandi Mahila Samiti, Krishna Prasad Block, Puri . . . . .	Do.	
20	Nandighose Youth Organisation Bolgarh Block, Puri . . . . .	Do.	
21	National Institute of Social Welfare and Social Science, Suryanagar, Bhuvaneswar . . . . .	Do.	
22	Jugulni Pathagar, Dinailo . . . . .	Do.	

**Assistance Sought by Himachal Pradesh  
for running Adult Literacy Schools**

6567. 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 Government of Himachal Pradesh by way of financial grant to voluntary agencies or organisations engaged in the State in running adult literacy schools as part of the national adult education programmes;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies or organisations approved or recommended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools;

(c) how many schools are being run at present by each of these organisations and what is the total number of people covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running these literacy schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

The Government of Himachal Pradesh did not recommend project proposal of any voluntary agency for financial assistance for running adult education centres during 1977-78 and 1978-79. However, during 1977-78 State Branch of Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, (District Ajmer) functioning in Himachal Pradesh submitted an application direct to the Ministry for financial assistance. A grant of Rs. 77,200/- was



approved to this organisation for running 60 centres. Being an all-India organisation the application was not required to be routed through the State Government in accordance with the rules then prevailing.

**Assistance sought by Punjab for running Adult Literacy Schools**

6568. **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 Government of Punjab by way of financial grant to voluntary agencies in the State engaged in running adult literacy centres as part of the national adult education programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies or organisations recommended by State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools;

(c) how many adult literacy schools are being run by each of these organisations at present and what is the total number of students covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total financial assistance so far given to each of these organisations for running the literacy schools?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners. 30 adults are expected to be enrolled in each centre.

During 1978-79 the Government of Punjab forwarded an application submitted by Shaheed Kanshi Ram Educational Trust, Kharar for financial assistance for running adult education centres. A grant of Rs. 98,200/- was approved to this organisation for running a project of 80 centres.

During 1977-78 State Branch of Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Ajmer functioning in Punjab submitted an application direct to the Ministry for financial assistance and a project of 60 centres was approved, grant being Rs. 77,20/-. Being an all-India organisation the application was not required to be routed through the State Government in accordance with the rules then prevailing.

**Survey of unemployment and under-employment in rural sector**

6569. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:**

**SHRI A. K. ROY.**

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

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation (N.S.S.O.) has made several surveys to assess unemployment and under-employment in rural sector;

(b) if so, when such surveys were done and the findings thereof;

(c) whether such surveys have also been made by other independent organisations; and

(d) whether these surveys have given conflicting assessments, if so, what efforts have been made to evolve new and simple system of data collection with a view to formulate programmes of the Government for removal of unemployment and under-employment of the rural sector within 10 years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) The National

Sample Survey Organisation have carried out several surveys in the past to assess employment and unemployment both in the rural and urban areas of the country.

(b) Such surveys were conducted by the N.S.S.O. from their 9th Round onwards, covering the period May 55—September, 55 upto the 32nd Round covering the period July 77—June 78. The findings of these surveys are available in their corresponding Survey Reports published from time to time.

(c) No other comprehensive National Sample Survey on employment and under-employment appears to have been conducted by any other organisation.

(d) No. However, it may be added that the N.S.S.O. has been requested to undertake annual surveys on employment and unemployment in order to provide current information on a comparable basis. The C.S.O. has a proposal for the collection of block level data in a sample of blocks selected for area planning. The feasibility of organising annual surveys through P.E.O. in a sample of blocks not selected for area planning is also under consideration. Efforts are being made to obtain data on employment directly generated under Plan schemes of various Ministries and the State Governments. The data so far available from these sources are, however, unsatisfactory. Efforts are being made to improve the data.

#### Operation of Foreign Fishing Trawlers in Indian Waters

6570. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAH: RIEF:

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

(a) whether foreign fishing trawlers carry on illegal fishing in Indian

territorial waters, if so, names of the foreign countries and how many incidents were noticed in 1978 and action taken thereon;

(b) whether the Government have decided to acquire mechanised fishing vessels from abroad, if so, how many have been procured during 1978 and from which country; and

(c) whether trawlers can be manufactured by ship building industry in India, if so, the efforts made in this regard and the policy of the Government in general to tap the fish wealth of India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1978 five incidents of unauthorised fishing by foreign trawlers of which four involved Taiwanese trawlers and one Burmese, were noticed in the territorial waters of India. In two cases the trawlers were brought to Indian bases and released after warning, in two cases the vessels escaped before they could be apprehended and in one case the foreign nationals were put on trial.

(b) Yes, Sir. One fishery survey vessel has been procured during 1978 from the Netherlands by the Government of India. Besides private fishing companies have imported 12 fishing vessels, 10 from Mexico and 2 from Japan during 1978.

(c) Yes, Sir. There are two large, 21 medium and 12 small shipyards capable of manufacturing trawlers in India. Government have drawn up a perspective plan to develop the trawler building industry. Currently 6 fishing vessels are under construction at the Goa Shipyard, which has been strengthened for the purpose with assistance from Norway.

The policy of the Government is to quickly saturate the Exclusive Economic Zone with Indian fishing vessels by encouraging indigenous construction, purchase from abroad and operation on a charter or joint venture basis.

**Construction of houses for agricultural labour and landless workers**

6571 SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of houses constructed for the agricultural labour and landless workers in the villages during last two years, State-wise; and

(b) what are the details regarding the financial assistance given to them, by various states as well as by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Housing is in the State Sector. The following are the two rural housing schemes which were introduced in 1957 and 1971 respectively by the Central Government:—

- (i) Village Housing Projects Scheme; and
- (ii) Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in rural areas.

The number of houses constructed under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the last two years is not available. However, since the introduction of this scheme, 67,033 houses have been constructed as per the progress reports received for the State Governments upto 31st March, 1979. A statement showing the State-wise position is attached. Since the introduction of the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers/labourers in rural areas, 76,54,409 landless families had been allotted house-sites free of cost as per the progress reports received from the State Governments upto 31st December, 1978. A statement showing the State-wise position is attached. The details regarding the houses constructed on the house-sites are not available.

(b) Central financial assistance for State Sector programmes including housing is provided to States in the

shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' and the State Governments are free to utilise the same according to their needs and priorities. The details regarding the financial assistance given by the States to the beneficiaries are not available. Housing and Urban Development Corporation has also started financing rural housing schemes since 1977-78. HUDCO provides loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of a housing project in rural areas undertaken by any agency nominated by the State Government provided the cost of each house does not exceed Rs. 4,000. HUDCO under their rural housing scheme has so far sanctioned 16 rural housing schemes with a loan commitment of Rs 1703 crores for construction of 1,17,787 dwellings for economically weaker sections in the rural areas. During 1978, the State Governments have also received for the first time a loan allocation of Rs. 14 crores from the General Insurance Corporation for village housing schemes and construction of houses for economically weaker sections.

**Statement**

Sl. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	No. of houses completed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4754
2.	Assam	1
3.	Bihar	131
4.	Haryana	298
5.	Himachal Pradesh	428
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
7.	Gujarat	1786
8.	Karnataka	7827
9.	Kerala	7206
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2539
11.	Maharashtra	10341
12.	Manipur	74
13.	Orissa	6736
14.	Punjab	2556
15.	Rajasthan	3126
16.	Tamil Nadu	3161
17.	Tripura	579
18.	Uttar Pradesh	5273
19.	West Bengal	2653

1	2	3
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1. Delhi	.	2515
2. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	454
3. Lakshadweep	.	39
4. Pondicherry	.	478
<b>Total:</b>		<b>67,083</b>

**Statement**

Sl. No	Name of State/ Union Territory	No of fami- lies allotted house-sites
1	Andhra Pradesh	8,52,471
2	Assam	49,056
3	Bihar	7,15,000
4	Gujarat	3,90,647
5	Haryana	2,17,701
6	Himachal Pradesh	4,549
7	Jammu & Kashmir	5,275
8	Karnataka	7,89,973
9	Kerala	90,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	7,56,975
11	Maharashtra	3,63,000
12	Orissa	1,62,171
13	Punjab	2,95,503
14	Rajasthan	8,54,023
15	Tamil Nadu	5,23,076
16	Tripura	38,307
17	Uttar Pradesh	12,36,139
18	West Bengal	2,82,961

**Union Territories**

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	.	3,926
2. Chandigarh	.	51
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	.	11,115
4. Delhi	.	11,900
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	.	1,595
6. Pondicherry	.	9,469
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>76,54,609</b>

**Tribal land under improved  
Agricultural Technique**

5572. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some tribal land which have been brought under various improved agricultural techniques; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the eight pilot Central Sector Tribal Area Development Projects located at (1) Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh, (2) Singhbhum District of Bihar, (3) Danewada and (4) Kouta Tehsils of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, and (5) Ganjam, (6) Koraput, (7) Keonjhar and (8) Phulbani Districts of Orissa, administered by the Department of Rural Development, an area of 949 lakh acres of land has been brought under improved agricultural techniques since the inception of these Tribal Development Agencies in the years 1971 to 1978 upto the 31st December, 1978

(b) State-wise details are given below—

Sl. No.	State	Area brought under agriculture through improved techniques since inception or the TDAS upto December, 1978 (in Area)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,261
2.	Bihar	319,856
3.	Madhya Pradesh	66,116
4.	Orissa	517,972
<b>Total:</b>		<b>949,205</b>

### Changes in Higher Technical Education System

6574. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been made some changes during last three years in the system of higher technical education so as to conform to the urgent national needs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government propose to start more institutions for meeting the needs of a large number of students for technical education; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). With effect from the beginning of the 4th Five Year Plan, the major emphasis in the field of Technical Education has been on improvement of quality and standards. The same approach has been continued during the last three years also. As a result of this policy, a number of changes have been introduced in regard to the qualitative aspect to meet the urgent national needs, as enumerated below:

- (i) Improvement of training facilities in the Technical Institutions.
- (ii) Development of teaching staff through different quality improvement schemes.
- (iii) Diversification of courses in engineering and technology at the Degree and Diploma level to suit the requirements of industry in the light of evolving trends of technology.
- (iv) Improvement of Curricula through Curriculum Develop-

ment Centres under Quality Improvement Programme.

(v) Promotion of closer collaboration between Technical Institutions and Industry.

(vi) Extension of facilities for practical training for diploma holders and graduates in Engineering and Technology under the Apprenticeship Act

(vii) Promotion of industrial research through effective involvement of selected technological institutions.

(viii) Promotion of effective management of Technical Institutions through various measures.

As regards the need for more technical institutions, the Working Group on Technical Education set up recently to review the present status of nation's needs and to suggest re-orientation and improvement to the existing programmes has observed that the present annual admission capacity at all levels i.e. for Diploma, Degree and Post-Graduate Courses in Engineering and Technology is adequate. The Working Group has further recommended that the additional manpower needs can be met by increasing efficiency and effectiveness of the system. The All India Council for Technical Education at its last meeting held in February 1978 have accepted these recommendations. Accordingly, no new Technical Institutions are normally proposed to be started during the 6th Plan period.

### Land Allotted to Tribals

6575. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the land allotted to tribals for cultivation, State-wise, during the last two years; and

(b) the number of persons who have been benefited thereby State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b), Land allotted to tribals for cultivation consists of waste land available at the disposal of State Governments, and ceiling surplus

land. The Central Government does not monitor the distribution of waste land. The available data on distribution of ceiling surplus land to tribals during 1977 and 1978 is given in the Statement attached.

*Statement*

*Ceiling Surplus Land Allotted to Tribals*

(Area in Acres)

Name of State/Union Territory		Area distributed during 1977 and 1978	
		Area distributed	No. of Beneficiaries
1	Andhra Pradesh*	N.A.	15,365
2	Assam	5,053	2,498
3	Bihar*	N.A.	3,993
4	Gujarat	Nil	Nil
5	Haryana	Nil	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh	10	12
7	Jammu and Kashmir		
8	Karnataka*	N.A.	N.A. @
9	Kerala	1,462	1,778
10	Madhya Pradesh	18,166	6,774
11	Maharashtra*	N.A.	N.A. @
12	Manipur	Nil	Nil
13	Orissa	18,766	13,041
14	Punjab	Nil	Nil
15	Rajasthan	1,887	589
16	Tamil Nadu	3	9
17	Tripura	82	84
18	Uttar Pradesh		
19	West Bengal	N.A.	3,877
20	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,164	1,390
21	Delhi	Nil	Nil
22	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		48,593	49,419

\*The State Governments have not reported the area distributed to tribals during 1977 and 1978. However, the total area of surplus land allotted to them under the revised ceiling laws is follows :—

Andhra Pradesh	40,058 acres
Bihar	14,837 acres
Karnataka	20,722 acres
Maharashtra	50,156 acres
TOTAL	1,25,773 acres

@ The total number of tribal allottees of surplus land under the revised ceiling laws is 9879 in Karnataka and 15,197 in Maharashtra. The number of beneficiaries during 1977 and 1978 has not been separately reported by the State Governments.

News item captioned "Kashmir Mail, Walks in Winking"

6576. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated 11th March, 1979 under the heading "Kashmir Mail, Walks in, Winking";

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted an enquiry into the matter, and

(c) whether steps have been taken to eradicate this evil from the country?

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

(b) No enquiry has been conducted, after the appearance of the news item, but Delhi Police has made some enquiries regarding call-girl racket in posh hotels.

(c) The Central Government has been exhorting the State Governments to ensure enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956. The Act has recently been amended. However, call-girls have to be dealt with, within the general provisions of the Act.

Post offices, Telegraph offices and public call offices opened in rural and urban areas during 1978-79

6577. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many new post-offices have been opened during the current year.

1978-79, both in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(b) how many new Telegraph Offices were opened in both rural and urban areas during the current year 1978-79, State-wise;

(c) how many new public call offices have been opened in both rural and urban areas during the current year 1978-79, State-wise; and

(d) how many new telephone connections were given under OYT scheme during the current year 1978-79 and how many applications are still pending under OYT scheme?

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

Inclusion of drought affected areas of Maharashtra under National Remote Sensing Agency

6578. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme under the head 'National Remote Sensing Agency' is based on the past study of drought-affected areas in Karnataka and the coastal belt from Cape Comorin to Ratnagiri;

(b) whether Government are considering a proposal to include the other drought-affected areas, particularly in Western Maharashtra under this programme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Central Water Commission had entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency two pilot studies of the drought affected areas of Karnataka and the Western Ghats areas of the Coastal

Belt from Cape Comorin to Ratnagiri, to study the extent to which remote sensing techniques could be utilised for providing relief to the drought affected areas by way of irrigation. The study of Karnataka areas has been completed and is under examination of the Central Water Commission.

(b) and (c). The possibilities of taking up similar studies for other areas including Western Maharashtra would be considered by the Central Water Commission after analysing the results of the studies already entrusted to the National Remote Sensing Agency.

**Construction of houses for the Central Government Employees in Bombay-Pune Region**

6579. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses being proposed to be constructed for Central Government employees, particularly for low-paid Central Government employees in Bombay-Pune region during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the proposed expenditure on the construction of the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). 3,550 quarters are under construction for general pool in Bombay and 300 more quarters are proposed to be taken up for construction. Excepting 140 type 'D' quarters/apartments, all the other quarters are for allotment to low-paid Central Government employees drawing pay of Rs. 999/- or less. During 1979-80, 830 quarters are expected to be completed and a sum of Rs. 307.65 lakhs would be spent on construction of general pool quarters in Bombay.

**National Seeds Corporation**

6580. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering a proposal to review and reorient/restructure the National Seeds Corporation particularly its role in production and marketing of quality seeds and other related aspects;

(b) if so, details regarding nature of steps taken/proposed in this regard to have the review done by an expert independent agency;

(c) details of provision made for various projects under NSC for 1979-80 (State-wise) allocation and actual performance of NSC during the last three years; and

(d) will the NSC undertake programme of Training on various aspects of seed-production and marketing for different levels of functionaries of the organisation and other State Seeds Corporation during 1979-80 and details of achievements in this regard during the last 3 years, year-wise, vis-a-vis the need for such training in the years to come?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the National Seeds Corporation does not implement projects on a State-wise basis, the question does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. During the last three years it organised 10 such courses which were attended by 218 individuals as per details given below:

Year	No. of Courses organised	No. of Individuals attended
1976-77	4	77
1977-78	2	51
1978-79	4	90



It is felt that training facilities need expansion for which the plans are being prepared.

**Compensation for Karakul sheep died in transit**

6581. SHRI VASANT SATHE: W<sup>th</sup> the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agriculture Ministry has demanded compensation from S.T.C. for dead Karakul sheep gift from USSR while in transport during 1974 and the latest position regarding settlement of the claims;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the story appearing in 'This Fortnight' issue March 8 and March 21, 1979 under the caption 'Furore over sheep';

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein and facts of the matter observation-wise; and

(d) the number of sheep imported for research introduction purposes in the country during the last three years, year-wise and estimated cost thereof and result of such experiments as regards adaption of imported sheep to indicators and the policy of the Government formulated during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**चारों भूमि का क्षेत्र और उसका खेती के लिये उपयोग**

6582. श्री छोटू साईं गान्धित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में (राज्यवार), खारी भूमि का, हैबटेयरों में, क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

10. (ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यवार कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) उनके द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राज्यवार आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

राज्य	(क्षेत्र लाख हेक्टर में)
हरियाणा	1.00
पश्चिम बंगाल	11.00
उड़ीसा	1.06
पाण्डिचेरी	0.01
गुजरात	12.14
आंध्र प्रदेश	2.00
तमिलनाडु	1.06
बिहार	} आंकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं ।
पंजाब	
उत्तर प्रदेश	
केरल	
दिल्ली	
मध्य प्रदेश	
कर्नाटक	
महाराष्ट्र	}
राजस्थान	

(ख) लवणीय मृदा प्रकृष्य होना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस मृदा की उत्पादकता सुधारने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

**आदिवासियों के समुदाय और संस्कृति का विकास**

6583. श्री छोटू साईं गान्धित : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आदिवासी, बड़ौदा

प्रत्येक राज्य में आदिवासियों के समुदाय और संस्कृति का विकास और सुधार करने वाले संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी व्यूरा क्या है ?

श्रीमान, तन्नाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : यद्यपि आदिवासी बहुल राज्यों में कार्यरत संगठनों के लिए ही कोई योजना नहीं है, तथापि संस्कृति विभाग निष्पादन रूपक तथा साहित्यिक कलाओं के क्षेत्र के पुस्तकालयों, संग्रहालयों और सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करता है। संस्कृति विभाग निष्पादन और रूपक कलाओं के क्षेत्र में छात्रवृत्तियाँ/शिक्षावृत्तियाँ भी प्रदान करता है।

#### Opening of Universities in Rural Areas

6584 SHRI SURENDRA, BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have been taking to establish new Universities in rural areas instead of opening in urban areas in an effort to educate more rural people,

(b) if no steps are being taken on (a) above, reasons therefor; and

(c) reasons for not drawing up so far a broad based Plan for opening educational and medical universities in rural areas to fulfil the dream of Mahatma Gandhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The primary responsibility for the establishment of Universities and selection of their location is that of the State Governments concerned. However, the University Grants Commission has recently suggested to all State Governments that normally no new institutions should be set up, except in backward areas, unless their need

is clearly established on academic considerations and also in terms of resources available for their proper development. The Central Government have at present no proposal under their consideration to establish any new Central University.

(c) The development of higher education, particularly in professional fields like medicine, depends on the availability of adequate infrastructural facilities for its sustenance. Efforts are now being made to widen the base of education through greater attention to strengthening and expanding elementary education so that the needs of rural population can be met adequately.

#### Kosi Project behind Schedule

6585. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of the Rs 200 crores Kosi Multi purpose project is lagging much behind the schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c) There has been delay in the execution of the Kosi Project. This is largely due to reasons peculiar to the Kosi tracts. Owing to the high silt load of the river, there has been considerable silting of the canal system. The land is quite sandy (being in the past the river beds or Khadir of the Kosi) and, unlike the rest of North Bihar, quite undulating with numerous shallow depressions and sluggish drainage. Large areas of the command are also under perennial water. Solution of the drainage problem is difficult partly because of the local topography and partly because of public opposition to the use of land for purposes of drainage. The Central Government

and the State Government are seized of the special problems of this project. The Government of Bihar have been asked to prepare a scheme of modernisation of the Kosi Canal System after in depth studies of the deficiencies of the present system and a comprehensive review of the irrigation commands under different outlets. This modernisation scheme should provide for re-modelling of canals to have adequate capacity and construction of additional minor water courses, re-modelling/provision of masonry structures like falls, aqueducts, syphons, escapes, etc., provision of permanent outlets controlled by gates, lining of the canal system, adequate drainage in the command and conjunctive use of ground and surface water. With a view to step up the utilisation of the irrigation potential, the State Government would have to strengthen its command area organisation so as to provide necessary infrastructure, including land reforms, land consolidation, land shaping, field channels, field drains etc. and also agricultural extension services.

**Permission for Direct Recruitment of Jr. P.E.Ts.**

6586. SHRI SHYAMLAL DHURVE:  
SHRI S. S. DAS:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had granted permission to Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi for direct recruitment against the vacancies of Jr. P.E.Ts. when already out of 339, 327 NDS Instructors taken over on 1st November, 1972 are still to be regularised; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE**

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Delhi Administration has not asked for permission for making direct recruitment against the vacancies of Junior Physical Education Teachers. However the Executive Council, Delhi Administration in its sitting on 23-8-1978 has taken a decision that 50 per cent of the available vacancies of Junior Physical Education Teachers would be earmarked for absorption of the NFC/NDS Instructors and the remaining 50 per cent of the vacancies will be filled up through direct recruitment in order to provide employment opportunity to the qualified Junior Physical Education Teachers seeking employment.

**Publicity Structure of Institutes under Education Ministry**

6587. SHRI SCHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutes under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity structure and the policy of the publicity of these institutes, institute-wise and the amount spent for publicity during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the news dailies and the periodicals utilised for advertisements by these institutes during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude of publicity in small and medium language dailies of these institutes, and

(e) the reflection thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Works and Housing**

6588 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the names of the public sector undertakings and the various authorities under the Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity structures of these units and the authorities and the amount spent by the units and authorities, unit-wise authority-wise during the last three years, year-wise

(c) the names of the news dailies and the periodicals utilised by these authorities and the units authority-wise, unit-wise during the last three years, and

(d) the details of the implementation of Government policy and the help given by the small and medium news papers to these authorities and the units authority-wise, unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) The following are the public sector undertakings and other authorities under this Ministry.

(i) The National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited

(ii) The Hindustan Prefab Limited

(iii) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation

(iv) The Delhi Development Authority.

(v) The Delhi Urban Art Commission

(vi) The Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

**Change in Publicity Structure of the Public Undertakings under the Ministry**

6589 SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the names of the public sector undertakings under the Ministry,

(b) the details of the publicity structure and policy of these units, unit-wise, and the amount spent for publicity during the last three years, year wise,

(c) the names of the news dailies and periodicals given advertisement by these units unitwise during the last three years year-wise

(d) whether any study has been made by these units about the Metropolitan approach of publicity of these units, if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the action being taken to give a rural bent in publicity by them unit-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI) (a) The names of the public sector undertakings under the administrative control of the Ministry of Communications are given below

(1) Indian Telephone Industries Ltd Bangalore

(2) Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd Madras

(3) Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd, New Delhi.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

राज्यों में शिक्षा की 10+2 प्रणाली

6590. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश भर में शिक्षा प्रणाली में एकसूत्रता न होने के कारण विद्यार्थियों को बहुत अधिक बठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ,

(ख) देश में किन-किन राज्यों में 10+2 प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है ,

(ग) जिन राज्यों में यह प्रणाली लागू कर दी गई है उनके शिक्षाविदों के विचार क्या हैं और शेष राज्यों में इसे लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) शिक्षा के पश्चात् युवकों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के विचार से शिक्षा प्रणाली में क्या परिवर्तन किए गए हैं ?

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

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में स्कूली शिक्षा का नया ढांचा लागू करने से सम्बन्धित स्थिति निम्नलिखित है

(I) राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र जहाँ स्कूली शिक्षा का 10+2 ढांचा है।

(1) आन्ध्र प्रदेश

(2) असम

(3) बिहार

(4) गुजरात

(5) जम्मू एवं काश्मीर

(6) कर्नाटक

(7) केरल

(8) महाराष्ट्र

(9) मणिपुर

(10) मेघालय\*\*

(11) नागालैण्ड\*\*

(12) उड़ीसा

(13) सिक्किम

(14) तमिलनाडु

(15) त्रिपुरा

(16) उत्तर प्रदेश

(17) पश्चिम बंगाल

(18) अरुणाचल प्रदेश

(19) अण्डमान एवं निकोबार द्वीप समूह

(20) चंडीगढ़

(21) वादरा और नगर हवेली

(22) दिल्ली

(23) गोवा, दमन और दीव

(24) लक्षद्वीप

(25) मिजोरम\*\*

(26) पांडिचेरी

\*\*इन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में 10 वर्षीय स्कूल के बाद दो वर्षीय पूर्व-विश्वविद्यालय है।

(II) 1979-80 से 10+2 ढांचा लागू करने वाले सम्भावित राज्य :—

(1) हरियाणा

(2) मध्य प्रदेश

(3) पंजाब

(III) जिन राज्यों में सिद्धान्त रूप में नई प्रणाली अपनाया स्वीकार कर लिया है, लेकिन अभी अन्तिम सिद्धि विचारित की जाती है :—

(1) हिमाचल प्रदेश

(2) राजस्थान

(ग) नई शिक्षा प्रणाली पर शिक्षा-शास्त्रियों और राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासकों के विभिन्न मंचों पर पूर्ण रूप से विचार विमर्श किया जा चुका है। भारत के माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के सम्मेलन ने पूरे देश में एक जैसी शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू करने से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों का समर्थन किया है। राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने छठी योजना के अन्त तक सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में नई प्रणाली अपनाने का मकल्प किया है।

(घ) उच्चतर माध्यमिक अर्थात् जमा दो स्तर पर व्यावसायिक शिक्षा शुरू करना नई शिक्षा प्रणाली की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है। यह प्रणाली छात्रों को अधिक रोजगार योग्य बनाने अथवा स्व-रोजगार में लगाने के लिए तैयार की गई है। इसके अन्वासा समाज के लिए उपयोगी उत्पादक कार्य माध्यमिक स्तर के छात्रों और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्तर के शैक्षिक क्षेत्र के छात्रों के लिए एक अनिवार्य विषय है।

#### कृषि उत्पादों का मूल्य सूचकांक

6591. श्री अनन्त राय जाबसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि 1967-68 को आधार वर्ष मानकर कृषि उत्पादों के मूल्य सूचकांक और कृषि आदानों के थोक सूचकांक में कृषि वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 में हुई वृद्धि के क्या आकड़े हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1970-71 (अप्रैल—मार्च) को आधार वर्ष मानकर इस समय सरकार विभिन्न जिल्लों के थोक मूल्यों के अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक को सकलित कर रही है। कृषि वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 (जुलाई, 1978 फरवरी, 1979) के लिए कृषि जिल्लों तथा विभिन्न कृषि आदानों के थोक मूल्यों के सूचकांक के मास-मास आधार बा की तुलना में उनमें जो वृद्धि हुई, वह संलग्न विवरण में दे दी गई है।

1967-68 को आधार वर्ष मानते हुए विवरण में दो गई विभिन्न मंदों के लिए तुलनात्मक आधार पर सूचकांक उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**विवरण**  
**शोक मूल्य का प्रचलित भारतीय सूचकांक**  
**(मौसल कृषि वर्ष)**  
**(आधार 1970-71=100)**

जिल्हा	आधार वर्ष 1970-71 की तुलना में वृद्धि (+), गिरावट (-) की प्रतिशतता			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	
	जुलाई—			1978-79
	फरवरी			
कृषि जिल्हा	165.4	173.5	172.0	(+) 73.5
कृषि आकलन				(+) 72.0
डीजल भायल	213.9	214.7	216.4	(+) 113.0
बुलरीकोटिंग भायल	314.2	313.0	309.4	(+) 114.7
विजली	174.2	188.9	209.8	(+) 213.0
ट्रक्टर	202.4	205.5	221.0	(+) 88.9
टुडि पोबरा	217.4	234.6	252.0	(+) 105.5
सीमेंट	174.2	180.1	197.1	(+) 134.6
पिन भाइल	181.6	182.3	188.8	(+) 80.1
उर्वरक	183.5	176.8	175.9	(+) 82.3
सीटिंगी औषधियाँ	232.6	231.8	238.4	(+) 76.8
				(+) 131.8
				(+) 138.4

**Irrigation Facilities to States during 1978-79**

6592. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state State-wise names of the big and medium irrigation schemes completed or providing irrigation facilities of 18 lakh hectares of land as also the area of land in hectares, State-wise, in which irrigation facilities have been provided by small irrigation schemes?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): A statement showing the major and medium irrigation projects which have been substantially completed during the year 1978-79 is at Statement-I. State-wise details of the likely achievements of irrigation potential during 1978-79 are given at Statement-II.

**Statement I**

State	Name of irrigation projects substantially complete during 1978-79	
	Major	Medium
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	Gandhipalem Ukachettivagu Konam Malluruvagu Pedderu Stage I Kothapalli Lift Poddavagu Reservoir Gundala, agu Maddigedda Mukkamamidi
Assam . . . . .	..	Sukla
Gujarat . . . . .	Ukai Kakrapar	Saraswati Phophat Rawal Wankleshwar Bhey
Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	Tawi Lift	Remodelling Ranbir Canal
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	Barns	Barunadi (Phase I) Umrar Nalla Mchroi
Maharashtra . . . . .	..	Suki  Bori Basappawadi Watephal Paidag Sakhalinalla
Punjab (Joint project with Haryana and Rajasthan).	Beas Unit I	..
Rajasthan . . . . .	..	Daia Irrigation Jhalol
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	..	Ramganga Valley Dalmou pumped canal stage II  Deokali Pumped Canal Stage I. Kishanpur Pumped Canal  Angaui Pumped Canal and Yamuna Pumped Canal.



## Statement II

('000' Ha.)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Additional potential during 1978-79	
		Major & Medium	Minor
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	182	50
2.	Assam . . . . .	30	55
3.	Bihar . . . . .	105	225
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	85	32
5.	Haryana . . . . .	40	34
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	3.0
7.	Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	..	6.5
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	57	40
9.	Kerala . . . . .	26	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	145	85
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	110	40
12.	Mampur . . . . .	10	2
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	..	4
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	..	4
15.	Orissa . . . . .	60	95
16.	Punjab . . . . .	25	42.5
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	50	25
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	1
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	2	29
20.	Tripura . . . . .	.	2.5
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	330	370
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	91	100
Total States . . . . .		1348	1449.5
Union Territories . . . . .		..	6.5
Total States/Union Territories . . . . .		1348	1449.0
Say . . . . .		1350	1450

**Expert Committee for Improvement  
of Sugar Industry**

6593. SHRI R. V. SWAMI-  
NATHAN;

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKHARA MURTHY

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government has appointed an Expert Committee to go into the working of the Industry and suggest suitable cost production norms and measures to streamline procedure

(b) if so, whether Union Government have also directed the State Government to appoint such Committees for the improvement of the sugar industry;

(c) if so, how many State Governments have responded; and

(d) whether Union Government are also appointing such type of Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). It is ascertained that the Government of Maharashtra will shortly be appointing an Expert Committee to go into the working of sugar industry and suggest suitable cost production and inventory norms and measures to streamline the procedures. However, no such instructions have been given by the Central Government to any State Government for the appointment of such Committees. The Central Government is not contemplating appointment of such type of Committee.

**World Bank Loan for Certified High  
Quality Disease-Free Seed**

6594 SHRI R. V. SWAMI-  
NATHAN;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether World Bank has decided to sanction a loan to the Union Government for production of certified high quality disease-free seed.

(b) if so, whether in this regard, Rs 20 crores have been given to Haryana State;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed programmes; and

(d) whether World Bank has also given a loan to U.P. Government for construction of godowns in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SUBJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The credit agreement has already been signed.

(b) and (c). Haryana's share of the World Bank aided project is Rs. 8.57 crores only. Under this programme, a planned attempt is being made to develop a broad-based net-work of seed production covering all facets of seed production covering all facts of trial, seed certification, processing, training, and production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds etc. The programme also includes canal remodelling for providing additional water supply to Hissar Farm.

(d) World Bank loan for construction of rural godowns in U.P. is being routed through the National Co-operative Development Corporation.

### Reduction in Retail Price of Pesticides

6595 SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Agriculture Minister, while inaugurating a seminar recently organised by the Pesticides Association of India at Delhi said that the Government might consider reducing tax burden on the pesticides Industry provided there was specific Assurance, that this would lead to corresponding reduction in retail prices of the pesticides; and

(b) the response to this offer received from the pesticides Industry?

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

(b) The Pesticide Association of India has made a proposal which is under examination.

### Enquiry into Loss due to Sale of Fire Wood in Kerala

6596, SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;  
SHRI G. M. BANATWALA-  
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Kerala State has lost about Rs. 15 crores after the Government entered into a five-year contract to sell fire wood at Rs. 35 a tonne (Prevailing market rate Rs. 200/-) with a well established industrialist. and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into this matter through C.B.I. and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. In January, 1979, the State Government of Kerala, had entered into an agreement with M/s. Western India Plywood Ltd., Bahapatam, Cannanore for supply of 55,000 tonnes of miscellaneous firewood annually to the said company for a period of five years subject to assessment based on installed capacity determined by technical experts and also subject to availability of the material for expansion of production from 7500 tonnes to 25,000 tonnes per annum. The value of firewood has been fixed at Rs 25 per tonne and the State Government does not incur any loss thereby as the price fixed is nearly double the seigniorage rate and direct collection of firewood from distant coupe sites in difficult forest areas; the responsibility of the company

(b) Question does not arise, since a decision to supply firewood at the rate fixed was taken by the State Government after mature consideration for industrial development

### Integrated Rural Development Programme in Maharashtra

6597. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many schemes under the new integrated Rural Development Programme have been taken up so far in Maharashtra;

(b) how many schemes are awaiting sanction in that State; and

(c) the total outlay of this scheme for the State of Maharashtra during a financial year of 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). 127 blocks were selected for implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Maharashtra during '78-79. Block plans containing schemes in the field of agriculture

and its allied activities were sanctioned in respect of all these blocks selected under the programme

(c) The total outlay for the State of Maharashtra under the IRD programme during 1979-80 is likely to be about Rs 9 crores.

#### Bread Plants by Modern Bakeries

6598. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have asked the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. not to put any more bread plants in the country, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the present Industrial policy of the Government announced in December, 1977, bakery industry has been reserved for development in the Small Scale Sector. Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd cannot, therefore, normally set up any large scale bread plant.

#### Payment of Grants to Indian Council of World Affairs

6599. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHOWHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the reasons for which the Indian Council of World Affairs (Sapru House Library) has not been paid the amount of sanctioned grants so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): During 1978-79, in addition to the regular grant-in-aid of Rs. 1.00 lakh, an additional *ad hoc* grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was also released to the Indian Council of World Affairs Library.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा क. आश्रम-प्रणालि:

6600. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह बात सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की आश्रम-प्रणाली अपनाई जानी चाहिए ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने उक्त सिद्धान्त स्वीकार कर लिया है और इस सच में उन राज्यों की नीतिया क्या हैं , और

(ग) इस सच में राज्यों में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). उप-याजना क्षेत्रों वाले आदिवासी राज्यों ने आदिवासियों के लिए आश्रम जैसे आवासीय स्कूल खोलना, सिद्धान्त रूप में मान लिया है । राज्य सरकारों द्वारा । ये स्कूल, धन उपलब्ध होने पर ही, स्थायी आवश्यकताओं तथा अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार खोले जाते हैं ।

#### STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4687 DT. 28.8.78 RE ACCOMMODATION TO ACCREDITED PRESS CORRESPONDENTS

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): In the reply, it was stated that 94 accredited Press Correspondents were in occupation of Press Pool accommodation and 7 in occupation of General Pool residences. Actually out of this 94, 3 Press Correspondents viz. Shri A G George (Sl. No. 12 of App. A), Shri A N. Satwik (Sl. No. 37) and Shri S. K. Bose (Sl. No. 68) had vacated the

accommodation earlier. Shri J. M. Deb (SI No 87) did not accept the Press Pool accommodation allotted to him. One additional Press Correspondent, Shri S. Venketesh was in occupation of the Press Pool accommodation but was not accounted for while framing the answer. Thus in all, 91 Press Correspondents were in occupation of the Press Pool accommodation

2. In General Pool, there are three more accredited Press Correspondents viz Smt Lata Bhatia, Shri N Srinivasan, and Shri A K Kidwai who were also in occupation of General Pool accommodation. In all, 10 accredited Press Correspondents were in occupation of General Pool accommodation

3. The inconvenience caused is deeply regretted.

The errors in the reply came to notice after a considerable time and the position had to be verified with reference to various record and from individuals concerned and hence, the statement could not be laid within the prescribed time limit.

14 hrs.

#### RE. SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): About the short notice question which has been listed for today, we have not heard anything. I submit that it be taken up either on Wednesday or Thursday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will be considered by the Speaker

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the Speaker for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These things are not considered on the floor of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Beguwaral): I rise on a point

order. The House should have been informed that the short notice question is not going to be taken up. Generally, it happens that when such situations arise, the short notice question is allowed even though the question hour is suspended. I can recall some such occasions when short notice questions were allowed. The House has a right to know why the right of taking up short notice question is denied. It is a very important matter.

This will also have to borne in mind that the short notice question—the nomenclature of it—has to be adhered to. It is not that a short notice question can be shoved off to any date at the end of the session or five or six days afterwards. If the short notice question is not taken up today, it should be taken up day after tomorrow because some time will be required for circulation. These are the two questions, i.e. firstly that the short notice question should be taken up as it has been taken up in the past although the Question Hour has been suspended and secondly if the short notice question is being postponed today; it should be taken up at the earliest, allowing a day for circulation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question has been considered by the Speaker and I am told the hon Speaker has decided that provisionally it will be listed for Monday.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I said 'provisionally'. It has not been decided finally and I suppose the observations that you have made here now would be borne in mind while deciding it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Otherwise, the Speaker should dispense with the nomenclature 'short notice question'.

14.05 hrs.

# PAPERS LAID THE TABLE

## NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-MODITIES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 218(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1979 regarding the maximum price per tonne of certain types of fertilisers to be sold to Tea, Coffee or Rubber Plantations or to the cultivators, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Com-modities Act, 1955. [Placed in Lib-rary. See No. LT-4255/79].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF SOCIETY FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS PATIALA FOR 1977-78 AND AUDIT REPORT ETC. ON I.I.T., KANPUR, FOR 1976-77.

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 ver-sions) of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Edu-cation and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working for the above Society. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4256/79].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions on the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons

for delay in laying the above Ac-counts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--4257/79].

## NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND CUSTOMS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 499 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979.

(ii) The Central Excise (Seven-the Amendment) Rules, 1979, pu-blished in Notification No. G.S.R. 500 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--4258/79].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 497 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to Polypropylene staple fibre from Excise duty upto 30th September, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 498 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption of Polypropylene spun yarn from Excise duty upto 30th Sep-tember, 1979 together with an ex-plantory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to certain prepared or preserved Foods meant for free distribution from Excise.

duty upto 30th April, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library See No LT-4259/79]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 —

(i) GRS 315(E) and 316(F) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to heavy melting scrap of iron and steel from basic and additional customs duty leviable thereon upto 31st March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) GRS 317(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to jigs, fixtures and ganges etc for the manufacture of Krup Man Light Metal Float Bridge from basic and additional customs duty upto 31st March, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum

(iii) GSR 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to armour plates for the manufacture of armoured vehicles from basic customs duty upto 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum

(iv) GSR 319(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding grant of exemption to certain articles imported in connection with the manufacture of armoured vehicles from the whole of customs duty and the additional duty upto 31st March, 1981, together with an explanatory memorandum

(v) GSR 320(E) and 321(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to component parts and rubber tyres and tubes required for the manufacture of heavy, medium and light commercial motor vehicles and tractors from the

basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of additional and auxiliary duties of customs upto 30th September, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum

(vi) GSR 322(E) and 323(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979, regarding grant of exemption to DDT for mutation from basic duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and from whole of additional and auxiliary duties of customs upto 31st March, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum

(vii) GSR 324(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 regarding extension of exemption to Soyabean extractions, meal from the whole of export duty upto 31st March 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum

(viii) GRS 325(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1979 regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library See No LT-4260/79]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES AND AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules 1944 —

(i) Notification No 156/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1979 regarding imposition of basic duty on steel ingots produced by mini steel plants

(ii) Notification No 157/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 148/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 as a sequel to imposition of duty on steel ingots produced by mini steel plants

(iii) Notification No 153/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 149/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 as a sequel to imposition of duty on steel ingots produced by mini steel plants

(iv) Notification No. 159/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1979 regarding basic duty for semi-finished steel and certain steel products produced by mini steel plants

(v) Notification No 160/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 153/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 regarding increase in the existing rates of basic excise duty on specified iron or steel products manufactured by mini steel plants

(vi) Notification No 161/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979 regarding amendment to Notification No 152/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 as a sequel to the imposition of excise duty on iron and steel products produced by mini steel plants

(2) An explanatory memorandum (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Notifications [Placed in Library See No LT-4260A/79]

14 10 hrs.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

##### HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum) I beg to present the Hundred and Twenty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Twenty-ninth Report on Incorrect Valuation of Assets relating to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

##### THIRTIETH REPORT

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation)—Danda-Karanya Project—Exodus of Settlers (1978)

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on '(Public Undertakings—Delays in Commencement of Production/Business Underutilisation of capacity and related matters' and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto

14 12 hrs

#### COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

##### TENTH REPORT

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT (Mandvi) I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House

#### COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

##### EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.



# COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

## ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to present the Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

14.14 hrs.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): I beg to move:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

### (ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do agree to nominate ten members required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for

the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

### (iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner

required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

(IV) COMMITTEE IN THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is.

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI RAM DHAN: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha

do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning of the 1st May, 1979 and ending on the 30th April, 1980, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.22 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

##### (1) REPORTED FABULOUS SALARIES DRAWN BY TOP EXECUTIVES OF COMPANIES

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA** (Tumkur)  
During last November certain guidelines were issued by the Ministry of Company Affairs to limit the salaries drawn by the top executives of big companies to Rs. 1.32 lakhs per annum. However, according to a report appearing in the *Economic Times* of March 7, 1979 the big companies are circumventing these guidelines and continue to pay fabulous salaries to the top executives. An idea of the fabulous salaries and allowances drawn by the top executives of companies is provided by the following proposals of emoluments for the manager of a limited company which were being discussed at meeting of the share-holders of that company

(A) Consolidated salary of Rs 5,000 per month;

(B) Commission at one per cent of the net profit of the company for each financial year, computed in the manner laid down in section 349 of the Companies Act, 1956 subject to a ceiling of Rs. 12,000 per annum or half of the annual salary, whichever is less;

(C) Rent-free furnished residential accommodation or in case he is occupying accommodation of his own, then reimbursement to him of a sum which would be calculated as fair and reasonable rental of

such premises, with all amenities such as gas, water, electricity, air-conditioners, geyzers, refrigerators fully provided for and maintained by the company and with the services of watchman, gardener and domestic servants;

(D) Free use of a car fully maintained by the company, including running expenses and driver for the exclusive use in the business of the company as well as for his own personal use;

(E) Full travelling expenses on holidays to and from any place within the country once a year for self and family (wife and dependent children) at the cost of the company subject to the condition that only actual fares will be allowed;

(F) Telephone at his residence, all telephone bills including hire charges to be paid by the company in full;

(G) Fully paid privilege leave for one month for 11 months' service in each year with liberty to accumulate such leave for a period of four months but the encashment of leave due shall not be allowed;

(H) Medical benefits for self and family (wife and dependent children) including hospitalisation, nursing home charges, treatment expenses, surgical charges, travelling charges, at the entire cost of the company not exceeding one month's salary per annum with power to him to allow the said sum to be accumulated for a period of three years only;

(I) Benefit of provident fund, superannuation and retirement benefits as may be fixed by the board of directors from time to time subject to the condition that the company's contribution to the said funds shall not together exceed the limit stipulated under the Income-tax Act, 1961, and the rules thereunder;

(J) Gratuity as per the company's rules provided it shall not exceed one month's salary for each completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 30,000 or 15 months' salary, whichever is less;

(K) Personal accident insurance policy for his benefit at the cost of the company, the insurance premium not to exceed Rs. 100 per annum;

(L) The remuneration aforesaid including perquisites, benefits and amenities shall nevertheless be paid and allowed as the minimum remuneration for any year in case of absence of inadequacy of profits for such year;

(M) If his tenure of office is terminated by any reason whatsoever before the expiration of the agreement, he shall be entitled to compensation for loss of office for the unexpired residue of his term or three years whichever is shorter, calculated on the basis of average remuneration actually earned by him during the immediate preceding three years or lesser period from the date on which he ceases to hold office.

In a country which aims at establishing the socialist pattern of society and where a huge percentage of the people live below the poverty line, such fantastically huge amounts are still being drawn by the top executives of companies.

I urge upon the Government to apply themselves seriously to this problem and evolve some concrete steps to compel the companies to at least abide by the guidelines issued by them during last November.

(II) INCREASE IN PRICE OF MATCHES PRODUCED IN THE NON-MECHANISED SECTOR AND THE NEED TO SET UP COTTAGE UNITS FOR PRODUCTION OF MATCHES IN RAJASTHAN

**SHRI S. S. LAL (Bayana):** Ninety-five per cent of production of matches in the non-mechanised sector, both

middle and cottage industries, is located in Tamil Nadu. Fifty-five per cent of its labour force is children below the age of 12 years. All these companies are either proprietary or partnership concerns.

Sixty-eight per cent of the total demand of matches in the country is met by the non-mechanised sector in Tamil Nadu, and the 2,700 cottage units are also at the mercy of these middle sector units, which cater to 10 per cent of the demand.

This sector pays a daily wage of Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 to the individual child labour and this is proved to the hilt by the fact that the wage bill of this sector meeting 68 per cent of the demand is just Rs. 6 crores, while the wage bill of the mechanised sector meeting 28 per cent of the demand is Rs. 8 crores.

In 1979-80, the non-mechanised sector has not been affected by any enhancement of excise levy. Yet this sector has increased the price of match boxes which would fetch them Rs. 15 crores additional revenue in a year. They not only deny the legitimate accretion of funds to the public exchequer, but also fleece the common people, particularly in the rural areas for whom a match stick is the only source of lighting. It must be mentioned here that only 30 per cent of the rural areas in the country has got electricity.

The non-mechanised sector is in the iron grip of 17 affluent families of kith and kin. Their wealth has been built on the sweat and blood of innocent blossoming buds of humanity, who get exploited by these people on account of excruciating poverty stalking this area. They have built an industrial empire of their own, building a statutory wall of 5 kilometres around, within which none can enter. I demand a statement from the hon. Minister of Industry as to what he proposes to do for breaking the monopoly stranglehold of these people on the match industry in the country.

[Shri S. S. Lal]

Cottage units for producing matches should be set up in Rajasthan, where raw materials are available.

(111) STEPS TAKEN TO MINIMISE THE RISKS AT NUCLEAR PLANTS AND TO AVOID THE HAZARDS IN THE USE OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): On 28-3-79, a radiation leak at the nuclear power reactor at Harrisburg (USA) was first detected and in a matter of days radiation levels were abnormally high at distances as much as 300 kms. away from the site. The accident is one of the worst ever not merely in the continuing threat of a core meltdown but in the wide area of exposure. The big river nearby may get contaminated and already radio-active iodine has turned up in milk. There has been partial evacuation of the most vulnerable of the population in the neighbourhood and a general alert has gone out to several States close to Pennsylvania. While emergency measures are being taken, scientists have not yet been able to solve the basic problem in the runaway reactor. Various Governments have already rushed observers to Pennsylvania to see how the U.S. authorities meet the threat.

The incident at Harrisburg is not an isolated one in recent days. On 3-4-79, the Swedish State Power Board closed down the nuclear power plant, Ringhals 2, near Gothenburg because of a leak in a steam generator. South Korea's only nuclear power plant has stopped operation since March 27 after a leakage of radioactive contaminated water.

A nuclear reactor at Karlsruhe (West Germany) at once research centre was closed down on April 4, following a mechanical failure. Two workers were exposed to radioactive contamination on April 4, while conducting maintenance work at the used nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Tokai about 100 kms north-east of Tokyo. A nuclear accident means the unleashing of deadly radiation which may keep on exacting its toll over a

large area and for generations and cannot, therefore, be treated at par with other industrial mishaps.

I, therefore, request the Government to make a statement in the House regarding steps taken to minimize such risks at our nuclear plants and to avoid the hazards in the use of nuclear technology

(1V) STRIKE BY DELHI SCHOOL TEACHERS

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : (मदसौर)  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के शिक्षकों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हड़ताल के कारण स्थिति इस प्रकार की बन गई है कि परीक्षाओं को स्थगित को स्थगित करना पड़े और इसकी असर कई लाख विद्यार्थियों पर पड़ेगा, यद्यपि प्रशासन द्वारा इस हेतु प्रयत्न भी किये गये कि हड़ताल समाप्त हो, पर उसका कोई परिणाम अभी तक नहीं निकला है। दिल्ली के स्कूली शिक्षकों की 21 मार्च से चल रही हड़ताल के साथ ही 10वीं तथा 12वीं कक्षाओं के बच्चों के कारण पढ़ाई एक दम ठप्प है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा स्थानीय कार्यकर्ताओं की सहायता से परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था की है, किन्तु इनके बारे में भी भारी शिकायतें हैं। हड़ताल का बातावरण बना रहने से भी पढ़ाई अस्तव्यस्त है तथा जो शिक्षक हड़ताल पर नहीं हैं, वे भी भी कार्य करने में प्रायः असमर्थ हैं। स्थानीय परीक्षाओं के लिए समस्त कार्यक्रम, प्रश्न पत्र, उनकी जांच तथा अन्य व्यवस्था, आदि के बारे में जो कार्यवाही होती चाहिये, उसका भी निस्तान्त सम्भाव है। यदि शिक्षकों की हड़ताल गीम नहीं टूटी, तो परीक्षाएँ स्थगित कराई जाने की स्थिति या सकती है। बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं की भाँति स्थानीय परीक्षाओं का कार्यक्रम सरकारों कर्मचारियों और अभिभावकों द्वारा भी सम्भव प्रतीत नहीं होता है। एक लाख से ऊपर परीक्षार्थियों की परीक्षा लेना, उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं की जांच व परिणाम समय पर निकालना, आदि, महत्वपूर्ण कार्य हैं जो किसी सुव्यवस्था के अभाव में सम्भव

नहीं हैं। सभी चाहते हैं कि हड़ताली शिलावा हड़ताल बापस लें, इस हेतु विभिन्न व्यक्तियों, सांसदों द्वारा भी हड़ताली शिलाकों का काम पर आने को अपील की गई है और उस का परिणाम भी अब तक प्रायः नगण्य है। ऐसी दशा में समय से पूर्व योग्य कदम उठाना आवश्यक है जिस से कि लाबों विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य पर बुरा प्रसर न पड़े। मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय शिला मंत्री जो शा.प्र.डी. उचित कदम उठावेंगे।

(v) REPORTED NON-PAYMENT OF SALARY TO THE STAFF BY MESSRS. ARMSTRONG SMITH LTD., CALCUTTA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and Branch Incharge of Calcutta Office of Armstrong Smith Ltd., a subsidiary holding company of Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries with its head office at 12/14, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay, has stopped payment of salaries to the staff at their Calcutta office for several months. It has therefore, become very difficult for the employees to maintain their very existence in these hard days. The families of these employees and workers are practically on the verge of starvation. Mismanagement and malpractices prevalent in the administration are responsible for this critical situation. The conspiracy started from last December against the employees although the employees are ready to cooperate with the management and are ready to work hard for the smooth functioning of the Company. The Managing Director of this Company assured in last January that the Company would take appropriate steps for the smooth running of the Company and also to release the salaries of the employees, but so far nothing has been done. On the contrary, it is feared that the Company might be closed and the workers thrown on the streets to starve along with their family members.

I would, therefore, request the Minister to intervene effectively in

the matter and make a statement on the floor of the House to allay the fears lurking in the minds of the workers and save them from further starvation.

(vi) REPORTED ATTACK BY CERTAIN ARMED PEOPLE ON NEO-BUDDHISTS IN A VILLAGE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

श्री केशवराव बोंडने (नांदेड) सदर साहब, मैं रूल 377 के द्वारा लोक-महत्व का अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आप का अनुमति से यहाँ पर इन्साफ के लिए उठा रहा हूँ।

महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाडा विभाग में श्रीरंगवाड जिले के धवल ताल्लुके में डाकेफन गांव में तारीख 6-4-79 को नवबौद्ध समाज पर हथियारबंद लोगों ने लाठी-काठों से खूलेआम हमला करके दो नव-बौद्ध लोगों को मार डाला है और कई लोग घायल हुए हैं। यह भीषण हमला होने से दलित और बौद्ध समाज में खबड़ाहट फैल गई है। नव-बौद्ध समाज को संरक्षण देने में शासन असमर्थ रहा है। परिस्थिति विस्फोटक है। नव-बौद्ध समाज में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से गुहारिश करूंगा कि वे नव-बौद्ध दलित समाज को संरक्षण देने में फौरन कार्यवाही करके इन्साफ दें।

जय क्रान्ति।

(vii) REPORTED REFUSAL BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT A C.B.I. ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED COLLECTION OF FUNDS FROM INDUSTRIALISTS IN MADHYA PRADESH AS SUGGESTED BY MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION

श्री ब्रजभूषण तिवारी (बलीलाबाद): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित लोकमहत्व के विषय पर अपना बयान पढ़ता हूँ:

तारीख 7 अप्रैल, 1979 दिन शनिवार को स्टेट्समैन, नई दिल्ली में प्रकाशित एक

[श्री राज भूषण तिवारी]

समाचार से यह ज्ञात होता है कि माननीय श्री पुष्पेश्वर चौधरी, नागर विमानन एवं पर्यटन, भारत सरकार ने अपने तथा पद के सम्मान एवं मर्यादा की रक्षा के लिये तथा जन मानस से किसी प्रकार की भ्रान्ति न हो इसके लिये जो केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो की मांग की थी, उसको मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने धत्ती-कृत कर दिया है। इस प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार श्री संतोष कुमार नाम के एक व्यक्ति ने मंत्री महोदय के नाम का उपयोग कर बहुत सी धनराशि इकट्ठा करने का प्रयत्न किया था या इकट्ठा किया भी था, ऐसा अभियोग उस पर लगाया गया है। मामले की पुष्टि के लिए मंत्री महोदय के लेटरहेड प्रादि की बर्बादी की गई है और यह भी कहा गया है कि अभियुक्त ने ऐसा बक्तव्य पुलिस को दिया था, जिस का उसने बाद में खण्डन किया, जिससे मंत्री महोदय के ऊपर कलक या लाछन की छाया पड़ती है। भारत सरकार के किसी मंत्री के ऊपर लाछन सारे सदन एवं देश के लिए बिचारणीय विषय बन जाता है और अगर मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो द्वारा जाच कराने का सुझाव दिया था तो यह सरकार, सदन एवं हमारी परम्पराओं की गरिमा के अनुरूप था, जिसको प्रदेश की सरकार को अनिवार्यतः मान लेना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि सारा सदन मंत्री महोदय के सुझाव की सराहना करेगा और साथ ही साथ सरकार से अप्रहृष्ट करने का कि वह दृढ़ता पूर्वक मंत्री महोदय के सुझाव की मांग के लिए राज्य सरकार को सलाह दे। यह हम प्रभार से सार्वजनिक महत्व का विषय है अतः सरकार शीघ्र इस पर कोई बक्तव्य देकर स्थिति को साफ करे।

14.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—

Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND  
IRRIGATION—Contd.

श्री कन्हैया प्रसाद वर्मा (गंगा) उपाध्यक्ष  
महोदय, मैं उस दिन जबसे कीड़लकर सेटबैक

परियोजना की चर्चा कर रहा था। यह परियोजना 107 किलोमीटर लम्बी, गंगा नदी के दाएँ छोर पर चल रही है। इस से 80 हजार हेक्टेयर जल को लाभ पहुँचेगा। पांच वर्षों के अन्दर, यानी 1978 तक इस स्कीम को पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था, किन्तु दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक इस में एक चौथाई भी काम नहीं हो पाया है। इस इलाके को हर वर्ष बाढ़ से 40-45 करोड़ रुपये की क्षति होती है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि एक-दो वर्षों के अन्दर इस को पूरा कर दे ताकि लोगों को शीघ्र फायदा पहुँच सके और वहाँ काफी मात्रा में उपज हो सके।

इस इलाके में जहाँ बाढ़ बन रहा है, वहाँ सिंचाई का अभाव हो जाएगा। इसलिए सरकार से मेरा यह भी आग्रह है कि इस गंगा नदी में जो अबाह जल प्रवाहित हो रहा है उसका सदुपयोग किया जाए। बक्सर से कोइलबर, फिर मनेर से पटना तक तटवर्ध बनाया जा रहा है। गंगा और रेलवे लाइन के बीच की भूमि में गंगा नदी से हाई पावर पविण सेट लगा कर पानी लिया जा सकता है और वहाँ अच्छी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। इसलिए सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस जल में सिंचाई के लिए कोई समुचित और शीघ्र व्यवस्था करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कलकत्ता बीमा के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जब तक कीलक बीमा की योजना लागू नहीं होती है तब तक किसानों की ख़ास क्षति होती रहेगी। इस वर्ष भी उत्तर भारत में धान, गन्ना, ज्वार, मसूर को बर्बाद होने एवं साढ़ी से काफी क्षति हुई है। इस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए किसानों को लाभ पहुँचाने का और क्या उपाय बच जाता है? यही उपाय है कि कलकत्ता बीमा लागू हो और किसानों को लाभ हो। बीमा की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्यों, संस्थानों से इसके संबंध में बातचीत कर रही है। वह बीमा की बात है कि बीमा बीमा बीमा



में कुछ चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में सब्जि एवं कीमती फसलों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए किसानों को सब्जि की लागत को कम करने के लिए कुछ एक्सपेरिमेंट किये गये हैं। इस योजना से 632 एकड़ क्षेत्र में लगभग 51 गांवों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है। इसी तरह सरकार से मैं यह भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि फसल बीमा को सारे देश में प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त लागू करे। यह भी सुची की बात है कि 1978 के प्रथम 9 महीनों में लगभग साढ़े पाठ लाख पशुओं का बीमा किया गया है। यह उत्साहवर्धक बात है। लेकिन यह बिल्कुल एक इलाके में, एक क्षेत्र में ही हुआ है। इस को सारे भारत में लागू करना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धान के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्षा, लाही और और ओले के बावजूद इस देश में धान की उत्पत्तनीय उपज हुई है। धान इतना सस्ता हो गया है कि किसानों का खर्च भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। उत्तरप्रदेश में धान की कीमत 25 रुपये प्रति बिन्टल, बिहार में 35 से 40 रुपये प्रति बिन्टल, गुजरात हरयाणा और दिल्ली के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में 35 से 40 रुपये प्रति बिन्टल है। किसानों की धान की खेती में जो खर्च पड़ता है वह 50 रुपये से 55 रुपये है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बताइये कि धान की खेती में किसान को क्या लाभ होगा? इस से उसे इतनी खेती हो रही है कि वह अपने धान की खेती करना नहीं चाहता है। धान को सस्ते से बनाने के लिये कोल्ड स्टोरेज आदि जो कि भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग के विषय है?

मैं बिहार का उदाहरण देना हूँ। वहाँ 18 कोल्ड स्टोरेज हैं जिनकी क्षमता किसे 3 लाख टन रखने की है। खेती लगभग 4 लाख एकड़ में हो रही है। इन सब कारणों

18 से 20 लाख टन हुई है। जहाँ 3 लाख टन धान रखने की क्षमता है वहाँ पचास लाख है 20 लाख टन तो बताइये कहाँ रखा जायेगा? धान सड़ने, और बिगड़ने से सड़ रहा है। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ उपाय करे। उपाय क्या हो सकते हैं? कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने के लाइसेंस बढ़ाने से दिया जाये इससे सरकार को इसमें कोई क्षति नहीं होगी।

दूसरे, इस पर समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित कीजिए। मुझे उस दिन सुनकर बहुत दुःख हुआ जिस दिन योजना की बैठक पर प्रधान मंत्री कह रहे थे कि अब समर्थन मूल्य अधिक नहीं बढ़ाया जायेगा, उसकी कीमत अधिक नहीं बढ़ेगी। कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों के मूल्य बढ़ गए हैं और तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं लेकिन अनाज किसान द्वारा उत्पादित फसल की कीमतें घट रही हैं।

तीसरा उपाय है 1.50 रुपये का। मेरा कहना है कि धान का निर्यात कीजिए, इसकी बहुत देशों को जरूरत है। अभी आप बहुत बड़ा सा निर्यात कर रहे हैं। एक्सपोर्ट के लिये प्राइवेट व्यापारियों को भी ठीक कीजिए, जैसे बी.ही. और बी.की.ई. की एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते, उनको आप लाइसेंस की छूट दीजिए। अथवा एक एक्सपोर्ट का बिग बनाइये, जो ऐसी चीजों के निर्यात का बंधा अधिकार करे।

इस की कीमत जो मिल-मालिक किसानों को समय पर नहीं देते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। गुजर पंडरटोकिन जिस अभी स्वीकृत हुआ है? उसके अनुसार सरकार चाहती है कि किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाया जाये, लेकिन क्या इस एक्ट से किसानों को पूरा लाभ पहुंचेगा? नहीं इस कानून के अन्तर्गत मिल-मालिकों को 10 प्रतिशत की छूट दे रहे हैं। अगर 10



[श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

प्रतिफल तक किसानों का बाकी रहेगा तो सरकार उन पर कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी। मान लीजिए कि एक गुगर फैक्टरी 1 करोड़ रुपये की ईख खरीदती है, यदि वह 10 लाख रुपया किसानों का रख ले या समय पर नहीं दे तो आप कोई कार्यवाही उस पर नहीं रेंगे। क्या यह अन्याय नहीं है?

श्री 2 अरब रुपया किसानों का मिल-मालिका के यहाँ बाकी है, यह क्या कम आश्चर्य की बात है? दुख की बात है कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में जो चीनी मिल है, उसमें किसानों को खर्चा अधिक पड़ता है जितना फायदा वह ईख की खेती बन्द कर देना चाहते हैं वह दूसरे तरह को उपज करना चाहते हैं। मरा आप कहें कि एक हजार बिल, लाख, जिससे किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो सके और समय पर ईख फायदा की कीमत मिल सक।

हम लोग गुजरात में गये थे दुग्ध सहकारी समितियों को दखने के लिये। वहाँ नियम यह है कि शाम को दूध बेचिए और सुबह पैसे ले लीजिए और सुबह दूध बेचिए, शाम को पैसे ले लीजिए। क्या ईख उपजाने वाले किसान साथ यह नियम लागू नहीं हो सकता है? क्या मिल मालिक इस तरह पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं? क्या सरकार इन्हें निश्चित समय पर कीमत चुकाने के लिए कार्यवाही नहीं करेगी? सरकार को इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए, ताकि किसानों का समय पर पैसा मिल सक।

राज्य में इंडियन बैंक रिमर्च इंस्टीट्यूट लाहू के अनुसंधान के विषय में अच्छा काम कर रहा है, इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं है। लेकिन वहाँ जो अनुसंधान होता है, उससे वहाँ

पर लाहू की खेती करने वाले छोटे लोगों, गिरिजनों और आदिवासियों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि इस अनुसंधान कार्य से उन्हें अपनी खेती का उत्थान करने में कोई सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। हम सरकार से यह आग्रह करेंगे कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये, जिससे वे लोग इस अनुसंधान-कार्य में लाभ उठा सकें।

लाहू के बाजार का कुछ कठिनाइयों का समाना करना पड़ रहा है। दूसरे देशों का लाहू हमारे देश की लाहू की निम्नतम सस्ता है। इस लिए आई० सी० ए० आर० को ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कम खर्च में लाहू का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सके। उदाहरण के लिए थाईलैंड का लाहू बहुत ही सस्ता है। हम अपने लाहू को विदेशों में भेजते हैं, जबकि अपने यहाँ उसकी जरूरत है। लेकिन यहाँ पर उसका उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। लाहू के उपयोग रेलवे कोचिंग, जहाज, पेट, वास्तु निर्माण के सामान और खाद के कारखाने में हो सकता है। लेकिन सरकारी विभाग इसका उपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। हमकी जगह दूसरी चीजों का व्यवहार करते हैं जो ज्यादा महंगे हैं इस लिए सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह इस और ध्यान दे।

दलाल और मिडलमैन लाहू की खेती करने वाले से लाहू ले लेते हैं और बाजार में अधिक दाम पर बेचते हैं इस लिए सरकार का लाहू की खेती करने वाले छोटे छोटे लोगों, आदिवासियों, को इन दलालों से छुटकारा दिलाना चाहिए। यदि मुख्य रूप से काम हो तो छोटे ग्रामपुर के आदिवासियों का कल्याण हो जायेगा।

\*SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government in its official report on the Ministry of Agriculture has

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

claimed that the production of foodgrains and appreciable crops have recorded an appreciable increase which will strengthen the economy of our country. It is not doubt true that a new record in food production has been established. During 1977-78, the country had produced 125.6 million tons of foodgrains and the Government is expecting to reach a higher figure during 1978-79. It must also be said that the Government have stopped the import of foodgrains and they are today having a big reserve of 19 million tons of foodgrains in stock. The Janata Government have professed that they would labour for the economic upliftment of the rural people and the rural economy. If it comes about it would be a very welcome thing but I do not find that they are really progressing in this direction with a pace as they ought to. I say this because despite the record food production in our country, the lot of the rural poor has not taken any turn for the better. Nearly 80 per cent of the population of our country live in villages and they depend on agriculture. If we analyse the reality of the situation then we will find that none of the rural poor has been benefited as result of this bumper crop because the life of the rural people and the rural economy is inextricably linked with system of land distribution. The 6th Plan document issued by the Government of India last year for the period 1978-83 frankly admits of many mistakes and fundamental failure of the past. The document has also tried to paint a rosy picture of the economic plight of the future but I have no hesitation to say that when it come to actual policies and programmes we are disappointed to find that this Government like the earlier Government is pursuing the traditional methods and their outlook continues to be more or less the same. There has been no radical change in the policies or the programmes of the Government to achieve the objectives of a bright and happy future for the country and as a result we find pov-

erty stagnation and inequalities are continuing unabated,

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, under the present budget the Government have imposed a levy of Rs 665 crores out of this 90 per cent comprise of indirect taxation measures and Rs. 1300 crores is the deficit. Under these circumstances it need not be emphasised that the total tax burden of the year's budget will fall on the common man and this will have an adverse impact on the rural economy. The immediate result of this measure, in my opinion would be the increase in employment and the more and more rural people who were having a agricultural land and were dependent on agriculture for their living would be forced to sell their land and join the rank and file of the ever increasing number of landless agricultural labour. Indebtedness of the rural people will also increase. In fact, the whole peasantry in our country is groaning under the burden of indebtedness. During 1951-52 the Reserve Bank of India had made a survey of rural credit. At that time they had estimated the total debt burden of the rural people as Rs 750 crores. Ten years later, in 1961-62 the Bank conducted another survey and found the extent of indebtedness to be Rs. 2400 crores. Although I do not have the latest figures I have no doubt that the magnitude of the problem continues to be the same. And according to some experts the figures by now must have reached the astronomical figures of Rs. 6000 crores. This by itself indicates how the rural people are being exploited by the moneylenders. On the one hand, the production of foodgrains has increased but on the other hand the burden of indebtedness has also increased. The net result of this phenomena is that the number of people who remain half-fed and under-nourished is increasing steadily and alarmingly too. The per capita consumption is less than half when compared to the percentage of consumption in other countries. We consume

[Shri A. K. Saha]

62 Kg per head per year as compared to 37 Kg for European countries, and 42 Kg. for American countries. Even with record production of food grains the per capita net availability of cereals and pulses in 1978 was 472.6 grams per day i.e. less than 480.2 grams recorded for 1965 and barely equal to 468.7 grams recorded for 1961. In other words today an average India is eating as much as he did 17 years ago and less than what he did 18 years ago. Despite a very good production of sugar this year we are consuming only 14 Kg. per head per year which is half the quantity consumed by the people of the other countries of the world. This is just one side of the picture. Let us now look to the other side of it. As I have already stated unemployment and indebtedness is increasing. But alongwith this the most depressing phenomena prevailing in the rural area is the ever growing concentration of the land in the hands of a few. According to economic survey report, whereas 30 years ago 5 per cent of the top land owners owned 35 per cent of the cultivable land today according to the agricultural census 4 per cent of big land owners still owned 31 per cent of cultivated land while 70 of the farmers own less than 1 acre of land. Perhaps more significant than the figures on land distribution are the figures of asset distribution which will also indicate that assets in rural areas are in the hands of a limited few which means that only a few are virtually controlling the strings of economy in the rural area. The Reserve Bank of India had conducted a study on this subject in 1971-72. According to the report the top 4 per cent of rural household had more than 50,000 of asset holdings. The top 16 per cent owned more than half of the total, and the bottom 20 per cent of rural household had less than Rs 1000 of asset holding which was only 1 per cent of the total rural assets. These figures simply prove how the rich is becoming richer and poor poorer in the rural area. Alongwith this con-

centration of economic power, poverty and unemployment are also mounting. According to one estimate, the number of those below poverty line increased from 220 million in 1960 to 250 million in 1970 and to 375 million in 1976. Even the 6th Plan documents admits that 200 million people of India are living below the poverty line of which 160 million are actually earning less than 75 per cent of the national poverty figures i.e. they are even failing to meet their bare physical survival needs. Even though the FCI and the Agricultural Price Commission fixed price of agricultural crops yet the benefit does not really reach the growers. These Government agencies are not able to make full purchase of the crop directly from the cultivators and as a result the middle men appear in the scene and they corner a good portion of the profit which ought to have gone to the cultivators. Today when the cultivator produces more he is punished because he has to sell his produce willy nilly at a much cheaper rate than the price fixed by the APC or the FCI. A little while ago an hon Member was saying that because of bumper crop, potato is selling for 30 to 40 P. per Kg. Similarly in West Bengal jute is selling for Rs. 50 as against the price of Rs. 175 per quintal fixed. Cotton is selling at Rs. 250 as against Rs. 400/-.

Obviously the middlemen are making a rich harvest of profit out of it. The cost of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides and diesel have over the years increased by 50 per cent, 40 per cent and 90 per cent respectively but their increases have not kept pace with the prices fixed by the Government for the different crops. The very cultivator when he goes to the market to buy things of daily needs he is astounded to find that every thing costs him very high. Thus the cultivator in India loses twice—when he sells his crops and when he buys his things of every day necessity from the market.

The answer to the speaker's reference to the middlemen is in the following:

radical land reform system. The Sixth Plan papers have also suggested it and I.L.O. team that visited India have the same opinion. The Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Charan Singh, recently addressing the farmers in Orissa stressed upon the villagers not to concentrate on land but to find out other means and thus ignored the question of land reforms. Unfortunately, the Janata Government in the Centre and also the Janata Government in the States are indifferent to the issue. The Orissa Government has in fact tried to set at naught the progress howsoever little made in this direction by trying to introduce per head ceiling of agricultural holdings. In 1969, the Mahalanobis Committee estimated that if the ceiling limit was fixed at 20 acres, 63 million acres of land would be available for distribution. According to the latest economic survey 4.6 million acres had been declared surplus which is about 1 per cent of the total cultivated land of the country. This clearly shows the commitment of this Government to land reform. As I have already stated, in Orissa and Gujarat, the Janata Governments have even moved backward and attempted to revive some of the relative progressive provisions of the existing Act.

Sir, I would now conclude by saying a few words about my State of West Bengal. This year as you all know, Sir, there was a devastating flood which we feel was because of the faulty planning of the Damodar Valley Project and the Lower Kanksabati Projects. Bankura which is my constituency, is a drought prone area and in order to mitigate the difficulties of the people particularly the agriculturists it was suggested that the Upper Kanksabati river project should be taken in all earnestness and completed early. Unfortunately only three sluice gates in Lower Kanksabati Project out of 7 sluice gates are under preparation and 4 more are yet to be made. I would therefore request the Minister for Agriculture that he should have a discussion with the Government of West Ben-

gal and make available to them the necessary funds to complete this project which will not only make Bankura a fertile land but also help to control floods in the State.

श्री अशोक प्रकाश त्वापा (बहुमंडल) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आज कृषि मंत्रालय और उस मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ—आज 32 वर्षों के पश्चात् किसानों की उन्नति और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उन्नति की चिन्ता उनके दिलों-दिमाग में है नवा उनके प्रयास भी सराहनीय हैं कि किस तरीके से सिंचाई को बढ़ावा दें, किस प्रकार से वे बीज की उन्नति के लिये प्रयत्नशील रहें और किस तरीके से काम के बदले भ्रमाज की योजना चला कर उन्होंने देशांतरों में बेकारी और शरीरी को दूर करने की कष्ट की। इसके साथ ही पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिये जो नाना-प्रकार की योजनाएँ चालू की—उन सब के लिये वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। मैं धाकड़ों में नहीं जाता, बाबिक रिपोर्ट मेरे सामने है—जो बहुत प्रशंसनीय है।

मैं यही महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या आपकी लक्ष्य पूर्ति हो गई है? किसानों के कल्याण के लिये आपने ये तमाम प्रयत्न किये—क्या किसान आपके इन प्रयत्नों के पश्चात् सुखी हैं? सौभाग्य से हमारे यहाँ मंत्री कायस्थकार हैं, कायस्थ की व्यवस्था को वे अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। मैं उनकी बतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—किसान आज बड़ी ही दयनीय अवस्था में है। यदि उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो वह बरबाद हो जायगा। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि आज कुछ पैदावार हो रही है लेकिन पैदावार का उचित मूल्य उसकी नहीं मिल रहा है और वह जगह-जगह भंडकरी कर रहा है, वहाँ तक कि उसकी लक्ष्य भी नहीं मिल रही है।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—आज किसानों का खर्च 4 रुपये से 7 रुपये बिन्दन तक अधिक रहा है, बाबकारी के

[श्री ग्राम प्रकाश त्यागी]

मिल-मालिको ने जानबूझ कर उसका गन्ना नहीं खरीदा, क्योंकि उस टाइम पर कुछ जगहों में चीनी 2 रुपये 15 पैसे क्विंटल पर बिक रही थी। किसान को ऐसी स्थिति में लकड़ी के भाव भी गन्ना देना पड़ा। लेकिन आज अचानक उस का दाम इतना बढ़ गया है।

एक मानव से सबसे अधिक आज लकड़ी भी बहुत महंगी है। 20 रुपये क्विंटल के ऊपर उसका दाम है।

श्री ग्राम प्रकाश त्यागी: उधर आप यह देखिये कि चीनी के दाम अचानक 3 रुपये प्रति किलो हो गये और इन तरह में मिल-मालिकों ने लूट शुरू कर दी है और आज वे माला-माल हो रहे हैं। लाखों रुपये का उन्होंने मुनाफ़ा कमा लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अचानक यह परिवर्तन क्यों आया है? इसमें मिल-मालिकों और खाण्डसारी वालों का कौन सा पड़बल है जो आज चीनी तीन रुपये प्रति किलो बिक रही है।

श्री ग्राम प्रकाश त्यागी: इस दश में किसानों ने गूड़ बनाया और पहले उनको उसमें लाभ हुआ था लेकिन जब गूड़ बनाया तो तमाम फसल के दिनों में गूड़ 16 रुपये मन बाजार में मिलता रहा और अब जब कि गूड़ की पैदावार बन्द हो गई, तो 52 रुपये मन के हिसाब से वह बिकने लगा और व्यापारी एक ही रात में लब्धपति हो गये। यह नीति क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा। आप भालू को ही ले लें। इस बार लाखों टन भालू पैदा हुआ है, और ये घर में ही 6 हजार मन भालू पैदा हुआ है और मेरी लक्ष्मी में नहीं आ रहा है कि हम उसका क्या करें। बाजार में जाते हैं तो उसकी लागत नहीं मिलती और कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिए जाते हैं ताकि बाद में वह मिल जाए, तो कोल्ड स्टोरेज में जब कि एक बोरी पर, एक क्विंटल पर

सरकारी रेट 13 रुपये है, तो उस पर 8 रुपये और ब्लैक में बे रहे हैं और उनके यहाँ भी भालू रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है। इस प्रकार से 20, 22 रुपये की बोरी और उनकी लागत आ गई है। इतना खर्च करने के बाद क्या हमें बाद में इतना दाम मिलेगा, यह पता नहीं है।

यही गेहूँ की स्थिति है दम देश में और वह इधर उधर मारा-मारा फिर रहा है। उम सम्बन्ध में मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहूँगा, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब क्यों हो रहा है, ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है और अगर सरकार किसानों की कोई सहायता करना चाहती है, तो वह समय पर उनकी सहायता क्यों नहीं करती। पिछली बार भी आप ने कुछ छूट खाण्डसारी वालों को एकसाइज इयूटी वगैरह में दी थी जिसमें कुछ फसल किसानों को हो सके लेकिन मैं आपसे बताना चाहता हूँ कि समय पर नीति में परिवर्तन न होने के कारण किसानों को फायदा नहीं हो रहा है। अगर आपको किसानों की कोई सहायता करनी है, तो समय पर सहायता कीजिये। मेरा जो अनुभव है, उस के आधार पर मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को उनके उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य क्यों नहीं मिलता और उनको अपनी लागत भी नहीं मिल रही है, ऐसा क्यों है? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका एकमात्र दोषी अगर कोई है, तो वह आपका प्लानिंग कमीशन है, योजना आयोग है जो यह तमाम पड़बल कर रहा है और वह इस लक्ष्य को लेकर चल रहा है कि जो खेती से पैदा होने वाली वस्तुएँ हैं, उनमें महंगाई न बढ़े और वह सौचता है कि किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को कैसे निरामा जाए। उसका एक मात्र लक्ष्य यही है। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के साम किलने ही बढ़ जायें और उनकी लागत के ऊपर औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की जाहे किलना ही लाभ हो जाए, इस तरह वह

ध्यान नहीं देता है। वह चाहता है कि उनको ज्यादा लाभ मिल जाए लेकिन किसानों से द्वारा पैदा की जाने वाली वस्तुओं को और उसका कोई ध्यान नहीं है और इसी कारण यह परिणाम हमारे सामने आया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन हमारी गवर्नमेंट की पालसी हमारी पार्टी के प्रस्ताव, हमारे मैनीफेस्टो के खिलाफ आचरण कर रहा है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिए। उसको अगर सरकार ने नहीं रोका और अपनी नीति में सुधार नहीं किया, तो आपका जो लक्ष्य किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाना था है, वह भी पूरा नहीं होगा। इस सरकार का, हमारी पार्टी का प्रस्ताव था—

"Government should take all necessary measures to fix agricultural prices according to the principle of parity, that is maintenance of balance between the prices received and the prices paid by farmers"

इतना ही नहीं, हमारे मैनीफेस्टो में यह भी है। हमारी पार्टी ने यह भी घोषणा की थी कि —

"The farmers must get remunerative price based on a principle of parity that balances the prices at which he sells his produce and the price he pays for the goods he buys. If the rural sector is to grow and flourish it must be accorded favourable terms of trade as a matter of overall national policy. The farmer must be assured of inputs at reasonable prices"

पहले उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब क्या इसके संबंध में विपरीत है। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़ों की स्थिति है, जो ग्राइसिज में इम्बेल्स है, उसके बारे में दो-चार बातें कहना चाहूँ। हमारे यहां गेहूँ की कीमत है 134 9, बाहुं टिक्काइजर किसानों को मिलता है 175 9

पर। तम्बाकू का दाम है 137 4 और ग्रा.ण्डनट का दाम है 142.8 जब कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी 207 4 पर मिलती है। इसी तरीके से पेड़ी 157 4 और पावर 252 0। इस प्रकार से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की सभी वस्तुओं के दाम आकाश की छू रहे हैं और जो चीजें कामकाज के पैदा करना है उसका उसकी लागत का भी मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट पालिसी चेज करे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किस तरह से मखार के आफिसर्स इनके साथ नान-कांफिडेंट कर रहे हैं, इनका सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं, षडयंत्र चला रहे हैं। मुझे आनन्द डेयरी के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त हुई है और उसके लिये मैंने नोटिस दी है—

Is it a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Copenhagen has brought to the notice of the Government that there was an attempt by foreign personnel working under United Nations in India to purloin the design of the bulk milk vending machine invented by NDDB and successfully running in Delhi?

Is it also a fact that as a result of the enquiries conducted one UN official was removed from Bombay and the other Mr. Westerdunn was transferred from India?

Is Government aware of the fact that Mr. Westerdunn came to India again and met those officers in Kirti Bhavan who were carrying on propaganda against Operation Flood Scheme and the National Dairy Development Board?

And if so, what action government propose to take against such officers in the ministry of Agriculture who are trying to sabotage the Ministry's own scheme?

### [श्री श्रीम प्रकाश खत्री]

मैं धन्यता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। हमारे यहाँ औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्य में और कृषि क्षेत्र में पैदा होने वाली वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में बहुत बड़ा अन्तर चल रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जहाँ 1971 से औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की वस्तुओं के मूल्य 80 प्रतिशत बढ़ गये हैं वहाँ गेहूँ के मूल्य में 1970-71 के 76 रुपये प्रति किन्टल के मुकाबले में मामूली वृद्धि हुई है। उसका मूल्य आजकल 110 या 115 रुपये प्रति किन्टल है। औद्योगिक वस्तुओं के अनुपात में गेहूँ का मूल्य आजकल ₹140.60 रुपये होना चाहिए। यह डिस्पैरिटी क्यों है। सरकार को औद्योगिक वस्तुओं और कृषि वस्तुओं के दरों में डिस्पैरिटी मेन्टेन करनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज 120 और 115 क्यों है। इसमें डिस्पैरिटी क्यों है? यह डिस्पैरिटी क्यों है?

इस समय देहात के लोगों की स्थिति क्या बन गई है, मैं इसके बारे में आकरें देना चाहता हूँ। कृषि उत्पादन से कुल आय कितनी है? यह 20,000 करोड़ की है और अनुमानित जन-जनता 125.8 मिलियन है और प्रति व्यक्ति आय 5 रुपये 72 पैसे है। इसकी तुलना में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गेहूँ की आय की क्या स्थिति है।

जो मजदूर है, कर्मचारी है बी० एंड टी० वर्कसाप, बम्बई में, उसकी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन आय है 13.33। रेलवे मजदूर, बम्बई में 15.93, गैलनवाइज्ड बैंक एंड बम्बई में 17.13, पब्लिक सेक्टर एंडरवाइज्ड, बंगलौर में 24.10 और एनावर पब्लिक सेक्टर एंडरवाइज्ड एट

बंगलौर में 22.80 है। इस प्रकार से 24 रुपये तक प्रतिदिन प्रतिव्यक्ति आय है और गांव में काम करने वाले साइली की आय 5 रुपये प्रतिदिन है। इसकी डिस्पैरिटी इस देश में चल रही है, इसे कौन रोकेगा गवर्नमेंट के अजाबा? मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस डिस्पैरिटी को रोकने की कोशिश की जाये।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे कर्मिकों के फंसले बेरी से होते हैं। आज किसान की फसल, गेहूँ कट रहा है। आज तक किसान को पता नहीं है कि सरकार किस प्राइस पर उनका गेहूँ खरीवने के लिये तैयार है, सपोर्ट प्राइस क्या है। क्या मुझे भी मानु प्रताप सिंह और श्री बरमाणा जी यह बतायेंगे कि आज तक वह कितने लोगों को एनाउन्स की गई? आपकी तमाम बीजों की स्थिति यह है कि आप बेरी में करते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि जब किसान फसल खेती करे, उस फसल का अपनी सपोर्ट प्राइस भी निर्धारित कीजिये। किसान को फसल दिखाने देना, तो वह बोयेगा, नहीं तो नहीं बोयेगा। लेकिन जब बीजों के लागू की बात आती है तब आप उस फसल पर प्राइस को निर्धारित करते हैं, जब कि किसान अपनी फसल को मुका होता है। आप किस कीमत तय करेंगे तो किसान क्या करेगा? क्या वह अपनी फसल को समुद्र में फेंक दियेगा? मेरा कहना यह है कि फ़ायदा के लिये इनके यहाँ कोई योजना नहीं है कि हमारे पास बीजों का गेहूँ क्या है, नष्ट होना। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कृषि क्षेत्र यहाँ प्राथमिकता दें कि वह इस पर विचार करें। मुझे पता चला है कि ऊँची



कहा है कि हम सरीसृप प्राइस तब करेंगे, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ यमकट बाजार है, हम खरीदने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। मुझे खबर है कि यह प्राइस सिमनेस-मैन को इकट्ठा करने कि तुम खरीदो क्योंकि सरकार के पास वेहू रखने के लिये भंडार नहीं है। इस तरीके से इन्होंने किसान को, जंगल में खड़ा कर दिया है।

मैं मुसलम ब्रेवा बाइला हूँ कि तुम प्लानिंग कमीशन का रीक्वा ऑन कीजिये और फसल बीने के समय पर इस आप अपनी सपोर्ट प्राइस घोषित कीजिये ताकि किसान नाबखाल रहें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने खरीद के केन्द्र नहीं कहीं ऐसी जगह रखे हैं जहाँ किसान जा नहीं सकता है और वह विपणन मैन की ही केबल की मजदूर होगा है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि खरीद केन्द्र ऐसी जगह पर बसवाये जहाँ कि 5, 7 मील के फायने पर किसान अपनी गैराबार दे सके।

भंडार की व्यवस्था इसके पास नहीं है, 360. कावेर कच्चा सिविल ब्लाक से इनकी किला है, मैं पुनरावाहना हूँ कि सरकार भंडार नहीं कहीं बना रही है देशानो में? हर गांव और देहात से भंडार होना चाहिये, लेकिन सरकार भंडार गहरी में बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन सरकार अपनी कसल की रख लगी। बाकि वे अपना उत्पादन केन्द्रे पर मजदूर हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास रखने की तकलीफ नहीं है। जो किराया दे देंगे, और जब भंडार भण्डों होगा वी वे अपने उत्पादन करने केबल देंगे।

सरकार ने बीघना की है कि समुक्त

समुक्त स्थानों पर बीघना बनाये जा रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ कस्बा और गीडा में भंडार बन रहे हैं, मगर क्या बहुराज्य में वेहू बीघा नहीं होता है? क्या बहुराज्य जिला नहीं है? मेरी कास्टिड्युबन्सी बहुराज्य है। जोन मुक्त से पुछते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ भंडार क्यों नहीं बनना जा रहा है। भी बहुत प्रताप सिंह यहाँ के रहने वाले हैं, मगर कता नहीं हमारी जेक्सा बंसे हो गई है।

बीघरी चरण सिंह ने बहुत ही कृपा करके डीजल पर से कुछ इन्क्री कम कर दी है, लेकिन हाई स्पीड डीजल की इन्क्री को कम नहीं किया गया है। उनका कहना है कि हाई स्पीड डीजल ट्रांसपोर्ट में इस्तेमाल होता है। मगर वह ट्रेक्टरों और अन्य सेट्स में भी इस्तेमाल होता है। मेरी बीघरी भाइयों से बात-चीत हुई, और उन्होंने कहा कि पम्प सेट्स में लो स्पीड डीजल इस्तेमाल होता है। इस सेब में 25 लाख पम्प सेट्स हैं, जिन के लिए हाई स्पीड डीजल की आवश्यकता होती है। मेरा मुताबक है कि सरकार अपनी तरफ बहुत भी कृपण सिस्टम चलाये। वह कार्पोरेशन को सुपब दे और इन के माछवन से उन्हें सुपसिडायड रेट पर हाई स्पीड डीजल देने की व्यवस्था करे।

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जब तक निर्यात की व्यवस्था नहीं सुधार नहीं किया जावेगा, तब तक किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। कावेर किसानों के बावदे के दृष्टिकोण से निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है। हमारे यहाँ ने जो औद्योगिक वस्तुएँ बाहर जाती हैं, उन पर तो सरकार सब्सिडी देती है, लेकिन जिन खाद्य पदार्थों का निर्यात होता है, उन पर एक्साइज इन्क्री लगाई जाती है। ऐसा क्यों होता है?



### [श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

खाद्य पदार्थों के निर्यात में भी सबसिडी दी जानी चाहिए। सरकार यहाँ पर सिन्थेटिक फाइबर लाई और उसने कपास को चौपट कर दिया। बहू यहाँ पर इतना अधिक मात्रा में तेल लाई है कि तिलहन, बीने वाले और तेल के व्यापारी तथा मिल-मालिक सब चौपट हो गये हैं। मालूम होता है कि कृषि मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री ने कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँ कि काश्तकार अपनी खेती के लिए जिन इनपुट्स का इस्तेमाल करता है, बहू उन सब पर से तमाम एक्साइज इयूटी माफ कराये, ताकि किसान जो वस्तुमें खरीदता है उन की और उसकी फसल की कीमत में पैरिटी हो सके।

मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि किसानों के पास होल्डिंग बहुत थोड़ी रह गई है और इस लिए अब बड़े ट्रैक्टर से काम नहीं चल सकता है। दुर्भाग्य से ट्रैक्टर की कीमत अमरीका में कम है और हिन्दुस्तान में ज्यादा है। यह स्थिति गवर्नमेंट की एक्साइज इयूटी के कारण है, जिस की वजह से यहाँ पर ट्रैक्टर की कीमत बड़ी हुई है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि काश्तकार के हित उसके इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजों पर से एक्साइज इयूटी को कम किया जाये, ताकि हमारे देश में खेती को प्रोत्साहन मिल सके।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS 'ALADI ARUNA' (Tirunelveli): Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation placed before the House by the Hon. Minister for Agriculture.

There is no difference of opinion

about the record of achievement in foodgrains production. Our hard-working farmers have opened an era of surplus in foodgrains. The entire country is indebted to them for their relentless service and remarkable successes. This is the first time in our history that we have not imported even a modicum of foodgrain from other countries. Our production in the agricultural sector reached the stage of take-off astounding the developing countries and even the socialist nations.

Because of this unparalleled record in production, the consumers are widely benefited. Because of this achievement the rural economy has changed. Because of this achievement, we see peace and calmness in urban life. Because of this success, the party in power is reaping the political harvest in bye-elections. All are complacent and even comfortable except the farmers who tilled the lands with sweat and tears and hoed the crops bearing sun-strokes.

If we compare the meagre income and poor standard of living of the farmers with the other sections of the people in our society, then we can realise their deplorable state of affairs. According to the latest figures available, the total number of farmers in India are 146.5 million. Their average income per year is Rs. 2000. In other words, the average income of a farmer per day is Rs. 5.50 which is less than the minimum wage of any section of workers in our country.

We are boastfully claiming that India is a major agricultural power. But here the life and income of the farmer is worse than that of any other section of the people in the nation. The most alarming factor is that the number of people below the poverty line in rural area is increasing. It has gone up from 55.3 per cent in 1960-61 to 62.9 per cent in 1975-76. It is raising its ugly head in this year also.

If we take the farmers norm, the number of people below the poverty line has gone up from 38 per cent to 42.8 per cent. Despite the increased production, improved methods and institutional methods and facilities, the growth has not been accompanied by social justice.

With care and caution if we analyse the pathology of poverty among the farmers, we will find that one of the empirical causes for this position is unremunerative price for their products. The support price fixed by the Government does not even equalise the cost of production and other expenses.

In fixing the support price for the agricultural products the methodology adopted by this Government is corrosive and obsolete. The capability of the consumer is mostly preferred rather than the cost of production, transport charges and interest met by the farmers.

In spite of repeated demands from the entire south to fix equal price for paddy and wheat, the Centre is still refusing to accept equal price for paddy and wheat. Still it is giving false reason to the entire nation. Still it is adamant not to enforce the principle of parity. This House may be kept informed that the price of rice is far lower in India than in any other rice producing countries in the world. If we take the year 1970-71 as the base year the price of rice in 1976-77 in Indonesia was 173. South Korea 183, Philippines 187, Thailand 218. Sri Lanka 237 and in India it was 117. We welcome the sale of food grains at reduced rate but not at the expense of poor farmers.

Owing to the non-availability of air-conditioned storage facilities and Government agency facilities, there is steep fall in the prices of vegetables like potatoes, onions and carrots. Sir, the small farmers with the limited sources of water, are accustomed to

cultivating their vegetables. Now, the price of the vegetables has hit the lives of the small farmers.

The position of sugarcane growers is far from satisfactory. The sugar mills are becoming sick units which are not able to give fair price to the farmers. While the Government introduced decontrol in sugar supply, it failed to protect the interest of the sugarcane growers. Now, most of the sugar mills are running in loss. Unless the Government take adequate measures against the loss, there will be serious consequences of decline in production. So, the responsibility of the Government now is to help the sugar mills. But what is the pitiable state is that even in helping sick units, this Government is following the policy of discrimination. It is reported that this Government has granted a loan of Rs. 20 crores to sick mills in Uttar Pradesh. But, at the same time, in spite of the repeated demand from the Tamil Nadu Government, the Central Government refuses to give a loan to the tune of Rs. 10 crores to the sugar mills in Tamil Nadu. We are not able to understand this policy of the Government.

The rationale of remunerative price for agricultural products has been realised by all people but we notice that there is some reluctance in implementing it.

The hon. Minister may defend the policy of the Government by explaining how this Government has increased the support price for the agricultural products as compared to what was being paid by the previous Government. Here I would like to remind the hon. Minister that even though the support price fixed by the previous Government was low, the open market price in those days was attractive and remunerative. Now, due to the increased production following two successful monsoons, the open market price is very often less than the support price. Therefore, the farmers are forced to fight against

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

the erroneous policy of this Government. Fortunately for this Government, the farmers are mostly scattered and least organised. The levathan is still sleeping. When it wakes up, I remind you, Sir, the entire country will be disturbed.

The House may agree with me that the exports of agricultural products are deemed essential for preventing price crash and for sustaining the tempo of production. The production of rice, oil seeds, groundnuts and cotton increased by 28 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 21.6 per cent respectively. The rasping factor is that there is no corresponding increase in export of these products. The most alarming factor is, contrary to our expectations, the Government have reduced the quantum of export. In the year 1976-77, the export earning from important agricultural products was Rs. 1,144 crores. But, in the year 1977-78, despite the increased output, the earnings declined to Rs. 826 crores. The restrictive export policy of this Government has not only reduced the export earning, but has also caused a heavy depression in the open market prices, thus adversely affecting the farmers.

Affected by the imprudent and unwise policy of this Government, the farmers in some of the States have come to the streets to fight against the Governments of the States, which can in no way be held responsible for this state of affairs. In Tamil Nadu some of the farmers have refused to repay the co-operative loans. They have also refused to remit the electricity charges. In Tamil Nadu the kisan leaders have called for a no-tax campaign. The volcano of economic discontent will soon begin to burst forth with turbulence. The State Governments are forced to face the trouble for the faults and obnoxious policies pursued by the Centre.

Before I conclude my speech, it will be appropriate if I remind the

maxim of Mahatma Gandhi to this Government "where agriculture is not profitable, life itself cannot be profitable". I appeal to the hon. Minister not to be a party to disrespecting this maxim. If this Government fails to realise this maxim, and operates against the interests of the farmers, I remind you, Sir, the consequences will be serious and catastrophic in future.

प्रो० शिवमलाल सक्सेना (महाराज-गज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सन् 1930 से चीनी के उद्योग से, उनके मजदूरो की समस्याओं से और किसानों से सम्बन्धित हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् 1937 में 73 चीनी मिलें थी और आज 80 हैं। भारे देश की चीनी मिलों की तीन चौथाई पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में थी और अब एक चौथाई रह गई है। यही हाल बिहार का भी है। बिहार में 37 चीनी मिलें थी और अब करीब उतनी ही है जबकि सारे देश में चीनी मिलों की संख्या बढ़कर 300 के करीब हो गई है। इस में स्पष्ट है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में, करीब-करीब पूरे उत्तर भारत में चीनी मिलों के साथ अन्याय किया गया है।

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BADH  
in the Chair]

एक शुगर-केन-रिफ़र्ब सेंटर कोयम्बतूर में 1950 में बनाया गया था, वही एक सेंटर है जो गन्ने में रिफ़र्ब करता है और स्वेचलाइज्ड तरीके से गन्ना पैदा करता है। उत्तर भारत में ऐसा कोई सेंटर नहीं बनाया गया। करीब तीन बार सत्तह हुए देखरिवा में एक रिफ़र्ब स्टेशन बनाने की कोशिश की गई, उस के लिये वायदा किया गया लेकिन गन्ने बुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बार

साल मुजर गये उत्तरिखंड स्टेशन को बनाने में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है, वहाँ पर कोई काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—कि उत्तर भारत में जहाँ धातु की सारे हिन्दुस्तान की धातु चीनी पैदा होती है, जब कि पहले तीन-चौबाई होती थी, वहाँ पर शुगर केन रिस्च स्टेशन अभी तक क्यों नहीं बनाया गया। बेबरिया के रिस्च स्टेशन को शीघ्र पूरा पूरा किया जाय।

पिछले 50 सालों में उत्तर भारत में गन्ने से चीनी की रिकवरी बड़ा बढ़ने के घटी है। सन 1937 में यह रिकवरी 10 परसेन्ट थी, लेकिन अब 9 परसेन्ट रह गई है। जब कि दक्षिण में यह 11 परसेन्ट से बढ़ कर 13 परसेन्ट हो गई है। यह ठीक है कि अभी भी बहुत से खेतों में, बहुत से फार्मों में रिकवरी 13 परसेन्ट आती है, लेकिन उधर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है—रिकवरी को बढ़ाने की तरफ कोई प्रयास नहीं होता है। ये सब ऐसे काम हैं जिन से पैदावार बढ़ सकती है और किसानों को भी फायदा हो सकता है, साथ ही कन्स्यूमर को भी लाभ पहुँच सकता है मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि इस तरफ शीघ्र ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो उत्तर भारत के किसानों और बड़ा चीनी मिलों की हालत और ज्यादा खराब हो जायगी।

कुछ दिन हुए गवर्नमेन्ट की तरफ से एक नारा दिया गया था, नामक 1970 में दिया गया था कि उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होगा, 1979 आ गया, संवत् 10 आज हो गये, न उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ और नहीं यह कहा जाता है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं किया जायेगा। अब

से सरकार की तरफ से राष्ट्रीयकरण की पालिसी का ऐलान किया गया है, प्राइवेट चीनी मिलवालों ने अपनी मिलों में इन्वेस्टमेन्ट करना बन्द कर दिया, नतीजा यह हुआ कि वे बिलकुल जक बन गई हैं। वहाँ चीनी पैदा करने में रिकवरी भी कम आती है और पैदावार भी कम होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार साफ-साफ कहे—कि हम नेशनलाइज करेगे और साथ ही उन का नेशनलाइजेशन कर दिया जाय, अन्यथा साफ-साफ ऐलान कर दिया जाय कि हम नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं करेगे। अगर मामले को फाइनलाइज कर दिया जाय और ऐलान कर दिया जाय कि नेशनलाइजेशन नहीं होगा तो बहुत से मिलवाले उन में इन्वेस्टमेन्ट कर के उन मिलों को सुधार सकेंगे, इस से किसानों को भी फायदा होगा और मजदूरों को भी फायदा होगा।

चीनी के साथ-साथ खण्डसारी का का मवाल भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। खण्ड-सारी विशेष रूप से पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश की इण्डस्ट्री है, लेकिन उस की हालत बहुत बुरी है। यह बीबिंग-काटेज-इण्डस्ट्री के बाद देश की सब से बड़ी काटेज इण्डस्ट्री है, लेकिन हालत बहुत खराब है। महात्मा जी ने कहा था कि जो खाडसारी है, वह खानी चाहिए और मूजर जो है वह पायजन है लेकिन खाडसारी के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, वह बहुत खराब है। मैं चाहूँगा कि हम की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए और खाडसारी पर से टैक्स को हटा लेना चाहिए और इस को तराजब देना चाहिए।

गेहूँ और चावल हमारे देश की मुख्य पैदावार है। अब तो हमारे देश में ऐसे बीज पैदा कर लिये गये हैं जिन से 50, 60 और 70 सज तक खेतों

[श्री शिवदत्त लाल (बसेना)]

के अन्दर पैदावार कर सकते हैं। इन बीजों को निकले हुए कई साल हो गये हैं लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि अभी सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर इन का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। घाज एवरेज ईल्ड घान की जो है, वह बहुत कम है। यह बेजा बात है। यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जो इम्प्रूव्ड बेराइटीज सीड्स की हैं उन को तेजी के साथ हम फैलाएं, जिस से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पैदावार बड़े और गांवों के किसानों को फायदा हो।

हम सब लोग परेशान हैं कि बिनोबा जी भ्रमशन करने जा रहे हैं गौरक्षा के लिए। हमारे देश में यद्यपि सब से बड़ी संख्या गायों की और केटल की हैं लेकिन उन की हालत बहुत दर्दनाक है। डेयरी इम्प्रूवमेंट, केटल इम्प्रूवमेंट कोई नहीं हुआ है। हमारे देश में जहां गायों की पूजा होती है, वहां पर यह हालत हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ी दर्दनाक बात है। इस के ऊपर सब से ज्यादा खर्च होना चाहिए। कैंटल रिसर्च होना चाहिए और गांवों के लिए पास्चर लैंड होने चाहिए और उनके सुधारने का काम होना चाहिए और उनके लिए अच्छे फोडर का भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिए। घाज तो हम यह देखते हैं कि पास्चर लैंड नहीं रह गये हैं और सारे के सारे पास्चर खत्म कर दिखे गये हैं और वहां पर सिफान खेती करते हैं। ऐसा कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है कि पास्चर लैंड हों। मैं यह सुझाव दूंगा कि सरकार ऐसा कानून बनाए कि गांवों के अन्दर सरकार की ओर से कुछ लैंड पास्चर के लिए छोड़ी जाए जिस से मवेशी वहां पर चर सकें।

अब तो जहां देखी, वहां घाय ही पीने को मिलती है। घास कहीं बचे

जाए, घास को घाय मिलेगी और दूध नहीं मिलेगा। मैं घाय नहीं पीता और दूध मिलता नहीं है। इस देश में जहां घाय की पूजा हो, वहां दूध न मिले, यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। एक तो घाय है नहीं और जो है भी, तो उनसे ज्यादा दूध नहीं मिलता है। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस से बच्चों को दूध मिल सके और इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए कि हमारे जो 11, 12, 13 और 14 साल के बच्चे हैं, उन को कुछ दूध तो कम से कम पीने को मिल सके। इस के लिए सरकार की ओर से प्रबन्ध किया जाए। तभी यह संभव है कि गावों की देख बाल की जा सके। उन के चरने के लिए पास्चर लैंड छोड़ी जानी चाहिए।

हमारे यहां लकड़ी ज्यादा नहीं है। गन्ना तो फिर भी 12 रुपये क्वींटल मिल जाता है लेकिन लकड़ी 16 रुपये और 20 रुपये क्वींटल मिलती है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। हमारे यहां फोरेस्ट की इतनी कमी है लेकिन फिर भी उन को बुरी तरह से काटा जा रहा है जिस की वजह से लकड़ी का मिलना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फोरेस्ट के बारे में एक नीति निर्धारित की जाए जिस से लकड़ी का सवाल हल हो सके। फोरेस्ट के काटने से और भी समस्याएं पैदा हो जाती हैं। बाढ़ इसी का एक भ्रंशक परिणाम है, जिस से देश को बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि फोरेस्ट की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जावे।

देहरादून में हमारी एक 'फोरेस्ट रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट' संस्था है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी संस्था है। इस संस्था पर विशेष ध्यान दे कर इस का महत्व और बढ़ावा देना और इसे पूरी दुनिया की एक बेहतरीन

संस्था बनाया जाए। इस ने अब तक बहुत ही शानदार काम किया है।

हमारे देश में गन्ने का काफी खंवार है। इसकी मुझे प्रसन्नता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां कितना गन्ने का नुकसान होता है? हमारे यहां स्टोरेज का पूरा इंतजाम नहीं है। मैं जब पब्लिक ग्रन्थर-टेकिंग कमेटी का मेम्बर था तो कमेटी ने एक. सी. आई. की पूरी जांच की थी। उस जांच की वजह से पता चला कि गन्ने का कितना नुकसान इस संस्था के द्वारा होता है। गन्ने का स्टोरेज में नुकसान होता है, वर्षा में नुकसान होता है। गन्ना भीग कर सड़ जाता है। वह हालत एक. सी. आई. में है। इसलिए एक. सी. आई. की तरफ विशेष ध्यान दिया जावे और जो नुकसान उसके द्वारा होता है उसको रोका जावे।

एग्रीकल्चर इस देश का सब से बड़ा व्यवसाय है लेकिन इसकी रिसर्च पर बिजना खर्च होना चाहिए उसका खर्च नहीं होता है। हम आई. सी. ए. आर. पर तो कुछ खर्चा करते हैं लेकिन इसके मुकाबले में दूसरे जैतों की रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूशंस पर हम बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा करते हैं। एग्रीकल्चर की रिसर्च में हम बहुत कम खर्चा करते हैं। मैं तीन डिग्री कालेज चला रहा हूँ और मैंने उनमें एग्रीकल्चर विषय को पढ़ाने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी को एप्लाई किया था कि इन कालेजों को सम्बद्धता दी जावे लेकिन फण्ड की कमी की वजह से इस बात की परजीवन नहीं हो गयी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एग्रीकल्चर में रिसर्च के लिए और इसे कालेजों में पढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार राज्यों को ज्यादा खर्चा दे जिससे कि इसकी और अधिक प्रगति हो सके। हमारे देश के लिए एग्रीकल्चर का बहुत महत्व है इसलिए इस के बारे में पूरा ध्यान दिया जावे।

पलड हमारे लिये एक अभिजात है हमने अभी तक कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं बनायी जिन के कि इनको रोका जा सके। हमारे यहां सभी नदियां नेपाल से निकल कर जाती हैं और नेपाल सरकार हमारे साथ दुश्मनी का बर्ताव कर रही है। 1955 में राप्ती नदी के कंट्रोल के लिए जलकुब्दी परियोजना बनी थी लेकिन नेपाल सरकार से अब तक इस के बारे में कोई एग्रीमेंट नहीं हो सका है। इसी तरह से करनाली प्रोजेक्ट पर भी कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इनको 25 साल बीत गये हैं बाढ़ों से हमारे यहां बड़ी क्षति होती है। सरकार इन पर विशेष ध्यान देवे और नेपाल से भाग की भांवे कि वह इस बारे में सहयोग करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मामलों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Annual Report of the Ministry has claimed a very satisfactory position in regard to agricultural production. It has claimed that a new peak has been achieved in food grains production. I do not dispute the claims of increased production of commercial crops as well as foodgrains. But this alone is not the picture of agriculture in our country today. There is another picture which shows some disturbing trends. I want to refer to that.

Very serious imbalances have emerged in the agricultural sector. Unless effective remedial measures are taken without further delay, these imbalances are likely to result in serious shortage of essential commodities creating distress to a vast number of people, particularly, the weaker sections of the cultivators, the small and marginal farmers.

[Shri P. K. Kodiyam]

Now, one of the shortages relates to commercial crops, more specially cotton and oilseeds which together constitute the bulk of the commercial crops in our country. The recent increase in foodgrains production has been largely achieved at the cost of the commercial crops, that is, more and more land under commercial crops has been diverted to food crops. As a result of this though the growth rate of production of commercial crops has just maintained, the growth rate of total agricultural production has fallen. While the growth rate of production from 1949-50 to 1964-65 was of the order of 3.6 per cent per annum, with the advent of high-yielding varieties and the consequent diversion of land from commercial crops to food crops, the growth rate of production from 1964-65 to 1970-71 has fallen to 3 per cent per annum and during 1976-77, it has further fallen to 2.1 per cent.

Apart from the imbalance between the foodgrains crops and the commercial crops, another significant shortage appearing within the foodgrains basket is in respect of pulses. As in the case of commercial crops, the profitable cereal crops like wheat have been taking away land under pulses. Within the cereal basket itself, the imbalance have emerged between the growth rate of production of superior cereals, like, wheat and the growth rate of production of inferior cereals, like, jowar, bajra and ragi. For example, from 1960-61 to 1972-73, whereas the wheat production increased by 13.4 per cent per annum, that of bajra increased by 3.46 per cent only and that of jowar just increased by 0.88 per cent. The cultivation of inferior cereals, like, jowar, bajra and ragi, as you know, is mostly done by small and marginal farmers and that too in the arid and semi-arid areas in our country, in almost wholly unirrigated areas.

Within the superior cereals also, the imbalance has appeared between the growth rate of production of wheat and the growth rate of production of rice. From 1960-61, the rice production increased by 2.9 per cent whereas the wheat production increased by 13.54 per cent. If you take another aspect of our cultivation, we can find that only about one-third of the area under rice has got irrigation facilities whereas nearly three-fourths or 80 per cent of the area under wheat has irrigation facilities. Since the rice crop requires a vast amount of water or a particular water level, there is a margin of risk involved in rice cultivation due to droughts and floods. Therefore, a vast area of about 28 million hectares of rice cultivation where irrigation facilities are very little continues to be one of the most vulnerable areas in agricultural production.

Now, if you take another aspect, i.e. the geographical distribution of growth, you can see that the growth is concentrated in a few areas or a few regions. Broadly speaking, the disturbing aspect of our agricultural production is that while wheat dominated areas are marching ahead, areas dominated by cereals like rice and lower cereal crops are lagging behind.

Now, within the wheat growing region itself, there are imbalances. Punjab recorded an average production of 2,201 k.g. per hectare while Uttar Pradesh recorded only 993 kilograms per hectare. Now if you take the rice producing areas, Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh account for one-sixth of the rice producing area in the whole country. Together they account for 40 per cent of the total production of rice. On the other extreme are the rice-growing States in the eastern region like West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh which together account for 60 per cent of the area under rice cultivation. Their share in increased rice production is only marginal.



If you take irrigation also, you see this kind of imbalances. In certain States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh etc., two-thirds of the total area is under canal irrigation. But, on the other hand, vast areas in the central part of the country aggregating 44 per cent of the total area under cultivation, are hardly covered by any canal system. While 61 per cent of the holdings in Punjab are wholly irrigated, in Madhya Pradesh only 4 per cent of the holdings and in Maharashtra only 3 per cent of the holdings are wholly irrigated.

These are the disturbing imbalances that have emerged in our agricultural production. Therefore, Government has to pay attention to these imbalances. And as I have pointed out at the very outset, unless effective steps are taken these imbalances are likely to create more problems.

Now, increased production has been claimed by Government, and nobody disputes it. But, increased production for whose benefit? Who have benefited from this increased production? A handful of rich persons, a handful of landlords, big traders and speculators have profited. The vast majority of the agricultural population, particularly the working peasantry, the small and marginal farmers have been denied the benefit of increased agricultural production.

The other day the Hon. Prime Minister was saying that remunerative price is always a controversial issue and there could be no agreement as to that what should be the quantum of remunerative price. Now, what I want to ask is whether even the floor price or support price or procurement price which the Government has fixed is available to the farmers.

It is not a fact that a vast number of our farmers, after the harvest, are forced to sell their produce at throw-away prices? That is because they are not able to withhold their produce, waiting for the price to in-

crease. They have to sell their produce immediately, get the cash and meet their other requirements. Therefore, what is happening today is that the agricultural population, the farmers, in our country are subjected to a double exploitation. That is, they have to sell their produce at throw-away prices. Also, while the prices of agricultural produce are falling down, the prices of industrial products are either stabilised or going up. That is why, I say that they are doubly exploited-- as producers and as buyers. Unless this situation is drastically changed, I do not think that the farmers of our country can get any benefit.

One example is the sugar price. The price sugar has gone up, recently, from Rs. 2.60 to more than Rs. 3 per kg. The reason was this. There was an inadequate release of quota of sugar from the sugar mills. The sugar mills have formed a Steering Committee. It is the Steering Committee which decides the quota to be released, and for the month of April they have deliberately reduced the quantum of sugar with a view to create shortage and thus increase the price. That is what the Steering Committee has done. And what is this Government doing? I should say that this Government has been responsible for this. This cannot shirk their responsibility here because this Steering Committee consists of representatives of not only consists sugar mills but also co-operative sugar mills as well as State sector sugar mills.

I want to mention only one more point, and that is about rural development. One of the basic defects of rural development is that this Government is trying to effect rural development without bringing about any structural changes in the agrarian relations. Without breaking the concentration of land, without effectively implementing land reforms and without wiping out the exploitative relations that exist in agriculture in the rural areas, I do not think that the rural development programmes can be successfully implemented.



[Shri P. K. Kodiyan]

Another defect is that nowhere is the rural development programme sought to be implemented with the active participation of the real beneficiaries, that is, the weaker sections: the agricultural workers; small farmers, etc. Therefore, I request the Government to give a high priority to the problem of implementation of land reforms and also to participation of the real beneficiaries in the formulation and implementation of the rural programmes.

With these words, I conclude.

16 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Gananath Pradhan—not here. Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON (Jullundur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Although we have executed the target of 120 million tonnes of food-grains and we have also produced enough of commercial crops like onions, potatoes; jute, cotton, etc. I want to inquire from the Government whether the farmers are the beneficiaries in increasing the production? Sugar cane is lying in the fields and there was a news two days ago that in Punjab the Navshahar Co-operative Sugar Mills and the Jagjit Sugar Mills, Phagwara have refused to buy sugar cane because they say that it is at a fermented stage. What will be the plight of the farmers—you please imagine. They have been waiting to sell their cane and they were standing in line for two days. The temperature is very high and some fermentation is there. Mills refuse to buy the cane. In UP last year most of the area could not be harvested and some dejected farmers burnt their crop and the same condition is prevailing this year also.

In potatoes the same story is there. Our aim is to get things for the consumers at proper prices and the far-

mers should get a remunerative price for their crop. We boast we have increased the production of potatoes from 7 million to 9 million tonnes. If you go to the rural areas of Punjab and Haryana, you will find people there are not going to dig out the potatoes because the cost of digging is much more than the price it will fetch. In UP and West Bengal we are hearing that all the cold storages are full and in the market there is no buyer because there is more production. Even gunny bags are not available. The cost of the gunny bag is Rs. 5 and potato is being sold at Rs. 8-10 a bag but the producer has to supply the bag. This is the poor plight.

So, I would say that the Government has totally failed in its duty to give any support price not only for potatoes but I would say even for tobacco, sugar, cane, foodgrains, and other vegetables.

I want to make one observation. In order to give support price to the farmer and to make it more effective, we must modernise the markets in the country. By modernisation of markets, I mean there should be mechanical graders, there should be mechanical dehydrators, there should be hydro-meters to check the moisture percentage of the grains and the grains should be properly graded and the grains should be properly brought in a desired dried condition. There should be huge storage space near the markets in order to avoid loss in transit and losses reduced to the minimum. Modernised markets equipped with sufficient storage space and other upto date and modern facilities are the need of the hour.

It would be only then that the buyers, may be the Food Corporation of India, may be the State Agencies or may be the Coop agencies, would be able to buy the produce in a standard form, in a graded form. For the perishable and semi-perishable commodities, we have to implement

the processing system. Marketing is most essential for perishable and semi-perishable commodities like potatoes, onion, fruit, etc. Unless marketing of potato, etc. is not made the integration part by strengthening the processing facilities, it would be difficult to develop production on economic side. I shall enquire from the hon. Minister for Agriculture as to whether he has ever considered setting up of the one Potato Board, when the country is producing eleven million tonnes of potato. This Board should be empowered to conduct the research work to carry on the development work. It will consider the domestic consumption as also how much potato surpluses could be exported and in which form it could be exported. Whether in original form or some desired processed form. There are many different processing plant for potatoes. At present the following steps could be taken:

(i) Buy surplus produce and convert it into dry product (dehydrated from). It can be stored in ordinary stores. Chats (small tubes) cut and green tubes should be converted into cattle feed and microbial proteins;

(ii) after potato season say May onward, the dehydrated product can be converted into commercial forms like granules, flour, etc.

(iii) consumption stage. Flour can be converted into commercial used on breakfast table, just like corn-flakes, white oats, Saboodana—just like 'kheer', potato starch in the shape of farina

In Daurala Regional Potato Farm (U.P.) the National Warehousing Corporation has constructed a country store for keeping potato and they keep the potato in store for two months. The charges are hardly from Rs. 1/- to Rs. 2/- for two months. In the lean period when most of the stock is absent, at least for these two to three months the

country store could be properly utilized and we can meet the demand of potato for two months. To meet the demands from July onwards till October-November, we should have refrigerated cold-storage system. Our refrigerated system is very costly these days. Although State Governments have tried to have some control over these cold storage rates, in Punjab they have fixed at Rs. 11.50 per bag; similarly, in Haryana, from the last year; they have, by an Ordinance, imposed a ceiling of Rs. 10.50 per bag whereas, if you come to Delhi, you can see the cold storage people in the market charging Rs. 20 per bag. I have also come to know that in West Bengal, the rates are more than Rs. 18 to 20/-; in Maharashtra the rate is Rs. 20. I appreciate the steps taken by some State Governments. But, have we ever thought about the running of cold storage? What is the cost of it? Sir, I have practical experience as I am running cold-storage for the last twenty years. I know the cost for electricity that we have to pay; I know what the labour costs are; I know what the cost of ammonia Freon gas is; also I know what the cost of machinery is, I know what the cost of material is—such as steel, timber etc. All their costs have gone up by two times within the last two years. As a practical man I would say that by charging at the rate of Rs 10 and 11 a bag the owners of cold storage will not be in a position to have any good earning. It would only be nominal and it won't fetch a good profit. I wish we increase the production of foodgrains, agricultural crops and other vegetables. I also wish the Second Flood Scheme of milk which is for five years fulfils its purpose

I wish it should increase from 27 million tonnes to 35 million tonnes a year. But have we considered how can this scheme be affected? I will take first of all milk. At present cow milk is selling at a very cheap rate and we are also importing

[Shri Iqbal Singh Dhillon]

dry skimmed milk from outside. If we go on importing dry skimmed milk will it be possible to encourage farmers to have cow stocks? Will we be able to improve the indigenous cow breed Sabarwal and Red Sondhi? We will be able to gradually replace the buffalo which is not so economical. I doubt if we go on importing the dry skimmed milk and if we go on paying more for the buffalo milk we will be able to encourage the farmer to have improved cow herds. This policy would not work. We have to give encouragement to the people to have cow herds. We should give encouragement so that they should have hybrid cows—crossed breed. We should encourage the farmers to grow more vegetables. But this can be done only if we have a National Horticulture and Vegetable Processing Corporation which should know the total production of fruits in Northern India, North-Eastern Region, in the Southern Region, position of garden crops, that is, fruit vegetables, etc. The excess quantity of this produce should be processed in time, de-hydrated and exported and for export purpose we should know the taste of the importing countries. So, we should proceed on a long-term basis rather on ad-hoc basis. This year the production of potatoes is more and, as such, we have allowed export. Next year the farmers will get discouraged and production will be less and then we will ban the export. Last year, at the end of the year one million tonnes of potatoes were lying in the cold storage which could not be used and those were moved from northern India to Bengal, from Bengal to Maharashtra and from Maharashtra to sea for dumping but we kept ban on export of potatoes and onions. So, are we making proper use of our production? Although our Gross national income has increased more than 48,000 crores out of it 47 per cent, was earned from agricultural sector—yet I fear the net income of the farmers has not increased. I will give one example

from Punjab. Sir, about eighteen years back we used to produce 12 lakh bales of cotton. Now we are producing 22 lakh bales of cotton.

The income of the farmers then was more than what they get now, although we are producing 22 lakh bales. In order to enforce remunerative price, I feel that the administrative and the official machinery policy maker should not be consulted in fixing the support price and for its implementation. Rather, Parliament and Legislature alone should do it by legislative enactment. This support price has to be fixed in consultation with the actual growers. You can have people from the universities who have conducted extension work, who are working from laboratories to the field projects. Then only, Sir, it would be possible to give effective and remunerative price to the farmers and in this way we will be able to help the farmers.

I will now say a word about the tax structure on the inputs. It is a healthy measure and it is a good announcement that has been made, saying that the excise duty on fertilisers are reduced. But Sir, the excise duty on agricultural machinery, fuel and pesticides is the same. There is great need to reduce them also. Are we really interested in reducing the price of agricultural commodities? That is the question. Or, are we really interested in increasing the prices of factory and industrial commodities? Sir, everything is being done to help the factory production. The cost of a tractor is nearly 60,000 to 70,000 rupees.

Since my time is over I will say only one point now. This is regarding the Capital Gains Tax on agricultural land. The position here is this. When lands are taken over or acquired by the Government without the consent of the farmers. These people are deprived of their land. They do not want to part with their lands, but those people are punished both ways, by the capital gains tax on acquisition of land and deprivation of land. By these forcible

actions taken by the Government the farmers are being ruined and deprived of their land. I wish that the whole tax structure is reviewed. When ceiling on land has been imposed, is there any idea of imposing Wealth Tax on the land? That is what I would like to know. With these words I conclude my speech

\*श्री जैलुभाई गामित (माण्डवी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे कृषि व सिंचाई मंत्रालय की 1979-80 की मांग पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अपने भाषण में विशेष रूप से ग्राम विकास, कृषि विकास तथा खेत-मजदूरों और आदिवासी व हरिजनों तथा किसानों के विकास, उनकी समस्याओं आदि पर अपने विचार और सुझाव आपके माध्यम से व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

भारत छः लाख गांवों से बना हुआ एक खेती-प्रधान देश है। इसकी कुलजनसंख्या का 70 प्रतिशत भाग गांवों में रहता है। इनमें से 80 प्रतिशत लोग खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं। इसलिए यदि हम भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र और कृषि अर्थात्तः का बहुमुखी विकास करेंगे तो हमारे देश की 70 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या की हालत में सुधार होगा और देश समृद्ध होगा। इसमें कोई शका नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद, उसके विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा प्रयास किये गये। लेकिन, माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 30 वर्ष तथा नियोजित विकास के 28 वर्ष के बाद, आज गरीब और गरीब तथा शहर और गांवों के बीच अशंतुलन बढ़ता ही गया है। इसके फलस्वरूप भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोग गरीबी और बेरोजगारी से कुचले जा रहे हैं, जिस के कारण हमारे देश का विकास नहीं हो पाया है। इस प्रकार अशंतुलन, गरीबी और बेरोजगारी देश के विकास में बाधा बन गई है।

इसके साथ ही शहरों में समृद्ध और साधनविहीन दो वर्ग मौजूद हैं। उसी प्रकार गांवों में भी धनिकों और साधनविहीन लोगों के दो वर्ग हैं अब तक कृषि और ग्राम विकास का लाभ गांवों के धनिक किसानों को ही मिला है, जबकि इन योजनाओं का अधिकाधिक लाभ इस क्षेत्र के छोटे व सीमान्त किसानों, भूमिहीन खेत मजदूर, हरिजन, आदिवासी आदि पिछड़े वर्गों को ही देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक था। किन्तु वे लोग ग्रामीण कार्यक्रमों से वंचित रह गये।

इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करने से पहले और प्रस्तुत करते समय, बजट को किसानों और गांवों का विज्ञान का डोल पीटा गया था। लेकिन सन्तुष्ट देश में सामान्य जनता के द्वारा और अखबारों ने बजट पर जो आलोचना की है उससे साफ हो गया है कि यह बजट गांवों तथा किसानों का हित करने वाला नहीं है।

हमारे देश में धनिक किसान, केवल 4 प्रतिशत ही हैं लेकिन उनके पास कुल भूमि का 31 प्रतिशत भाग है। उनका हित क लिए बजट में अनेक सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, किन्तु देश के छोटे व सीमान्त किसान, जिनकी गिनती कुल संख्या का करीब 70 प्रतिशत है, उनके पास कुल भूमि का 21 प्रतिशत ही है।

4.75 करोड़ भूमिहीन खेतमजदूर हैं, उनका आर्थिक व सामाजिक विकास तेजी से करने के लिए बजट में कोई विशेष, कार्यक्रम कार्यक्रम तथा धनराशि का प्रबंध नहीं किया गया है। आज तक गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे किसान, खेतमजदूर आदिवासी हरिजन आदि को जिस प्रकार का लाभ मिलना चाहिए, नहीं मिल रहा है।

यदि ग्रामीण विकास और किसानों के विकास के नाम पर इन धनिक किसानों को ही लाभ दिया गया तो गांवों के गरीब तक के लोगों की हालत और खराब हो जायेगी।

[श्री छानू भाई गामिन]

बे गरीबी और बेरोजगारी से कभी भी नहीं छूट पाएंगे। देश की स्वतंत्रता के तीस वर्ष के बाद भी गांवों के गरीब लोगों की स्वतंत्रता-पूर्वक रोजगार बुनकर, आगम के गुजारा करने की कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी तो ये लोग अब और अधिक समय तक शांति और ईश्वर से बैठे नहीं रहेंगे। कृषि मंत्रालय के इस बजट में इस गरीब वर्ग की उन्नति का कोई प्राचास तक दिखाई नहीं देता। इससे समूचे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में किस नो और खेल-मजदूरों के बीच बार-बार संघर्ष होते रहे हैं। बड़े किसानों ने हरिजन और आदिवासी लोगों की शोषणियां जलाई हैं, इस प्रकार की कई बारदायें हुई हैं, जो वास्तव में कुछ बात है। यदि हम इस संघर्ष को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं, तो छोटे व सोमान्त किसान, हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए कोई ठोस व कारगर कदम उठाने होंगे। गांवों का विकास आवश्यक है। इसके लिए भूमि का असंतुलित बंटवारा मिटाना होगा। जब तक यह नहीं होना तब तक गांवों की गरीबी और बेरोजगारी समाप्त नहीं हो सकेगी। इस लिए माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपने द्वारा कृषि मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में भूमि का जो अत्यंत बंटवारा है, उसे समाप्त करने के लिए भूमि-सुधार तथा भूमि सीमा संबंधी कानूनों को तेजी से व सख्ती से लागू करना होगा। यदि वे लागू नहीं होंगे, तो गांवों के छोटे व सोमान्त किसान तथा बड़े किसान, सबर्ग तथा गरीब हरिजनों एवं आदिवासियों के बीच जो असंतुलन है, वह कभी समाप्त नहीं होगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जबसे जनता पार्टी ने शासन सम्भाला है, विशेष रूप से मैं गुजरात के संबंध में कह रहा हूँ—गुजरात में जबसे जनता पार्टी शासन में आई है तबसे उसने, भूमि सीमा संबंधी कानूनों को उठाकर हाक पर ही रख दिया है। हमारे गुजरात में कांग्रेस सरकारने भूमि सीमा और पट्टेबादी

के संबंध में क्रांतिकारी कानून बनाये थे, बाद में जनता सरकार ने सत्ता में आकर भूमि सुधार के नाम पर भूमि शायोण का गठन किया और उन कानूनों को हाक पर रख दिया जो कुछ बात हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे गुजरात में जो भूमि सीमा के संबंध में क्रांतिकारी कानून बनाये गये हैं, उन पर सख्ती से शीघ्र प्रमल करावें और वहां की जनता सरकार को रोकें जो उन कानूनों को नाकामयाब करने के प्रयास कर रही है।

ग्राम प्रदेश के एक भूतपूर्व नरेश की हजारी एकड़ भूमि, भूमि सीमा कानून से प्रमल रखने के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार ने एक उच्च न्यायालयी व्यक्ति के द्वारा प्रयास किये गये थे। वह मामला कुछ समय पहले सारे देश के लोगों और सब्जियों में चर्चा का विषय बना था।

इन उदाहरणों से पता चलता है कि जल्दा सरकार भूमि के असंतुलित बंटवारे को समाप्त करने के लिए कानूनों को सख्ती से लागू करने के लिए जो कार्रवाई गंभीरतापूर्वक करनी चाहिए, नहीं करती है।

यदि हम अपने देश में वास्तव में कृषि व ग्राम विकास करना चाहते हैं, तो निम्न कार्यक्रम की ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना होगा—

### 1. कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा ग्राम विकास

कृषि विकास, ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रमों में अत्यंत आवश्यक है। इस लिए कृषि विकास के कार्यक्रमों पर तेजी से प्रमल करना होगा। कृषि विकास से ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की भाई प्राय बढ़ाई जा सकती है, क्योंकि गांवों में रहने वाले 80 प्रतिशत लोग कृषि का व्यवसाय ही करते हैं।

सिंचाई के लिए सख्त कार्यक्रम लागू करना चाहिए। वर्षों के बहते हुए पानी का संयोज

करने के लिए समूचे देश का मास्टर-प्लान तैयार करते तालाबों तथा छोटे-छोटे बांधों का निर्माण करना चाहिए।

किसानों को अपनी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। कृषि व अन्य ज़रूरतों के लिए किसानों को उचित समय पर 2 से 4 प्रतिशत की मालुमी ब्याज की दर से पर्याप्त ऋण मिलना चाहिए। किसानों को जब तक कम ब्याज की दर से ऋण नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक उनकी हालत में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा। किसानों को ग्राज सहकारी बैंकों से जो ऋण मिलता है, उसके लिए 10 से 14 प्रतिशत तक ब्याज देना पड़ता है। इसके स्थान पर कम ब्याज की दर से ऋण मिलना चाहिए ताकि निर्धन किसानों को पूरा पूरा लाभ मिल सके।

## 2. पशु पालन द्वारा विकास

गावों की उन्नति करने और रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए पशुपालन का काफी महत्व है, क्योंकि गावों में कृषि के साथ ही पशुपालन एक पूरक व्यवसाय है। गावों में रहने वाले कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति के छोटे व सीमान्त किसान, खेत-मजदूर, ग्रामीण कारीगर तथा अन्य बेरोजगार लोगों को इससे लाभकारी रोजगार प्राप्त हो सकेगा। गुजरात का अनुभव है कि जहाँ डेयरियों का विकास हुआ है, जैसे मेहसाणा, सूरत, भाणंद आदि स्थानों पर, इसके कारण वहाँ के ग्रामीण लोगों को अच्छी आय प्राप्त हुई है।

इस व्यवसाय के लिए सहकारी दूध समितियों का गठन करना चाहिए। सदस्यों को दूध का पशु खरीदने के लिए मामूली ब्याज की दर से ऋण और सहायता देनी चाहिए।

गावों से डेयरी मुख्यालयों तक दूध ले जाने के लिए शीघ्र के मार्गों को तुरन्त पक्का करना ज़रूरी है? इसके लिए सरकार को कोई कार्यक्रम बनाना चाहिए।

∴ ग्राम विकास तथा रोजगार के लिए छावी ग्रामोद्योग व कृषि उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योगों का महत्व

किसानों को अपनी उत्पादित चीजों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि कृषि के उत्पादित चीजों का उपयोग करने वाले उद्योग अभी तक गावों से बहुत कम हैं। ये उद्योग गावों के विकास में उपयोगी हो सकते हैं, इसलिए ज्वलन की मिले, धातल मिले, विभिन्न प्रकार की कृषि से उत्पादित चीजों पर जो रूपान्तरित करने वाले उद्योग हैं, उसका निर्माण करके, उसका विकास करना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के उद्योगों का विकास हमारे देश में नहीं हुआ है फलस्वरूप किसानों को अपने उत्पादों का वह मूल्य नहीं मिलता जो मिलना चाहिए।

खेत-उत्पाद तथा छावी ग्रामोद्योग आदि का हम जितना अधिक विकास करेंगे उसना ही किसानों को खेती के साथ-साथ अधिक रोजगार तथा उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। गावों में जो बेरोजगारी है, वह दूर होगी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपना भाषण, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह अंतिम निवेदन करके समाप्त करूंगा।

ग्राज सरकार द्वारा "काम के बदले अपनाज" जो योजना चलाई जा रही है, उसमें सार्वजनिक विकास के लिए रास्ते, तालाब आदि निर्माण के कार्य किये जाते हैं तथा बदले में अपनाज दिया जाता है। इसके साथ ही गावों में रहने वाले आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के लिए आवास-निर्माण के प्रयत्न किये जाएँ, तो अधिक अच्छा होगा।

\*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman Sir, our country is primarily an agricultural country and because of that our Ministers and most of our leaders address the farmers at the time of taking votes. But today when we

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

are discussing the demands of the Agriculture Ministry and discussing about the conditions of the farmers who constitute 85 per cent of our entire population and this country virtually belongs to them, at this time we see that only a handful of officers and the Chairman and the Minister and a few other members are present in the House who hope for getting a chance to speak. All others have left. This only shows the extent of our real concern for the farmers of our country. If it is published in the press, then we will not be able to show our faces outside. Sir, we have seen that if some atrocities are committed on factory workers then the answers are given either by the Minister of Labour or the Minister for Industries. If there are disturbances in the University Campus and if some students die then the Education Minister answers the charges. The Defence Minister answers for disturbances in the Defence Services. But if atrocities are committed on the farmers or agricultural workers who constitute 85 per cent of our population or if there is firing on them then who answers for them? It is not the Minister of Agriculture but the Home Minister who generally answers for an assortment of subjects. Our Constitution also does not spell out the responsibility for their protection. This calls for an amendment in our Constitution. Steps must be taken at the earliest to look after those millions of people who actually own this country. Therefore I will say that if atrocities are committed on the farmers, the Minister of Agriculture should come forward to attend to it and he should take the responsibility. Today they are not getting proper price for their potato crop, the agriculture Minister should look into it. The poor farmers depended on him while producing the crop with their blood. Before I take up the struggle before the farmers take up the struggle, Mr. Barnada should take it up. The poor farmers who are under his charge, are not getting proper price for their produce, they are in distress and looking up to him for relief.

He will have to take up the struggle against George Fernandes who is purchasing jute at a cheap price from the farmers and re-selling it to them at an exorbitant price. I will come to that later. Although this country belongs to the farmers, a few intellectuals in the cities are ruling this country through the power of their intellect. The result has been complete misery in the villages.

Sir, the rationing system was introduced in the British days, but for long 32 years we have seen who have got the benefit from this system. It is the city dwellers, the urban people who have benefitted. I belong to West Bengal and I have experience of that State. Ration is distributed there at three urban centres only viz., Calcutta, Asansol and Durgapur. There is of course a reason for this. The reason is that the urban people can take up cudgels against the Government. They can agitate strongly and can warn the Government, that unless their demands are met the Government will be removed from power and the Government is afraid of them. Therefore to appease and please the city people, the farmers are forced to part with their produce (rice) at a nominal price of Rs. 77 a quintal whereas the cost of producing that comes to Rs. 125 a quintal. The farmers are threatened with guns, they are put behind the bars and their produce is snatched away from them against their will. This is what we have witnessed in 30 years of Congress rule. But this year we have seen a good development for the first time. Sir, the Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended a price of Rs. 32 per quintal for paddy, but the Government have gone beyond that and have decided upon a higher price of Rs. 85 per quintal. Even this is not wholly remunerative but the Central and Shri Barnala certainly deserves our thanks for fixing a price higher than that recommended by the A.P.C. Sir last year our gross national income was Rs. 78012 crores of rupees. About 55 percent of this comes from agriculture. But it is a matter of reg-



ret that last year this income from agriculture had fallen by Rs. 5000 crores. The reason is that farmers have received lower price for their produce. Only a few days ago our Minister for Steel, Shri Biju Patnaik announced in the Lok Sabha an increase in the price of steel by Rs. 400 a tonne, with one stroke of his pen. This was done because he has to nurse a public undertaking which is nothing but a white elephant. Every year a huge amount has to be spent to nurse this public undertaking and the rural people are being taxed to meet that expenditure. In this city the bus services are subsidised, in Calcutta the tram services are subsidised. All these subsidies are given for pleasing the city dwellers, the organised workers who can form unions and take up cudgels and challenge the existence of the Government and for that the poor Kanai Santhals and Hari Bauris in the villages are taxed who will perhaps never come to the cities to enjoy a bus ride or a tram ride. The village people are paying through their nose to sustain the city people. Sir, I come from West Bengal. Do you know what the farmers are called in West Bengal? The two terms are very common. One is progressive and the other is reactionary—who are called the progressive minded? Those who get fat salaries and get plenty of bribes in service, those who have no connection with land, those who can buy Hilsa fish at 25 rupees a kilo, those can afford superior rice at 4 rupees a kilo, those who buy milk at 4 rupees a kilo, those who can take their wives to the movies every evening, they are called the progressives. Who are called the reactionaries in West Bengal? Those people who grow their own vegetables, eat coarse rice grown in their own fields, drink milk from their own domestic cows, get fish from their own ponds, they are the reactionaries and are called 'Jotedars'. If the hard toiling farmers are defamed and looked down upon in this manner and if the bigger farmers are called 'kulaks' and efforts are made

to create a climate of hatred against them, then I do not see how any improvement in the field of agriculture can be effected in this country which is primarily agricultural. This situation cannot be allowed to exist. A few rogues in the cities are exploiting and ruling over this country through the power of their intellect and craft. This is going on for centuries. They have created vested interests which have to be crushed.

Sir, we hear talks about distribution of land on the one hand it is said that all the grazing and pasture lands may be distributed for ploughing on the other hand our respected Vinobaji is agitating for complete ban on slaughter of cows and eating of beef. There is no provision for growing fodder for the cows, the pastures are being abolished for growing food for men, the old and useless cows cannot be fed or sheltered. Even the young and milk yielding cows do not get enough to eat. In this situation agitation for banning slaughter of old and useless cattle is absolutely unrealistic. But even then a team of Ministers rushed to Vinobaji to persuade him not to resort to fast. This is a total waste of time. This sort of unrealistic attitude should not be given any encouragement. Our Ministers should rather rush to the farmers of West Bengal, Punjab and U.P. where they are in distress and are not getting proper price for their potato. Millions of farmers are looking up to you for some relief. Wasting time on Vinobaji is not at all desirable in this situation. Not only that Sir, the Government of Ladia received a loan for the I. D. F. amounting to Rs. 569 crores till last year at a nominal rate of interest of 3/4 percent. The Government is giving that money to the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation at a rate of interest ranging between 6-1/2 per cent and 7-1/2 per cent finance Development Corporation at The Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is again lending that money to the Land Development



[Shri R. K. Dawn]

Bank at 7 1/2 per cent to 8 per cent rate of interest. The land Development Bank is in their turn giving loans to farmers at 12 per cent to 13 per cent rate of interest. So you see that the money which World Bank is giving at less than 1% interest is ultimately given to the farmers at 13% interest. I do not think there is any greater example of usury than the Government of India. This practice of usury will have to be stopped in the interest of the farmers. This is sheer exploitation. Moreover, the World Bank gives the loan on term of 50 years. But when a loan is given to the farmers from that money, he is told to repay the loan within 9 years. A further condition is put that unless he repays 65% of the loan in any year, he will not get any further instalment of loan during that year. No consideration is shown if his crops are ruined by floods or drought, if there is hail-storm or cyclone. Repayment is mercilessly insisted upon. Otherwise no fresh loans are given to him. This system has to be changed.

[Shri N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair].

16.40 hrs.

Mr. Chairman Sir, our country need about 5 million tons of fertilizers every year but our domestic production cannot meet that demand. Why is it so? This is because our fertilizer units are not worked to full capacity. Politicians have entered our fertilizer factories and this has resulted in short fall in production. There is no cropping plan. Today we see abundant production of potatoes, sugar cane, jute etc., but there are no buyers, the farmers are ruined.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission I will now present before you a new device through which the poor farmers are being exploited.

Mr. Minister please see. This is the Potato Container and it weighs only 280 gram and this is selling in the potato field at Rs. 300. They are purchasing raw jute at only 0.80 paise

per Kg. and they are selling at Rs. 12 per Kg. This kind of exploitation is going on in India. You are the protector of the agricultural people and you are responsible for this. You should protect the agricultural people. I am submitting in front of you. This kind of thing is going on in India.

Is it not astounding that jute purchased at .08 paise per Kg. is being sold to the farmers at Rs. 12 per Kg.? This sort of blackmarketing is resorted to by the Government. Mr. Chairman, I want more time. I am narrating this matter of 85 per cent of people in India, not 10 per cent urban people. So I want more time

MR. CHAIRMAN: You take two minutes more, you have taken fifteen minutes already.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Now, Sir, I come to crop insurance. Ours is an agricultural country. We see in the field of business that the godowns of blackmarketeers are insured. In case of mishap he gets full compensation whether there are any goods really stocked or not. But during last year's floods I have seen in West Bengal that all the crops of farmers were washed away. His dwelling and cattle were completely washed away. He was totally ruined but there was nothing to compensate him. But those brave people took up the challenge they staked all their energy in raising new crops. Last year 18 lakh tons of potato was produced in West Bengal but Mr. Bannala do you know that this year inspite of the floods, 23 lakh tons of potatoes have been produced in West Bengal. What was their expectation? They could not raise 'Aman' paddy so they wanted to make up the loss by raising potatoes. But it is a matter of great sorrow that the prices have crashed to such an extent that the farmers cannot even meet the cost of transporting the potatoes from the fields to their home. Mr. Minister you are sitting here Ministers can waste time for saving Vinobaji, but they have no time to go to the lakhs of distressed farmers, to bring some relief to them. They do not seem to be concerned about the crashing

spring of potatoes, jute and sugarcane which have ruined millions of farmers. I am drawing your attention to this.

One word about chemical pesticides, Sir, pesticides are no doubt very essential for crop protection. But in this House I raised this question and gave a sample of paddy corn which had been withered by pests. The farmers are applying pesticides for protecting the crops that they have produced with the blood of their hearts but it is ineffective as they are heavily adulterated. This is nothing but rape of the paddy crop by the adulterators. No action has been taken on this. The adulterators must be hanged who are playing havoc in millions of poor families and some day our entire crop of the country may be destroyed by pests due to adulterated pesticides. Prompt attention should be paid to this, otherwise even if God almighty takes the place of Shri Barnala, he will not be able to save this country.

Sir, when a bicycle is manufactured in a factory who decides upon its price? The price is fixed by the Managing Director of the factory, the industries Secretary and the representative of the Minister etc. But who fixes the price of agricultural crops? It is fixed by the I.C.S. Officer, the Minister who never visit a field who do not know what a potato looks like, who do not know the intricacies and cost involved in the inputs. Sitting in an air-conditioned chamber with a bottle of Coca-cola in his hands, he declares that the price of paddy is fixed at Rs. 77 a quintal, and that price stays. This system has got to be changed. The farmers must be consulted while fixing the price. The Agricultural Prices Commission should be scrapped. It is only a den of the corrupt and crafty people. They have all along recommended unrealistic prices for agricultural produce without going in the depths of cost structure. Unless this 'den' is demolished, the farmers of this country can never see better days.

Now, Sir, I will say a few things about rural banks. If a bank is opened in any village there is great rejoicing. But what are these banks really doing? They are simply exploiting and sucking the villages dry. It is done in this way. The money deposited by village folk in these banks are transferred to the Head Offices in the cities. The Head offices loan this money to big industrialists like Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias etc. In this way the money from the villages are going out to the cities through these banks. Therefore, some legislation should be framed whereby the money collected from the villages must be investigated in that very area for the betterment and prosperity of the villages. Under the pretext of providing employment to some people these banks are simply exploiting the rural areas.

I am telling the hon. Minister that I have seen working of the milk dairy at Durgapur. There is total chaos and maladministration. A contractor has been engaged to supply milk to the factory. A lorry has been engaged to bring only 2 cans of milk from Burdwan to Katwa, a distance of sixty miles. Now 2 cans of milk contain only 30 Kg. milk. For bringing 2 cans of milk a full lorry is travelling sixty miles every day. This is a gross wastage and the Durgapur factory is showing a loss all the time. I will draw the attention of the Minister to these wasteful ways.

Now, Sir, I come to the storing of foodgrains. The poor farmer grows his crop with his blood and sweat, he protects his crop against pests with pesticides and chemicals, and perhaps is not able to provide medicines to his own ailing children because of this. But it is a matter of shame that the Government does not have proper storage facilities for his crops. Today lakhs of tons of potato, wheat, sugar etc. are rotting away for want of storage facilities. The Government that cannot provide storage for the crop raised by poor farmers with their

[Shri R. K. Dawn]

blood and sweat, has no right to stay in power.

Now, I come to market facilities. Today we have no facilities for marketing the abundant potato crop. The Government have no competence to export our potatoes to foreign countries. If a farmer wants to sell his potato outside, he cannot do that. But the Government should find export markets so that the farmers may get adequate price. Mr. Barnala, you are the protector of the farmers. You should endeavour to find export markets for our farmers. Why potatoes cannot be sold in foreign countries? You have to find the market.

I will urge upon the Minister to have a stricter control on the agro-based industries. The example I showed you is very alarming. The cash crop jute is purchased from the farmers at controlled rate of .80 paise per Kg. But the jute mills are selling it back in the form of socks at Rs. 12 a Kg. The Government is a silent spectator. This situation cannot last long. You have to take up this issue. I do not say that you pick up a quarrel with other Ministers but what I say that you and your Ministry have to be more alert and active to see that the farmers are not exploited in this manner. 85 per cent of the people are under your charge, they are looking upto you for relief. 85 per cent of the population are behind you in any steps you take to prevent their exploitation. You represent them. So you have to come forward.

Sir, one word about agricultural loans. The process of granting loans have to be simplified. The poor and illiterate farmers are lost in a maze of rules and regulations and they have to cross many hurdles before they get a loan. Therefore the processing has to be made simple so that the farmers may get loans speedily and in proper time.

Sir, socialism cannot come by putting a ceiling on rural land holdings alone. Ceiling must be put on urban

land. In the cities people possess several grand buildings worth crores of rupees. They construct multi-stories flats and earn thousands of rupees. Ceiling must be put on urban property if socialism is desired. There is no control in the cities but in the villages if one person possesses 25 bighas of land for cultivation. You call him Jotedars and what not and they are hated. This has also to be reviewed. You have to change this system. If you do not do that yourselves, the people will not sit quietly. One day they will force you to change it. That day is not far away.

About income tax, what is this system you have introduced. If a man earns 8000 rupees in business, he is exempted from income tax. But in the case of agricultural income, if the income exceeds 3000 rupees it is taxed. This type of disparity has to be ended. This is absurd.

I have a word of praise for the hon. Minister of Agriculture because in this budget he has really tried for the well being of the farmers. Although the overall expenditure on Agriculture is less by 21 crores this year as compared to last year's budget. The hon. Minister comes from an agriculturist family of Punjab, the State which is practically feeding the whole country today. Therefore, you rightly know the value of a farmer. I will earnestly request you to save the poor farmers from the exploiters. They are looking up to you.

I had shown this piece of gunny cloth produced by the jute mills to the Prime Minister. Hon. Prime Minister spoke to Shri Mohan Dharla who said that the jute comes under my charge but the gunny cloth produced from it is under George Fernandes. This multiplicity of control is harming the farmers and is responsible for their exploitation at the hands of mill owners. I will request you to take that charge to see that the exploitation of farmers is stopped.

In the end I will urge upon the Minister to attend to these difficulties of the farmers. He should introduce crop insurance. Some pension scheme should also be introduced for the agricultural labour. Sir, I will retire after 5 years but will enjoy a pension sitting at home. The hon. Minister will retire and enjoy a pension. The officers of the Government, the engineers etc. will all enjoy pension after service. But the agricultural labour who provided you with food for sixty years or more will not get anything when he is no more able to work. Therefore, I will urge that some scheme for pension or gratuity for them may be introduced. With that Sir, I support the demands of the Ministry of Agriculture and conclude my speech.

श्री अश्वन सिंह (कंराना) सभापति जी, आप समय देखकर बीजिए, सभी मुन्तज़िर हैं बोलने के ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is upto the hon. Members to follow. I can ring the bell here and they should follow it.

17 hrs.

श्री नाथू राम बिर्वा (नागौर) सभापति जी, कृषि मंत्रालय एक महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय है । इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री दोनों ही कृषक हैं । (अध्यक्ष) इस मंत्रालय में बैठने वाले हमारे मंत्री जी और राज्य मंत्री जी दोनों कृषक हैं और कृषक जगत की और कृषि की सारी समस्याओं से अच्छी तरह से परिचित हैं । जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, पिछले दो सानों में इन्होंने जो काम किया है, इन्होंने किसान, खेत और गांव के विकास पर जोर देने की बात कही है । इस का एक वातावरण भी बनाया और इस साल तथा पिछले साल के जो बजट इन्होंने पेश किये, उनमें अनुदान को जो सांघें रखीं, उन में निश्चित रूप से कृषि मंत्रालय से डोल होने वाले विभागों के अनुदान बढ़ाये गये हैं । लेकिन खर्च को राशि बढ़ाना एक बात है और उस राशि का सही उपयोग करके किसान

जगत और देश की समस्याओं का निपटारा करना दूसरी बात है । आज भी मुझे एक ऐसा वातावरण नज़र आता है—इस सरकार में—कि इसकी कोई निश्चित नीति नहीं है कि जिन के द्वारा किसानों तथा खेती में आने वाली समस्याओं का हल निकल सके ।

इन्होंने एक किताब छपाई है—“भनाज के मोर्चे पर विजय” । बहुत खुशी की बात है । इन्होंने लिखा है — इतने दिनों तक हम लगातार बाहर से भनाज मंगाते रहे, अब हमने मगाना बन्द कर दिया और यहां तक गर्वोन्नत होकर कहा है—भनाज भी शायद हम को कभी भनाज मगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी । इसी पुस्तक में मैंने पढ़ा—कृषि आयोग ने देश में आने वाले वर्षों में बढ़ने वाली जनसंख्या का ख्याल रख कर सन् 2000 तक की खाद्यान्न की मांग का अन्दाज़ा लगाया है और उनके अनुसार साढ़े-बारह करोड़ टन भनाज की जरूरत पड़ेगी । आज का उत्पादन, जो उन्होंने बतलाया है, साढ़े-बारह करोड़ टन हुआ है, इस का मतलब हमें दुगुनी मछिल तक पहुँचना है, तब उस वक़्त हमारी जरूरत पूरी हो सकेगी । मैंने एक दूसरे मंत्रालय की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट को देखा—जिसमें कहा गया है कि इस देश से गरीबी और बेकारी को मिटाने तथा लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति को ऊँचा करने के लिये हमें दो तरफ से इन मोर्चों की तरफ चलना है । एक तरफ जनसंख्या पर काबू पाने की बात है और दूसरी तरफ उत्पादन बढ़ा कर, उस का सही वितरण कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम पर लगाने की बात है । ये दोनों मोर्चे आज जिस स्थिति में से गुज़र रहे हैं—मुझे उसमें थोड़ी शका है । जहाँ तक आबादी के घटने का सवाल है—इस मोर्चे पर यह सरकार बिजकुल फेज हुई है । आप इनकी परफार्मेंस को देखिये । पिछले दो सालों में इन्होंने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया, उसका 15 या 20 परसेंट भी पूरा नहीं किया । फॅमिली प्लानिंग प्रोग्राम का नाम बदल कर भी ये उस मोर्चे पर नाकामयाब रहे ।

## [श्री गायनम विघी]

एक तरफ आपकी आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है, दूसरी तरफ आप टारगेट की बात कर रहे हैं कि साढ़-बाइस करोड़ टन अनाज पैदा करेंगे। उस समय आबादी के लिए कहा गया है कि 94-95 करोड़ के लगभग हो जायगी, क्योंकि इस समय यह रफ्तार हजार के पीछे 33 है। जिसको आप छठे प्लान के अन्त तक 28 करना चाहते हैं। हमने अन्दाजा लगाया था कि 24 या 25 एक हजार के पीछे पैदा होंगे तो इस 2000 सन् तक हमारी आबादी 94, 95 करोड़ होगी और उनके लिए हमको इतना अनाज चाहिए। हमने कृषि आयोग में बैठ कर सब चीजों का अन्दाजा लगाया था कि इतनी डिमांड होगी और इतनी सप्लाई। कितना सीरियसली मंत्री जी ने इस पर गौर करमाया है। मुझे अफसोस है कि इस कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट के बारे में इतनी चर्चा इस सदन में हुई, क्या अभी आपने यह सोचा कि कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट, जिसकी प्रतिया सभी लोगों को बांटी जा चुकी है, पर इस सदन में दो, चार दिन बैठ कर चर्चा हो और सब लोग उस पर विचार करें और उसके बारे में सरकार का क्या रुख है, उसको समझ सकें। मैंने एकाध बार आपसे इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में पूछा था, तो आपने जवाब दिया था कि 2233 सिफारिशों में से करीब 1200 सिफारिशों पर हमने कार्यवाही की है। मुझे यहाँ तक मालूम है कि आपने जो राउण्ड सरकारों को इसके बारे में पत्र लिखे हैं, वे रद्दी की टोकरी में पड़े हुए हैं। कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट ऐसा डाकूमेन्ट है, जिसमें आगे आने वाले 50 सालों में जो कुछ करना है, वह उसमें दिया हुआ है कैसे बेकार पड़ी हुई भूमि को सुधारा जाए, किस प्रकार उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों को पूरा किया जाए, सिंचाई को बढ़ाने का काम कैसे हो, पशु धन को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, समुद्र के धन मत्स्य को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए,

वनो को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए, सबों के बारे में क्या नीति हो, इस प्रकार के बहुत से विषयों के बारे में 38 बोलचाल में लिखी हुई वह रिपोर्ट है और वह आपकी अल्लवारी में बेकार पड़ी हुई है। जिस प्रकार से गम्भीरता के साथ उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, वह कार्यवाही मुझे आज नजर नहीं आती है। उस रिपोर्ट में ग्रहण और गहन मुद्दावें दिये गये हैं। धन तो आप प्लानों में बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं पर योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए सिर्फ धन ही काम नहीं आता है। योजनाओं को लागू करने के लिए मंत्रालयों का आपस में समन्वय, राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकारों का तालमेल होना जरूरी है। इसके लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण, मानस के अन्दर काम करने वाले शासनकर्ता की प्रणाली, उस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव स्ट्रक्चर और उसके साथ साथ जनता का माहौल और जनता की इस्टीमेशन के साथ सम्बन्ध जोड़ कर योजना के अन्दर जो गति आती है, जो रिजल्ट निकलते हैं, क्या वह वातावरण इन पिछले दो सालों में बना है? क्या उस वातावरण की हम उम्मीद कर सकते हैं जिसके जरिये उत्पादन बढ़ा कर किसानों के साथ न्याय होगा और देश में बेरोजगारी मिटेगी? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जाण दे दिया और बड़े गौरव के साथ कहा कि हमने इसकी शुरूआत कर दी है और वे ऐसा मानते हैं कि हम 10 साल के अन्दर बेरोजगारी मिटा देंगे। श्री मन्त्र गुह ने एक सवाल पूछा था, उनका एक नान-आफीशियल रेज्योल्यूशन था कि उसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है इन दो सालों में। तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हर साल या दो सालों के बाद प्रगति नापी नहीं जा सकती है। प्रगति नापेंगे एक साथ। मेरे क्वाल से कभी वह नपेगी नहीं और कितनी प्रगति हुई है, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है, कोई इनका एग्जाम्पल नहीं है। बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए कृषि आयोग ने कुछ सिफारिशें की हैं कि गांवों में कितनी कामों पर जोर दिया जाए। कितनी कामों को धावे बढ़ाया जाए।

क्या उनके बारे में आज तक, दो साल हो गये हैं आपकी सरकार की आए हुए, रस्ती भर भी विचार किया है। सेरीकल्चर, रेशम के बारे में आपने विचार किया है? 30 करोड़ रुपये का आप एक्स्पार्ट करते हैं। 300, 400 करोड़ रुपये का उसका पोर्टेशियल है। कई जगह उसका उत्पादन हो सकता है। मिल्क बोर्ड बैठे हुए सो रहा है और कोई काम उसका नहीं है। उसमें एम्प्लायमेंट का कितना पोर्टेशियल है, इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है। 2 एकड़ के अन्दर अगर रेशम का उत्पादन किया जाए, तो कम से कम 10 हजार रुपये की नेट इन्कम हो सकती है। क्या इस बात पर आपने गहराई से विचार किया है? मधु मक्खियां पोलिनेशन में इम्पोर्टेंट रोल भवा करती हैं। वे शहद देती हैं। क्या उसके बारे में आपने आज तक गहराई से सोचा है। इन सारी चीजों के बारे में आपकी क्या नीति है? आज वन धड़ावड कटते जा रहे हैं। मैनमेड फॉरेस्ट्स की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें यह है कि अन्-अप्रोचेबिल फॉरेस्ट्स को एप्रोचेबिल बनाया जाएगा उसमें भी लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा। सड़कें बनेंगी। उसके बाद में फॉरेस्ट काट कर के, जो पुराने हो गये हैं, उसके बजाय नया प्लांटेशन किया जाए। आज कितना काम हो रहा है?

मन्त्री जी, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि इण्टरनेशनल एवेन्सिज की जो फाइनेंसिंग इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि इण्टर-नेशनल कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मान कर अगर आप काम करो तो आपको धन की कमी नहीं हो सकती है। आपको धन बाहर से मिल सकता है। आपको बेन कवर क्रियेड करनी है, रिसर्व बेस मजबूत करना है। अगर इन चीजों को कौन सोचता है? आपकी सरकार में इन चीजों के बारे में सोचने की सीरियसनेस नहीं है।

मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप गम्भीरता से सोचें कि उत्पादन के और और

हैं। इन चार में से तीन जोत आपके पास हैं। ख ख नहीं है। जंगल, जमीन और पशु आपके पास है। आपने जो कुछ भी उत्पादन बढ़ाया है, उस पर आप ग्रहण करते हैं कि हमने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं सीकता हूँ कि दो-तीन साल मानसून अच्छा हो गया, बरसात अच्छी हो गयी तो यह सब हो गया। जब बरसात होती है तो ठीक है फलज आता है लेकिन उससे जमीन में पानी होता है, कुओं में पानी होता है, नदियों में पानी होता है, बांध भरे होते हैं। उनसे सिंचाई के साधन मिलते हैं, प्राइव्शन बढ़ती है। इस साल का बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन 125 मिलियन टन है। इसको हम देश का बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन नहीं मान सकते हैं। जब हमारा प्रोडक्शन 108 मिलियन टन तक पहुँचा था तो हम 104 या 105 बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन मानते थे। आज आपका बेस लेवल प्रोडक्शन 110 या 112 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा नहीं है। इस तरह बैठने वाले लोगों से आपके पास काफी स्टॉक छोड़ा, विदेशी मुद्रा का काफी भंडार छोड़ा। आज आप उसको किम तरह से खर्च कर रहे हैं? आज ही अखबारों में निकला कि कितना इन्वेन्स हुआ है क्योंकि फालतू चीजों को आप मांगते जा रहे हैं और जिन चीजों का एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिए वह नहीं किया जाता है। कृषि के बारे में वहाँ आंकड़े दिये गये, मैं उनको रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता। कृषि की बाहर जाने वाली वाली चीजों को आपने बाहर भेजना बन्द कर दिया या काम कर दिया। आपने वह इन्फ्लिकीण लिया है कि कृषि की चीजों को बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। प्याज, धान, फल, हल्दी, जीरा, धनिया बाहर नहीं जाना चाहिए। इससे क्या हुआ? किसान पिटा। जब उसकी इन चीजों की पैदावार ज्यादा हुई तो उसने जब-दस्ती करके दुकानों में डाला और जिनिय ने अपनी मर्जी के दाम उसे दिये। आपकी इस अदूरदर्शिता की नीति के कारण किसानों की यह हालत हुई है। आपकी कोई मिनिमल नीति नहीं है। आप इण्टरनेशनल बैंकिंग डूब कर एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस को क्यों नहीं

[ श्री नाथूराम मिश्री ]

बाहर भेज रहे हैं ? क्या आपने कोई इण्टर नेशनल मार्केट का सर्वे कराया है ? क्या आपने एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के लिए कोई लॉग रेंज पालिसी बनायी है ? हमारे यहां गांवों में कहावत है कि जब टट्टी लगी तो लोटा ढूँढ़ें। इस प्रकार से आप करते हैं कि हल्दी ज्यादा हो गयी है अब इसको बाहर भेजो। 15 सौ रुपये की आपने एक्साइज इयुटी बाहर भेजने पर लगा दी। जो कमाये तो बनिया कमाये। आप की सारी नीति किसान को लुटवाने की है, मिडिलमैन को फायदा पहुंचाने की है। आपकी जो नीतियां हैं उनकी वजह से भाज किसान परेशान हैं। उसकी उपज की बीजों के दामों में जो उतार-चढ़ाव आ रहे हैं उससे वह परेशान हैं। अगले साल वह गन्ना सौच-समझ कर बोयेगा। भाज गन्ना बोने वाले किसान की क्या हालत है ? देश में तेल कि कमी रही तो बाहर से आ जायेगा। इस-बार इ टन तेल बाहर से मंगा लिया ताकि बनिने की खोपड़ी ठीक हो जाए, किसानों की भी खोपड़ी ठीक हो जाए। ये सारी आपकी एडहोक नीतियां हैं। इनसे देश के किसानों का कोई भला नहीं हो सकता है।

अन्त में मैं आपसे आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि कृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट पर आप इस सदन को कम से कम तीन बार त्रिन तक खुल कर बहस करने का अवसर देंगे। जो योजना बनती है उसके अन्तर-इतर उच्चर खोज बहुत मेडिकलकेस करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बैसिक बैजिब होने चाहियें। साथ ही सेंट्रल और स्टेट रिलेशनशिप में तालमेल रखा जाना चाहिये। देश में अवीब राजनीतिक सहूल बन रहा है, आपकी पार्टी का भी सही हाल है। राज्य सरकारें अपने हिसाब से चल रही हैं और आप अपने हिसाब से अलग से चल रहे हैं। दोनों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। मैंने कई राज्यों के बजटों की देखा है। आप देखें कि बजट प्रावधानों को कब और किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है। तीस परसेंट बजट

प्रावधानों का दिसम्बर और अक्टूबर में खर्च किया जाता है और फरवरी मार्च में जो खर्चा होता है पता नहीं और सेविंग कितनी बता दी जाती है उसको भी आप देखें। विमान की सफाई होनी चाहिये, मन्त्रालयों का आपस में तालमेल होना चाहिये, राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच तालमेल बिठाया जाना चाहिये, पार्टी और सरकार का वातावरण शुद्ध जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक देश की गति तीव्र नहीं हो सकती है, विकास देश का नहीं हो सकता है। उस अवस्था में आपके नारे नारे मात्र ही रह जाएंगे और इस देश के अन्दर बेकारी फैलती चली जाएगी, पढ़े और अनपढ़ ज्यादा बेकार होते चले जाएंगे, देश में अशान्ति का जो वातावरण बना हुआ है वह और भी विकट होता चला जाएगा, और उस चीज को समेटना कोई भी सरकार जो बाद में आएगी उसके लिए मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

आप इन सब चीजों पर गहराई से विचार करें और नीतियों का सही निर्धारण करें, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है।

श्री महो लाल (बिजनौर) : सब से पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा करके आपने अष्टाचार की जो समाप्ति की है उसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं और मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ। यह सही है कि अब चीनी शहरों में लोगों की कुछ महंगी खाने को मिलेगी लेकिन शहरों के दबाव में आ कर पुनः बीभी पर नियंत्रण लागू करने की बात आप न सोचें। इसका साथ यह होगा कि खंडसारी के पास कुछ ठेके जाएंगे और इससे गन्ना उत्पादकों को बने का अर्थान मूल्य मिल सकेगा।

मैं राज्य के उत्तरी भाग से आता हूँ जहाँ किसान की घरेलू व्यवस्था का आचार गन्ना है। गन्ना केवल किसान ही नहीं बल्कि राज्य की सभी व्यवस्था का भी एक मुख्य अंग है। अक्टूबर



सरकारें और मुझे जमा करे मंत्री महोदय कहने के लिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकारें भी जो उपादेयता दिखाने लगी है उस उदासीनता को जल्दी से जल्दी दूर किया जाना चाहिये ।

गन्ना क्षेत्रों में विकास के लिए नई खोजों के लिए चीनी मिलों को बड़े बड़े फार्म आप ने दे रखे हैं । पिछले तीस साल में कोई नया रिसर्च शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के फार्मों ने करके नहीं दिखाया है, कोई उपादेयता ऐसी नहीं है जिससे यह कहा जा सके कि वह भूमि जो आप मिल मालिक सम्माले बैठे हैं उसका कोई सदुपयोग हुआ है । किसान अपने तरीके से नई नई खोज कर रहा है । यह हमारे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है कि राष्ट्र का भविष्य उसकी बजह से उज्ज्वल है । बिना पड़े लिखे किसान ने अपने खेत को एक रिसर्च सैंटर बना रखा है । वह मिक्स्ट क्रॉपिंग भी कर रहा है और गन्ने के साथ साथ गेहूं और दूसरी तीसरी चीजें भी पैदा कर रहा है । यह किसान की देन है और हमें उसका आभारी होना चाहिये । गन्ने की रिसर्च फार्म पर पिछले तीस साल में नहीं हुई है, कोई नई खोज करके उन्होंने नहीं दी है । इस वास्ते शूगर फैक्ट्रीज के पास रिसर्च के काम पर जो फार्म हैं उनको उस से बाधित हो लिया जाना चाहिये और उस भूमि को भूमिहीन खेत मजदूरों में—भूमिहीन किसान में मैं उन सब को शामिल करता हूं जिन के पास अपनी जमीन हो या न हो लेकिन वे खेती का काम करते हैं—बांट दिया जाना चाहिये । इस खोजों के फल सही मार्ग में भूमि खेती चाहिये ।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खिलाफ गये यह शिक्कापत्र है कि पंजाब में

जालंधर का जो गन्ना अनुसन्धान केन्द्र है उसने भी एक नई गन्ने की खोज की है, उसको मेरे प्रदेश की सरकार ने मान्यता नहीं दी है । मेरे प्रदेश में पंजाब से जो किसान जाकर बसे हैं, उन्होंने मुझे बताया है कि गन्ने की रिकवरी 11, 12 परसेंट तक है, प्रति एकड़ पंचावार भी अच्छी है, लेकिन हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार उसे मान्यता देने को तैयार नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : एग्रीकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी भी है ।

श्री महोदय : मैं जालंधर के रिसर्च अनुसंधान केन्द्र की बात कर रहा हूं । मैं क्या बताऊं, मुझे तो तकलीफ है और मैं यह कहने को मजबूर हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की नई-नई योजनाओं की हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने यह बुझा कर दी कि अच्छे पीसों, फुल्ले खावें । अच्छी से अच्छी योजना जाती है, लेकिन उसको गूड़-गोबर बनाकर हमारी सरकार खराब कर देती है ।

बाढ़-पीड़ितों की सहायता लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 50 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे, जिसमें से हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकार ने केवल 2 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है। जो 2 करोड़ रुपया बाढ़-पीड़ितों को बाँटा भी गया है, शायद उसमें से 75 लाख ही बाढ़-पीड़ितों को पहुंचा हो, बाकी से हमारे सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को जेबें ही गर्म हुई होंगी ।

मैंने माननीय कृषि मंत्री को दावत दी थी कि मेरे बाढ़-पीड़ित क्षेत्र में बसिये। उन्होंने मुझे तारीख भी दी थी, लेकिन न बाकून कौन सा और जकरी काम उनका निकल आया, जिसकी उन्होंने बाढ़-पीड़ितों की अपेक्षा बरीयता दी और



[श्री महीलास]

मेरे क्षेत्र में खाने का अभाव कलिल कर दिया। आधा-आधा सब कपड़ा बाड़-पीड़ितों को बांटा गया है।

इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि जो कुछ भी धनराशि दी जाये, चाहे फोरेस्ट के लिये हो, सबे के लिये या बाड़-पीड़ितों के लिये हो उसका मूल्यांकन करने की कोशिश की जाये, अध्ययन दल भेजा जाये और अनुमान लगाया जाये कि जो धनराशि भारत सरकार देती है उसका कितने प्रतिशत लाभ किसान को पहुँचता है, गरीब को पहुँचता है और कितना प्रतिशत हमारे जो अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी जेबों में रह जाता है और कितने प्रतिशत जप्त हो जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में भारत सरकार को पुनः प्रांतीय सरकार के साथ अपने संबंधों पर विचार करना होगा और स्थिति सरकार को विचार करना होगा। कि जिन योजनाओं के लिये खर्च दिया जाता है वह उस घर खर्च करे। अगर वह खर्च न कर सके तो भारत सरकार को सीधे बिनास के कार्यों के लिये खर्च करना चाहिये।

मैंने फार्मों के सिमटिले में जानकारी की है आज चाहे बंगाल, पंजाब या राजस्थान के कोई भी माननीय सदस्य कुछ कहें, लेकिन वह भूमि के पुनर्वितरण की भाषा को नहीं बहा सकते, जब राष्ट्र सँट कर बड़े फार्मों की तरफ नहीं जा सकता। मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी संकोच नहीं है कि आज साम्राज्य जनता में जनता सरकार के धन-भाण्डार में का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि भूमि के पुनर्वितरण की योजना को जिसनी ताकत देनी चाहिये थी, जिसनी खगज के साथ कहना चाहिये था, उसने वह नहीं किया इसी की वजह से आज सरकार के प्रति असंतोष है।

सोचों को बड़ी निराशा थी कि अगर कहीं करमचन्द्री हुई तो जनता असंतुष्ट होगी, लेकिन मुझे यह कहने हुए खुशी है कि मैं आज ही अपने क्षेत्र से लौटा हूँ जो कि बिना पड़े-लिचों का क्षेत्र है, माननीय मंत्री जी को भी यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि जनता ने सरकार की सराब-बन्दी का स्वागत किया है।

हमारे पश्चिमी जिलों में किसान का गन्ना मूल्य मिलों में कम जा रहा है और खंडसारी की इकाइयों में ज्यादा जा रहा है— ज्यादा गया है; अब तो वह करीब-करीब खत्म हो गया है। खंडसारी की इकाइयों का रेट 6 रुपये से 13 रुपये तक पहुँचा है। जिन लोगों का—बीछरी चन्दन सिंह जैसे का—गन्ना मिलों में जा रहा है, उन्हें तो दो रुपये प्रति-क्विंटल अनुदान दिया जायेगा, लेकिन जिस छोटे किसान का गन्ना कशर, खंडसारी इकाई में जा रहा है, उसको कोई अनुदान देने की योजना सरकार की नहीं है। आखिर यह विषयता क्यों है खंडसारी की इकाइयों को घन्ना सप्साई करने वाले के लिए अनुदान क्यों नहीं है और मिलों को गन्ना सप्साई करने वाले के लिए अनुदान क्यों है?

जहाँ तक भूमि-वितरण योजना का सम्बन्ध है, जिसके प्रश्न किये गये, उनके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने प्रांतीय सरकारों के दिये हुए अधिकारों को बीहरा दिया। लेकिन क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्तर पर कोई मूल्यांकन समिति बनी है, जो भीके पर जाकर जांच करे कि सीलिंग के लागू होने के कितनी खेती निकली और उसमें से कितनी खेती निर्धारित नियमों के अनुसार निर्बल जमीनों को दी गई? जिन के पास पहले से खेती मौजूद है, उन्होंने अपने लाबालिग बच्चों के नाम सीलिंग की भूमि का आवंटन करा लिया। सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों ने अपने परिवार के लोगों के नाम भूमि का आवंटन करा लिया। मंत्री महोदय इस निष्कर्ष

को प्रत्यक्ष सरकारी घर छीड़ कर जनता पार्टी को बाधुलर नहीं बना सकते। अगर यही स्थिति चलती रही, तो जनता पार्टी के प्रति आज निर्बल वर्ग में जो असंतोष है, उसको वह नहीं मिटा सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं दुड़नापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि-आवंटन के कार्य को बरीयता देकर, सही मानों में जो किसान है, उसके हाथ में भूमि दी जाये।

यहां पर दोनों तरफ हरिजनों के नाम पर रोया जाता है और हम सब हरिजनों के प्रति बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की समस्या एक आर्थिक समस्या है, और वह भूमि की समस्या है। अगर हरिजनों को उनकी तादाद के अनुपात में भूमि दे दी जाये, तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार एक-बीबाई रह जायेंगे—गोन-बीबाई अत्याचार भूमि के वितरण के बाद समाप्त हो जायेंगे। भूमि के क्षेत्र में जो विषमता है, वह निर्बल वर्ग के लिए सब से ज्यादा कष्टदायक है। जो भूपति है, या भूपतियों के नीकर और सम्बन्धी हैं, उन्होंने ही गांवों में निर्बल वर्ग के लोगों के जीवन को नरकमय बना रखा है। निर्बल वर्ग के लोग कुछ उठना चाहते हैं, मगर वे उन्हें दबा कर वहीं रखना चाहते हैं, और यही संघर्ष का कारण है। मैं पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर जनता सरकार सही मार्गों में हरिजनों का हित करना चाहती है—और मुझे कोई संदेह नहीं है कि वह उनका हित करना चाहती है, उन्हें उठाना चाहती है—तो उनके उत्थान के लिए एकमात्र योजना उनकी संख्या के अनुपात में उनकी भूमि का आवंटन है।

अगर सरकार बड़े लोगों की जमीन छीन कर उन्हें नहीं दे सकती है, तो उसके पास लाखों एकड़ जमीन देखी पड़ी है, जो खेती के

योग्य बनाई जा सकती है और उसका वितरण किया जा सकता है। मैं अपने निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की बात कहता हूँ। बर्नमैंट की 18 करोड़ रुपये की मशीनरी, जिसमें बड़े बड़े बुलडोजर भी हैं, आसमान के नीचे पड़ी हुई है। वे बुलडोजर पड़े सड़ रहे हैं, बर्बाद हो रहे हैं, लेकिन उनसे जमीन को समतल करने का काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है। जिस काम के लिए हमने वह मशीनरी खरीदी थी, वह काम तो हमने पूरा कर लिया। अब हम उस मशीनरी से दूसरा काम क्यों नहीं ले सकते? वे बुलडोजर रामगंगा बांध पर पड़े हुए हैं। क्या हम उनके द्वारा चम्मल घाटी की जमीन को चौरस नहीं करा सकते हैं? लेकिन अधिकारियों का ध्यान उधर नहीं जाता है। और क्यों जाये? वे तो एयर-कन्डोशन्ड कमरों में बैठते हैं, सरकारी गाड़ियां उनके पास हैं, और गाड़ियां भी एयर-कन्डोशन्ड हैं। उनको क्या तकलीफ है? क्या उन्होंने तकलीफ देखी है? जिन लोगों को तकलीफ है, क्या उनके प्रति उन्हें सहानुभूति है? सहानुभूति और जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, जो जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, और मंजि-मंडल के सदस्यों की है। वे अपनी जिम्मेदारी को देख और निभायें। मैं यह बात नहीं मानता हूँ कि सरकारी अधिकारी या सरकारी कर्मचारी काम नहीं करेंगे—अगर हमारे मंत्री योग्य होंगे। सरकारी मशीनरी बोज़ा है और हमारे खंजी सवार हैं। सवार अगर धमाकी है तो बोड़ा सवारी नहीं देना और सवार योग्य है तो बोड़े की सवारी ले लेगा चाहे कितना ही बिगड़ा बोड़ा क्यों न हो। तो जो कुछ हमारी योजनाओं में आज विफलता है उसका कारण क्या है . . . . .

एक सामान्य सदस्य : बोड़ा किस नस्ल का है ?

जी बड़ी साल 'वह किसी नस्ल का क्यों न हो, यह सवार के ऊपर निर्भर करता है कि सवार में कितनी शक्ति और योग्यता है।

## [श्री मही नाल]

अच्छा सवार होया तो चाहे वह किसी मस्ल का घोड़ा हो उस से वह सवारी ले लेगा ।

भगती बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, अनेक बार मेरे मित्रों ने आप से कहा होगा और आप भी जानते होंगे, रिजर्व बैंक हमारे कोओपरेटिव बैंकों के जरिए किसानों को कर्ष देता है । किसान की जमीन लिखी जाती है लेकिन उस को नकद पैसा नहीं मिलता । कहा जाता है कि कैश नहीं देंगे, काईड में देंगे इसलिए कि मिडिल मैन का पेट बीच में भरता रहें । किसान की जमीन लिखी जाय, किसान मय सूद के कर्जा अदा करे और व्यापारी उससे लाभ उठाए । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी से यह बात छिरी है, उत्तर प्रदेश के तीन एकड़ तक के लगखो किसान भूमि विकास बैंकों के द्वारा बेदखल किए जा रहे हैं । बेदखल हो चुके हैं और जमीन नीलाम हो रही है । किसलिए ? इसलिए कि उस को कैश खपया नहीं मिला । पाबन्दी लगा दी कि फलों आयल इंजन खरीदा जायगा, फलों पम्पिंग सेट खरीदा जायगा । पम्पिंग सेट खेत तक पहुंचा लेकिन पानी की एक बूंद किसान को नहीं मिली । कहीं कहीं पम्पिंग सेट भी नहीं है । बेक कट रहा है दुकानदार के नाम से और जमीन लिखी जा रही है किसान की और आप भी किसान की जमीन नीलाम हो रही है । हम देख रहे हैं बैठे बैठे । हम बेबस पा रहे हैं अपने को । उस की रक्षा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि हम उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं । रिजर्व बैंक या बूखरे बैंक जिन के माध्यम से कोओपरेटिव बैंकों को लोन दिया जा रहा है क्या उन की ऐसी परम्पराएं हैं जिन को हम तोड़ नहीं सकते, नये नियम नहीं बना सकते ? नियम कानून इंसान के लिए हैं, इंसान कानूनों के लिए नहीं है । आज मुझे तकलीफ होती है । किसी दिन का अजबवार उत्तर प्रदेश का खाली नहीं होता जिस में भीलाम होने वाली जमीनों की सूची प्रकाशित न हो ।

कृषि के क्षेत्र में मुझे वह कहते हुए तकलीफ होती है कि आजादी के बाद हम कोई इस तरह का ठोस काम नहीं कर सके कि जो उपभोक्ता और उत्पादक के बीच में जो बिचौलिये हैं जो सब से बड़े हिस्से के मालिक होते हैं, उन के मुनाफे की दर को कम कर सके । आज उत्पादक किसान है और उपभोक्ता साधारण लोग हैं । लेकिन उत्पादक को पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलता है और उपभोक्ता की जेब से ज्यादा जाता है । बीच में व्यापारी वर्ग बराबर मोटा होता चला जा रहा है दोनों का खून पी पी कर । माननीय मंत्री जी योग्य वकील भी हैं और शायद छोटे किसान भी अपने को बताते हैं छ सात या आठ एकड़ के और हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया में एक अच्छे किसानों के प्रान्त पंजाब में आते हैं । मैं उन से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिडिल मैन का जो फायदा है उस का रेट कम किया जाय ; ऐसे रास्ते निकाले जाय जिस से मिडिल मैन जो बेकार बैठे हैं, जो सिर्फ अपनी बुद्धि लगाते हैं और हमें इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हमारी जेबों को काटते हैं, एयर कंडीशंड कमरों में रहते हैं, ऊंची गहिरों पर बैठते हैं और ऊई के पदों की जगह अब इनलप पिछों बिछाते हैं उन के मुनाफे की दर में कुछ कमी हो । उस के लिए ऐसे रास्ते वह निकालें । तब वह किसानों का हित कर सकेंगे । . . . . (अवधान) . . . . इनकम टैक्स जो श्री देते हैं उन से शायद एक दो प्रतिशत हों जो सही रिटर्न भरते हों । यह तो हमारे पूरे समाज का दोष है ।

एक बार मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा बाइ-पीड़ितों के लिए जो नधियों के किनारे हैं । वहाँ लाखों एकड़ जमीन बेकार पड़ी है । भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि उस जमीन पर फारेस्ट लगवाये । मंत्री जी बड़े हक्कदार हैं उनसे मेरी बात हुई है,

वह कारेस्ट का प्रतिशत बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उनका साथ नहीं दे रही है। वे रूपा देते हैं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट उसको खर्च नहीं करती है। मैं तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा हूँ कि वह अगर सही माने में वनों का विकास चाहते हैं तो नदियों के किनारे की जमीन पर पेड़ लगवा दें। मैं भी उन पीड़ितों में से एक हूँ, इसलिए उनकी भावनाओं को यहाँ पर व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। आपकी थोड़ी कोशिश हो जाए तो वे अपनी जमीनें आपको दे देंगे। आप उनको 70 फीसदी अच्छी जमीन ही कही बाहर देकर बसा दें। इस प्रकार से हर साल बाढ़ पीड़ितों की समस्या को लेकर जो हाहाकार मचता है उससे भी आपको मुक्ति मिल जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं बिनोबा जी के विचारों से शत प्रतिशत सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष में गोरक्षा मनुष्य के जीवन की रक्षा है। पशु सम्पत्ति के संरक्षण की ओर जितना ध्यान सरकारों का जाना चाहिए था उतना ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है। सरकार ने डेरी डेवलपमेंट के लिए कुछ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है लेकिन उससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अभी तक किसान के नाम पर रुपये का दुरुपयोग किया गया है। किसानों के नाम पर व्यापारियों ने रुपया निकाला है। किसानों के नाम पर ट्रैक्टर के लिए और बड़ी बड़ी मशीनों के लिए खर्चा निकाला गया है। आप कृपा करके ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में छोटे छोटे लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाय, उन्हीं के नाम पर खर्च निकले और उन्हीं को पाय तथा बीसों बी जायें। हमारे मंत्री जी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि छोटे किसान की पाय जितनी दुष्प्राप्त होती है उसनी बड़े किसान की पाय नहीं हो सकती है। कारण यह है कि छोटा किसान पाय

को अपने परिवार का एक सदस्य मानकर उसकी सेवा करता है लेकिन बड़े किसान के पास उस प्रकार से उसकी सेवा नहीं हो सकती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि गोधन के संरक्षण के लिए आप पुनः एक कमेटी का निर्माण करें जो कि इस बात पर विचार करे कि किस तरीके से गोधन की रक्षा तथा विकास किया जा सकता है। हमारे देश में गोधन की रक्षा के बिना खेती चल नहीं सकती है। बिना बैलों के खेती नहीं की सकती है। आप मशीनरी को जितना इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहते हैं करें लेकिन बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या का वह कोई हलाक नहीं है। यदि मशीनों को आपने ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया तो इस देश के बहुत से हाथों को आप बेकार कर देंगे। इस देश में खेती का सहारा बैल ही रह सकते हैं। इसलिए बैलों के विकास के लिए जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम हो सकता है वह होना चाहिए। आप अच्छे से अच्छे साँड़ों की व्यवस्था करें और सुरक्षित चरागाह बनायें। गोधन के विकास के लिए पूरा पूरा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

**समावृत्ति महोदय :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री श्री जाल :** एक ही बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों की जमीनें नीलाम की जा रही हैं, आप मेहरबानी करके काइन्ड की जो पाबन्दी है उसको हटाइये और कौम में दिलवाइये। आज कोऑपरेटिव तथा भूमि विकास बैंक किसानों की जमीनों को नीलाम करा रही हैं। जमीनें छोटे किसानों के हाथों से निकल कर बड़े किसानों के पास आ रही हैं।

**श्री बाला साहिब बिन्दे पाविल (कोपरगाव) :** बेबरमन साहब, कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर जो कर्वाई हो

[श्री बाबा साहिब बिखे पाटिल]

रही है उसको मैं ध्यान से सुन रहा था। मैं तीन चार बातों की ओर आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान विमाना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह कि खेत मजदूरों के लिए कोई ठोस प्रोग्राम आपको चलाना पड़ेगा। गांवों से जिस प्रकार से छोटे किसान हैं उसी प्रकार से खेत मजदूर भी हैं। उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। आप जो रेग्युलरेटिव प्राइस की बात करते हैं उसके अन्तर्गत खेत मजदूर को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से आप एक इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर की मजदूरी का हिसाब लगाते हैं उसी प्रकार से कैलकुलेट करके खेत मजदूर की मजदूरी भी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। तब इस प्रकार का झगड़ा नहीं उठेगा कि खेत मजदूर को कितना पैसा दिया जाये, कितना न दिया जाये और खेत मजदूर को दाम ठीक मिलेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस देश में हर साल बाढ़ें आती हैं। जैसा कि यहां पर कहा गया, 50 करोड़ में केवल 2 करोड़ ही खर्च किया गया। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश में अनाज काफी पैसा हुआ है जिसको रखने की समस्या बनी रहती है। कुछ अनाज हम एक्सपोर्ट भी कर रहे हैं। अनाज यदि जलब इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता तो उसके नष्ट होने का डर है। इसलिये जहां-जहां बेरोजगारी ज्यादा है, उस के हिसाब से जैसे महाराष्ट्र में एम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी स्कीम चली, पी० एल० 480 में "फूड फार वर्क" स्कीम चली, उसी तरह की स्कीम अनाज के द्वारा चलायें। आज हमें नदियों पर बांध बनाने हैं, नहरें बनानी हैं, पब्लिक कंट्रोल करना है—हमारे पास नकद पैसों की कमी है, हम अनाज व कर उन स्कीमों को चला सकते हैं

और इस तरह से अनाम्प्लायमेंट गारन्टी का काम कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां यू०पी० और बिहार में ऐसे बहुत से इलाके हैं जहां इस तरह के काम मजदूर लोग कर सकते हैं और उन को अनाज दिया जा सकता है और बेरोजगारी मिटा सकते हैं।

अब मैं इरिगेशन की बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हम छोटे किसानों को रिग्युलरेटिव प्राइस देना चाहते हैं—यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन जिन के पास अनाज-इकानामिक होल्डिंग्स हैं उन की कीमत को कैसे तय करेंगे। जो छोटा किसान है उस को कंपिटल-एक्सपेंडिचर तो पूरा करना पड़ता है, लेकिन उतना पैसा खर्च करने के बाद जो रिटर्न आती है, वह कम है, उस की कास्ट-आफ-प्रोडक्शन बढ़ जाती है, यहाँ तक कि रिग्युलरेटिव प्राइस से भी ज्यादा हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे किसानों को आप जो लोन देते हैं, वह विदम्राउट-इन्टरस्ट दें और उस की रिकवरी 5 या 10 साल में नहीं, बल्कि 25 साल में होनी चाहिए, ऐसा कर के ही हम छोटे किसान को बचा सकते हैं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में लोन देने का काम चल रहा है, लेकिन सप्लिडी और लोन का बैंक और गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज से तालमेल नहीं बैठता है। जब डी०पी०ए० पी० का डेप्री का प्रोग्राम लागू करते हैं और उस में 3000 रु० की जरूरत है तो उस में उस को 1000 रु०या दिया जाता है—बाँकी रु०या वह कहाँ से लायेगा, नतीजा यही होता है—जिस तरह से पहले यह रु०या खाने-पीने में चला जाता था, वैसे ही आज भी चला जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस स्कीम पर पुनर्विचार करें। जो भी स्कीम बनाई जाती है—उस को सारे देश के लिए एक ही पर्टन पर बना दिया जाता है, लेकिन हर जगह की एग्रो क्लाइमेटिक कण्डीशन व अवररत प्रलग-अलग होती है। एक ही तरह की स्कीम बिहार, बंगाल, मध्य-

रम्बू, कण्ट्रैक के लिए कैंमे चल सकती है और यही कारण है कि हमारी स्कीमे ठीक तरह से चल रही रही है । एक तरह अन्धकाव्यमिक होल्डिंग है, दूसरी तरफ रेन-फेड एरियाज है जहाँ नहरे नहीं हैं—ऐसे इलाकों के लिए विद-आउट-इन्टरेस्ट लोन देने से उन को राहत मिल सकती है । मैं सविस्ती का दिया जाना बहुत अच्छा नहीं मानता हूँ, क्योंकि इस में 500 रुपया दिया जाना है, 200 तुम ले लो, 300 मुझे दे दो, किसान को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिलता । यदि विद-आउट-इन्टरेस्ट लोन देंगे तो उस का परिणाम अच्छा निकलेगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर क्रेडिट की जितनी जरूरत है, उतना नहीं मिलता है । पूरा पैसा न मिलने के कारण किसान जो क्रेडिट उत्पादन के लिए लेता है वह उस में नहीं लगता, कभी उस की लड़की की शादी में खर्च हो जाता है, कभी दूसरे कामों में खर्च हो जाता है । इस लिए कम्प्यूटिव-फाइनेन्स क्रेडिट कर्परेटन को बदलना चाहिए । इस के लिए इन्टिग्रेटेड डवलपमेन्ट एप्रोच होना चाहिए । जब तक हम दृष्टि से इस को नहीं देखेंगे—तब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा । जिस तरह से आप इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर को लोन देते हैं, उसी तरह से किसानों का भी इन्टीग्रेटेड एप्रोच को ध्यान में रख कर कर्जा देना चाहिए ।

अब मैं नैचुरल कलेमिटीज की तरफ आता हूँ—बाढ़ आती है, सूखा आता है—किसान क्या करे ? मैंने सुना है गुजरात में और महाराष्ट्र में फ़्लो-इशोरेस के बारे में कुछ किया जा रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता आने के पहले से हम लोग फ़्लो-इशोरेस की आबाज लगा रहे हैं । इस समय जनरल इशोरेस कम्पनी ने जो सर्वे-मेंट की कम्पनी है, फ़्लो-इशोरेस का इन्फ्लेक्शन् शुरू किया है, फायर कन भी इशोरेस कहते हैं । लेकिन अब नैचुरल कलेमिटी अफ्रीक है—तो किसानों की क्षमता खराब हो जाती है ।

वह बेकार हो जाता है । इस लिए कम से कम उन एरियाज में आप को फ़्लो-इशोरेस की स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिए । मैं यह उचित समझता हूँ कि स्टेट और सेंटर दोनों का ए इन्फ्लोरेस कानून आप बना दें क्योंकि ऐसा हुआ तो उस में दोनों की हिस्सेदारी होगी । अगर खाली सेंटर का फ़्लो इन्फ्लोरेस कानून आप बनाते हैं, तो स्टेट उसमें कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ी करेगी और ग़ुनाहमा बनाव कर ज्यादा पैसा लेंगी । सूखे और बाढ़ का ग्लाइड ठीक नहीं रखेंगे । इस लिए स्टेट और सेंटर दोनों मिल कर फ़्लो इन्फ्लोरेस का कानून बनाएँ, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह किमानों के लिए अच्छा होगा ।

एग्रीकल्चर कोमोडीटीज की प्राइसेज के बारे में मैं सुझाव यह है कि नेशनल कमीशन आन एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज पर्वानेन्ट और लीगल बाडी हानी चाहिए और यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारे दिल में धाया तो कुछ रिक्मेन्डेगन को मान लिया और दिल में नहीं आया तो न माना । आप ने देखा कि गन्ने के बारे में एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन ज्यादा कीमत देना चाहता था लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट कहती है कि इस से इनफ्लेशन बढ़ेगा । हिन्दुस्तान में हमेशा यह रहा है कि जब भी एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स के दाम बढ़ते हैं और उसके बाद जब भी एग्रीकल्चर की प्राइसेज बढ़ाने की बात आती है, तो यही कह दिया जाता है कि इससे जबरदस्त इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ेगा और यह समस्या हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो जाती है । इससे किसानों को भारी नुकसान होता है ।

दूसरी तरफ़ अभी टैक्सटाइल्स की बात आई तो कंश सबसेडी, जूट इन्डस्ट्री की बात आई तो एक्सपोर्ट सब्सीडी दे दी गई लेकिन जो जूट को पैदा करने वाला किसान है, उस को क्या मिलता है ? जब इन्डस्ट्री की बात आती है कह दिया जाता है कि अगर हमने ऐसा किया तो अन्फ्लेक्शन ज्यादा बढ़ेगा और मिनिस्टर्स का फिद बेराब होया, एम०

### [श्री बालाभाहिब बिबे पाटिल]

पी० का घेराव हो जाएगा और अधिकारी वर्ग का घेराव हो जाएगा लेकिन हमारा जो किसान है वह संगठित नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि किसान के लिए नान-पोलीटी-कल आर्गेनाइजेशन हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं है। अगर किसान संगठित हो जाए, तो फिर वह गवर्नमेंट नहीं चलने देगा। वह असंगठित है, तो उसको जब रेग्युलेटिव प्राइम देने की बात आती है, तो कह दिया जाता है इससे इन्फ्लेशन बढ़ जाएगा।

मैंने शुरू में ही एग्रो-क्लाइमेटिक कंडीशन की बातें कही हैं। हर एक स्टेट में वे अलग अलग हैं। इसलिए हर स्टेट में एक स्टेट एग्रीकल्चरल प्राइसेज कमीशन बनाया जाए और सेंट्रल एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन से कोऑर्डिनेशन कर के यह देखा जाए कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन अगर ज्यादा है, तो कैसे उस को सलूलियत दी जाए, इन्ट्रस्ट के फार्म में दी जाए या इन्स्टालमेंट्स के फार्म में दी जाए या किसी और दूसरे तरीके से यह हो सकता है। उत्पादन ज्यादा हो, तो क्या किया जाए। अभी पंजाब में हमने देखा कि धालू का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो गया तो कोई ग्राहक लेने वाला नहीं है। अगर उत्पादन कम होता है तो ईश्वर के प्रार्थना करते हैं कि सूखा न पड़े। अगर सूखा पड़ जाता है तो कौन से किसान हैं, जिन को पैसा मिलता है। जहां नहरे हैं, जहां ट्यूबवेल्स हैं, वहाँ के किसानों को यह मिल जाती है। जहाँ का किसान बरसात पर डिपेंड करता है, उस को क्या मिलता है? उस को तो मजदूरी ही करनी पड़ती है लाचारी में। हिन्दुस्तान में जो बेकारी बढ़ रही है, उस बेकारी के साथ लाचारी भी बढ़ गई है। यह गंभीर समस्या है इस से कोई रेबोल्यूशन होने वाला नहीं है। एकोनामिक प्रोग्राम को कोई इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाला नहीं है। एको-नोमिक प्रोग्राम को ले कर कुछ ठोस प्रोग्राम करेंगे तो कोई रेबोल्यूशन हो सकता है। समाजवाद और गरीबी, मुझे यह लगता है, सिर्फ भाषण के विषय रह गये हैं, काम के

विषय नहीं रह गये हैं। काम के लिये बाली बात बताते हैं। दुनिया झुकती है, झुकाने वाला चाहिए। जब सब पोलीटीकल पार्टी वही काम करती हैं, तो हम को क्या सोचना है? हम क्या चाहते हैं, हम कहाँ तक जाना चाहते हैं, यह हमें सोचना चाहिए। ये जो रीजनल इम्बैलेंसेज हैं, ये कैसे मिटायेगे। इस वक्त पर एकड़ कास्ट डेम क्री कही 10 हजार रुपये आती है और कही 2 हजार रुपये आती है। इस तरह के इम्बैलेंसेज को दूर करने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ेगा और जहाँ पर पैसा नहीं है, वहाँ पर थ्रॉप फूड फार बर्क का प्रोग्राम क्यों नहीं लगाते। जब तक एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज के बारे में आप कुछ खयाल नहीं करेंगे, कुछ देखेंगे नहीं, तो मेरे खयाल से आप कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे। जहाँ तक एग्रीकल्चरल इनपुट्स का सवाल है, थ्रॉप ने 50 परसेंट रिडक्शन कर दिया, बड़ी अच्छी बात हो गई लेकिन रेल के किराये को बढ़ाने से जो छूट मिली, वह एक रुपये बोरी की ही मिली। रेल का किराया काफी बढ़ गया और इस का असर एग्रीकल्चर इनपुट्स पर भी पड़ा। एग्रीकल्चर इनपुट की कीमत कम होनी चाहिए। सेंटर के कानून से इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बना है। उसको नुकसान नहीं होने दिया जाता है। मैं आप से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब थ्रॉप इंडस्ट्री बालों को सस्ती बिजली देते हैं किसान को सस्ती इलेक्ट्रिसिटी क्यों नहीं मिल सकती है। थ्रॉप इंडस्ट्री को शुरू में दो साल तक 50 परसेंट कंसेशन पर बिजली देते हैं फिर किसान को दो-तीन साल सस्ती बिजली क्यों नहीं देते? किसान को दो या तीन साल ग्रेस पीरियड बिजली में देना चाहिए। थ्रॉप उसे सस्ती बिजली इसलिए नहीं देते कि उसका कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। हम गाँवों से चुन कर आये हैं। यहाँ बहुत से शीव किसानों के बैठे हैं। किसान हमारे पास गाँव में दर-क्यास्त से कर आता है और हम से यह सब बातें कहता है। जब तक हम किसानों को होने वाले नुकसान के बारे में नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक थ्रॉप की संस्थाएं खाली आँदनी।

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि किसान की जमीन की नीलामी हो रही है। हमारा नेटिव शाइन पूरा खोर हो गया है। इस के बारे में हमें गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। उनके खिलाफ कोई भी गलत कार्यवाही करना मैं पसंद नहीं करता। जब इन्डस्ट्रीज से पैसा वसूल नहीं होता तो हम कहते हैं कि कारखाने वाले को रिहेबिलिटेट करो, उसके कारखाने का माडरनाइजेशन करो। क्यों? क्योंकि वह पैदा करता है। क्या किसान पैदावार नहीं करता है? जो करोड़ों रुपये का इकम टैक्स, सेल्स टैक्स छिपाते हैं उनको आप शाबाशी दें, उनके लिए इम्पोर्ट प्राइस, एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस फिक्स करें। बेचारा किसान जो भूखा मरता है उसे जिन्दा रहने के लिए रेयुनरेटिव प्राइस नहीं देंगे। यह कोई आपके लिए गौरव की बात नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जिनकी अनादिकोनोमिक होल्डिंग्स हैं उन पर से सब कर्जा, लगान माफ होना चाहिए। किसी भी हालत में उनसे कानून के मुताबिक कोई रिकवरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। किसान को अपराधी मत समझिये। हम किसान से चुनकर आते हैं, हम किसान के साथ काम करते हैं। हमें किसानों के लिए सोचना चाहिए।

इस साल चीनी का डिफेंडोल हुआ। किसान को गन्ने की कीमत शुरू में खण्डसारी के लिए पाच-छः रुपये बिबंटल मिली। अब चीनी का वालंटरी रिलीज का मिनेनाइजेशन हो गया है। अब 12 रुपये बिबंटल दाम है। अगले साल चीनी बार या पांच रुपये किलो से कम नहीं बिकेगी क्योंकि पालिसी ठीक नहीं। ये इन्डस्ट्री वाले आपस में मिल कर शार्टेंज क्रियेट करते हैं। जब वे शार्टेंज क्रियेट करते हैं तो उन को ज्यादा दाम मिलता है। वे देखते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा होने के उनको दाम का दाम ठीक से नहीं मिलेगा। अब ज्यादा शार्टेंज होगी तो ज्यादा किसान मिलेगा और मुद्रा का भी ज्यादा मिलेगा। किसान पैसा नहीं कर सकता।

जब बरसात हो गयी तो किसान ने बोना शुरू कर दिया। जब गन्ने की ज्यादा पैदावार हुई तो गन्ने का दाम घट गया। सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती किसान उसका स्टॉक भी नहीं कर सकता है। जब कभी बरसात नहीं होती, तो सूखा पड़ जाता है और सूखे के कारण उत्पादन कम हो जाता है और चीनी का दाम बढ़ जाता है। सरकार को इस बारे में कोई लागू टर्म पालिसी बनानी चाहिए, यह जो एडवाइजरी की पालिसी चली आ रही है इसे किसान को घाटा होता है। समस्त कर्मियों का इन्स्टिट्यूट कहा बे-पता हो गया, क्या फैसला होगा? ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन होगा तो सरकार ने फैसला कर दिया अभी नए कारखाने नहीं खोलेंगे। अब अगले साल में चीनी कम पैदा होगी। अब सरकार को चीनी मिल के लिए नए लाइसेंस देने पड़ेंगे व सरकार देगी। ऐसी हाफ-हाउट्स व एडवाइजरी पालिसी से देश का और किसान का हित कैसे होगा? लागू-टर्म पालिसी होनी चाहिए।

प्लानिंग कमीशन ने जो करल डवलप-मेंट, इन्टेग्रेटेड करल डवलपमेंट, ब्लॉक डवलपमेंट की स्कीम बनायी है उससे गांवों का पूरा विकास नहीं हो सकता है। इससे साल से बहुत कम किसानों का भी विकास नहीं हो सकता है। यह हाफ-हाउट्स पालिसी है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को एम्प्लाय करने की रिकमण्डेशन की है जो कि ब्लॉक का डवलपमेंट करेगी। इस स्कीम को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप बहुत सारी बालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को पैसा देने जा रहे हैं।

अब तो आपने बालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को भी कहा है कि वे ग्रामे ग्रामे और इस तरह के कामों को करें। सरकार स्वयं इन कामों के करने में क्यों असमर्थ है और बालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज को ग्रामे ग्रामे की क्या जरूरत है उसको मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। बालिन्ट्री एजेंसीज आप से और भी कैसे ग्राम की काम करेंगी और आपको आप को देना पड़ेगा। पैसा सरकार का होगा



[श्री बालाशङ्कह सिंह बटिस्त]

धीरे काम उन का बनेगा। आपको स्वयं पूर्ण बनना चाहिए। आपके पास एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है और एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी होते हुए भी क्या कारण है कि आप स्वयं में पूर्ण नहीं है और वालेंट्री एजेन्सीज इंटीग्रल करने की क्या जरूरत थी। अगर आप स्वयं में पूर्ण नहीं है तो आप को पूर्ण बनना चाहिए। अगर सरकार अपने कार्यक्रमों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के मामले में दूसरी एजेंसिज पर निर्भर करेगा तो देश का भविष्य उजड़चल नहीं हो सकेगा और प्रगति अधिक नहीं हो सकेगी और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गरीब गरीब रहेगा और उसका उद्धार नहीं हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो सुझाव दिए हैं और जो कुछ कहा है उस पर मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और जहाँ तक हो सकेगा, उन को स्वीकार करेंगे।

श्री बाबू सिंह (बा.स.) : मुझे लग रहा है जैसे बिरोधी दलों ने जब कृषि की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो सदन का बहिष्कार ही कर रखा है। एक भी बिरोधी दल का सदस्य सामने मौजूद नहीं है। कृषि के प्रति ये कितने उदासीन थे इसका इससे पता लग जाता है और यही कारण है कि आज तक कृषि का विकास देश में नहीं हो सका है। यदि स्पेशल कोर्ट बिल पर बहस होती और इन को अनुमति होती तो ये और लोगों को और उनके बेटों को भी ले आते।

कृषि के विकास, किसान की उन्नति के लिए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं जिन पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। सहानुभूति के दो शब्द कह

देने से किसान की किस्मत बचन नहीं सकती है, कोई सुझावना नारा दे कर उसके अस्तित्व के पसीने को पौछा नहीं जा सकता है। जब तक सूत-बूत के साथ काम नहीं लिया जाएगा देश का भला नहीं हो सकेगा, किसान का भला नहीं हो सकेगा। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। पहली आवश्यकता कृषि को सुधारने के लिए सिंचाई की होती है, दूसरी खेती के काम में आने वाले साधनों की कीमतें कम हो, यह होती है और तीसरी यह होती है कि किसान को उसकी पैदावार का उचित मूल्य मिले। इन तीनों पर ध्यान दिया जाए तो किसान की दशा आसानी से सुधर सकती है, कृषि का विकास हो सकता है। देश में 140 करोड़ हेक्टर भूमि ऐसी है जिस में सिंचाई हो सकती है। लेकिन आज तक तीस साल की आजादी के बाद भी केवल 34 करोड़ हेक्टर में ही हम सिंचाई कर पा रहे हैं। यह सही है कि देश में आज भ्रष्टाचारी की कमी नहीं है। लेकिन जो हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारी धरती सोना उगले वह यह कैसे उगल सकती है जब तक यह प्यासी रहती है। हमारी धरती प्यासी है और अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध करके हम यह आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह सोना उगले। इसके लिए सब से पहली आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि गांवों में बिजली का विस्तार हो, पम्प सेट लगें और छोटे छोटे बांध बना कर उन में से नहरे निकाली जाएं। तभी कृषि का विकास हो सकता है।

सबमहोदय : आप अगली बार जारी रहें।

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 11, 1979/Chaitra 21, 1981 (Saka)*