

Monday, April 17, 1978
Chaitra 27, 1900 (Saka)

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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 17, 1978/Chaitra 27,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Rural Students selected for Scholar- ship under National Talent Search Scheme

*740 SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the number and percentage of rural students who are selected for the award of scholarships under the National Talent Search Scheme of the National Council of Educational Research and Training since the beginning of scheme year-wise and whether their number is negligible,

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to ensure that proper proportion of scholarships goes to rural students, and

(c) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training will be asked to modify their selection procedures in such a way that the

rural students get their due and proper share?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) An analysis of the 293 awardees selected in 1976 for scholarships under the National Science Talent Search Scheme indicates that 18 candidates (61 per cent) were from rural areas. Information about the previous years is not available as no such analysis was made earlier

(b) and (c) Since these scholarships are awarded purely on the basis of merit Government do not propose to give any kind of weightage for selection of candidates for this purpose

SHRI BHAGAT RAM It is a well established fact that talent is evenly distributed throughout the country. From the reply it is quite clear that NSTS scheme tends to leave out eighty per cent population out of which it should have skimmed the talent. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the quota system would be adopted according to which the scholarships would be given to a State/Union Territory in proportion to its population. Then there can be a districtwise quota in proportion to rural and urban population.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER The number of scholarships is not very high. In 1977-78, the proposed scholarships are only 350 for class ten and hundred for class eleven. I understand that there are 352 districts and on an average, we cannot have more than one per district if the suggestion of the hon. Member is taken. I am afraid, this suggestion cannot be accepted.

SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the contents of tests be such for rural students that the solution to the problems posed would be available in the rural environment?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said, this scholarship is open for finding out the National Science Talent. This Question is in respect of the places of habitation of the students. Anyway, formerly there were no data available because in the form no such personal data were provided. We were on the look-out whether that was possible. Now some are provided. I cannot give any assurance, but we can see if we can increase the number of scholarships later, so that more children may be involved in this.

श्रीवरी बलवीर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतावेंगे कि देहातों में जो लायक लड़के मिलते हैं क्या उनमें से भी सेलेक्शन करने का कोई प्रणाली बनाया है ? जितने लायक लड़के शहरों में मिलते हैं उतने ही लायक लड़के देहातों में भी मिलते हैं। शहरों के लड़कों में सिबाय बैठने-उठने के सबीके और बोड़े से कितानी ज्ञान के भलाबा देहाती लड़कों में ज्यादा काबिलियत नहीं होती है। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए और यह देखते हुए कि देहातों के काबिल से काबिल लड़के भी रह जाते हैं, ऐसे इम्तिहानों में नहीं आ पाते हैं, उनके सेलेक्शन का या एग्जामिनेशन का कोई ऐसा तरीका अपनावेंगे जिससे देहातों के काबिल लड़कों को भी का मिल सके और वे भी इसका फायदा उठा सकें ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, तमाम मूलक में तीन सी केन्द्र हैं जहाँ यह इम्तिहान हो रहा है। हम यह देखते हैं कि शहरी इलाकों से आने वाले लड़कों में से सैकड़ों में 54 रिजेक्ट हो जाते हैं और देहाती इलाकों से जो लड़के आते हैं उनमें से सैकड़ों में 20 रिजेक्ट हो जाते हैं। इससे पता चलता

है कि हम देहातों के खिलाफ नहीं हैं। लेकिन हमारे पास साधन ज्यादा नहीं हैं इसलिए हम अधिक कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं।

Rajasthan Canal

*741. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the original estimate of Rs. 184 crores for the Rajasthan Canal Project has gone up to Rs. 420.85 crores on account of delay in the completion of the project;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) how such reasons are being eliminated now?

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

Statement

Rajasthan Canal Project which was estimated to cost Rs. 184 crores, including share cost of the Beas Project, in 1963 is now expected to go up to about Rs. 480 crores due to several reasons including general increase in the price level of labour, materials and equipment; increase in the share cost of the Beas Dam at Pong; change in the scope of the Project with the introduction of Loonkansar..Bikaner Lift Scheme; provision for lining of branches, distributories and minors to minimise water losses; as also long period taken for completion of the Project. In the earlier stages, the progress on the Rajasthan Canal Project had been slow inter alia due to constraint of resources and non-availability of adequate quantities of water during non-Monsoon periods for drinking and construction purposes due to absence of a storage dam on Beas.

This is no longer the case. Against an average annual expenditure of over Rs. 4.9 crores during the five-year period preceding the Fourth Five-Year Plan and an annual expenditure of about Rs. 9.5 crores during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the expenditure during the first three years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan has been about Rs. 63.43 crores and the expenditure during 1977-78 is likely to be Rs. 30 crores. With the considerably stepped up outlays, the engineering works on Rajasthan Canal Project are expected to be completed by 1983-84.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It is very regrettable to note from the statement laid on the Table of the House that the Rajasthan Canal Project was taken up in 1963 and the minister has stated in his statement that it is expected to be completed by 1983-84, i.e. nearly 20 years for a project with an outlay of Rs. 184 crores as originally planned. This happened due to the people who are sitting in the Planning Commission or somewhere in...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Yes, Sir, I am coming to the question. It is very regrettable and the constraints mentioned by the minister in his statement, would have been expected even at the time of the planning itself. May I know whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned this enhanced estimated cost of Rs. 480 from Rs. 184 crores and whether the minister will assure the House that this project will be completed even before 1983-84?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is one of the biggest projects in the country. There were many constraints in the way and there have been revisions also. After the signing of the Indus Water Treaty in 1960, a revision was made in 1963. This was the first and the estimated cost at that

time was approximately Rs. 184 crores. The share of the cost of Pong Dam and Harika Barrage was Rs. 44 crores. And then, subsequently, in 1970 again a revision was made because of certain reasons. Now it was thought proper that to conserve the huge losses caused by unlined canal because it has to pass through a desert area, it was thought fit that the branches, distributories and minors should all be lined. So, the expenses on lining and also the expenses of this dam had increased. So, the total expenditure has also increased according to the second revision in 1970.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is only two-fold. One is, has the higher amount been sanctioned by the Planning Commission? The second is, are you assuring that it will be completed within the time fixed.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I have to submit that for Stage I Rs. 176 crores have been sanctioned and about Stage II, still a revision has been made and it is still under the consideration of the Rajasthan Government and has not been finalised yet. But I would submit that it would be possible to complete this project before 1983-84.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister has stated that some portion of the amount has not been sanctioned so far by the Planning Commission because of some additional expenditure being expected. So, this is the way of our Government machinery's approaching the Plans and the finalisation of the construction of this and other projects. The hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech last year had, stated that delay in the implementation of the projects has led to much more cost than was originally envisaged. This is a very important dam as far as Northern India is concerned. I would like to know whether this can be taken up on a war footing,

urgency and whether the Minister will again assure the House that it would be taken up immediately with the Planning Commission and the completion will be done shortly.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Sir, the project is not being delayed for the lack of funds. Funds are available and have been allocated for the whole of this year. For next year also Rs. 30 crores have been allocated and the work is in progress in a big way on the project. While the project is going on, it is found that certain alterations are needed. That is the only thing that is pending now.

श्री होलत राम सारन : क्या राजस्थान कैराल में निकली बाकी निरर विवाई योजनाओं में प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर सम्मिलित है और दूनी खन में शामिल है? उनको भी इस फेड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत क्या पूरा कर दिया जायेगा?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Loonkansan-Bikaner Lifer Scheme providing some branches, distributories and minors was taken up and that is a part of this project.

श्री बंगाराम चौहान : राजस्थान कैराल परियोजना एक बड़ी नहर है। परन्तु क्या यह सही नहीं कि उस नहर में जो सिमेंट और ईट लगाई जा रही हैं वह सिमेंट साग राजस्थान ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान में जा रहा है और वहाँ सिमेंट नहीं लग रहा है। नहर खोदी और बनाई जा रही है। लेकिन उसमें सिमेंट न लग कर अन्यथा क्या वह भेजा जा रहा है? मैंने इसके सम्बन्ध में कई पत्र पंजी महोदय को लिखे हैं लेकिन उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं आया है। जो सिमेंट आदि राजस्थान कैराल में लगना चाहिये वह बीकानेर और गंगानगर और पंजाब में पहुँच रहा है और नहर में सिमेंट नहीं लग रहा है, क्या यह सही नहीं है?

श्री ज्योतीत सिंह बरनाला: इस योजना का एक्सप्लान राजस्थान के इंजीनियर कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत दूरी बात है जहाँ आप बता रहे हैं कि सिमेंट वहाँ नहर में न लग कर कहीं और जा रहा है।

I will look into this matter and make an enquiry into this.

Report of F.A.O. on Fall in Food Production

*744. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per latest FAO report, India is among the 48 "seriously affected" countries where food production per person decreased by 0.4 per cent during 1970-76; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The FAO in its review on "The State of Food and Agriculture, 1977" circulated at the 19th Session of the FAO Conference held in November-December 1977 indicated that the average annual food production per capita during the period 1970-76 in the 45 Most Seriously Affected (MSA) countries including India declined by 0.4 per cent. This fall is accounted for mainly by the low growth rate of 1.4 per cent in food production in the MSA countries of Africa; in the MSA countries of Far East also the rate of growth was only 2.0 per cent. There are, however, indications that the rate of growth of food production in the MSA countries during 1974-76 was higher than that during the previous triennium 1971-73.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Economic Survey for 1977-78 clearly indicates that the per capita net availability per day for cereals has declined from 420.2 grams to 395.4 grams in 1977. For pulses, from 47.1 grams it came down to 40.1

grams; and it has now come to 43.3 grams. And the total from 467.8 grams in 1972, has come down to 438.7 grams. Will the hon. Minister tell us why, in spite of the huge money that has been spent on agricultural research and on the Agricultural Research Institute—and such a lot of claims being made—and in spite of the budget for this year being Rs. 51 crores, the situation is so miserable as this?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question related to the FAO's report on Most Seriously Affected areas, to which I have replied. My hon. friend has now mentioned some other report, which was not mentioned in the question. I would not be able specifically to answer that question. But I may say that the per capita nett production in the country is increasing. For example...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This is from the Economic Survey of the Government of India. He is supposed to know all these things.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You have not mentioned it specifically in the question. Otherwise...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it necessary to do it even for the Economic Survey of the Government?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita nett production is increasing. In 1969-70, the per capita nett production was 161 grams.

MR. SPEAKER: Only Mr. Bosu can remember all that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This year we are expecting a per capita production of 170 grams. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In regard to the per capita availability of certain important articles of consumption, I have given figures for pulses and cereals and their total

consumption. For edible oils, it was 3.5 in 1970-71; and in 1976-77 the production was for 3.2. For 1970-71, for vanaspati, it was 1 gram per head. It has come down to 0.9. During 1970-71, for sugar it was 7.3 and it has come down to 6.1. I am again wanting to know from the knowledgeable hon. Minister as to whether he keeps track of these things, because he is only the trustee of the people in the matter of agricultural production and of making things available to the people—which the country has failed to do, in spite of all this fanfare—I am repeating—and tall claims by scientists doing agricultural research.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita total production of major oil seeds has declined, I would admit. In 1969-70 it was 14.3. In 1975-76, it was 16-point...

MR. SPEAKER: The question is different; the answer is different. He has gone out of the question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: S.r., will you dispassionately tell the House whether I am doing service to my public?

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing it; but not in the proper way because your question is one thing. Your supplementary is another.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: I have to ask for an arbitrator.

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing service. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The per capita total production of oil seeds had decreased in certain years, and it had increased in certain other years. For example, in 1975-76 it has increased to 21.6 kilograms per head. In 1976-77 it declined to 12.6 kilograms for certain reasons. It is almost static with slight increase or decrease. The production of potato,

fish and other things have increased. For example, potato had increased from....

MR. SPEAKER: Both of you are talking about quite different things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon. Minister in his wisdom has tried to mislead the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The question was totally about the FAO Report. Now you are on a different report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: FAO Report has anticipated food production ...

MR. SPEAKER: I follow that. It is too wide a question. Put a separate question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If in this forum that question cannot be asked. I do not know where it can be asked. The hon. Minister has made certain tall claims. For pulses, nuts and oil-seeds, the requirement is 85 grams per day, the actual consumption is 65 grams; similarly, for green leaves the requirement is 114 grams and the actual consumption 88 grams; for vegetables and fruits the requirement is 85 grams per day while the actual consumption is 6 grams. For fish, meat and eggs the requirement is 125; the actual consumption is 14. What is this?

MR. SPEAKER: Good learning, but not relevant.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: According to the FAO, one of the obvious reasons why in this country continuously the per capita availability or production has been always very low in our primitive agriculture and our incapacity to supply water in certain areas. The result is that a large part of our areas are unirrigated. It is stated that the Ganga-Brahmaputra area, if irrigated, is capable of feeding the whole world. May I know whether the World Bank team has brought it to the notice of the Gov-

ernment that the Brahmaputra valley itself has almost inexhaustible sources of water? If so, what steps are being taken to utilize the water resources?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: One of the reasons for poor production is the inadequate allotment of funds for the development of agriculture. May I know whether the Government is aware that the Estimates Committee in its 12th Report has stated that the allocation of amounts for major and medium irrigation projects has been reduced considerably in the Plan periods? If so, will this Government come forward to allot more funds for irrigation?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is a very limited one. This does not arise out of that.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Inadequate allotment of funds is one of the reasons for poor production.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a very important question, but it does not arise out of this.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In the course of the reply the hon. Minister has quoted certain figures, saying that the production of gram and other varieties of agricultural produce has increased. May I know, in the context of the reply of the hon. Minister, whether he does not agree that even then the per capita production is lower than in other advanced agricultural countries of the world? If that is so, what particular steps the Government propose to take in the matter of further stepping up of per capita production in Indian agriculture?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Again, it is a very wide question.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two questions. One is whether the per capita production here is less than in other countries.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is less than in some countries, but it is more than in many countries. We are making all-out effort to increase per capita production in the country.

Grants to States for opening of Schools in Rural and Backward Areas

*745. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are giving grants to the States for the opening of schools in rural and backward areas;

(b) if so, what is the amount of grants given to the State of Karnataka for this purpose during the last three years;

(c) the details regarding the multi-purpose and other schools opened in the State; and

(d) the details regarding the amount of grant which has so far lapsed, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for the opening of schools in the rural and backward areas. The Central assistance is given as block grants for the State plans as a whole.

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

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Education is now in the Concurrent List, but in many of the rural parts

many of the schools do not have any building and the students are studying under the shade of trees. They do not have a proper environment and proper building, and many of the buildings that do exist are half-constructed and not completed. The Janata Party Government is talking of more rural upliftment. Is it not the responsibility of the Government of India to see that more grants are paid to the State Governments and earmark them for this purpose? If so, what is the allotment made and what are Government's broad outlines on this matter?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though the Constitution was amended during the emergency to bring education from the State List to the Concurrent List, no legislation has been brought forward to take it to the Concurrent List. It is still in the State List, and it is the primary or direct responsibility of the State Governments to open schools in the rural as well as backward areas. The Government of India only gives the States grants as block grants in their plans.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Much has been said about Urdu, but for the children of the minorities living in the rural and urban areas there is hardly any scope to get their education in Urdu. So, may I know whether the Government while giving grants to the State Governments will see that allocation is made particularly for the development of Urdu for the benefit of the children of the minorities?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: Though this question is not related to the main question, so far as Urdu is concerned, we are giving guidelines to the State Governments for its development and teaching in the schools in the various States. So far as the development of Urdu is concerned, we are having

a national committee, the Tarakki-Urdu Board, through which we are trying to develop the language.

SHRI A. SUNNA SAHIB: May I know whether the State of Kerala has been included in the grants list and if so how much has been granted to it?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: All the States are included. It is in the State Plan. It is not possible for me to say now how much Kerala has been given.

श्री युवराज : राज्यों को जो केन्द्रीय महान्याय दी जाती है, उनका आधार क्या है? जो पिछड़े हुए राज्य हैं, उनको अधिक अनुदान दिया जाता है या यह अनुदान जनसंख्या के आधार पर दिया जाना है, इसका क्या काइटीरिया है ?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: It is the policy of the Janata Party Government to help the backward areas as much as possible. The Planning Commission are doing an exercise on it as how the backward areas can be helped in this matter.

कृषि मूल्य आयोग के सदस्य

749. **श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्र द्वारा एक कृषि मूल्य आयोग का गठन किया गया है;

(ख) उसके सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों की प्रत्येक-प्रत्येक संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इसका गठन किस प्रकार से किया गया है ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Agricultural Prices Commission was constituted with effect from 8-1-1965 by a Resolution of the Government of India. The sanctioned strength of the Commission consists of a Chairman and three Members including Member Secretary. One of the posts of Members is now vacant.

As presently constituted, the Chairman and the Member Secretary are economists while the second Member has been appointed in pursuance of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in order to include in the Commission a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems. The appointments have been made with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या सरकार ने यह आधार माना है कि किसानों के उत्पादन खर्च और कृषि के उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुओं की कीमतों के अनुपात में कृषि-उपज का मूल्य तय किया जायेगा ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह आधार मुकर्रर करने के लिए कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज में आंकड़ें लिये जाते हैं, कुछ यह कमीशन खुद तय करता है और कुछ 'फार्मर्स' आर्गनाइजेशनज को बुलाया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether the cost of production is taken into account.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The cost of production is also taken into consideration when the prices are fixed.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know as to what are the names of the persons of Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Dr. Dharam Narain, Chairman, Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi, Member Secretary and Chaudhari Randhir Singh, Member,

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : इस आयोग का गठन 1965 में हुआ था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक इसके तीसरे सम्बर की नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं की गई है और इसमें किसानों का सही प्रतिनिधित्व क्यों नहीं रखा गया है, जिनका इस आयोग से सम्बन्ध है। क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि किसानों की बात मानी जाये ?

हाल ही में सरकार ने गेहूँ की कीमत तय की है। कुछ मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने गेहूँ की कीमत 120 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल और कुछ मुख्य मन्त्रियों ने 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तय करने के लिए कहा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उनकी बात को क्यों नहीं माना।

MR. SPEAKER: The second question does not arise.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Chaudhari Randhir Singh was taken as agriculture representative and he is still a Member.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: This Agricultural Prices Commission has done a great blunder in fixing the prices without knowing the background of the agriculture. I do not want to blame any individual there or any Member there. I think, there is no farmer at all in that Commission. The problems of the farmers must be understood while fixing the prices. They must take into account the cost of production. But they get details from universities or somewhere.

A farmers' representative is very necessary in the Agricultural Prices Commission.

Another thing is that we have seen that the fixing of prices of so many industrial products is done on the basis of their cost of production. Here, the farmers have to see towards the sky and Government. Do you call for the advice of the Farmers' Federations in order to have a comparative study of the prices to be fixed? Will the Minister look into these things before announcing the prices every year?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the opinions of the Farmers' Federations are also taken into consideration while fixing the price. In fact, the question does not relate to this. The question was relating to the constitution of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the farmers are very much agitated over the prices because they are not getting remunerative prices at all. In this Agricultural Prices Commission, the members are only from officer's cadres except of course, Ch. Randhir Singh, who is a Member. Whether the Minister is going to consider the suggestion that a non-official should be made the Chairman and majority of the members should be non-officials. Even Members who are nominated to this Commission are from North who are interested more in wheat and they are neglecting the South as far as rice is concerned. I want to know whether he is going to nominate any person from south, particularly from rice-growing States, to this Commission.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I think, Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi is from south. There is no question of south or north....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: What about non-official?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Chaudhuri Randhir Singh is a non-official. I would submit that it is not only south that produces rice, In fact, rice surplus States are in the north.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: Whether it is from south or north, I want to know whether from rice growing States, he is going to nominate somebody.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as rice-growing States are concerned, I would submit that northern States are surplus in rice. Punjab, Haryana and Western U. P. are the surplus States. They are more worried about fixation of higher prices. Other States are mainly rice-producing and some rice has to go from these States to other States.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was, whether you are nominating somebody from rice-growing States so that their case may also be considered.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Chaudhuri Randhir Singh comes from wheat as well as rice growing area.

श्री कल्याण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि किसी भी बोर्ड में अगर बहुमत होता है तो कुछ बात चलती है और बहुमत न हो तो कुछ बात नहीं चलती। इसलिए श्री गणधीर सिंह क्या कर सकते हैं जबकि और ऐसे महानुभाव उसमें बैठे हैं जो केवल एंटीस्टिक्स से ही काम लेते हैं और जिन्हें प्रैक्टिकल का कोई ज्ञान नहीं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कि इसमें बहुमत कृषकों का होना चाहिए, क्या वह ऐसा करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजित सिंह बरनाला : अभी तो ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI T. A. PAI: The hon. Minister has quoted Punjab, Haryana and western U. P. as rice-producing States. May I bring to his notice that they are rice-producing States, no doubt, but for them rice is a cash crop whereas for most of the rice-growing areas in south, it is the main food crop; Therefore, a distinction between the prices has got to be established between a cash crop and a food crop. Otherwise, those who are growing rice as a food crop are made to pay a very heavy price for doing it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is a suggestion to be taken into consideration.

Preservation of Heritage of Kumaon

*750. **DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some ancient temples in the district of Almora in Uttar Pradesh are rich in cultural heritage;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the recent past some statues of immense archaeological value and historical importance had been taken away from ancient temples of Jageshwar and Patal Bhuwaneshwar in the district of Almora (U.P.) by antique smugglers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to preserve this heritage of Kumaon and to save it from unscrupulous elements?

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

Various groups of temples at Jageshwar, Baijnath, Katramal and Dwarahat have been declared as of national importance.

(b) Ten sculptures and one bronze image of Ponaraja were stolen from the temples at Jageshwar. The last-named image was, however, subsequently recovered by the Central Bureau of Investigation. Government has no information about the theft of sculptures from the temple at Patal Bhubaneshwar which is not a centrally protected monument.

(c) A Conservation Assistant, posted at Almora, looks after the repairs and maintenance of these monuments. Besides, four monument attendants have been posted at Jageshwar for watch and ward duty.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Now, Sir, from a large number of ancient temples, pieces of sculptures were taken from this part of the country during foreign invasion to be kept under protection and other safe custody. Now the Minister says that they have grouped them—some of the temples of national importance. I would like to know whether a detailed survey of Almora and other neighbouring hill districts was made so as to come to a conclusion that these are the only four groups in that district; if a survey has actually been made what are the other temples in other districts and what are the steps which the Government are taking to protect those monuments? Whether the image of Sun at the temple of Katarmal, the *surya patrima*, as they said, was also missing from that temple and has not yet been restored and has not yet been traced; whether the image of Ponaraja from Jageshwar, which is one of the 12 jyotirlingas in this country, has not yet been restored to the original place of the temple and is lying somewhere.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Under one supplementary, the hon. Member has put a large number of supplementaries. It is very difficult for me to remember all these questions. However, I would like to

say that under the State list, that is List 2, item 12, are the ancient and historical monuments and records, other than those declared under law made by Parliament, to be of national importance, are provided. Therefore, of the monuments which are generally in the charge of the State Governments, now after making proper enquiries, certain monuments have been declared to be of national monuments and I find that six such monuments in that area have been declared to be of national importance. They are: temple group at Jageshwar—1; at Baijnath—2; at Katarmal—3; at Dwarahat—4; at Champahat—5 and the remains of a few temples and the inscribed machinery at Gangahat—6. Those which have been taken over by the Archaeological Survey of India, we are trying to protect them and we have engaged more personnel for doing so.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whether the image of Ponaraja has not been restored; whether the image of Sun at Katarmal is also missing and has not yet been restored

MR. SPEAKER: Does that temple come under the temples which are declared to be of national importance?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I would like to have a notice for this question. I have said, only one bronze image of Ponaraja was stolen and recovered by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want to know whether it has been lying somewhere or whether it has been restored to the temple.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants a notice for this.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whether the University of Kumaon and the State Government have ap-

proached the Ministry to have a museum especially in Almora so that all these monuments and idols and other sculptures can be housed there and a large number of tourists who come there can also visit there and see such things. They can also be kept well protected because now they are scattered sometimes at one place and sometimes at another place. It is difficult to protect them because these are hills. We do not have adequate machinery to protect them. Have you received any such proposal; if not, whether the Government are themselves thinking of having a museum?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will respectfully submit that this question does not arise out of this. I require again a notice. I hope the hon. Member will not be annoyed with me because here I do not have any notes about this.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में अनेकों राष्ट्रीय मन्दिर और राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय हैं उनमें पिछले कुछ वर्षों से लगातार मूर्तियों की चोरियों का तांता चला आ रहा है, काफी केसेज पकड़े भी गये हैं, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह काम कर रहे हैं, यहां से मूर्तियां चुरा कर विदेशों में लाखों में बची जाती हैं, करोड़ों की कमाई की जाती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूं जो अब तक पकड़े गये हैं उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही हुई है उससे मंत्री महोदय संतुष्ट हैं तथा भविष्य में इस प्रकार की चोरियां न हों उसके लिए कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं, इसकी जानकारी सदन को देगे।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : जो चोरियां होती हैं उसके लिए हमें खेद है। हम सरकार की ओर से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ज्यादा धादमियों को लगाकर चोरियों को बन्द किया जायें। इसमें सरकार की दिलचस्पी के अलावा जनता की भी जिम्मेदारी है इसलिए हम सोशल धवेरनेस को जागृत करने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। इस काम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह बड़े पैमाने पर संलग्न है, जो भारत से मूर्तियां चुरा कर विदेशों में ले जा कर बेचते हैं। इस किस्म के कुछ केसेज पकड़े भी गये हैं और कुछ कार्यवाही सरकार की तरफ से हुई भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं—जिन लोगों ने ऐसे कार्य किये हैं, उनके खिलाफ जो कार्यवाही हुई है, क्या सरकार उसे संतुष्ट है और भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, इसके लिये सरकार क्या करना चाहती है?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go on adding new supplementaries. You can have only one supplementary. You cannot have an additional supplementary.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पुरानी मूर्तियों का मवाल है। इससे सम्बन्धित मैं केवल एक ही मवाल उठा रहा हूं।

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने कहा है कि चोरियां बन्द करने के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इस काम को रोकने के लिये हमारे धार्कलाजिकल सर्वे के अलावा, जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गैंगज मूर्तियां बाहर ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनको रोकने के लिये हमारा कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट और धार्कलाजिकल सर्वे का भी एक धादमी वहां पर है। इस तरह की कई चोरियां पकड़ी गई हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब फिर नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER: Your question has been answered.

SHRI SARAT KAR: The hon. Minister has said that they are taking interest only in monuments and things of architecture which are of national importance. But these things have acquired great international importance because all these monuments

and small architecture are being smuggled away to foreign countries, and our country is full of such architecture and antiquities, specially Orissa is a land of temples. May I, therefore, ask the hon. Minister whether, to do justice to all the valuable monuments and materials of antiquities that we have by creating a new machinery or a new Directorate so that these things can be protected. The matter should not be taken lightly because these things may not have acquired national importance according to him but they have acquired international importance and these things are being smuggled away from our country.

DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER As a student of ancient Indian history and culture I can assure the hon. Member that we are not taking things lightly, we are trying to do our best. But under the Constitution the task of protecting monuments is divided between the Centre and the State Governments. It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to look after these temples and other pieces of architecture. Only those which are declared to be of national importance are under our scope, and we are trying to do our best.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन-जागरण के लिये आप ने अभी तक क्या किया है और कब से किया है? मूर्तियों की चोरी का जो काम हो रहा है वह कई वर्षों से हो

रहा है, इसलिये मैं निश्चित रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जन-जागरण के लिये, लोगों को सचेत रखने के लिये, आप ने कब और कौन से आदेश दिये और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—कुछ महीने हुए कलकत्ता में एक प्रदर्शनी हुई थी, उस प्रदर्शनी में यह भी था कि कितनी मूर्तियाँ चोरी हुई हैं और उनको पकड़ने के लिये हम कितने सफल हुए हैं और किस तरह से हम उनको पकड़ने के लिये कदम उठाते हैं—इस तरह से हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि जन-जागरण हो और जनता की मदद भी हम मिले।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया।

MR SPEAKER Next Question

Funds for Girl Institute, Lucknow

*752 **SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA**
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether 'The Girl Institute of Development Studies', Lucknow has been given funds for special studies and

(b) if so, the amount given for the purpose and the subjects for study of which this amount has been given?

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

Statement

According to the information furnished by ICSSR, the amounts received by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow for special studies and the subjects for which the grants have been given are as under :—

Serial No.	Year	Subject	Authority giving the grant	Amount
1	1973	Problems of select Urban Handicraft of U.P.	Planning Commission	2,57,968.95
2	1974	Collection and Collation of Papers and Documents—All India Railwaymen Federation.	Indian Council of Social Science Research	15,000.00
3	1975	Financing of Ghikan Industry in Lucknow.	Indian Overseas Bank, Lucknow.	3,250.00
4	1975	Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project.	Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India.	18,000.00
5	1976	Studies on Regional Patterns of Agricultural Development of India.	Planning Commission	45,750.00
6	1976	Impact of Emergency on Industrial Relations in U.P.	Ministry of Labour, Government of India.	7,000.00
7	1977	ILO Project Technological Linkages of Formal and Informal Sector Industries (Metal Industries in Kanpur).	I.L.O.	57,000.00
8	1977	Regional Seminar on Indian Youth	Indian Council of Social Science Research, New Delhi.	15,000.00
9	1977	Land Administration in Northern India.	Do.	12,500.00
10	1978	Special Diversification of Manufacturing Activities.	Do.	50,000.00

श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो पैसा ऐसी संस्थाओं को दिया गया है, वह पैसा उन संस्थाओं ने, जिस उद्देश्य के लिए वह पैसा दिया गया था, उसी उद्देश्य पर खर्च किया है या नहीं? यदि नहीं खर्च किया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करायेंगे और यदि वह सतत साबित होता है तो क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों को सजा देने की कोई योजना बना रहे हैं? आज ऐसी बहुत सी संस्थाएँ हैं जो बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर बनी हुई हैं और साबित किया सरकार से लेकर किजूस

खर्च करती हैं और अपने तिकड़म पर काम कर रही हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी योजनाएँ बना रहे हैं, जिससे ऐसी संस्थाओं पर रोक लग सके?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मैंने जो फहरिस्त दी है, उससे ऐसा पता चलता है कि जिन सबजेक्ट की जांच के लिए, कोष के लिये कार्यवाही हुई थी, वह सकल हो चुकी है।

प्रमाणित कमीशन की धीर से
problems of urban handicrafts of U.P.
के लिए 2,57,962.95 रुपए का अनुदान
प्रिया गया है। यह प्रोजेक्ट कम्प्लीट हो गई है।
Similarly, in regard to the financing
of Chikan Industry, a report has
been submitted. In regard to the
Pilot Intensive Rural Employment
Project, the work has been completed.

इस तरह से सब कम्प्लीट हो गई है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked is, if there are irregularities, will you enquire into them.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I submit that he has prefixed that with some of the other matters. He wanted to know how many were completed. The second part of the question he asked is whether we are prepared to make enquiries.

Now, the Indian Council of Social Science Research actually sent an officer to enquire into the matter, and he has submitted a report. If further steps are necessary, the ICSSR will certainly take steps.

श्री हरप्रबोध बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि मुल्क में कितनी संस्थाएँ ऐसी हैं जो बड़े नेताओं के नाम से हैं और उन पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया गया है ? क्या यंत्री जी यह भी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि इस तरह की जो संस्थाएँ हमारे मुल्क में काम कर रही हैं वे कितने दिनों से कर रही हैं और हमारे देश के करोड़ों के पैसे को लूट कर अपनी ऐमाजी और मक्कारी पर खर्च कर रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise under the question because the question is limited to the Giri Institute, Lucknow. (Interruptions). Mr. Verma, it is not allowed under the rules.

Don't record.

(Interruptions)***

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I had sent an identical or an almost similar question on the same subject and your Secretariat rejected it, saying that this Institute belong to the Lucknow University, which is under the State Government. But the question of Mr. Hargovind Verma has been admitted. So, I would like to say that your Secretariat and you should treat all Members alike so far as admission of questions is concerned.

Now, I would like to know from the Minister whether he has seen the news item in the Pioneer in which it is said that against the Director of the Giri Institute, Mr. V. B. Singh, who also happens to be a Congress M. P., a criminal charge has been filed and he is presently facing prosecution on that score. If so, does he have any details of this matter?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are criminal proceedings going on in respect of forgery and the matter is sub judice. But I understand Mr. V. B. Singh is no longer a Member of the other House; his term has expired. And from May 1977, he is no longer a Director. A new Director has been appointed.

श्री हुकुम देव नारायण यादव : इस संस्था का जहाँ तक सवाल है, यह पूरी राज्य सरकार के अधीन नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार

इस संस्था को लाखों रुपये अनुदान वगैरह करने के लिए वेती रही है और पिछले साल भर से इस संस्था के सम्बन्ध में अखबारों वगैरह में भी काफी निकलता रहा है कि वहाँ पर गोलमाल हो रहा है। जितना पैसा इस संस्था को दिया गया है उस पैसे का वह सही उपयोग नहीं कर रही है। एक व्यक्ति विशेष आला कर्जी संस्था बना कर अपने हित के लिए और दो चार आदिमियों के हित और स्वार्थ के लिए पैसे को खर्च करता रहा है। तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि वह उस अनुदान के पैसे के खर्च के बारे में जाँच करने के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय समिति बनायेगी और जो इस तरह से गोलमाल करने वाले लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेगी? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : २१.४.७८

जो मरचा है it is registered under the Societies Registration Act. यह जो कमेटी है पहले श्री टी० पी० धरमके चेयरमैन थे, पिछले जमाने में श्री पी० एन० हुक्करा चेयरमैन थे और यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चान्सेलर डा० नगेन्द्र सिंह President, International Court of Justice जैसे सम्मानित लोग इस में सदस्य थे। जहाँ कहीं भी कोई शिकायत आती है कि ठीक तरह से काम नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ जाँच के लिए हम कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। मैंने अभी बताया था कि आई० सी० एम० एस० आर० की ओर एक एफिसर जाँच के लिए भेजे गये थे और वे अपनी रिपोर्ट भी दे चुके हैं और आई० सी० एम० एस० आर० उसको एग्जामिन कर रहा है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस इंस्टीट्यूट के जाल-बट्टे के बारे में 7 जनवरी, 1978 के बिल्डिंग में चार्ज लगाया गया है। इस इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में यह चार्ज लगाया है कि 1973 से इसने लाखों रुपये का अनुदान लिया। 1977 तक इस संस्था में न कोई छात्र भी था और न कोई वहाँ रिसर्च हो रही थी। 1977 में इसने एक बिल्डिंग किराये पर ली। क्या इस तरह की शिकायत इस लखनऊ के इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्रालय को प्राप्त हुई है? यदि हाँ तो क्या इन की रोजगारी में शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस संस्था को दिए जाने वाले अनुदान को तुरन्त स्टाप करेंगे और इसके बारे में कोई जाँच करायेंगे?

अभी माननीय मुख्यमन्त्री स्वामी जी ने श्री बी० बी० सिंह का नाम लिया जिनको कि वहाँ में हटना पड़ा क्योंकि उनके खिलाफ मुद्दमा चल रहा है। क्या उनके बारे में सरकार को शिकायत मिली है कि वे थर्ड क्लास के स्टुडेंट रहे हैं और उन्होंने फर्जी तौर पर फर्स्ट क्लास की मार्कशीट तैयार करके अपने कांयूनिवर्सिटी में हेड बनाया और उसी हिमाक से इस संस्था में भी काम किया? यह जो पाँच लाख रुपये इस संस्था ने सरकार से लिया है क्या इस रकम के बारे में सरकार फौरन जाँच करायेंगी?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : श्री बी० बी० सिंह जी इसके आनरेरी डायरेक्टर थे वे अभी, 1977 में नहीं रहे हैं और उनके स्थान पर श्री टी० एम० पकोला प्रोफेसर आफ इकोनोमिक्स आल इंडिया इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मैनेजमेंट अहमदाबाद इस संस्था के डायरेक्टर बन गये हैं। अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में हमारी संस्था आई० सी० एम० एस० आर० की ओर से जाँच करायी गयी थी। जो शिकायतें हमें प्राप्त हुई थीं वे साबित नहीं हुई हैं।

दिल्ली में नेताओं की प्रतिमा लगाया जाना

756. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में कुल कितने नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ लगी हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमाएँ दिल्ली में नहीं लगायी गयी हैं ;

(ग) भविष्य में जिन नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ लगायी जानी हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया और डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमाएँ लगाने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की 14 प्रतिमाएँ हैं जो दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा विभिन्न स्मारक समितियों द्वारा स्थापित की गई हैं ।

(ख) डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की प्रतिमा अभी तक स्थापित नहीं की गई है लेकिन दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली गेट के बाहर डा० श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा स्थापित की गई है ?

(ग) भारत सरकार ने स्मारक समितियों को दिल्ली में विभिन्न स्थानों में सरकारों भूमि पर सर्वोच्च सी० राजगोपालाचार्य, के० कामराज तथा रफी अहमद कदवई की प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित करने की इजाजत दे दी है ।

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सरकार भी गांधी जी की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(घ) जैसा कि उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में बताया गया है डा० श्यामाप्रसाद मुखर्जी की प्रतिमा पहले ही स्थापित की जा चुकी है । डा० लोहिया की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के बारे में किसी एजेंसी ने कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है तथा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन नहीं है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ । दिल्ली जैसे शहर में जहाँ अभी भी बहुत से विदेशियों की प्रतिमाएँ काफी संख्या में मौजूद हैं, वहाँ डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जैसे महापुरुष की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने में उपेक्षा बरती गयी है । सरकार को आज भी उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित करने के लिए जगह नहीं मिल रही है । आप कहते हैं कि किसी एजेंसी ने इसके लिए आपसे सिफारिश नहीं की है यह किसी संस्था के सिफारिश करने का सवाल नहीं है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय नेता का सवाल है जिसको राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से लेना चाहिए और सरकार को स्वयं अपनी तरफ से ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि डा० राममनोहर लोहिया जैसे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं की प्रतिमाएँ स्थापित करे । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया की प्रतिमा स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता महसूस करती है ? यदि करती है तो फिर उनकी प्रतिमा स्थापित करने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

श्री राम किशोर : मान्यवर, सरकार की सामान्य नीति किसी राष्ट्रीय नेता की प्रतिमा लगाने की नहीं है । यदि कोई व्यक्ति, स्मारक समितियों या स्थानीय निकाय

कोई मूर्ति स्थापित करना चाहती है तो वे जमीन के लिए मांग करती हैं और सरकार उनकी मांग पर विचार करती है ।

श्री राम बिलास दासबाल : आज से कुछ दिन पहले मैंने 377 के अन्तर्गत आपको लिख कर दिया था और आपने उसको मंजूर भी किया था और वह डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया, डा० मुखर्जी, डा० अम्बेदेकर आदि के सम्बन्ध में था । उस में मैंने जगह आदि के सम्बन्ध में निश्चित जानकारी भी दी थी कि पार्लियामेंट हाउस के सामने जो गेहूँ पर जगह हैं जहाँ उनकी मूर्तियाँ स्थापित की जा सकती हैं । जिस महापुरुष की मूर्ति को कोई एजेंसी स्थापित न करे और जिस महापुरुष की कोई एजेंसी न हो क्या यह देश उन महापुरुष को भूल जाएगा? जहाँ तक जगह की बात है मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिख कर दिया था 377 के अन्तर्गत और आपने उसको मंजूर भी किया था । उस में मैंने जगह दर्शायी थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस जगह आप मूर्ति स्थापित करेंगे ?

श्री राम किशोर : मैंने पहले भी बताया है कि शासन की नीति यह नहीं है कि वह स्वतः मूर्तियाँ स्थापित करे । गवर्नमेन्ट ने किसी के लिए ऐसा नहीं किया है । मैमोरियल कमेटी अगर सामने आती है और जमीन चाहती है तो जमीन की व्यवस्था सरकार करती है । स्थापना का सारा खर्च वह समिति बर्दाश्त करती है । मैंने जैसे कहा है श्री राजागोपालाचारी, श्री कामराज और श्री रफी अमहद कदवई की मूर्तियों के लिए तीन स्थानों पर स्वीकृति दे दी गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suratgarh and Jetsar State Farms

*742. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the expenditure incurred during 1977-78 on the Suratgarh and Jetsar State farms;

(b) the break-up of the expenditure under major heads like staff expenses, repairs to machinery, fertilisers and insecticides, seeds, taxes etc.;

(c) the income during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to run these farms as profitable concerns?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The financial year of the State Farms Corporation of India is from 1st July to 30th June, the expenditure figures for 1977-78 are, therefore, not available at this stage.

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

(d) The State Farms Corporation of India is taking steps to improve the economic viability of these farms by adopting measures such as change in cropping pattern by substituting seed crops of low productivity with those giving more yield per unit, augmentation of irrigation supplies, carrying out land shaping and land development and by reducing expenditure on inputs through better management and scientific application.

Audited Accounts of World Dairy Congress

*743. **SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether the Government have received audited accounts and reports

of the World Dairy Congress held in 1974 in India, the amounts collected for the Congress from the Central and State Governments, Dairy industry and individuals, outline of disbursement of huge funds collected and balance available immediately after the Congress ended its Session;

(b) nature of expenses incurred after the Congress was over and broad heads of expenditure and the balance available now if any, and

(c) have the Government received complaints against misuse or extravagant use of funds of the Congress and where the investigation rests?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) Yes Sir A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha

(c) No, Sir

Statement

Amounts collected for the World Dairy Congress held in 1974 and the expenditure incurred thereon

Receipts upto 31st December, 1974

(A) Contributions raised by Dairy Board

	Rs
1. State Governments	3,40,000 00
2 Indian Dairy Corporation	3,50,000 00
3 State Dairy Corporations	1,45,211 00
4 Dairy Cooperatives	3,30,901 00
5 Contributions raised by N D D B	7,73,289 00
(B) Government of India's Contribution	5,52,218 00

(C) Congress Registration Fee

1 Congress Registration Fee	6,32,802 32
2 Dairy Entrance Fee	13,280 00
3 Fee for accompanying persons	1,04,725 24
4 I D F Registration Fee	1,27,236 20

(D) Sale of Publications 244 81

(E) Other Receipts

1 Ladies programme (surplus)	12,517 95
2. Misc Receipts	9 941 99
3 Interest	25 572 67

TOTAL 31,17,940 18

Expenditure incurred upto December, 1974.

Rs.

1. Administrative Expenses.	7,37,578.00
2. Editorial & Technical Expenses.	10,60,167.00
3. Exhibitions	39,588.00
4. Tour expenses of distinguished guest speakers.	3,241.00
5. Congress Venue Expenses.	2,17,228.00
6. Reception & Hospitality..	1,16,044.00
7. Congress Functions..	..
8. 10 % Fees to I.D.F. Brussels.	..
9. Miscellaneous Expenditure.	5,916.00

TOTAL

21,79,762.00

Balance available on 31st December, 1974. 9,38,178.18

Receipts after 31st December, 1974.

1. Sale of Congress Volumes.	44,748.00
2. Miscellaneous Receipts.	6,628.00
3. Interest Income	55,293.00
4. Congress Registration fee.	14,593.00
5. Contribution received from Government of India.	6,04,500.00
6. Contributions raised by NDDB.	1,36,872.00

TOTAL

8,62,634.00

Expenditure after 31st December, 1974.

1. Administrative expenses.	5,61,232.00
2. Editorial & Technical Expenses.	4,86,721.00
3. Exhibitions.	24,901.00
4. Tour Expenses of distinguished guest speakers.	37,657.00
5. Congress Venue expenses.	70,097.00
6. Reception & Hospitality	78,315.00
7. Congress functions.	..
8. 10% fees to IDF Brussels	69,189.00
9. Miscellaneous (unforseen expenses)	10,078.00

TOTAL

13,38,190.00

TOTAL RECEIPTS 39,80,574.18

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 35,17,932.00

BALANCE AVAILABLE 4,62,622.18

Rice supplied by F.C.I. for Public Distribution System

*746. SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from any State to the effect that the rice supplied by the Food Corporation of India for public distribution system is substandard and unfit for human consumption;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have stated that they will not accept supplies of such rice,

(c) whether Government have enquired into the matter, and

(d) if so, with what results and whether any action has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir Recently certain complaints regarding the quality of rice supplied have been received from West Bengal Government, Delhi Administration and Tripura

(b) No Sir

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

Statement

The position in respect of these complaints is given below —

West Bengal

The complaints received have been investigated. As a result thereof and to avoid further complaints, a system of joint inspection of the stocks prior to its issue to fair price shops has been evolved in which State Governments and F.C.I.'s representatives are associated. To avoid complaints from

the consumers, it is ensured that rice supplied is of fair average quality and conforms to the specifications laid down by the Central Government. The State Government have tightened inspection at the Ration Shops to ensure that there is no mixing up of bad quality stocks by unscrupulous licensees. The Ration Shop keepers have been advised to go personally to F.C.I. depots and lift stocks only after satisfying themselves about its quality. It was observed that complaint generally pertained to the supply of IR-8 (raw rice) which has low consumer acceptability.

Joint Inspection by the F.C.I. and the State Government representatives/officers at the delivery points and the Ration Shops is now to be carried out at least once a month.

The representative samples of foodgrains issued by the F.C.I. depots are required to be displayed at the ration shops to facilitate investigation of complaints lodged by the consumers.

Delhi Admn.

The complaints received have been investigated by a Joint Committee consisting of officials of the Food Department, F.C.I. and Delhi Admn. It was revealed that the rice being supplied by the F.C.I. conforms to the specifications laid down by the Central Government. The rice supplied from the F.C.I. depots for the public distribution system in Delhi, irrespective of the area to which it is supplied, is of fair average quality and conforms to the specifications laid down by the Government of India. Sealed samples of the foodgrains issued from the F.C.I. depots are handed over to the F.P. shops dealers.

The enforcement as well as Circle Staff of the Department of Food and Supplies of Delhi Admn. keeps vigil to ensure that there is no substitution of good quality of foodgrains with inferior quality by the F.P. shops. The foodgrains stocks issued to the F.P.

shops are occasionally checked and compared with the representatives samples given by the F.C.I. The Delhi Admn. from time to time, also undertakes general sample survey either individually or jointly with F.C.I. so as to ensure maintenance of quality of foodgrains sold by the F.P. shops.

Tripura Govt.

About 8,500 tonnes of rice is alleged to be lying in substandard condition in Tripura. A team consisting of Quality Control Officers from the Department of Food and the F.C.I. have investigated into the matter and have recommended reconditioning of the stocks before issue. Fresh stocks of rice are also being moved to the State.

Motor Boats adversely affecting Poor Fishermen

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

(a) whether it is a fact that poor fishermen are facing great hardship for their means of livelihood due to operation of motor fishing boats in the coastal area of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The fishermen operating non-mechanised gillnetting boats have complained about certain hardships due to mechanised trawl operations.

(b) The Government of Gujarat have already advised the trawler operators to fish beyond 30 fathom to avoid hardship. Separately, the Government of India have recently issued guidelines to all the Maritime State to adopt with modification wherever necessary operational areas demarcated for different types of fish-

ing vessels. As per these guidelines the non-mechanised traditional fishing crafts should have exclusive right of operation upto 5 Km limit. A Committee constituted by the Government of India for delimitation of fishing zones for different types of boats has prepared a draft report along with a draft Marine Fishing Regulation Bill. After finalisation, this report would be circulated to all the maritime State Governments for their concurrence.

Integrated Hill Area Development Projects in Garhwal Uttar Pradesh

751. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Integrated Hill Area Development projects operating in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to bring about improvement in the working of the Hill Area projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether any committee has been set up to implement the programmes worked out by the Central Government for development of Garhwal Division; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There are two Central sector pilot Integrated Hill Area Development projects in Garhwal Division of Uttar Pradesh at Pauri and Tehri (Narendranagar).

(b) The two Hill Area Development projects, referred to at (a) above are working satisfactorily. Constant review of the progress of work in these Projects is made at the district, State and National levels through appropriate bodies, such as the Governing Council at the agency level, State level Coordination Committee at the

State Level and the Sanctioning Committee at the Central Ministry's Level.

(c) No, Sir. Central Government has worked out hill area development programme only for two districts on experimental basis as stated at (a) above.

(d) These are only pilot projects and results are being watched.

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूप

753. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों के बारे में 19 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 473 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिन छोटे क्षेत्रों में छोटे और सीमान्त किसानों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों की योजना प्रारम्भ की जाएगी उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : मध्य प्रदेश और में छोटे सीमान्त कृषकों के लिए सामुदायिक नल-कूपों का निर्माण कार्य बिलासपुर दुर्ग तथा राजानन्दगांव के जिलों में छोटे दृष्टिक विकास एजेंसियों के अन्तर्गत प्रारम्भ किया जा रहा है।

Appointment of National Professors

*754. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of appointment of new National Professors has been expedited; and

(b) if so, when the final decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The scheme of National Research Professorship is currently under review.

Intensive Block Development Scheme for full Employment

*755. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have formulated definite proposals/guidelines for taking up Intensive Block Development Schemes to provide full employment to the people in selected blocks during 1978-79;

(b) if so, details such as total number of blocks to be covered, State-wise, and, district-wise, names of blocks selected in Maharashtra, financial scale of assistance per Block, criteria for selection of such blocks and whether the State Government were consulted in evolving the criteria for selection of Blocks;

(c) whether large number of districts in Marathwada and Vidarbha region of Maharashtra with low and erratic rainfall and very low level of agriculture are not covered under various Central schemes; and

(d) will Government consider inclusion of blocks from these regions on priority basis during 1978-79 in preference to the areas already covered by various Central sector/Centrally sponsored schemes in one State and the decision in this regard?

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

(b) It is proposed to take up a programme of Intensive and Integrated Rural Development in 2,000 out of

3,000 blocks presently covered by the three special on-going programmes, namely SFDA, DPAP and CAD during the current Five Year Plan starting 1978-79. State-wise statement is enclosed. 116 blocks have been allotted to Maharashtra. district-wise allocation of these blocks is to be decided by the State Government taking into consideration certain criteria mentioned hereafter. An additional sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per block will be made for the blocks taken up under SFDA. Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the blocks in DPAP and Rs. 5.00 lakhs in the blocks under CAD. These allocations will be over and above the present level of Central funding under the Special Programmes in these blocks. Following criteria have been suggested to the State Government for the selections of blocks; final selection is to be decided by the State Governments:

(i) It might be logical to allot blocks more or less on a *pro rata* basis to each district presently covered under SFDA, DPAP and CAD.

(ii) Blocks with more than 20 per cent scheduled caste population should be covered first.

(iii) Higher incidence of unemployment and under-employment might be kept in view if such figures are available.

(iv) Potentiality for development and organisational framework that has been built up.

(v) Low consumption level and preponderance of people below the poverty line.

(vi) Low agricultural productivity. In addition to 2000 blocks it is also proposed to take up another 300 blocks for intensive block level planning every year during the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs. 2 lakhs per block will be provided for these 300 blocks for the year 1978-79. The criteria for selecting these blocks shall be:

(i) 2000 blocks proposed to be taken up for intensive development works out to approximately 40 per cent of the total number of blocks in the country. Those States where 40 per cent of the blocks do not get covered under the new programmes while apportioning 2,000 blocks will be allotted the required number out of the additional 300 blocks in the quota of 1978-79 to make up the deficit and to bring it up to 40 per cent coverage.

(ii) Every district in the country which does not have any of the Special Programmes will be allocated one Block per year during the Sixth Plan.

(iii) Further allocations will be made every year specifically to ensure that all blocks in the country with more than 20 per cent scheduled castes population are covered in the programme during this Plan period and preferably at the earliest.

(iv) The balance will be distributed among the States on the basis of their rural population etc.

(v) As regards consultation with State Governments, the programme and its strategy have evolved after continuous dialogue with State Governments and with the concerned Ministries and Departments of Government of India in Regional meetings and working Groups etc.

(c) No, Sir. Only three out of 13 districts are without any of the three special programmes.

(d) 300 new blocks will be taken up for intensive development every year starting from the current year. During the current year at least one block will be taken up from each district which does not have any special programme at present.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Total No. of blocks	Number of blocks Covered			Distribution of 2000 blocks in proportion to existing number of blocks under			Total (5+6+7)
		CAD	DPAP	SFDA	CAD	DPAP	SFDA	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh . . .	324	74	72	134	45	43	80	168
Assam	134	7	..	58	4	..	35	39
Bihar	587	213	37	236	128	34	142	304
Gujarat	218	32	41	86	19	25	52	96
Haryana	87	22	12	32	13	7	19	39
Himachal Pradesh . .	69	..	..	18	..	..	11	11
Jammu & Kashmir . .	75	4	12	46	3	7	28	38
Karnataka	175	34	42	66	20	25	40	85
Kerala	144	17	..	58	10	..	35	45
Madhya Pradesh . . .	458	36	42	131	22	25	79	126
Maharashtra	296	42	33	118	25	20	71	116
Manipur	26	1	..	7	1	..	4	5
Meghalaya	24	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Nagaland	21	..	..	21	..	..	13	13
Orissa	314	50	25	115	30	15	69	114
Punjab	117	..	..	76	..	..	46	46
Rajasthan	232	17	78	76	10	47	46	103
Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
Tamil Nadu	374	..	48	167	..	30	100	130
Tripura	17	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Uttar Pradesh	876	320	39	191	193	23	115	331
West Bengal	335	103	34	133	62	21	80	163
Union Territories								
A & N Islands	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh . .	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chandigarh	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D & N Haveli	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Delhi	5	..	..	5	..	..	3	9
Goa Daman & Diu .	12	..	..	12	..	..	7	7
Lakshadweep . . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mizoram	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . .	4	..	..	4	..	..	2	2
	5004	972	535	1818	585	322	1093	2000

Per Capita Consumption of Foodgrains, Sugar etc.

*757. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what was the per capita consumption of foodgrain, sugar, dal, ghee, oil, milk and vegetables during 1953-54 and what is the per capita consumption of these articles now in the country; and

(b) what specific steps Government propose to take to increase the per capita consumption of the aforesaid articles in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). It is not feasible to work out the per capita consumption of foodgrains etc. as consumption of these commodities is elastic to a considerable extent dependent on a number of factors such as comparative price of various food articles, level of incomes, availability of substitutable foodstuff, food habits, extent of urbanisation etc. However, the estimated per capita availability of different food items during the years 1953-54 and 1975-76 were as follows:—

S. No.	Food item	Estimated per capita per day availability in grams	
		1953-54	1975-76
1. Cereals		364.6	404.9
2. Pulses		59.8	51.8
3. Vegetables		Not available.	36.0
4. Roots & Tubers		34.6	60.0
5. Milk & Milk Products		120.3	111.5
6. Fats & Oils		9.3	13.9
7. Sugar & Jaggery		28.2	55.6

High priority is being accorded to the development of Agriculture and other allied fields. The measures taken include provision for adequate inputs and incentive for higher production, dissemination of technical know-how, price support at remunerative level, regulation of imports and exports, building up of buffer stock etc. The overall availability of a number of these commodities is quite satisfactory at present.

Interest subsidy for Agro-service Centre

*758 SHRI A ASOKARAJ Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether any clarification was issued by the Government of India to Agro Entrepreneurs under the Self Employment Scheme that the interest subsidy for Agro-Service Centre will be available only for three years from the date of availing first loan and it is not for 3 years for each loan

(b) if so whether any representation was received by Government from the entrepreneurs on the difficulties of the above said clarification, and

(c) whether the Government of India propose to reconsider the difficulties and issue fresh orders?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (c) The interest subsidy on loans taken by agro service entrepreneurs under the scheme is allowed for 3 years from the date of the first loan. Accordingly, a representation from an agro-entrepreneur requesting that the period of 3 years should be counted from the date of last loan was not accepted and the entrepreneur was suitably advised. However, as in a recent meeting of agro-entrepreneurs this matter was brought up again, Government are examining whether the subsidy should be allowed for a

period of 3 years on each instalment of the loan

Arrears of Rent in Vithal Bhai Patel House

*759 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(b) the details of the Vithalbhai Patel House Suites and other residential units allotted to different parties for their offices or their workers,

(b) whether huge arrears of rent have accumulated against the parties including those which have since merged in the Janata Party,

(c) the criteria or rules governing these allotments, and

(d) the steps taken to recover the arrears of rent and eviction of the occupants of the units which stand in the name of the extinct parties?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A statement is attached

(c) Generally, Government residential accommodation is made available to the staff of the recognised Political Parties in Parliament to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent of the total number of their staff. 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 the Vithal Bhai Patel House. Garages and servant quarters are also allotted on demand, subject to availability. Requests for allotment of office accommodation are considered on merits.

(d) Steps are being taken both for eviction of unauthorised occupants and for the recovery of arrears of rent/damages under the provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971

Statement

Vithalbhai Patel House Sites and other Residential Units in occupation of different Parties for their office or for their Staff.

Sl. No.	Suite No. Quarter No.	Locality where allotted	Name of the Party	Arrears till 31-3-1978
1	2	3	4	5
1	Suite No. 1 S/Qr. No. 20 Suite No. 2 S/Qr. No. 65	Vithalbhai Patel House Do. Do. Do.	B.K.D. B.K.D. B.K.D. B.K.D.	Rs. 10899'84
2	Suite No. 16 Suite No. 17 Suite No. 104 S/Qr. No. 40	Do. Do. Do. Do.	Socialist Party Do. Do.	21242'03
3	Suite No. 310	Do.	Do. (Lohiawadi)	1995'09
4	Suite No. 203	Do.	Swatantra Party	5878'94
5	Suite No. 23 S/Qr. No. 56 Suite No. 24	Do. Do. Do.	Bhartiya Jan Sangh Do.	711'87
6	Suite No. 109 Suite No. 219 S/Qr. No. 44	Do. Do. Do.	Congress (O) Do.	2086'13
7	Suite No. 15	Do.	D.M.K.	2513'96
8	Suite No. 119 Suite No. 201-A Suite No. 309	Do. Do. Do.	C.P.I. Do. Do.	140'58 146'01 170'39
9	Suite No. 14	Do.	C.P.I.(M)	2281'24
10	Suite No. 507	Do.	Janta Party	1888'62
11	5-Raisina Road	Type -VIII	A.I..C.C.	9468'00
12	Work-charged Qr. 104, Cemetery	Prithvi Raj Road (Type-I)	Do.	130'30
13	S-II/598 . . .	R.K. Puram (T-I)	Congress Party in Parliament.	Nil
	S-IV/181 . . .	Do. (T-II)	Do.	Nil
	S-IV/222 . . .	Do. (T-II)	Do.	Nil
	S-IV/892 . . .	Do. (T-II)	Do.	Nil
	15-D . . .	Raja Bazar (T-IV)	Do.	35'30
	S-IV/209 . . .	R. K. Puram (T-II)	Do.	Nil
14	9-D . . .	Fire Brigade Lane (T-V)	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.	216'40

1	2	3	4	5
15 11-D	Fire Brigade Lane (T-V)	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee	Rs.	551'00
16 1-B	Maulana Asad Road (T-VIII)	Indian National Trade Union Congress.	2212'00	
TOTAL :				62567'69
Arrears due in respect of accommodation already vacated by :				
(a) Undivided Congress Party			26052'50	
(b) Socialist Party			2421'37	
GRAND TOTAL :				91041'56

Expansion of Capacity of Sugar Mills in Andhra Pradesh

6931. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to expand the capacity of existing sugar mills in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the mills to be expanded?

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

(b) A statement showing the licences granted, for expansion, to sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh is enclosed

Statement

Statement showing the Licences granted, for expansion, to sugar factories in Andhra Pradesh.

1. The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd., Samalkot, Distt. East Godavari.

2. The Thanadave Cooperative Sugar Ltd., Payakaraopeta, Distt. Vasakhapatnam.

3. The Andhra Sugar Ltd., Tanuku, Distt. Godavari.

4. The Kirlampudi Sugar Mills Ltd., Pithapuram, Distt. East Godavari.

5. V. V. Sugar (The Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.) P. O. Chagallu, Distt. West Godavari.

6. The K.C.P. Vuyyuru, Distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh.

7. The Cheda Varam Cooperative Sugars Ltd., Chodavaram, Distt. Visakhapatnam.

8. The Palakot Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Palakot, Distt. West Godavari.

9. The Etikoppaka Cooperative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Etikoppaka Distt. Visakhapatnam.

Fair Price Shops in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6932. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops;

(b) whether Government will consider to include essential items i.e. oil, dals etc. to be distributed through these shops; and

(c) if so, when the action will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration has reported that at present rice and wheat are being distributed through the fair price shops.

(b) and (c). A scheme for increased production and distribution of essential commodities, which will include oil, pulses etc. emphasising the need to widen the scope of the present system of distribution has been circulated to all State Governments for their considered views and recommendations before a final decision is taken by the Government.

Defective D.D.A. M.I.G. Flats in Mayapuri, Rajauri Garden, Delhi

6933. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether defects in MIG Flats in Mayapuri (Rajauri Garden G-8 Area), Delhi have not been rectified by the DDA authorities even after 9 months of their possession by the allottees and most of these flats are shabbily constructed having inherent defects like seepage, falling of plaster, poor drainage system, use of poor and inferior material;

(b) whether these flats have been and are being handed over to the helpless allottees without proper snowcemming with the result that these new flats bear an old dilapidated unpleasant look;

(c) whether a memorandum enumerating scores of the common defects was handed over by the Residents' Association to the Executive Engineer concerned; and

(d) if the position at (a), (b) and (c) is correct, the action proposed to remove the defects?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). DDA have reported that, by and large, material used meet the requirements of quality and are as per the specifications prescribed by the DDA. A portion of the work has been duly inspected by the Executive Engineer (Quality Control).

Before a house is occupied by any allottee he is given sufficient time to inspect the house and furnish a list of defects. All such defects are attended to before actual possession/occupation.

Memoranda have been properly acknowledged and compliance reports communicated. Regular meetings are arranged with the Residents Welfare Associations and grievances are attended to promptly.

Strength of Staff in Physics and Chemistry Departments of Delhi University

6934. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the strength of Professors/Readers/Lecturers in the Departments of Physics and Chemistry in Delhi University is disproportionate to the strength of students;

(b) if so, what is the number of Professors/Readers/Lecturers and students in these Departments separately; and

(c) what is the teacher and student ratio fixed by the U.G.C. in such Departments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, the strength of teaching staff in its Departments of Physics and Chemistry, which are largely research oriented and have been recognised by the University Grants Commission as Centres of Advanced Study, is not disproportionate to the strength of students.

No teacher-pupil ratio has so far been fixed by the University Grants Commission for the Departments in question.

Unauthorised Encroachments on Public Land

6935. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that if the present pace of unauthorised construction continues the Capital area will develop into a vast slum, and

(b) if so, what Government are doing to prevent this undesirable development which erodes the confidence of the public in the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Every effort is being made to contain the problem of unauthorised constructions/encroachments in the Capital. Instructions have been issued to the local authorities to exercise constant vigil. The Delhi Administration have set up a Committee to review the position of reported unauthorised constructions/encroachments of Government land. The Committee issues directives to the local bodies for taking up demolition operations in such cases with the assistance of local police and magistracy. Another Com-

mittee has been set up to approve the day-to-day programme of demolitions of unauthorised constructions to be carried out in Delhi.

Projects by National Building Construction Corporation Limited executed in Karnataka State

6936. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects that are being executed by the National building Construction Corporation Limited in Karnataka State; and

(b) what are the details regarding the performance of this work?

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

(b) 1 Construction of Rotating Machinery Division expansion in Bays for New Government Electric Factory at Bangalore valuing about Rs. 7.48 lakhs:—

The work is in advanced stage of completion.

2 Construction of Civil Engineering works for Equipment foundation of Forge Shop for Visveswaraya Iron and Steel Limited at Bhadravati, valuing about Rs. 76 lakhs:—

This work has almost been completed.

ग्राम विकास के बारे में विचार गोष्ठी

6937. श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के भावनगर जिले में लोक भारती संस्था सपोखरा

में 9 और 10 मार्च, 1978 को ग्राम विकास के बारे में विचार-मोष्ठी हुई थी और उसमें कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विचार-मोष्ठी में भारत सरकार से किस प्रकार की मांगें की गई थीं ;

(ग) उन में से किस प्रकार की मांगें मंजूर की गई थीं और ये मांगें कब तक मंजूर की जाएंगी ; और

(घ) सणोसरा में आयोजित इस विचार मोष्ठी में कितने और किस-किस श्रेणी के किसानों और कार्यकर्तों ने भाग लिया था ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरमाला) : (क) जी हां, लेकिन केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने कुछ ही समय के लिये भाग लिया था ।

(ख) से (घ). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Funds for Agriculture and Irrigation purposes in Gujarat

6938. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have asked for allotment of more funds for the agriculture and irrigation purposes this year;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have not agreed for allotment of more funds for the agriculture and irrigation purposes;

(c) if so, whether in view of the poor response from the Centre the Govern-

ment of Gujarat had to curtail the scheme prepared by them due to the non-availability of funds;

(d) the reasons for the same; and

(e) whether groundnut production in the State has greatly been affected this year also?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). State Plan programmes under different heads of development, including agriculture and irrigation, are implemented by the State Governments with their own resources supplemented by Central assistance. Under the existing procedure, Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual head of development of scheme. However, with a view to accelerating the pace of execution of certain selected projects, the Government of India have been providing advance plan assistance. An advance plan assistance was given to the Government of Gujarat for selected major and medium irrigation projects during 1977-78. No proposal is at present under consideration for giving advance plan assistance for major and medium irrigation projects during 1978-79.

(e) As in 1976-77, in the crop year 1977-78, too, the production of groundnut is reported to be lower than the record output of 1975-76.

Setting up of University in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

6939. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a University in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) If not, the reasons thereof?

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

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The need for a separate University for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has not so far been established.

Irrigation Projects in Ratnagiri and Colaba in Maharashtra

6940. **SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any schemes under consideration of Government regarding (i) major projects (ii) medium scale and (iii) small scale projects for irrigating the areas in the districts of Ratnagiri and Colaba in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government are aware that many of the lands in these two districts have remained uncultivated as there are no facilities of irrigation and whether Central Government have conducted survey to find out potentials for minor irrigation; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring the uncultivated lands in these two districts by providing adequate irrigation facilities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that one major, one medium and 23 minor irrigation schemes in Colaba district and one medium and 33 minor irrigation schemes

in Ratnagiri district are, at present, under construction. They have also reported that two major and 14 medium irrigation schemes in Colaba district and two major and 40 medium irrigation schemes in Ratnagiri district are under investigation. The Government of Maharashtra have also stated that five medium irrigation schemes in Ratnagiri district are proposed to be taken up during 1978-79.

The State Government have indicated that investigations and surveys are being carried out for identifying feasible irrigation schemes to provide further irrigation facilities in these districts.

The Central Ground Water Board has undertaken reconnaissance surveys north of Ratnagiri and coastal Colaba districts and have estimated that ground water resources available for further development in Ratnagiri district are 1502 million cubic meters and in Colaba district 544 million cubic meters after allowing for the ground water already being tapped in these districts.

Incentive Scheme for setting up New Sugar Factories and expanding existing areas

6941. **SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the question of expanding the incentive Scheme for setting up new Sugar factories and for expanding existing area; and

(b) if so, what are the incentives being allowed to them and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Question does not arise.

बहाबुरपुरा (बान्देव) में ऐतिहासिक किला

6942. श्री केशव राव बोंबे : क्या सिला, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य बान्देव जिले में बंधर तालुक के गांव बहाबुरपुरा में एक ऐतिहासिक किला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके रख-रखाव के लिए क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या इस किले के ऐतिहासिक महत्व को देखते हुए जनता की ओर से इसकी मरम्मत और रख-रखाव की मांग की गई है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की गई है और यदि कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई है तो इस क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन किले का रख-रखाव महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को जनता की ऐसी (बम्बी) मांग की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भुखमरी में हुई मौतें

6943. श्री राम लैबक हुजारी : कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भुखमरी से कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) इनका राज्य-वार व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और ऐसी स्थिति से निपटने के लिए राज्यों को दी गई सहायता और परामर्श का व्योरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) अभी तक किसी भी राज्य सरकार से गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भुखमरी से मौत की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने व ग्रामीण रोजगार में मूलन के लिए निम्न स्कीमों के जरिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही सरकार की बनियादी नीति व अलावा अभाव की स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को मार्जिन धनराशि दी गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रभावित क्षेत्रों व उन लोगों को नि मुक्त राहत देने के लिए जिन्हें रोजगार नहीं दिया जा सकता, से संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के कार्यक्रमों की अनुपूर्ति के लिए, वर्तमान सरकार प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित राज्य सरकारों

को मुक्त आवास प्रदान कर रही है। हाल ही में कुछ क्री गई एक अन्य महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम "कार्य के लिए आवास स्कीम" है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को रोजगार बढ़ाने के लिए व मजदूरों को कम कीमतों पर आवास की आपूर्ति करने के लिए आवास निःशुल्क उपलब्ध कराती है।

Memorandum by the Central Government Employees, Mukundnagar, Pune regarding sale of tenements to the occupants

6944. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has paid a visit to the Flood affected Central Government Servants' colony at Mukundnagar, at Pune (Maharashtra) in the first week of December, 1977 and the Chairman of the said colony had submitted a memorandum with regard to their demands of sale of Tenements to occupants;

(b) what action have Government taken in respect of the said memorandum; and

(c) if no action has so far been taken thereon, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A letter dated 4th December, 1977 was received from the Association of Flood Affected Central Government Employees requesting for the relaxation in the terms of sale of quarters. The decision to sell the quarters at Mukundnagar, Pune to the original occupants was taken as a special case and the terms of sale of those quarters have already been decided. It is not possible to relax the terms of sale.

Basic Amenities in new colonies in Delhi

6945. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled 'Action threat by new colonies' published in the 'National Herald' dated 25th March, 1978;

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

(c) steps taken or being taken by the DDA to provide civic amenities and other services in the new colonies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Civic amenities like street lighting, drinking water, community latrines, roads and streets have already been provided in all the Resettlement Colonies. Tented schools are being replaced by pucca buildings and in some of the colonies buildings have already come up. Land has already been allotted to the Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in many Resettlement colonies for construction of community industrial sheds. The existing J. J. Resettlement colonies have been transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

निर्वाच और आवास मंत्रालय को
हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति

6946. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्वाच और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का यकन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उनमें से कितने तथा कौन-कौन से सदस्य राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर मनोनीत किये गये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किकर) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों को दगनि वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

2 सदस्यों को राजभाषा विभाग की सिफारिश पर मनोनीत किया गया था । उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :—

1. श्री शम्भूनाथ सक्सेना,
सम्पादक "निरंजन" दैनिक समाचार पत्र,
ग्वालियर ।
2. श्री सुधाकर द्विवेदी,
संयुक्त सचिव,
राजभाषा विभाग,
नई दिल्ली ।

विवरण

1. मंत्री (निर्माण, आवास, पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस)	.	.	अध्यक्ष
2. राज्य मंत्री (निर्माण, आवास, पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस)	.	.	उपाध्यक्ष
3. सचिव, पूर्ति विभाग एवं पुनर्बाँस विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
4. सचिव, निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
5. सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग एवं भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार	.	.	सदस्य
6. संयुक्त सचिव (अध्यक्ष, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति पूर्ति विभाग)	.	.	सदस्य
7. वित्तीय सलाहकार, पूर्ति विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
8. संयुक्त सचिव (अध्यक्ष, राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति) पुनर्बाँस विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
9. संयुक्त सचिव, (प्रशासन), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
10. संयुक्त सचिव (निर्माण), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
11. संयुक्त सचिव (वित्त), निर्माण एवं आवास विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
12. महानिदेशक, केन्द्रीय शोक निर्माण विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
13. उपाध्यक्ष, दिल्ली विद्यापीठ प्राधिकरण	.	.	सदस्य
14. संयुक्त सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
15. महानिदेशक, पूर्ति तथा निपटान	.	.	सदस्य
16. मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक, पूर्ति विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
17. निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय परीक्षणशाला, कलकत्ता	.	.	सदस्य
18. मुख्य बम्बोजस्त आयुक्त, पुनर्बाँस विभाग	.	.	सदस्य
19. निदेशक, पूर्ति विभाग	.	.	सदस्य सचिव

संसद सभ्य

- 20 श्री रामकृष्ण झा लोक सभा
 21 श्री राम देवी राम लोक सभा
 22. श्री मुणानन्द ठाकुर राज्य सभा
 23. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह राज्य सभा

संस्थाओं आदि के प्रतिनिधि

- 24 अध्यक्ष केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिमालय हिन्दी परिषद् सदस्य
 25. डा० विश्वनाथ अय्यर अध्यक्ष हिन्दी विभाग, कोचीन विश्वविद्यालय सदस्य
 26. श्रीमती सुमति देवी छनवटे, उपाध्यक्ष, राष्ट्राभाषा प्रचार समिति, मानपुर सदस्य
 27. श्री लक्ष्मण सक्सेना, संपादक, "निरञ्जन", ग्वालियर सदस्य
 28 श्री धानम् प्रकाश सिंह, सह संपादक, 'सारिका', बम्बई सदस्य

उद्योग प्रतिनिधि

- 29 श्री एस० बी० टोडी, बम्बई सदस्य
 30 श्री धार० एस० महेश्वरी, अध्यक्ष इंडियन बैंडर आफ कामर्स, सदस्य
 कलकत्ता।

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत मकानों का गिराया जाना

6947. श्री उमसेन :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गली कुंजेवालान में एक ऐसे स्थान पर फिर से उन मकानों का अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया है जिन्हें वर्ष 1972 में गिरा दिया गया था,

(ख) क्या उक्त अनधिकृत निर्माण कार्य उन लोगों ने किये हैं जो इस भूमि के मालिक तक नहीं हैं,

(ग) क्या इन निर्माण कार्यों के विरुद्ध अधिकारियों की बड़ी संख्या में शिकायत

प्राप्त हुई है और सदस्य सभ्यो ने भी महापौर तथा सचिवालय निदेशक को इस बारे में लिखा है परन्तु उक्त मकान अभी तक नहीं गिराये गये हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इन मकानों को गिराने में संबंधित अधिकारियों द्वारा उपेक्षा तथा सापेक्षवादी विचारों के क्या कारण हैं और ये मकान कब तक गिरा दिये जायेंगे ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर खन्ना) (क) परिसर की सच्चाई नहीं दी गई है जिससे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है। तथापि परिसर न० 770/VIII गली कुंजेवाला जहाँ अनधिकृत निर्माण मार्च 1973 में गिरा दिया गया था, वहाँ नया अनधिकृत निर्माण किया गया है।

(ख) इस मामले में श्री कन्हैया लाल नामक एक व्यक्ति ने रोकथाम प्राप्त कर लिये हैं। गृह कर के रिकार्ड के अनुसार, मालिक का नाम श्री हरि राम है।

(ब) और (ब). यह सही है कि इस मामले में शिकायतें मिली हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम की धारा 343 और 344 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई धारम्भ की गई है और नोटिस आदि वेबे जैसी कानूनी प्रक्रिया पूरी कर ली गई है। 16 फरवरी, 1978 को गिराने का कार्य भी किया गया था जबकि मकान में ताले लगे पाये गये थे। कानून ताला तोड़ने के लिए नोटिस जारी किया जा चुका है। किन्तु पार्टी ने 10 मार्च, 1978 को कोर्ट से रोकटोक प्राप्त कर लिया। न्यायालय के निर्णय के पश्चात् ही इस मामले में प्रागे कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

Amount Sanctioned for repairs of Garhi Surwaya District

6948. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount has been sanctioned for special repairs to Garhi Surwaya, District Shivpuri in 1975-77;

(b) how much expenditure has been incurred to date on this work;

(c) whether the rates of materials and labour charges incurred are at par with M.P.P.W.D. rates considering the distances of actual sources of materials procured and wages paid to masons and men coolies respectively; and

(d) what is the rate of execution of C. R. Masonry and its difference if the item is analysed from M.P.P.W.D. Schedule of Rates?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). During 1975-76 a Special Repair Estimate, amounting to Rs. 1,38,540/-, was sanctioned for Garhi Surwaya District Shivpuri. Against this estimate, Rs. 1,91,714.33 was spent during 1976-77 and Rs.

78,728.80 during 1977-78 making a total expenditure of Rs. 2,70,441.13 upto February, 1978.

(c) Materials were purchased at the lowest tender-rates after press publicity through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. The wages paid to masons and men coolies are based on Approved Collector's Labour Rates.

(d) The rate of actual departmental execution of C.R. masonry works out to Rs. 253.55 per cubic metre. The nature of archaeological conservation, being a highly specialised one, the work differs from that of the P.W.D. Estimates on repairs of the ancient monuments are prepared on the analysis of rates based on actual execution. Accordingly the rate cannot be analysed from M.P.P.W.D. Schedule of Rates.

Meeting of Chief Ministers and Food Ministers Re. Procurement and prices for 1978-79 Season

6949. SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA: SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers and Food Ministers was held recently to discuss the procurement and prices of the 1978-79 season;

(b) if so, whether some State Governments have demanded a higher wheat support price for the rabi season; and

(c) what are the details and the conclusion arrived at?

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

(c) A statement in this regard has already been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in the Lok Sabha on 12th April, 1978.

Aid to Ghaziabad Development Authority by H.U.D.C.O.

6950. SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that H.U.D.C.O. has given aid to the Ghazi-

bad Development Authority to build number of houses in Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad for the economically weaker sections; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) HUDCO sanctioned the construction of 500 houses for economically weaker sections at Vijay Nagar, Ghaziabad. All the 500 houses were completed in March, 1978. The details of the houses are as follows:

Particulars	EWS I	EWS II
Plot Area (Sq. M.)	38	38
Plinth Area (Sq. M.)	21	21
Total cost per dwelling Unit (including land cost (Rs.)	7115	9090
Sale price per dwelling Unit on outright sale basis (Rs.)	6800	8725
For sale on instalment basis: 1st Instalment (Rs.)	1360	1745
Subsequent Instalment (1/2 yearly) (Rs.)	₹ 391.50	502.50
Period of recovery (Years)	10	10
Disposal pattern :		
Outright sale basis	45	30
Installments	267	158
TOTAL	312	188

गुजरात के लिये मंजूर की गई सिंचाई योजनाएँ

6951. श्री अजर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के लिए हाल ही में कितनी तथा कौन-कौन सी नई सिंचाई योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) मंजूर की गई प्रत्येक योजना के लिये कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है;

(ग) उनमें से कितनी योजनाएँ आदि-वासी क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं और उनके अन्तर्गत कितने हेक्टेयर भूमि की सिचाई होगी; और

(घ) गुजरात के लिये स्वीकृत उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इनके क्या कारण हैं तथा उनका व्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : (क) से (ग) : प्रमैल, 1977 के योजना आयोग द्वारा गुजरात की दो बृहद् और दो मध्यम सिचाई स्कीमों को मंजूरी दी गई है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में इन स्कीमों की लागत, लाभ और परिणाम के बारे में जो परिकल्पना की गई है उसका व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये में)	लाभ ('000 हेक्टेयर)	1978-79 में परिणाम (लाख रुपये में)
बृहद्			
करजन . . .	3720.00	61.97	200.00
हेरन . . .	2526.00	36.42	150.00
मध्यम			
कानूबहार . . .	313.48	3.93	75.00
काबूतारी . . .	113.55	1.75	25.00

उपर्युक्त स्कीमों में से करजन, हेरन और काबूतारी से राज्य के जनजाति क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

(घ) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उनके द्वारा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में स्थित स्कीमों को, आयोजन और उनके क्रियान्वयन, दोनों के मामले में, सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। उन्होंने यह भी सूचित किया है कि वे मध्यम और लघु सिचाई स्कीमों जिनसे जनजाति-क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचता है, जनजाति उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत आती हैं जिसके लिए

घनराशि की व्यवस्था प्रमुख सेक्टरों के अन्तर्गत की जाती है। उद्देश्य यह है कि जनजाति क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित राशि का उपयोग अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिए न किया जाये। तथापि, राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि जनजाति उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य के जनजाति क्षेत्रों की बृहद् योजनाएँ नहीं आतीं। जो स्कीमें पूरी होने वाली हैं वे ऊर्ध्व और कठाना हैं।

Amendment to Copyright Act

6952 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM—Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No 1963 on 30th August 1976 regarding Amendment to Copyright Act and state

(a) the names of the Publishers Industries, Libraries States and Individuals to whom the proposals were sent

(b) the present composition of the Copyright Board, its terms of reference, and

(c) when the draft amendments are likely to be finalised for introduction in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) Statements furnishing the information are given at Annexures I & II respectively [Placed in Library See No LT-3111/78].

(c) Proposals for the amendments are expected to be placed before the Cabinet shortly After the Cabinet's approval has been obtained, the bill will be drafted and introduced in Parliament

Constructional Activity in Pitampura Residential Scheme, New Delhi

6953 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the plot holders in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi have started constructing houses on their plots,

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no proper provision of roads for the trucks to reach the plots easily for unloading building materials, if so, the

steps proposed to be taken to improve the roads as the earlier marking for roads put two years back has vanished; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is no provision of electricity and due to that persons building their houses are facing crisis for finishing floors etc, if so the provision being made to provide at least temporary light connections to them?

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

(b) No, Sir The road work has been completed upto Phase I except in Pockets K and T where only metalling has been completed. The Phase II work is to be taken up only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

(c) Necessary funds have been deposited by the DDA with the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking The Undertaking expects to complete the electrification work of four pockets in one year The Undertaking has reported that since Pitampura Residential Scheme area is not yet electrified, it is not technically feasible to sanction temporary connections for construction and other purposes However, a few temporary connections have been allowed to plot-holders whose plots happen to be near adjoining electrified colonies Temporary connections are allowed against specific requests and on completion of usual commercial formalities and subject to technical feasibility

सरसों का उत्पादन

6954 सुरेन्द्र झा तुलना

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृषा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में गत वर्ष काष्ठ-तेल की आवश्यकता की तुलना में सरसों के उत्पादन में कितनी कमी हुई,

(ख) क्या उच्च कमी को देखते हुए इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य के किसानों ने बड़े पैमाने पर सरसों की खेती की है और कत वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष किसनी प्रतिरिक्त भूमि में सरसों की खेती की गई है और उसके उत्पादन में किसनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) बाजार में मूल्यों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है और भावों का रख कहा तक सही दिशा में रहा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) गत वर्ष अर्थात् 1976-77 के दौरान 15 62 लाख मीटरी टन तोरिया सरसों का उत्पादन हुआ था। देश में खाद्यान्न तेलों के उपभोग की पद्धति का कोई व्यापक और वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। अतः खाद्य तेलों की आवश्यकता की तुलना में सरसों के उत्पादन में कमी का ठीक-ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान तोरिया तथा सरसों की बुवाई लगभग अनुकूल मौसम की परिस्थितियों में की गई थी। क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान कृषि वर्ष के समाप्त होने के बाद अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, धाशा है कि वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान क्षेत्र तथा उत्पादन दोनों में सुधार होगा।

(ग) सभी महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्रों में तोरिया तथा सरसों के चालू मूल्यों में गत वर्ष के मूल्यों की तुलना में गिरावट आई है। मार्च, 1978 के अंत में तोरिया तथा सरसों का थोक मूल्य रोहताक में 253 रु० (सरसों), कानपुर में 335 रु० (पीली) तथा दिल्ली में 290 रु० (साहा) प्रति क्विंटल था। यह मूल्य इन केन्द्रों में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के मूल्यों की तुलना में क्रमशः 47 रु०, 30 रु० तथा 30 रु० प्रति क्विंटल कम था। तोरिया तथा सरसों के

थोक मूल्यों का सूचकांक, जो मार्च, 1977 के अंत में 211 था, मार्च, 1978 के अंत में बिरफर 189 5 हो गया। इस प्रकार इसमें 10 2 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई।

कृषि उत्पाद-मंडी वाले क्षेत्रों में सबकों के विकास के लिए राजस्थान को केन्द्रीय सहायता

6955 श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने कृषि उत्पाद-मंडी वाले क्षेत्रों में सबकों के विकास के लिए बृहद् योजना की क्रियान्विति हेतु भारत सरकार से सहायता का अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) कभी सरकार ने सहायता देने के बारे में निर्णय लिया है और यदि हां, तो, कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बैतूल जिले में सिंचाई योजना के लिये प्रस्ताव

6956. श्री सुभाष बाहूजा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बैतूल जिले में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं,

(ख) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) इन सिंचाई योजनाओं पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई बेतूल जिले की सिंचाई योजनाओं को इस बीच स्वीकृति दे दी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). बेतूल जिले के लिए दो मध्यम स्कीमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पांचवी योजना की अवधि में प्राप्त हुई थी। इनके नाम और अनुमानित लागत इस प्रकार हैं :—

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
1. बिठुआ लतिया	244.20
2. सोनखेडी ताल पारि- योजना	65.48

सोनखेडी ताल परियोजना को योजना आयोग द्वारा फरवरी, 1977 में मंजूरी दे दी

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गई थी। बिठुआ लतिया परियोजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप से मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है।

वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार को आवंटित की गई चीनी

6957. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1975-76 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वितरण के लिये चीनी का कितना-कितना कोटा आवंटित किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में, राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : राज्य सरकारों को मासिक आधार पर और समूचे राज्य के लिए लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे आवंटित किये जाते हैं। शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग से कोटे आवंटित नहीं किये जाते हैं। चीनी वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 (अप्रैल, 1978 तक) के दौरान राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों को आवंटित चीनी के मासिक कोटे इस प्रकार हैं :—

चीनी वर्ष (अक्टूबर-सितम्बर) 1975-76	मासिक कोटे की मात्रा (मीट्री टन में)			
	राजस्थान	उत्तर प्रदेश	मध्य प्रदेश	बिहार
1. अक्टू०, 1975—दिस०, 1975	10,219	28,581	13,833	18,240
2. जन०, 1976—सित०, 1976	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
1976-77				
3. अक्टू०, 1976—सित०, 1977	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
1977-78				
4. अक्टू० और नव०, 1977	8,520	28,433	13,833	18,240
5. दिसम्बर, 1977—अप्रैल, 1978	12,757	41,761	20,825	26,929

2. नवम्बर, 1977 से पहले, राज्य सरकारें स्थानीय स्थितियों, लोगों की खाने की प्रादरों को ध्यान में रख कर गहरी और चाशम दोनों क्षेत्रों के बिस् लेवी चीनी के वितरण को मात्रा निर्धारित करती थी लेकिन उनसे सामान्य मार्गदर्शी मिष्ठान्त यह था कि प्रति व्यक्ति को प्रति माह 1 किलो में अधिक चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिये और प्रत्येक परिवार को प्रति माह 1 किलो से कम चीनी नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। दिसम्बर, 1977 से 1-4-1978 की प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता के आधार पर राज्यवार कोटें फिर से निर्धारित किये गये हैं और राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे लेवी चीनी के वितरण के लिए गहरी और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को समान समझे। कुछ राज्य सरकारों जिन्होंने गहरी क्षेत्रों में चीनी वितरण में वर्तमान अधिक मात्रा देते रहने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है, को यह कहा गया गया है कि वे गहरी और ग्रामीण जनसंख्या को समान मात्रा देने के लिए मोजानवार और शीघ्र व्यवस्था करें।

Offer of High Yielding variety of Wheat developed in U.S.S.R.

6958. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that U.S.S.R. has developed high yielding variety of wheat and offered the same to India for its breeding experiments?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): U.S.S.R. has not offered any high yielding variety of wheat for breeding experiments.

Indianisation of Higher Education

6959. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government propose to Indianise higher education through assimilation of Indian way of life history, culture and needs;

(b) whether Government also propose to regulate admission to higher education on basis of social needs and employment opportunities; and

(c) broad outlines thereof and benefit likely to be achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The policy for the development of higher education during the next plan period proposed by the University Grants Commission visualises restructuring of undergraduate courses to include a set of foundation courses designed to create an awareness of areas such as Indian history and culture; history of freedom struggle in India; concepts and processes of development; the scientific method, etc. The policy also suggests effective vocationalisation at the higher secondary stage to reduce pressures in Universities; selective admissions; greater access to higher education for the weaker sections, expansion of facilities through non-formal channels, etc. The detailed programmes to be implemented during the next plan period are being worked out by the Commission.

Admission of students belonging to Backward Classes

6960. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has issued directions to States

that the students belonging to backward classes whose family income from all sources, is Rs. 10,000 or less per annum are eligible to special treatment in the matter of admission to educational institutions including professional institutions and other technical colleges and other institutions which received aid from the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the fixation of ceiling in various States for this special treatment?

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

Eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps.

6961. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question No. 819 asked on 27th February, 1978

regarding eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps. and state:

(a) whether further progress has been made in the eviction proceedings initiated against the six Ex-M.Ps.

(b) if so, the details thereof, together with the figures for rent paid by each of them during their unauthorised occupation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Out of the six Ex-M.Ps., accommodation from one has been got vacated. One of them has filed a petition in the Supreme Court and has been granted stay orders. Efforts to get the Government accommodation vacated from the remaining four Ex-M.Ps. are continuing. A statement of rent paid by each of the six Ex-M.Ps. is enclosed.

(c) Question does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing the details of Branches recoverable from Six-Ex. M. Ps.

Sl. No.	Name of Ex-M. P.	Amount due	Amount paid	Balance
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Shri S. S. Mohapatra . . .	15990.59	10,191.99	5,798.60
2.	Shri S. M. Banerjee . . .	10,794.05	7,612.17	3,181.88
3.	Shri Shankar V. Giri . . .	13,495.39	5,212.88	8,282.5
4.	Shri Jambuwant Dhote . . .	16,882.21	Nil	16,882.21
5.	Shri Kartik Oraon . . .	13,948.47	Nil	13,948.47
6.	Shri Tul Mohan Ram . . .	22,336.92	Nil	22,336.92

ऐतिहासिक महत्व के मन्दिरों, तलाबों और पोखरों की मरम्मत के लिये अनुदान

6962. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ऐतिहासिक महत्व के मन्दिरों, तालाबों और पोखरों तथा अन्य दर्शनीय स्थलों को नष्ट होने से बचाने के लिए उनकी मरम्मत करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदान देती है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान बिहार सरकार को कितना अनुदान मिला है; और

(ग) क्या बोध गया को भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई अनुदान मिला है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यय क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जो नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) जो, नहीं। नववि भग्न सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग ने राज्य सरकार को बोध गया मन्दिर के प्रास पाम की 21.56 एरुड भूमि अर्जिन करने के लिए 19.54 लाख रुपए की धनराशि पारित की है।

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए पदों का आरक्षण

6963. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए 8

प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी के 3 प्रतिशत पद भी आरक्षित करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार के आरक्षण हेतु राज्य सरकारों को अनुरोध करेगी और यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कर दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) सरकार ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए "ग" और "ब" पदों में 3 प्रतिशत पद आरक्षित करने का निर्णय किया है

(ख) सरकार अपने कदम उठाने के बारे में विचार करने से पूर्व वर्ष "ग" और "ब" पदों में 3 प्रतिशत का कार्यान्वयन देखना चाहती है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए रिक्त पद आरक्षित करने का अनुरोध किया जा चुका है। हम मामले पर कार्यवाही नो की जा रही है परन्तु ऐसे आरक्षण किम नारीख तक होंगे, यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है।

R.S.S. help in Adult Literacy Programmes

6964. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Education have ex-

(क) क्या जबलपुर से नई दिल्ली तक कुतुब एक्सप्रेस चालू करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;!

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस गाड़ी का मार्ग तय कर लिया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसका वह वर्तमान मार्ग कौन सा है जिसे तय किया गया है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव-नारायण) : (क) से (ग). 149/150 हजरत निजामुद्दीन-आगरा छावनी कुतुब एक्सप्रेस का झांसी, हरपालपुर, मानिकपुर, सतमा और कटनी के रास्ते जबलपुर तक विस्तार के संबंध में निर्णय हो चुका है। मई, 1978 की किसी तारीख से यह गाड़ी जबलपुर तक बढ़ा दी जायेगी।

Modernisation of Railway Workshops

7183. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Government to modernise railway workshops; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The objective of Workshop Modernisation Project is to improve performance and availability of rolling stock and reduce cost of its manufacture and maintenance. In the past it has not been possible to undertake timely replacement of Machinery and Plant within the limited resources at the disposal of Railways. This has resulted in 70 per cent of Machinery & Plant in Workshops and repair depots becoming overaged and rundown thus impairing manufacturing and maintenance ability of

the workshop complex. Modernisation Project will extend over a period of 10 years and involve provision of—

- (i) Modern - Machinery & Plant to replace old and antiquated machinery;
- (ii) Unit Exchange Assemblies for minimising maintenance downtime;
- (iii) Better material handling material;
- (iv) Metrological and testing equipments for better quality control; and
- (v) Improved layouts and rationalisation of workload.

माइहार में 'साईडिंग' की संख्या

7184. श्री शरद यादव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में माल के लदान के लिए माइहार में कितनी 'साईडिंग' हैं।

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी प्राइवेट 'साईडिंग' हैं ; और

(ग) क्या किसी कंपनी ने रेलवे साईडिंग पर कब्जा कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) तीन, जिसमें एक इमदादी साईडिंग भी शामिल है।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर कोई प्राइवेट साईडिंग नहीं है, लेकिन मेसर्स मैहर सीमेंट्स के लिए इस प्रकार की एक साईडिंग निर्माणाधीन है। मेसर्स मैहर स्टोन लाइम कंपनी लिमिटेड के लिए भी एक इमदादी साईडिंग है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

should be deemed to have merged with the general population of the State. These reports were however also considered by the Working Group on the Residual Problem of Rehabilitation in West Bengal set up by Government of India in July, 1975. The Group endorsed the view taken earlier in this regard and observed that at this stage, the schemes recommended by the Committee of Review to achieve rehabilitation through poultry, fisheries, industrial estates, sericulture etc. need not be taken into consideration exclusively for the benefit of displaced persons for they have, by and large, merged with the mainstream of the general population of the State.

(c) No further action on these reports lies with the present Government.

ग्रामों का उत्पादन और निर्यात

6966. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो बरों में राज्यवार, ग्रामों के उत्पादन का हौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ग्रामों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार कौन-कौन सी योजनाएँ बनायेंगी; और

(ग) इस समय किन-किन राज्यों में ग्राम की फसल अधिक है और उनके निर्यात के लिए क्या नीति निर्धारित की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री गुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) देश में ग्रामों के राज्यवार उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कोई मुख्य-स्थित सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है। प्रतः गत दो बरों के लिए आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा सन् 1975 में संकलित किये गये तबर्ष अनुमान

इस प्रकार है :—

राज्य	उत्पादन ¹ (हजार) मीटरी टन में)
आंध्र प्रदेश . .	1694.3
असम . .	25.2
बिहार . .	1153.6
गुजरात . .	220.1
हरियाणा ¹ . .	33.6
कर्नाटक . .	243.6
केरल . .	486.7
मध्य प्रदेश . .	201.4
महाराष्ट्र ¹ . .	130.5
उड़ीसा . .	559.8
पंजाब . .	25.1
तमिलनाडु . .	371.2
उत्तर प्रदेश . .	2987.0
पश्चिम बंगाल . .	675.7
अन्य . .	117.5
योग . .	8925.3

(ख) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, और पश्चिम बंगाल राज्यों में 35.02 लाख रु० के परिष्वय से ग्राम सम्बन्धी पैकेज कार्यक्रम की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना प्रारम्भ की गई। इस योजना में स्टॉक तथा उचित सत्य विज्ञान सम्बन्धी कार्यप्रणालियों एवं वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों के बारे में प्रदर्शनों के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल, में ग्राम प्रचुरता से विका

किया जाता है। मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार ग्रामों का निर्वाह रूप से निर्वाह करने की आज्ञा है और उस पर मात्रा सम्बन्धी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। तथापि ग्रामों का जहाज पर लदान अभी किया जा सकता है जब कि

(क) विदेशी खरीदार द्वारा प्रेषित मालकी पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क राशि पर 100 प्रतिशत के लिए अपरिवर्तनीय ऋण पत्र खोल दिया गया हो या

(ख) अग्रिम भुगतान कर दिया गया हो वगैरह कि

(1) अग्रिम भुगतान किसी विशेष नियम आदेश के लिए प्राप्त हुआ हो और प्रेषित माल की पोत पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य के 100 प्रतिशत के लिए हो, और

(2) अग्रिम भुगतान विदेशी मद्रा के लिए प्राधिकृत व्यापारी के द्वारा प्राप्त हुआ हो।

खाद्यान्नों के भंडार में अबकड़ पूंजी

6967 डा० रामजी सिंह :

श्री यशवन्त बोरोले :

क्या कुछ और सिखाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लगभग 2,000 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की सरकारी पूंजी खाद्यान्नों के भंडार में अबकड़ है ;

(ख) क्या आगामी वर्षों में खाद्यान्नों के भंडार में वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

कुछ और सिखाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जानु अताय सिंह) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 31 मार्च, 1978 को रखे खाद्यान्नों का वि. के. स्टॉक पर लगभग 1930 करोड़ रुपये (अस्थायी) की पूंजी लगाई गई है। वर्ष में विभिन्न तारीखों को 35 से 88 लाख मीट्री टन के बीच परिचलन स्टॉक रखने के अलावा, 120 लाख मीट्री टन का बकर स्टॉक रखने के निर्णय के अनुसरण में खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक पर पूंजी लगाई गई है। खाद्यान्नों के स्टॉक से वृद्धि या कमी आने वाले वर्षों में उत्पादन और खपत की सम्भावी प्रवृत्ति पर निर्भर करेगी जो कि स्वयं बहुत से परिवर्तनशील तत्वों पर निर्भर है। अतः पहले से यह बताना मुश्किल है कि आने वाले वर्षों में स्टॉक में वृद्धि या कमी होगी।

लेबी चीनी के कोटे की कम सप्लाई के कारण चीनी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

6968. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कुछ और सिखाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आगामी दो महीनों, यथा अप्रैल और मई, 1978 के दौरान चीनी बाजार में लेबी चीनी के कोटे की कम सप्लाई करने के सरकार के नियम के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी का मूल्य प्रति किबटल 60 रुपये से 70 रुपये तक बढ़ गया है और उपभोक्ताओं को बड़े हुए मूल्य पर चीनी मिल रही है ,

(ख) क्या व्यापारी सरकार की इस बारे में अनिश्चितता का फायदा उठाते हैं जिससे उपभोक्ताओं पर भारी आर्थिक बोझ पड़ता है , और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार लेबी चीनी की सप्लाई की अपनी

प्रजासी पर पुनर्बिचार करने अथवा उसमें सुधार करने का है ताकि बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य अचानक न बढ़ें और उपभोक्ताओं को अधिक पैसे न देने पड़ें ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों को आर्बटन करने के लिए लेबी चीनी की मासिक निर्मुक्त विसम्बर, 1977 से 2.05 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ा कर 2.71 लाख मीटरी टन कर दी गई है और अब से इसे उक्त स्तर पर बनाये रखा गया है। अतः अप्रैल, 1978 मास के लिए 2.71 लाख मीटरी टन लेबी चीनी निर्मुक्त की जा चुकी है और अगले माह अर्थात् मई के लिए उतनी ही मात्रा निर्मुक्त करने के बारे में 12-4-1978 को घोषणा की जा चुकी है।

2 खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों में बहुत से कारणों जैसे कि समय समय पर माग में घट-बढ़, गुड तथा खंडसारी जैसे अन्य स्वीटनिंग एजेंटों की उपलब्धता, उत्पादन की प्रवृत्ति आदि से परिवर्तन होता रहता है। दिल्ली, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास की प्रमुख मंडियों में चीनी के बीच मूल्य, जो कि दिसम्बर, 1977 के अन्त में 376 रुपये से 395 रुपये प्रति किंटल के बीच चल रहे थे और जो कि फरवरी, 1978 के अन्त में नीचे गिर गये थे और 305 रुपये से 348 रुपये प्रति किंटल के बीच थे, में फिर आंशिक तौर पर वृद्धि हुई है और वे 7-4-1978 को 330 रुपये से 360 रुपये प्रति किंटल के बीच चल रहे थे। ये मूल्य पिछले वर्ष उसी तारीख को चल रहे मूल्यों की तुलना में लगभग 65 रुपये से 70 रुपये प्रति किंटल तक कम हैं।

3. सरकार मूल्य प्रवृत्ति पर कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है और खुले बाजार में

उपयुक्त स्तर पर मूल्यों को बनाय रखने के उद्देश्य से खुली बिक्री की चीनी की निर्मुक्त भी बढ़ा दी गई है। अतः चीनी वर्ष 1977-78 अर्थात् अक्टूबर, 1977 से मई, 1978 तक के पहले षाठ महीनों के लिए निर्मुक्त खुली बिक्री की चीनी के कोटे की मात्रा 8.90 लाख मीटरी टन है जब कि 1976-77 के दौरान तदनुसूची अवधि के लिए 7.95 लाख मीटरी टन की निर्मुक्त हुई थी।

Prawn Culture Farm in Balasore, Orissa

6969 SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sent any scheme to establish a prawn culture farm at Irchudi in the district of Balasore;

(b) what is the estimated cost of that scheme; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Central Government to establish it so far?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs 12,33,280.

(c) The Government of India has approved the scheme and issued sanction to Government of Orissa for setting up the Prawn Culture Farm at Irchudi in the district of Balasore, Orissa.

गेहूँ और चावल के वसूली मूल्य तथा उचित दर दुकानों से वसूल किये जाने वाले मूल्य

6970. श्री मूल्यमय प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष गेहूँ और चावल की सरकारी वसूली मूल्य तथा उनके उचित दर दुकानों से वसूल किये गये मूल्य और उचित दर दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल किये गये उनके मूल्य के बारे में सारणीबद्ध जानकारी दी जाएगी ;

(ख) सरकारी खरीद के मूल्यों तथा उपभोक्ताओं से लिये गये मूल्यों में जो अन्तर है उसका कौनसा भाग प्रशामन के खर्च में जाता है और कौन सा लाभ का सरकार का या उचित दर की दुकान का या विक्री कर का है ;

(ग) गेहूँ और चावल खरीद कर गोदामों में रखने तथा उसे उचित दर की दुकानों द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाने में पिछले पांच वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष सरकार को कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ी ;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कितना शुद्ध लाभ या हानि हुई , और

(ङ) यदि हानि हुई है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गेहूँ और चावल के वसूली मूल्यों को अनुबन्ध 1 के रूप में सलग्न विवरण में बताया गया है।

देश भर में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो पर निर्गम मूल्य एक समान हैं। पिछले

तीन वर्षों का गेहूँ का निर्गम मूल्य 125 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल है और चावल का इस प्रकार है :—

		रुपये प्रति क्विंटल
मोटा	.	135
मध्यम	.	150
बढ़िया	.	162
बहुत बढ़िया	.	172

राज्य सरकारें उपभोक्ताओं को छायाभ्र सपनाई करने से पहले भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो पर निर्गम मूल्य में अपने हैडलिंग तथा परिवहन प्रभारों, स्थानीय करों, खुदरा व्यापारियों के मुनाफे आदि को जोड़ लेती हैं। ये प्रभार प्रत्येक राज्य में और कुछ मामलों में यहां तक कि एक राज्य के अन्दर भी भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं। इस विभाग के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उचित दर की दुकानों के दुकानदारों द्वारा जो उपभोक्ता मूल्य लिये जाते हैं वे गेहूँ के मामले में 129 रुपये से 155 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक और चावल के मामले में 139 रुपये से 185 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक थे।

(ख) प्रशासन पर जो धनराशि खर्च की गई उसमें निम्नलिखित शामिल हैं —

- (i) वसूली एजेंसियों को दिये गये प्रशासनिक प्रभार ;
- (ii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रशासनिक प्रभार ;
- (iii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम डिपो से देने के बाद राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक प्रभार ।

बहुतक (i) धीरे (ii) कार्बनच है, स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

बसूली एजेंसियों को दिए गए प्रशासनिक प्रभार

रुपये प्रति किबटल

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78

(स०प्र०)

गेहूँ	1 10	1 06	1 04
चावल	0 43	0 56	0 34

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रशासनिक प्रभार (गेहूँ तथा चावल के लिए एक ही)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78

(स०प्र०)

2 67 2 76 2 65

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाये गये प्रशासनिक प्रभारों के बारे में जानकारी तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं है और उसे इकट्ठा करके सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

वास्तविक लागत के आधार पर बसूली एजेंसियों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम को प्रशासनिक प्रभार दिये जाते हैं। तथापि, उसमें शामिल मुनाफे के भ्रम को बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

कम कर/बिक्री कर या तो बसूली के समय खचका उपभोक्ताओं को बिक्री के समय लानाया जाता है और प्रत्येक राज्य में दर

निर्भर-निर्भर होती है। इस संबंध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) परिचालन तथा बफर स्टॉक के लिए गेहूँ और चावल के भण्डारण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि (भण्डारण खर्च, व्याज और मार्ग तथा भण्डारण में हुई हानियों समेत) इस प्रकार है —

रुपये प्रति किबटल

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78

(स०प्र०)

(i) परिचालन 6 55 6 69 7 36

(ii) बफर स्टॉक 21 63 19 99 22 75

भण्डारण पर खर्च की गई धनराशि (भारतीय खाद्य निगम ऋणों से देने के बाद) राज्य सरकारों के हैंडलिंग प्रभारों का एक भाग होती है और भण्डारण पर इस समय खर्च की गई धनराशि के बारे में बताना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ) वास्तविक बसूली मूल्य और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खर्च किये गये बसूली तथा वितरण संबंधी प्रासंगिक खर्चों के आधार पर खाद्यान्नों की इकनामिक लागत का हिसाब लगाया जाता है। इकनामिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्य के बीच जो अन्तर होता है, उसकी भारतीय खाद्य निगम को राज सहायता के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति कर दी जाती है। समूचा कारोबार लागत के आधार पर होता है और इसलिए लाभ व्यवसाय हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विबरल

बालन और गेहूँ के बकुली मूल्य

बालन (मोटे किस्म का)

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1	बालन प्रदेश	121.00	118.00	123.00
2	बिहार	125.00	125.00	—
3	हरियाणा	127.00	126.00	131.00
4	मध्य प्रदेश	120.00	121.00	125.00
5	कर्नाटक	121.00	121.00	—
6	उड़ीसा	127.00	—	—
7	पंजाब	127.00	126.00	130.00
8	राजस्थान	—	122.73	—
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	117.00	117.00	123.00
10	पश्चिमी बंगाल	119.00	119.00	—

गेहूँ (सभी किस्में)

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

राज्य का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
सभी राज्यों में	105.00	105.00	110.00	112.50

केन्द्रीय शिक्षालय

1971. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में समूचे देश में किन किन स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन द्वारा छठे स्कूल खोले गए ; और

(ख) सरकार का और कितने नये स्कूल खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी कच्छकटकी) : (क) निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर 58 स्कूल खोले गए थे :

रामगुंडम, दिजन, दुलियाजन,
बोकरा, धमशेर, बरीनी सं० 2,
बोकारो संख्या 2, अनबाद,

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN). (a) and (b). As was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977, under scheme of arrangement sanctioned by the Delhi High Court, which was effective from 22nd February 1970, M/s. Globe Motors Limited was required to repay its creditors (including depositors) in six instalments. the last instalment being due by 22nd March, 1974. Payments were made up to fourth instalment and, as was stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 7909 answered on 29th April, 1975 the Court had granted extension up to 31st July, 1975 for payment of the fifth instalment and the sixth instalment was payable up to a period of two years from the completion of payment of the fifth instalment.

As was indicated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3791 answered on 13th December, 1977, the company has not filed with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi any return of deposits for the periods ended on 31st March, 1975, 31st March 1976 and 31st March, 1977. The winding up of the company was ordered by the Delhi High Court on 15th April 1977. The company did not file with the Official Liquidator, Delhi the statement of affairs. The Government is, therefore, not aware of the latest position regarding payment of deposits by the company. A criminal case has been filed by the Official Liquidator, Delhi against the ex-directors for non-filing of statement of affairs.

(c) and (d). Winding up proceedings of the company are conducted under the directions of the High Court and hence further action will be taken by the Official Liquidator in this regard in accordance with the directions issued by the High Court.

Concentration of Economic Power

7200. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 388 on 21st March, 1978 regarding turn over and profits of Industrial Houses and state:

(a) whether there has been further concentration of economic power in the hands of few during these years; and

(b) if so, the particular steps taken to assess and reverse this trend?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The reply to Starred Question No. 388 of 21st March, 1978 gives information about the turn-over and profits of 45 Industrial Houses. The data reveals that there has been an increase in turn-over and profits in most of these cases and to that extent there has been an increase in the economic power of these Houses.

(b) Paragraphs 18 and 19 of Government's Statement on Industrial Policy of 23rd December, 1977 detail the new restrictions to be placed in the future expansion of Large Houses Relevant extracts [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2131/78].

Fees paid by Porter

7201. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the different fees including licence fee, each railway porter, and head of the porters (Mukadam) is required to pay to the (i) railway authority, (ii) railway union either monthly or annually in Central, Western, Southern and Eastern Railways; and

(b) whether in view of the conditions under which the railway porters labour, Government propose to reduce

the fees; and grant the facility of providing more pieces of red-uniforms to the railway porters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The licence fee paid by the licensed porters to the Railway Administration ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per porter per month depending upon the importance and the traffic dealt with at each station. The Mukadams do not pay any additional licence fee.

The Railway has no information about the subscription/fee paid by porters to their Unions which are not recognised by the Railway Administration.

(b) There is no such proposal.

रसना महार में 'फ्लैग स्टेशन'

7202. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजमेर डिवीजन में पालनपुर गांधीधाम लाइन पर चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसनामहार में फ्लैग स्टेशन की मांग की गयी है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कि चंडीसर तथा डीसा के बीच काफी दूरी है और यदि हां, तो इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए लोगों की सुविधा हेतु यह स्टेशन बनाया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) क्या दांतीबाड़ा बांध के कर्मचारियों और गुजरात राज्य के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों को सुविधायें देने की दृष्टि से शीघ्र ही यह स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) से (ग). चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच रसना महार में एक हॉल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए वर्ष 1961, 1969, 1972 और 1976 में मांग की गयी थी। इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गयी थी

लेकिन इसका वित्तीय दृष्टि से औचित्य नहीं पाया गया था। चंडीसर और डीसा स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी 14.20 कि० मी० है। यह क्षेत्र सड़क परिवहन द्वारा भली भांति सेवित है। रेलवे लाइन के समान्तर एक डायर की सड़क मौजूद है और जनता तथा दांतीबाड़ा बांध और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के कर्मचारियों की सुविधा के लिए गुजरात राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम द्वारा पर्याप्त संख्या में बसें चलायी जा रही है। फिर भी, इस प्रस्ताव की एक बार पुनः जांच की जायेगी।

Cinder Picking and Ash Handling contracts

7203. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether lumpsum payments are being made to the contractors/labour Co-operative Societies holding Cinder picking and ash handling contracts for "cleaning and sweeping of shed including open area" on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions;

(b) the details of lumpsum amount paid to Contractors/Labour Co-operative Societies at Tundla, Shikohabad, Aligarh, Etah, Allahabad, Kanpur, Juhi, Chunar etc. including other loco sheds on Lucknow Division separately;

(c) whether coal handling, cinder picking and ash handling contracts are awarded by the Divisional Superintendent concerned on Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions of Northern Railway or the same are awarded by the respective Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineers; and

(d) who is the competent authority to review the appeal made against the decision of Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer in respect of award of contracts to Labour Co-operative Societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a)

For ash handling lumpsum payments are being made on Lucknow Division while in Allahabad Division, lumpsum payments are being made in some sheds and in others payments are being made on the basis of actual quantity of ash handled. For cinder pick-

ing, payments are being made for the quantity picked and delivered.

(b) The lumpsum payments being made monthly for handling of ashes in the sheds of Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions are as follows:—

Allahabad Division		Lucknow Division	
Shed	Amount Rs.	Shed	Amount Rs.
Allahabad	Departmental	Lucknow	5975'00
Tundla	7001'00	Faizabad	1825'00
Shikohabad	1871'00	Pratapgarh	1000'00
Aligarh Jn.	1100'00	Varanasi	950'00
Etawah	NIL	Rai Bareilly	600'00
Kanpur	2191'00	Sultanpur	1130'00
Kanpur	NIL	Jaunpur	850'00
(GMC/Juhi)		Prayag	600'00
Chunar	701'00		

(c) The Senior Divisional Mechanical Engineer is empowered to award contracts on the recommendation of the Tender Committee.

(d) The Divisional Superintendent is the competent authority to review the appeals in this respect.

Gauhati-Teensukia Line

7204. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's plans on providing/extending Broad Gauge line from Gauhati to Teensukia in the near future; and

(b) what is the financial aspect involved, and whether any survey etc. have been finalised/required to be finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). The question of extending the

broad gauge line beyond Gauhati upto Tinsukia can be considered after the broad gauge link is established up to Gauhati. The approximate cost of the proposed gauge conversion of this 513 Km. long line would be about Rs. 55 crores.

Licence for Caustic Soda factory at Madras

7205. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have given licence to start caustic soda factory at Madras;

(b) when was the licence given; and

(c) the reasons for not starting the factory so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An

राज्य	अनुमानित सोयाबीन उत्पादन (in lakh hectares)
Bihar	2.00
Gujarat	0.28
Madhya Pradesh	0.05
Maharashtra	0.23
Rajasthan	0.20
Uttar Pradesh	3.00
Tamil Nadu	2.40
West Bengal	0.93

(c) and (d). The estimates of pulses output during 1977-78 are likely to become available after the close of the agricultural year i.e., sometime in July-August, 1978. Therefore, it is not possible to give details of increase in pulses output during 1977-78 at this stage. However, the pulses production is likely to show an increase over that in 1976-77.

(घ) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान राजस्थान राज्य में कितने बोझों निम्नित किये गये और वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने बोझों निम्नित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई विभाग में राज्य की (और प्रमुख प्रमुख) : (क) राज्य में भारतीय किसान निगम के 33 बोझों और 112 किसानों के बोझों हैं ।

राजस्थान में भारतीय किसान निगम के बोझों

6977. श्री जगदीश प्रताप शर्मा :

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

(1) इस समय राजस्थान राज्य में भारतीय किसान निगम के कितने बोझों हैं ,

(2) इस समय राजस्थान राज्य में भारतीय किसान निगम के नाम खाद्यान्न का कुल कितना नगरों और इन्हें से कितना खाद्यान्न बोझों में देना किन्ता कुले में पठा हुआ है ;

(3) क्या राजस्थान राज्य से ऐसे खाद्यान्न प्राप्त हुए हैं कि वहाँ पर बोझों के अभाव में खाद्यान्न नष्ट हो जाया है ;

(4) 31-3-1978 को भारतीय किसान निगम के पास कुल 14.11 लाख मीट्री टन का स्टॉक था, जिसमें से 8.11 लाख मीट्री टन बोझों में था और 6.00 मीट्री टन कच्चा और निम्न (कीच) में रखा था ।

(5) भारतीय किसान निगम की खाद्यान्न की क्षति के बारे में कोई ऐसी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(6) 1977-78 के दौरान, भारतीय किसान निगम ने वर्तमान बोझों सम्बन्धी में अनुसंधान का निर्माण किया था और भारतीय किसान निगम के लिए प्रसिद्ध पाठकों ने भारतीय किसान निगम के द्वारा 34 बोझों का निर्माण किया था ।

1979-79 के दौरान, भारतीय खाद्य निगम का 12 यूनिटों का निर्माण करने, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा गारंटीबद्ध अधिभोग के आधार पर 15 गोदामों का निर्माण करने और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के लिए केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम द्वारा गोदामों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Medium of Instruction in Regional Engineering Colleges

6978. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the medium of instruction in Regional Engineering Colleges and in other Engineering Colleges of each of the States and Union Territories of India; and

(b) what is the policy of Government in the matter of medium of instruction in Engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Medium of instruction in all Engineering Colleges/including Regional Engineering Colleges is English.

(b) The policy of the Central Government is to introduce regional languages as media of instruction progressively, at all levels. However, before switching over to the new media it is considered desirable to make adequate preparation by way of text books and other instructional material. The question of mobility of technical personnel and the availability of good employment etc. have also to be taken into account.

Cost benefit ratio in Drought Prone Area

6979. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to give special relaxation in cost benefit ratio in the Drought Prone Area for the construction of irrigation project;

(b) if so, the broad outlines; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Normally, major and medium irrigation projects are approved with benefit cost ratio of 1.5:1 or more. In the drought prone areas, projects with ratio between 1.5:1 and 1:1 are also approved.

(c) Does not arise.

नगर आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, दिल्ली में प्रवेश

6980. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगर आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, दिल्ली में प्रवेश सम्बन्धी नियम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस स्कूल में केवल ऊँचे घराने और उच्च अधिकांशियों के लड़कों और लड़कियों को ही प्रवेश मिलता है; और

(ग) गत पाँच वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने प्रतिभाल छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया गया है जिनके पिता की मासिक आय 1000 रुपये से कम है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला स्कूल, नई दिल्ली के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों प्रवेश के नियम दर्शाता वाला

विचारण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।
[प्रधानमंत्री में रखा गया। देखिए सख्या
एल० टी० 2112/78]

(ख) स्कूल के सभी पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश केवल योग्यता के आधार पर किया जाता है तथा अभ्यर्थियों के माता-पिता की आय, चयन के लिये कोई मापदण्ड नहीं है।

(ग) प्रवेश पत्रा में माता पिता की आय के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देना निर्धारित नहीं है अतः इस सम्बन्ध में सांख्यिकीय आकड़ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Libraries Functioning in the Ministry

6981 SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of libraries functioning in various departments, offices and Commissions under his Ministry,

(b) the details of the selection Committees appointed for the purchase of books in these libraries and the subject-wise details of the Hindi and English books purchased by those selection Committees during the last year,

(c) whether Hindi books and periodicals are not purchased in adequate number and indifference is being shown to Hindi in these libraries, and

(d) the steps being taken to stop this indifference towards the provisions of the Official Languages Act and to associate the Hindi Officers with the said selection Committees?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House

Category of Posts of S.C./S.T. in Ministry and its Undertakings

6982. SHRI R N RAKESH Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total number of posts in the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices and the public undertakings filled in each category of posts with specific shares of SC and ST in such employment and also the number of posts de-reserved in each category during the entire period of Janata regime and reasons thereof, and

(b) total number of departmental promotions/upgradation of posts in each category of posts and how many posts went to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha

Preservation and Protection of Heritage of India

6983 PROF P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any strategy and plan for the overall and proper preservation and protection of the Heritage of India,

(b) if so broad details thereof

(c) concrete steps taken in this regard in the years 1976 and 1977 and

(d) the total cost thereof and the percentage of the said cost to the total budget and expenses of the Education Ministry for the said two years?

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

DER): (a) and (b) For the protection and preservation of the Cultural heritage of India the Central Government has enacted an Act, entitled the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, under which monuments declared as of national importance are being maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India. The maintenance includes repairs, both structural and chemicals, as also security and watch-and-ward arrangements. Besides, under the Fifth Five-Year Plan two separate schemes for the Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of India and Development of monuments were also taken up to cover a large number of monuments for repairs and development.

(c) Apart from annual maintenance and upkeep, special repairs were undertaken at 614 monuments (in 1976) and 683 monuments (in 1977).

(d) The total expenditure incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs in 1976-77 is Rs. 2,21,99,576 against a total budget allotment of Rs. 6,05,09,000 for the entire Archaeological Survey of India thus showing a percentage of 36.69. The budget allotment for the Archaeological Survey for the year 1977-78 was Rs. 6,79,99,000 out of which an allotment of Rs. 2,12,33,000 was made available for annual maintenance and upkeep of monuments and for their special repairs, thus showing a percentage of 31.23.

Sanction for Cattle, Poultry and Piggery Unit in Orissa

6984. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had sanctioned any special grant to the State of Orissa to up-grade the load cattle, poultry and piggery units run through the State Government;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned by the Centre therefor; and

(c) is there any proposal to organise a Central Cattle fair by the Extension Directorate for the year 1978-79 in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Central Government has sanctioned no special grant to the Orissa State for up-grading the poultry and Piggery units run by the State Government. However, the Central Government has sanctioned a grant to the Orissa State for establishment of Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Chiplima, district Sambalpur. The objective of the farm is to produce high quality exotic bulls for cross breeding/grading up local cattle in the area. Total amount sanctioned for this project is Rs 32 lakhs (Rs. 29 lakh as Grant-in-Aid and Rs. 3 lakh as loan).

(c) No, Sir; no central cattle fair is proposed to be organised in Orissa State during 1978-79 by the Extension Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Division of Leased Plots by the Lessees themselves in Bhogal, Jangpura, Delhi

6985 CHOUDHURY BALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the plots were leased out at Jangpura-Bhogal and the area of plots;

(b) whether the construction maps etc. are sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation Delhi and not by DDA there;

(c) the number of cases where the division/partition has been allowed by DDA in that area and the cases where courts division orders have been complied with by DDA;

(d) in how many plots division has been allowed in the Municipal records;

(e) whether atleast 50 per cent plots have been divided by the owners themselves;

(f) whether DDA has any objection to it, if so, action taken against those, and

(g) how many division/partition cases are pending in the Courts of Law against DDA when 50 per cent plots already stand partitioned?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The plots were leased out in the year 1922-23. The areas of the plots range from 108 to 422 sq yards, according to the DDA.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) 30 cases

(d) The division has been effected in 105 plots in records of the Assessment and Collection Department of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for property tax purposes

(e) No survey of such plots has been conducted. However it is a fact that a number of lessors have divided their plots.

(f) Such Sub-divisions are not recognized in the revenue records maintained by the Authority except in cases of sales made by the Custodian.

(g) The DDA has reported that no such case is pending in the court of law.

Setting up of University in Tripura

6986 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Tripura regarding setting up

of a University in the same State; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise

Provision of Basic Amenities by DDA in Peetampura, Delhi

6987 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the possession of undeveloped plots was handed over to the allottees in the new colony of Peetampura by DDA in May, 1976 as the full cost of the land was already recovered from the allottees in January/February, 1976,

(b) whether DDA is charging ground rent from the date of handing over possession of undeveloped plots from the allottees,

(c) will the DDA consider charging ground rent from the date plots are fully developed i.e. basic civic amenities like water sewerage electricity roads parks etc are provided if not, reasons therefor,

(d) the specific date by which the above civic amenities will be provided in that colony, and

(e) will the DDA pay interest on bank rate on the amount paid by the allottees for undeveloped plots from the date of making payment to the date when the development in the colony is completed, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT). (a) Full payment was not

recovered from the allottees in January/February 1976. However, plots were handed over without full development.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has not agreed to do so.

(d). No specific date can be given. The work to provide necessary amenities is however being expedited.

(e). No Sir. The Delhi Development Authority has not agreed to do so.

National Housing Policy

6988. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for evolving a National Housing Policy is under Government's consideration for a long time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A proposal for the setting up of National Housing Commission for evolving a National Housing Policy was considered in the Ministry. It has been decided not to pursue the proposal.

The main highlights of the proposed future programme in the field of housing are:—

(i) Adoption of a housing programme aimed at clearing the backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses over a period of 20 years.

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

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

Dr. Borlaug's views on Floor Prices for Agricultural Products

6989. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Norman Borlaug, Nobel laureate and noted agriculturist had been here on a two-month long tour;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that he has pleaded for floor prices for all major agricultural products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) DR. Norman Borlaug came to India in the third week of February, 1978 to attend the Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium. He spent about one month in India visiting some of the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes.

(b) Dr. Borlaug in his inaugural address delivered at the Fifth International Wheat Genetics Symposium pleaded *inter-alia* for reasonable prices to farmers as a measure for increasing agricultural production.

(c) Assurance of remunerative prices to the farmers is a major objective of the Government's price policy for agricultural commodities. Prices for Agricultural products are normally fixed by the Government on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Price Commission who while fixing the procurement/support price

keep in view the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production. Government also takes into account the views of the State Governments before fixing prices of different commodities.

Underground Shopping Complex in Connaught Place

6990. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground Shopping Complex in Connaught Place, under N.D.M.C. control, is complete and ready for allotment;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that shopkeepers of Janpath and Panchkuin Road are likely to be shifted there,

(c) if so, whether the rent fixed for underground complex is so high that the shopkeepers of Janpath and Panchkuin Road are reluctant to shift there; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard and what steps are proposed for allotment of these shops to persons other than the shopkeepers at Janpath and Panchkuin Road?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, except stalls being constructed for vendors and Tibetans

(b) to (d) The latest policy of the Government is that those shopkeepers (from out of the undermentioned categories) who wish to leave their present shops and desire to obtain shops in the Connaught Place underground shopping centre, may be allowed to come.

(i) Panchkuin Road—98 (all those who falls within the N.D.M.C. area).

(ii) Janpath Stalls—71 Nos.

(iii) Tibetan Stalls—24 Nos.

(iv) Connaught Circus (Yusufzal Market)—117 Nos.

Others who do not wish to take these shops may not be forced to come; the remaining shops be let out on tender. The rent has been calculated on "No profit no loss basis" taking into account the capital investment and the maintenance cost.

कृषि सेवा केन्द्र

6991. श्री मोती भाई धार० चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की हुषा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि सेवा केन्द्र किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किये गये हैं और इस बारे में क्या नियम हैं,

(ख) क्या किसी छूटे हुए केन्द्र को, यदि अन्य शर्तें समान हैं, तो मांग किये जाने पर योजना में शामिल किया जायेगा ।

(ग) क्या पंजाब में ऐसे 247 केन्द्र हैं, जब कि गुजरात में उनकी संख्या केवल 100 है और यदि हा, तो इसका क्या कारण है और क्या पंजाब कृषि, उद्योगों के मामले में गुजरात से आगे है, परन्तु औद्योगिक बस्तियों में गुजरात से पीछे है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रों की संख्या में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे केन्द्रों को खोलने के लिए क्या नीति अपनाई गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) से (घ) भारत सरकार ने बेरोजगार उद्यमियों द्वारा कृषि सेवा-केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें सहायता देने की योजना दिसम्बर, 1972 में शुरू की थी । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इंजीनियरी

स्नातकों, डिप्लोमा धारियों, कृषि स्नातकों तथा कुछ श्रेणी के भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को वित्तीय व अन्य सहायता मिल सकती है : निर्धारित पद्धति के अनुसार, राज्य कृषि उद्योग जिनमें पात्र उम्मीदवारों से भ्रातृदेन पत्र आमंत्रित करने योग्य व्यक्तियों का चयन करती है तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देती है और बैंक से रकम प्राप्त करने में उनकी सहायता करती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी भी पात्र उद्योगी के लिए उसकी आवश्यकता तथा अधिक क्षमता के अनुसार किसी भी स्थान पर कृषि-सेवा केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

अभी तक पंजाब और गुजरात में क्रमशः 264 तथा 102 ऐसे केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं। किन्तु इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसी राज्य में स्थापित होने वाले केन्द्रों की संख्या के बारे में कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है। स्थापित होने वाले कुल केन्द्रों की संख्या अन्ततः पात्र उम्मीदवारों की संख्या उनकी उद्यम सम्बन्धी कुशलता, उनके अलग-अलग स्थलों पर सक्षम व्यापार की सुविधाओं तथा मशीनों के प्रयोग और कृषि आदानों की आवश्यकताओं के विवेक सदर्भ में कृषि विकास की स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है कृषि उद्योग केन्द्रों, कृषि उद्योगों तथा औद्योगिक तंत्रों की संख्या के आधार पर कोई भी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तुलना मान्य नहीं होगी।

क्या योजना के लाभ ऐसे केन्द्र को भी प्राप्त हो सकते हैं, जो योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता ? यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि क्या यह योजना की शर्तों का पूरा करता है।

Food for Work Programme for Road Development

6992 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether the programme of 'Food for work' which was for one

year only has been extended for one year, and

(b) will the Government earmark this programme for Road Development so as to join all the villages to the main Roads in the Districts?

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

(b) It is not proposed to earmark the scheme only for Road development In addition to road construction programmes any kind of developmental work resulting in the creation of durable assets are eligible for consideration under the scheme

Government Employees Allotted Government quarters out of turn/On retirement of their parents

6993 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the total number of employees who were allotted Government Quarters out of turn in Delhi during the last 5 calendar years due to retirement of their parents from Government service, and

(b) the total number of applications pending for such allotment as on 1st January, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHAT) (a) 1142

(b) 100

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मियों की बड़ी हुई कीमत

6994. श्री जंगा जगत सिंह : क्या निम्नलिखित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास

सत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने एक जाच दल नियुक्त किया है जो गत दस वर्षों में निर्माण-लागत में हुई दुगुनी वृद्धि के प्रोक्षित्य के बारे में निष्पक्ष जाच करेगा और यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्धु बख्त) : सरकार ने कोई जाच दल नियुक्त नहीं किया है। तथापि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने फनैटा की लागत कम करने की सम्भावना खोजने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है।

Committee on Master Plan, Delhi

6995 **SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the representatives of his Ministry and DDA have decided to set up a high level committee to discuss the policy frame of the next master plan for the development of Delhi, and

(b) if so whether the Committee has been set up and if so the members of the Committee and if not the time by which the Committee would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) No such high level committee has been set up. The Delhi Development Authority is to prepare the Master Plan

(b) Does not arise

Libraries in Rural Areas

6996 **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION

be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no library facilities in the rural areas at present,

(b) whether Government propose to establish a net work of mobile and stationary libraries in the rural areas to cater to the masses there, and

(c) if so details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) : (a) to (c) Under the Constitution the subject "Libraries", to the exclusion of central libraries or libraries declared by the Parliament to be of national importance is a State subject. However with the voluntary co-operation of the State Governments steps have been taken for the co-ordinated development of libraries in rural as well as urban areas. These form part of the Central and State Five Year Plans. Apart from maintaining and developing the libraries of national importance the Central Government is giving financial assistance to libraries in various parts of the country. In addition, the Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation, an autonomous organisation of the Government of India supplies books and reading material to them and helps State Governments in introducing mobile library services as an extension to different district central and area libraries established already.

Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh Residential Schemes, Delhi

6997 **CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) when the plots of land were sold to the low and middle income

group people in Pitampura and Shalimar Bagh Residential Schemes Delhi;

(b) the rates at which plots of different sizes were sold there;

(c) whether the possession of plots has since been handed over to the allottees and the lease has been registered; if so when; and

(d) whether all the necessary facilities, like water, sewerage, electricity, street lighting, parks etc. have been provided there so that the allottees of land could start construction of their residential houses; if so, when and if not, when these basic facilities are likely to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Between December 75 to January 76 and on 22nd March 1976.

(b) The rates are as under:—

Plots	Rates
36 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 72/- per sq. mtr.
70 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 84/- per sq. mtr.
84 sq. mtrs.	Rs. 96/- per sq. mtr.
126 sq mtrs	Rs. 120/- per sq. mtr.
167 sq mtrs.	Rs. 150/- per sq. mtr.

(c) 3200 plots in Shalimar Bagh Residential Scheme and 1800 plots in Pitampura Residential Scheme were allotted. Except in 60 cases in Shalimar Bagh and 55 cases in Pitampura possession has been handed over in all cases. Lease deeds in respect of 2925 plots in Shalimar Bagh and 1800 plots in Pitampura were registered during the period December 76 to February 78.

(d) A statement showing the stage of development in Shalimar Bagh and

Pitampura Residential Schemes is enclosed.

Statement

Position of Development Works of Shalimar Bagh

1. **Roads:** Phase I treatment of road has been completed in Block A and B except roads in Pocket H, F, J, K, N and S (Paschimi), J and N (Poorvi) in Block B. The works in these pockets could not be taken up along with other pockets as originally these pockets were earmarked for group housing but later on converted into plotted development. However road work in all these pockets have been awarded recently and will be completed by June, 1978 subject to availability of funds. The phase-II work is to be taken up only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

2. **Water Supply:** The work of laying water supply lines in Block A and B is complete except in pockets H, F, J and K (Paschimi) and J, H (Poorvi). These pockets were originally earmarked for group housing but later on converted into plotted development. The work of laying water supply in pockets H, F, J, K has been awarded recently while the tenders for pocket H (Poorvi) J (Paschimi) are being called. The work is likely to be completed by June, 1978. The water from M.C.D. may not be available for quite some time as such two tube wells have been installed in Block A and 4 tube wells in Block B to meet the immediate requirement of allottees. The water from these tube wells will be available in about two months time for Shalimar Bagh area. MCD laid the water main upto DDA underground tank. The water supply scheme has since been approved by the MCD, DDA has also constructed underground as well as overhead tank and connection will be made with the municipal mains as and when MCD will complete the water mains.

3 Sewer Work The work of internal sewer in Block A is complete except two connection with the deeper sewer line. In Block B, the work is complete except in pockets H, F, A, J, E and C (Paschumi). These pockets also were originally meant for group housing and converted into plotted development. The tenders for the pockets have been received and are under scrutiny. The work is likely to be completed in about six months. The work of deeper sewer-lines is also in progress and this also will be completed in about 6 to 9 months time. Final disposal of this area will be done in Rithala treatment plant. This work is to be done by MCD. DDA has made own arrangements for disposal of sewerage by constructing sumpwell pump house and oxidation pond.

4 Electricity This work is to be done by DESU. Necessary funds have been deposited with them and the work has been commenced recently. DESU has assured to complete this work within 6 months.

5 Parks Those have already been developed in Block A and further greasing and plantation is being done by Horticulture Department DDA. As regards the parks in Block B the grill fencing has been done in three parks and further work could not be taken up in view of the conversion of some group housing pockets in plotted development. However these would be completed in about 12 months when some houses will come up in the area.

Position of Development Works in Pitampura Residential Scheme

1 Parks These have been demarcated and provided with grill fencing in all the pockets except in pocket B (Dakshini) and 'S' Uttari. Tenders for pocket B (Dakshini) have been received and are under scrutiny. Ten-

ders for 'S' Uttari are being invited. The expected date of completion is June 1978.

2 Roads The road work has been completed upto phase I except in pockets K and T where only metalling has been completed. The phase-II work is to be taken only after 50 per cent of the plots are built upon.

3 Water Supply 80 per cent of water supply lines have been completed. In pockets DHK (Poorvi), UT (Uttari) and C D (Dakshini) which were originally earmarked for group housing and later converted into plotted area the work is at varying stages of design, estimating, tendering and allotment and is expected to be completed by September, 1978.

MCD supply is not yet available in this area. Interim arrangements will be made through tube wells, some of which have already been installed. An O N tank is also to be constructed.

4 Sewerage 70 per cent work on the main scheme has been completed except for pockets originally earmarked for group housing but later converted into plotted area where the work is at various stages of designing, estimating, tendering and allotment. The sewerage work is expected to be completed by June 1979.

The final disposal of sewer from this area is to be done through Rithala treatment plant which is yet to be taken up by MCD. For interim disposal of sewerage sumpwell and oxidation ponds etc have been proposed for which designs are being finalised.

5 Street Lighting This work has to be executed by the DESU. Necessary funds have been deposited with them. DESU has assured to complete this work within one year.

U.S.S.R. Experts for Adult Literacy

6998. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. has offered India its "entire expertise" to help it root out adult illiteracy and to send U.S.S.R. Experts to India for training Indians for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). During the course of discussion held with the Minister for Higher and Specialised Secondary Education, U.S.S.R. on his recent visit to India, it was *inter alia* mentioned that India was proposing to launch adult education programme in a big way. The Russian Minister expressed his willingness to share their experience with India in this field, which the Government welcomed.

News Item entitled "Racket Alleged in F.C.I. Wheat Despatches"

6999. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in Financial Express dated 3rd January, 1978 under Racket alleged in FCI Wheat despatches; and

(b) if so, the persons who are involved in the racket?

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

(b) Consequent upon the staff of the Food Corporation of India in

Delhi Depots resorting to 'work to rule' and causing dislocation by going slow in the supply of wheat to the fair price shops and the roller flour mills in Delhi, movement of wheat was undertaken by the FCI, by road, after inviting tenders and entering into a contract in accordance with the prescribed procedure, with the Transport Union, whose rates were the lowest. These rates varied between Rs. 2.90 and Rs. 3.40 per quintal, depending on the place of delivery in Delhi. Since awarding of the contract took about 8 days' time, the roller flour mills in Delhi, during this intervening period, were persuaded to make their own arrangements with the local Transport Union for lifting wheat from adjoining States to maintain the supply of wheat products in Delhi subject to the condition that the additional road freight incurred would be reimbursed to them. The bills received by the FCI are under examination. The actual reimbursement by the FCI is not likely to exceed the rates payable to the Truck Unions, directly. In the aforesaid circumstances, the allegation that there was a racket in FCI Wheat despatches was not based on facts.

Enhancement of Housing Loans Limit

7000. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Government employees, Semi-Government employees, Teachers of the aided schools requesting to increase the limit of housing loans to middle income groups from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The limit of loan under the plan scheme for middle income group housing is Rs 27,500 and not Rs 10,000. A representation was received by the Delhi Administration from the Delhi University Teachers Association for raising the limit of loan to Rs 50,000.

(b) It has been decided not to increase the limit of housing loan under the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme. The Government intend to ensure utilisation of public funds in such a way that larger number of dwelling units are constructed for lower income households with resources allocated to this sector.

Consultancy Service of FCI

7001 SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYANIWALA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the newly started consultancy service of Food Corporation of India in food storage and processing has found encouraging response at home and as well as from abroad,

(b) if so the names of the countries showing interest in our consultancy,

(c) whether to cope up with increasing responsibility the FCI intends to train a large number of its employees to suit the requirements, and

(d) if so, steps being taken in this direction to make this service inter-alia employment intensive also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The Consultancy Service is confined with in India and has received encouraging response

(c) Assignments so far received do not warrant training on a large scale

(d) Does not arise

सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक तथा जातीय भेदभाव समाप्त करने के लिए शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार

7002 श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक तथा जातीय भेदभाव का दूर करने के लिए सरकार शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार देने की योजना पर विचार कर रही है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्य करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जन्म) : (क) और (ख) ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली के विकास के उद्देश्य से, जो सामाजिक एवं जातीय भेदभाव का समाप्त कर सके सरकार सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नीति का पुनरीक्षण कर रही है।

Bal-Kunj Institute, Delhi

7003 DR. RAMJI SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the activities of the Institution named Bal-Kunj in Delhi.

(b) if so, whether the said Institution is really doing public service,

(c) if so, whether Government ever gave any aid to that Institution, and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to do so now?

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

(b) The Institution is engaged in Child Welfare activities like organising Holiday Camps, Library and other recreational activities.

(c) No direct Central Government assistance has been given, but small grants ranging from Rs. 2,000/- to 6,000/- per annum were given to this institution by the Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board during the year 1974-75 and 1975-76. In addition the Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration has given them a small amount, Rs. 200, in 1976-77 for celebration of children day. No grant during the year 1977-78 was given because the working of the Institution was not found satisfactory.

(d) As has been stated above, the Central Government have not given any direct assistance to this organisation. The Delhi State Social Welfare Advisory Board have a proposal to give this institution a grant of Rs. 5000/- in 1978-79 for holiday camps on a written assurance from the Institution that they will abide by the terms of the grant.

Assistance to State for opening Schools in Rural and Backward Areas

7004. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government provide some assistance to the State Governments for opening schools in the rural and backward areas of their respective States;

(b) if so, the assistance given to Gujarat State by the Central Government for the purpose:

(c) the number of high schools and other schools opened in Gujarat during the last 3 years with the assistance given;

(d) the amount of assistance and contribution given by the State Government for the purpose and the percentage of amount which should be borne by it as per the scheme of Gujarat State and the Central Government;

(e) whether grants given to Gujarat State, for the purpose have lapsed because of their non-utilisation by it; and

(f) if so, the amount so lapsed and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Central Government do not give separate grants and aid to States for the opening of schools in the rural and backward areas. The Central assistance is given as block grants for the State plans as a whole.

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

Encroachment on Sites of Monuments of Archaeological Deptts.

7005. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of sites of the monuments of Archaeological Department of Government of India have been encroached upon by various State Governments; if so, how many of what nature and for what period and by which States Governments;

(b) whether the Central Government or the Directorate of Archaeology have brought to the notice the said fact to the respective State Governments and if so, when; what is the response to it; and

(c) what action Government of India propose to take in respect of the said existing encroachments in near future?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) Yes Sir There are 28 cases so far listed of encroachments covering varying periods in respect of sites and monuments by State Governments of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka They comprise construction, lease or allotment of lands to private parties inside protected limits, occupation of the monuments or parts thereof for schools, offices, etc.

(b) and (c). Invariably the matter has been taken up with the State Governments Each case of encroachment is being carefully examined and efforts are being made to have the encroachments removed

गंगानगर में किसानों को मुद्रावज का भुगतान न किया जाना

7006. श्री बेगराज चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँट संबंधी यप बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) 1971 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान सरकार के आदेशों के अनुसार गंगानगर (राजस्थान) के 10 मील लम्बे सीमावर्ती

क्षेत्र में जिन किसानों को वहाँ से स्थानान्तरित किया गया और जिनकी फसलें नष्ट कर दी गई थी उन्हें मुद्रावजे का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) क्या इनमें से केवल 50 प्रतिशत किसानों को मुद्रावजा भुगतान किया गया था और क्या सरकार का विचार जो 50 प्रतिशत किसानों को भी मुद्रावजा भुगतान करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और क्या उनकी एक सूची सभा-मटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँट राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) :

(क) और (ख) कुल 12,431 मामलों में से 11,562 मामलों में पहले ही 1,36,24,650 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान मुद्रावजे के रूप में किया जा चुका है। इस समय लगभग 10,95,640 रुपये के मुद्रावजे के केवल 869 मामले विवागधीन हैं।

(ग) प्रत्येक तहसील में कुल मामलों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सलग्न है। राजस्थान सरकार उन मामलों को शीघ्र निपटाना चाहती है।

विवरण

1971 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान जिन भारतीय राष्ट्रियों की पसले नष्ट हो गई थीं उनके मुद्दाबजे की अदायगी के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक तहसील में सम्बन्धित पड़े मामलों की संख्या :—

क्रम संख्या	तहसील का नाम	दी जाने वाली शेष राशि	
		किसानों की संख्या	राशि
1.	गंगानगर तहसील . . .	741	10,10,490 रुपये
2.	करनपुर तहसील . . .	88	59,070 रुपये
3.	रायसिंह नगर तहसील . . .	21	11,050 रुपये
4.	घनूपगढ़ तहसील . . .	19	15,030 रुपये
योग . . .		869	10,95 640 रुपये

Consumption Loan to Weaker Sections

7007. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Reserve Bank of India had issued guidelines to the cooperatives to issue consumption loans to the weaker sections;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some States have not implemented these guidelines so far; and

(c) if so, the names of such States and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines regarding issue of consumption loans to the weaker sections. These guidelines have been addressed to the State Governments with copies to the concerned State

Cooperative Banks for information and necessary action. The guidelines presuppose that consumption credit will be disbursed through the reorganised primary agricultural credit societies having full-time paid secretaries/Farmers' Service Societies/ Large-sized Multi-purposes societies organised in tribal areas.

The programme of reorganisation has been more or less completed in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. The programme has made substantial progress in the States of Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Out of above States, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have issued necessary instructions/guidelines to the cooperatives also. Government of Rajasthan have appointed a Committee to make recommendations about the measures to be taken for

implementing the recommendations regarding issue of consumption loans.

Production and Export of Gum

7008. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of gumarabic (gum) produced in the country, State-wise, during the last two years,

(b) how much gum is consumed indigenously and how much is exported; and

(c) whether Government propose to organise the production of gum so as to benefit the economic life of the adivasi inhabitants; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The acacia gums, largely known as gumarabic, are derived from several species of genus acacia. Statewise production of gums in the country during 1975-76 and 1976-77 is as under:—

(Production in tonnes)

Producing States	1975-76	1976-77
1. Gujarat	1.4	2.8
2. Punjab	Neg.	Neg.
3. Haryana	16.0*	16.0*
4. Rajasthan	483.3	502.7**
5. Madhya Pradesh	640.0	357.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	Neg.	Neg.
7. Uttar Pradesh	278.9@	323.4@@
TOTAL	1419.6	1201.9

Neg. . . Negligible
*— . . Average Annual Production.

** Relates to the year 1974-75.

@ Relates to the year 1970-71.

@ @ Relates to the year 1972-73.

(b) The bulk of the gum from indigenous sources is consumed locally. Exports of gumarabic during 1975-76 and 1976-77 are reported to be 6.1 and 10.9 tonnes valued approximately at Rs. 38,700 and Rs. 143,000 respectively.

(c) Yes Sir. The following measures have been taken by certain States to organise the collection of

gum so as to benefit the economic life of the adivasi inhabitants:

Gujarat: The Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Ltd., took up the work of collection of gums from Rajpipla East and Bulsar Forest Divisions during 1977-78.

Madhya Pradesh: The introduction of State Trading of gums in Madhya

Pradesh State since 1969 has insured proper wages to advasis collectors for their benefit year after year.

Rajasthan: Gums are being collected regularly from 1977-78 in tribal areas through Tribal Areas Development Corporation Limited.

जायसवाल भवन को खाली करना

7009. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय ने विश्वविद्यालय के संस्कृत विभाग के कर्मचारियों और छात्रों के लिए होस्टल के रूप में उपयोग करने हेतु जायसवाल भवन को किराये पर लिया है; और

(ख) क्या न्यायालय ने अपने निर्णय में कहा है कि विश्वविद्यालय को यह भवन (जिसमें उक्त होस्टल है) खाली कर देना चाहिये; यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसे कब तक खाली कर दिया जायेगा और क्या सरकार का विचार इसे बाजार मूल्य पर खरीदने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र जल) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sugar and Khandasari Factories in U.P.

7010. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar factories and Khandasari factories in U.P.; and

(b) the number of sugar and Khandasari factories which have given agreed price to the sugar cane growers in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 85 sugar factories worked in Uttar Pradesh during the current season 1977-78. According to information furnished by the Government of U.P., 3600 khandasari units worked in the State during 1978-77.

(b) All the 85 sugar factories are paying the agreed price of cane to cane growers. There is no agreed price in the case of khandasari units. Complaints have been received against some khandasari units paying prices less than the minimum prices notified under law. The Government of U.P. have reported that action is being taken against the defaulters.

Strength of Staff in Mathematics Department of Delhi University

7011. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of students in Delhi University Colleges in Mathematics is very low as compared to the number of teachers;

(b) if so, what is the number of students in each year of B.A. (Hons) in Maths. in each college as compared to the number of teachers; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce pooling system in respect of teaching in Maths.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

गिर इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्था का निर्माण दिया जाना

7012. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिना निराक्षण किये ही 'गिर इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज' को राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मन का दर्जा दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्मान के बारे में सरकार ने जानकारी प्राप्त कर ली है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसे राष्ट्रीय स्तर के सम्मान का दर्जा देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (जा० प्रताप चन्द चन्दा) : (क) जी, नहीं ;

(ख) नवम्बर 1976 में भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त की गई एक निरीक्षण समिति ने संस्थान द्वारा किये गये कार्य तथा इसकी विकास योजना की जांच की ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

प्राधिकृत निर्माणों को नियमित करने के लिए बच

7013. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार दिल्ली में प्राधिकृत निर्माण की अनुमति दे रही है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे निर्माणों को नियमित करने के लिए दण्ड कम कर दिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बाँस मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उन अनधिकृत निर्माणों का नियमन करने के लिए जूमन घटा दिया है जो 31-12-77 से पहले के बने थे, बशर्ते कि वे अन्यथा भवन उपनियमों नीति और वृहत योजना जर्निंग नियमों के अनुसार हों

Foreign Assistance for Dairy Development

7014 SHRI AHMED M. PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state-

(a) the details of the foreign assistance given for dairy development in the country during the last two years;

(b) the manner in which it was disbursed, State-wise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). (a) The details of foreign assistance given for dairy development during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 are shown in the statement attached.

(b) and (c) Skimmed milk powder (SMP) and butter oil (BO) received under World Food Programme assistance was sold to the dairies in the States of Maharashtra (3,543 tonnes S.M.P. and 510 tonnes B.O.), West Bengal (6,564 tonnes SMP and 578 tonnes B.O.), Tamil Nadu (5,697 tonnes S.M.P. and 1097 tonnes B.O.).

Gujarat (1,752 tonnes S.M.P. and 806 tonnes B.O.) and Delhi (10,146 tonnes S.M.P. and 2,219 tonnes B.O.) for generation of counterpart funds for implementation of the Operation Flood Project. The gift supplies of S.M.P. from Australia and European

Economic Community were pooled with indigenous S.M.P. and sold to various dairy plants/factories under commercial quota. The funds generated through sale of gift S.M.P. will be utilised for dairy development programme in the country.

Statement

Statement showing details of foreign assistance given for dairy development during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Sl. No.	Year	Type of assistance	Source
1	1975-76	(a) 26,861 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	World Food Programme (United Nations)
		(b) 7,165 tonnes of Butter Oil	Do.
		(c) 765 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	Australia.
		(d) Cash assistance of US \$ 1,35,000	Ford Foundation
		(e) Training of 6 officers from Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Tripura	F.A.O.
		(f) 7 experts	U.N.D.P.
2	1976-77	(a) 17,634 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	World Food Programme (United Nations)
		(b) 1,762 tonnes of Butter Oil	Do.
		(c) 2,000 tonnes of Skimmed Milk Powder	E.E.C.
		(d) Training of 3 officers from Tripura, West Bengal and Delhi	F.A.O.
		(e) 7 experts	U.N.D.P.

In addition to the above, assistance has been given by the International Development Association of the World Bank for integrated dairy development projects in the following States :—

- (i) Karnataka Rs. 3.984 million
- (ii) Rajasthan Rs. 22.83 million
- (iii) Madhya Pradesh Rs. 1.629 million

गेहूँ वसूली की बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत गुजरात द्वारा मंजी गई राशि

7015. श्री धर्मसिंह जाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेहूँ वसूली बोनस योजना के अन्तर्गत बोनस देने के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने 70 लाख रुपये की राशि को केन्द्रीय सरकार से मांगी की है, और यदि हाँ, तो गुजरात सरकार ने कब कब ऐसी मांगें की हैं और उक्त मांगें किस प्रकार की हैं;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुजरात सरकार को 70 लाख रुपये का बोनस दे दिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) 70 लाख रुपये का बोनस गुजरात सरकार को कब दे दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) से (ग). गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्रीय पूल में गेहूँ के सांकेतिक अंशदान पर 70 लाख रुपये के प्रोत्साहन बोनस के भुगतान के लिए नवम्बर, 1976 में अनुरोध किया था । बाद में समय समय पर अनुस्मारक भी प्राप्त हुये हैं : इस अनुरोध पर विन मंत्रालय के परामर्श से विचार किया जा रहा है और बहुत जल्द निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Deep Sea Fishing on Coast of Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

7016. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fish worth crores of rupees is exported from areas in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra every year;

(b) whether it is a fact that no deep sea fishing vessels are operating on the coastal line of Ratnagiri district;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce deep-sea fishing vessels by the end of next year for the development of deep-sea fishing in Ratnagiri district through fishermen's Cooperative Societies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Mango Plantation in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

7017. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to remove economic backwardness of the people in Konkan in Maharashtra, Government propose to frame a scheme for extensive mango plantation in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) whether any survey has been made in this connection; and if not, whether Government propose to make the survey; and if so, when; and

(c) details of the scheme; if any?

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

The State Government of Maharashtra is considering to formulate an Integrated Tree Crop Development Project for Kookao region with major emphasis on mango plantation.

(b) No survey has been made so far. Survey will precede project preparation and the State Government

of Maharashtra has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20,000 on 28-3-78 as State Government share for payment as Consultancy charges to the Development Corporation of Konkan Ltd. for preparation of the project report.

(c) Details of the scheme has not been worked out as yet.

Grants to Indian Council of Social Science Research

7018. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of grant sanctioned to the Indian Council of Social Science Research during the last three years-wise;

(b) what to the amount of grant sanctioned by the Council to the Rural Educational Institutions in each State during the above period year-wise;

S. No	Name of the State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Rajasthan	49,875	..	5,000
2	Tamil Nadu	51,830	..	..
3	Uttar Pradesh	..	..	76,590
4	West Bengal	..	15,461	..

(c) Amount of grant sanctioned to the Education Institutions in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years is as under:—

	1975-1976	1976-77	1977-78
Himachal Pradesh University, Simla	20,000	20,000	20,000

(d) The Council has financed a number of research projects relating to the problems of rural poverty, development and planning.

(c) what is the amount of grants sanctioned to each Educational Institutions in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years year-wise and..

(d) what steps the Council have taken to popularise its project in the rural areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The amounts of Grants sanctioned by the Government of India to the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1975-76	91,96,000
1976-77	93,75,000
1977-78	99,48,000

(b) Amount of grant sanctioned for Research Projects to the Rural Education Institutions in each State during the last three years is as follows:

Review of cases against Students Teachers and Employees of Central Universities

7019. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to review and withdraw the cases against

the students, teachers and employees of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi and other Central Universities instituted during the past two years in connection with the different students, teachers and employees agitations, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in this regard and the steps so far taken to review/withdraw these cases?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

Overdues in Land Development Bank, Maharashtra

7020 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARUI EKAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the main issue which is faced today by the Land Development Bank of Maharashtra is about its mounting overdues,

(b) is it a fact that as against a demand of Rs 61 crores during the year 1976-77 the Bank could recover an amount of Rs 21 crores only as on 30th June, 1977;

(c) whether the President of the Bank has submitted a memorandum in this connection to Prime Minister on 28th September, 1977, and

(d) what action the Government propose to take on the suggestions made in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) Yes, the percentage of evidence of the Maharashtra State Land Development Bank has risen from 58.53 in 1974-75 to 60.50 in 1975-76 and further gone

upto 63 per cent in 1976-77. As on 30th June 1977 according to the information received from the bank, against the demand of Rs 5947 lakhs the recovery was of the order of Rs 2210 lakhs

(c) and (d) Yes, the points raised in the memorandum are being examined

महाराष्ट्र में विद्यापीठ की स्थापना

7021 श्री केशव राव घोडगे क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नये विद्यापीठों की स्थापना के लिए महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं और कितने विद्यापीठों के लिए प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं

(ख) किन स्थानों पर इनकी स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है

(ग) सरकार और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार किये जा रहे हैं और क्या है और

(घ) अगर ये प्रस्ताव अमान्य हैं तो इससे क्या होगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हाण) (क) में (घ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है जिससे अन्तर्गत देश की किसी भाग में विद्यापीठों की स्थापना के लिए सहायता दी जाती हो। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने पाचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के तत्वावधान में चल रहे केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्या-

पीठों की तरह पूना और बम्बई प्रत्येक में एक-एक संस्कृत विद्यापीठ विकसित करने के कुछ प्रस्ताव किये थे। तथापि, सरकार इस पक्ष में नहीं थी कि राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान विभिन्न राज्यों में नए केन्द्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठों की स्थापना करने और अनुसूचन की जिम्मेदारी ले।

सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं वर्षगांठ

7022. श्री रामसेवक हजारो : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;
श्री

(ग) बड़े पैमाने पर वर्षगांठ मनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सरकार द्वारा, शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक मूत्र पंचशती समन्वय समिति स्थापित की गई है। इस समिति ने सन्त कवि सूरदास की 500वीं जयन्ती, मई 1978 से लेकर अप्रैल 1979 तक वर्ष भर मनाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार किए हैं :।

12 मई 1978 को दिल्ली में एक सूर समारोह के आयोजन के साथ इस समारोह के उद्घाटन का प्रस्ताव है। इस समारोह के

लिये जिन अन्य प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाई गई है वह सूरदास के चुने हुए पदों का भारतीय/भाषाओं अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद, सूरदास की कृतियों को प्रामाणिक सम्पादित पाठ का प्रकाशन, सूरदास की जीवनी और चित्रों के एक एलबम, केन्द्रीय सचिवालय पुस्तकालय में सूरदास से सम्बन्धित एक पुस्तकालय खण्ड खोलने, सूरदास से सम्बन्धित म्थानों के विकास, विश्वविद्यालय/कलेजों में गोष्ठियों, व्याख्यानो के आयोजन, रेडियो और टेलिविजन पर कार्यक्रम, संस्मारक डाक टिकट जारी करना, रासलीला जैसे सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन से सम्बन्धित है।

राज्य सरकारों तथा मधु शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम आयोजित करें।

Non-Formal Part Time Education to Drop-outs

7023 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme for providing non-formal part-time education to the drop-outs; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme and what steps are being taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). On the basis of the recommendations made in the interim report of Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, models for non-formal part-time education for children of the age group 9-14 and the programme of non-formal education for implementation during the next Plan period are being prepared in consultation with the State Governments and

experts. The problem of drop-outs mostly relates to the stage of Elementary Education (classes I—VIII)

Times Bound Programme for Elementary Education to Children

7024 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have drawn up a time-bound programme for providing elementary education to children upto the age of 14, and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Government have decided to universalise Elementary Education for children of the age-group 6—14 in another 5—7 years' time. For this purpose State Master Plans of Universalisation are being prepared by the State Governments. The State Plans will indicate the year-wise targets of enrolment in formal schools and non-formal part time education centres, the number of location of schools and centres and other inputs required for this programme.

The State plans will be on the basis of the framework suggested by the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education. The Working Group has estimated that 452 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children will have to be brought under the school system by 1983/1985, to achieve the goal of universalisation. The National target for the next-plan period is 320 lakhs of additional non-enrolled children—comprising 220 lakhs in classes I—V and 100 lakhs in classes VI—VIII. 160 lakhs children will be covered by non-formal part-

time education while the remaining 160 lakhs will be enrolled in the formal schools.

The hard core of non-enrolled children consists of children from the weaker sections of the community like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and landless agricultural labourers. 74 per cent of the non enrolled children are in the eight educationally backward States (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal). Special non-formal programme suiting different target groups in varying conditions are being prepared.

As an evidence of Centre's concern for these backward States, the Working Group has recommended a Central sector scheme during VI Plan with a provision of Rs 50 crores which will essentially take care of non-formal part-time educational programmes in the eight backward States. The details are being worked out. The budget provision for this scheme during 1978-79 is Rs 4 crores.

Drinking Water Arrangements in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

7025 SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water lines have been laid in Pitampura residential scheme; Delhi

(b) if so, the particulars of the blocks where this work has since been completed, and

(c) when the water connection is proposed to be provided to the persons who have already started constructing houses on the plots there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) to (c). 80 per cent of

water supply lines have been completed. In pockets D.H.K. (Poorvi), UT (Uttari) and C&D (Dakshni) which were originally earmarked for group housing and later converted into plotted area, the work is at varying stages of design, estimating, tendering and allotment, and is expected to be completed by September, 1978. MCD supply is not yet available in this area. Interim arrangements will be made through tube wells, some of which have already been installed. An O. H. tank is also to be constructed.

Group Housing Co-operative Societies in Pitampura Residential Housing Scheme, Delhi

7026. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of members in each of the Group Housing Co-operative Societies who have been allotted land in the Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi;

(b) whether any of the above societies has since started construction work there; and

(c) when the other societies are likely to start construction work and whether no time limit has been fixed by the Government so that these societies could start construction work early and thus ease the housing problem?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Details are furnished in the Statement attached.

(b) No Sir, as reported by the D.D.A.

(c) It is for the societies to decide on starting construction work. No time limit has been laid down by the Government. However, according to the terms of the lease deed executed with them, they are required to complete construction of flats within four years from the date of execution of the perpetual lease deed.

Statement

Coop Group Housing Societies which have been allotted land in Pitampura area

S. No.	Name of Society	No. of members.
1	S. P. L. Employees CGHS	65
2	Jhulelal Sindhu Nagar C.G.H.S.	595
3	Eminabad C.G.H.S.	102
4	I D.P.J. Employees C.G.H.S.	70
5	Garhwal C.G.H.S.	81
6	E.K. Jot C.G.H.S.	120
7	D.T.C. Employees C.G.H.S.	100
8	Ajay C.G.H.S.	57
9	Apna Ghar C.G.H.S.	97
10	State Bank of India Employees C.G.H.S.	105
11	Rajasthan Bhawan Nirman Samiti C.G.H.S.	375

NOTE.—The figures of membership are based on the allotment of land by D.D.A.

नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून के अधिकारियों द्वारा कार्यभार सौंपा जाना

7027. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून में प्रथम श्रेणी के कितने अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं तथा वर्तमान निदेशक का नाम क्या है; और वह किस श्रेणी का है ;

(ख) क्या छुट्टी पर जाते समय निदेशक प्रथम श्रेणी के अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा कर द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकारियों को अपना कार्य-भार सौंपता है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं :

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) नेत्रहीनों के लिए राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र, देहरादून में प्रथम श्रेणी के तीन अधिकारी हैं, जिनमें निदेशक श्री जे०बी० अग्रवाल शामिल हैं।

(ख) और (ग). श्री अग्रवाल ने जब से कार्यभार सम्भाला है, तब से वे लम्बी छुट्टी पर नहीं गए हैं।

Applications for Gobar Gas Plants

7029. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received so far from the farmers for the installation of gobar gas plants;

(b) the approximate cost of such a plant; and

(c) whether Government propose to give any subsidy for the installation of such plants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The information is being collected from the programme implementing agencies and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as early as possible.

(b) Estimated cost of a gobar gas plant varies from Rs. 2,332 for 2 cu. m. size to Rs. 58,000 for a 140 cu. m. size.

(c) Central subsidy for installation of gobar gas plants is 25 per cent of the capital cost to small and marginal farmers for small plants (2 and 3 cu. m.), 20 per cent to other farmers for all sizes, 33 per cent for community plants and 50 per cent for plants set up in hilly and tribal areas.

Financial Assistance for Development of Cities from Metropolitan Development Funds

7030. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide financial assistance from the metropolitan development funds for the development of cities;

(b) if so, the assistance disbursed during the last three years and to which cities;

(c) whether any case for further request of financial assistance are pending with Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof and what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Financial assistance by way of loan is provided under the Scheme for Integrated Urban Development.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). Assistance is sanctioned and released on the basis of assessment of the progress of the on-going project from year to year and appraisal of the new projects.

Statement

Statement indicating the Central assistance sanctioned under the Scheme for Integrated Urban Development of Metropolitan Cities and areas of National importance

Name of City/Town I.U.D.P.	Amount sanctioned - Rs. in lakhs		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Bhopal	75	100	..
2. Indore	75	110	..
3. Ludhiana	75	150	104
4. Cochin	60	60	80
5. Kanpur (IUDP)	61	107	..
Kanpur (IDA Water Supply)	50	..	..
6. Allahabad (IDA Water Supply)	50	..	..
7. Hyderabad (IUDP)	43	40	13
Hyderabad (Six Point Formula)	60	151	358.38
8. Visakhapatnam	75	..	..
9. Haldia	50	80	..
10. Ahmedabad	35	75	117
11. Bangalore . . . . .	..	30	170
12. Lucknow . . . . .	..	20	51
13. Asansol . . . . .	..	10	..
14. Raipur . . . . .	..	10	39
15. Jullundur . . . . .	..	10	75
16. Baroda . . . . .	..	10	..
17. Calcutta	600	750	1050
18. Bombay	315	1100	484
19. Madras	265	112	284
20. Ujjain . . . . .	..	..	95
21. Gwalior . . . . .	..	..	15

1	2	3	4	5
22 Jabalpur				75
23 Korba				20
24 Amritsar				100
25 Pune				20
26 Nagpur				20
27 Kolhapur				20
28 Sholapur				41
29 Coimbatore				146
30 Madurai				32
	TOTAL	1889	2025	7416.8

Implementation of Community Development programme in States

7031 SHRI DURGA CHAND Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount sanctioned to various States for the implementation of Community Development Programme for the last three years the amount spent by various State Governments during that period

(b) whether the Planning Commission have set up any machinery at Centre's level for ensuring implementation of the Programme by the various State Governments with the money sanctioned to them and if so, what are the details thereof,

(c) what is the amount for the programme sanctioned to each State during the last three years, year-wise and the amount spent by each state during the above period and what is the amount lapsed each year, and

(d) what is Government's present policy in respect of Community Development Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a), (c) and (d) Community Development Programme has been transferred to the State Sector from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. In view of this no sanction have been accorded by the Government of India to the States for implementation of Community Development Programme during the last three years. Information regarding the amount spent by various State Governments in this behalf during the period is not available.

(b) Does not arise

Procurement of Rice from Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7032 SHRI R. R. PATEL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy/rice from Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territory

(b) if so, the quantity purchased during the last three years, year-wise,

(c) whether Government is aware that the officer of F.C.I. and the millions are engaged in foul play and are mixing the inferior quality of rice with superior quality; and

(d) in view of the fact whether Government will make an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Food Corporation of India does not handle procurement of paddy/rice in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

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

Staff Position at State Agricultural Farms

7033. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Farms are over staffed;

(b) if so, the details of staff position at each farm as on 31-12-77 and those considered in excess of the requirements; and

(c) the steps taken to rationalise the staff without recourse to retrenchment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir, the farms of the State Farms Corporation of India are not over staffed.

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

State Farms Corporation of India

7034. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chairman and the Directors of the Board of Directors of the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.; and their qualifications;

(b) since how long each one of them has been on the Board;

(c) whether in view of the low profile of the performance of the State Farms, Government is thinking of changes in the Board and other management personnel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

S. No.	Name and particulars	Position	Qualifications	From
1	Smt. Anna R. Malhotra, Department of Agriculture.	Chairman	M.A. (English Literature). I.A.S.	28-3-78
2	Dr. G. S. Kalkat, Department of Agriculture.	Member	M.Sc, Ph.D.	15-4-77
3	Shri R. K. Rath, Deptt. of Agriculture.	Member	M.A., I.A.S.	21-3-78
4	Shri A. N. Mukhopadaya, Deptt. of Agriculture.	Member	B. Com., S.A.S. & I.A. & A.S.	21-3-78

1	2	3	4
5	Shri P J Zachariah Deptt of Member Agriculture	1 B Sc in Agri Engineer ing 1 M S in Agri Engg West Virginia (U S A)	21-3 78
6	Dr D R Bhumbia I C A R Member	M Sc Ph D (Agronomy)	21-3-78
7	Shri S S Bal, Managing Director, Member NSC New Delhi	M S (Agronomy)	21-3 78
8	Dr A S Sandhu, General Mana- Member ger S F C I, New Delhi	Ph D (Agronomy)	21-3 78

(c) No Sir The Board has been reconstituted only recently

(d) Does not arise

(b) how much of land in each case has been provided so far with irrigation facility and

Area of Land attached to each Farm of State Farms Corporation

7035 SHRI S R DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the extent of land held by each of the farms managed by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd;

(c) the steps taken to cover the entire area with irrigation and by what time this will be completed?

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

S No	Name of the Farm	Area in hectares as on 30 6 1977	
		Area under possession	Area irrigated
1	Suratgarh including Sardargarh (Rajasthan)	11131	3644
2	Jetpur (Rajasthan)	5391	2911
3	Hissar (Haryana)	2798	1215
4	Ladhowal (Punjab)	1168	924
5	Raichur (Karnataka)	2960	1490
6	Chengam (Tamil Nadu)	3096	445
7	Cannanore (Kerala)	3060	115
8	Kokilabari (Assam)	1986	200
9	Bahraich (U P)	2307	1052
10	Raebareilly (U P)	190	120
11	Mizoram (two units)	523	16

(c) An Expert Committee was appointed by the Government of India to look into the irrigation problems at the various Central State Farms. The Committee in their report submitted in May, 1976 have recommended various measures to increase the quantum of water supplies to meet the requirements of the farms. Follow up action is being taken by the SFCL. The Government of India is also in touch with the State Governments of the work involved. It is likely to and other agencies concerned. In view take appreciable time to bring the whole irrigable area under irrigation.

Teacher victimised in various Universities during Emergency

7036. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) names of UGC aided Universities where teachers were victimised in various forms during the period of Emergency;

(b) number of teacher in each University (1) dismissed (2) suspended and (3) transferred during the period of Emergency;

(c) how many teachers' salary, University-wise, was withheld for not getting sterilised; and

(d) University-wise number of teachers reinstated to date without any disciplinary action?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Although the University Grants Commission provides grants to all Central Universities and those established under the Acts of the State legislatures neither the Commission nor the Central Government has any say in the administration and management of these universities.

In early June, 1977, all the Vice-Chancellors of Central universities and the State Governments were requested to look into the legitimate grievances of teachers, karamcharis and students and to take immediate steps to redress them. However, no information is available with the Government about the number of teachers who were victimised during the period of emergency, the nature of victimisation and the reason in each case.

According to information furnished by the Central universities, one teacher of Delhi University was deemed to have been placed under suspension for the period for which he was detained under the Defence of India Rules, and he resumed duties on release. In the Banaras Hindu University, one teacher was suspended, but reinstated with full pay for the period of suspension after an enquiry. There have been no cases of any disciplinary action on political grounds during the period of emergency in any other Central University. There were also no instances of stoppage of salary of any teacher in any Central University for not getting sterilised.

House Sites for the Rural Poor

7037. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest figure of the number of rural families without house site, State-wise;

(b) total number of families, State-wise, provided with house site to date;

(c) how many families State-wise, have availed of house sites and built houses with Government financial assistance;

(d) average financial assistance given to each family, State-wise, for building houses; and

(e) whether it is a fact that in the absence of adequate Government assistance the families provided with house sites have not been able to build their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) A statement is appended at Annexure—I [Placed in Library. See No LT-2113/78]

(c) to (e) The Scheme provides for allotment of house-sites free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas and the allottees are expected to construct houses with their own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by the State Government or voluntary organisations. Some State Governments and Union Territories Administration are rendering assistance to the allottees to build their own houses on the house sites allotted under the scheme. A note is appended at Annexure—I [Placed in Library. See No LT-2113/78]

Realisation of Sugarcane Arrears

7038 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
SHRI SAMAR MUKHER-
JEE

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2572 on 13th March 1978 regarding sugarcane arrears and state

(a) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to realise the arrears; and

(b) the reasons why no penal action is being taken against the defaulting mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Cane arrears outstanding as on 15-2-78 against various sugar factories in the country amounted to 24.2 per cent of the dues for the cane purchased in this season. As a result of various measures taken by the Government, the arrears are coming down gradually and were 21.2 per cent on 28-2-78 and 20.1 per cent on 15-3-78.

A statement listing steps taken by Government for liquidation of cane arrears is attached. As some of the steps have been taken only recently their effect will be perceptible after some time.

(b) Action against defaulting factories wherever necessary is taken by the State Governments under the Essential Commodities Act 1955.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to reduce arrears of cane price—

(i) A continuous dialogue is maintained with the State Governments to reduce the arrears.

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

(iii) Provision has also been made in the Sugarcane (Control) Order for the transfer of cane price arrears for which there are not bona-

the claimant from amongst the cane growers concerned to the State funds with the stipulation that the same will be utilised by the State Government as far as possible, for the development of sugarcane.

Besides the above steps, the following decisions since taken by the Government will also be helpful in liquidating the cane price arrears:

1. The weighted average ex-factory price for levy sugar on all-India basis shall be fixed at Rs. 187.50 per qtl. The prices applicable for the different zones have also been notified. These prices have taken effect from 1st March, 1978.

II. Excise duty rebate will be given to encourage the factories to continue late crushing beyond 30th April, 1978 to absorb as much of the additional cane production as possible this year. Details of the scheme are being worked and will be announced shortly.

III. Export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar (which is the quota in effect for 1977-78 under the International Sugar Agreement) has been permitted. This will help the sugar factories by reducing the stocks which they will otherwise have had to carry.

IV. Since, with the additional production the factories will have to carry larger stocks than last year, arrangements are being made to suitably increase the credit limit of the factories to cover the additional credit needs.

Out of turn Allotment of Government Accommodation to the Physically Handicapped Employees

7039. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether out-of-turn allotment of Government quarters is being sanctioned in the case of physically handicapped Central Government Employees in Delhi;

(b) if so, what is the number of out-of-turn allotments made to these employees during the last one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that a long period intervenes between the issue of a sanction order and the actual allotment to these employees; and

(d) whether Government propose to allot quarters to these employees on an over-riding priority basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, on fulfilment of certain conditions.

(b) 26.

(c) There is a time lag between the sanction and actual allotment, as only 5 per cent of the vacancies are for allotment to persons who are sanctioned *ad hoc* allotment on medical grounds.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Sale of Periodicals by Sapru House Library

7040. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Committee appointed to look into disposal of old periodicals by the Sapru House Library has come across huge stocks of valuable books some of them rare books; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of World Affairs has appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter. However, its report is awaited by the Council.

Accommodation for Retired Government Employees

7041. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to allot alternative accommodation to retired Government servants before their eviction from the present accommodations, particularly the Central Government employees who have spent major part of their lives for the service of the country; and

(b) whether any committee was appointed by Government to look into this matter and if so, the details regarding its recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Ancient Places of Historical Importance in Almora

7042. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are many ancient places of historical importance in the district of Almora;

(b) whether any effort has been made to locate those historical sites with a view to excavate things and articles of archaeological importance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Remains of old temples have so far been located at Devidhura, Pinath, Sameshwar, Meeng, Binteshwar, Gwaldam and Bageshwar, besides a painted rock shelter at Lakhidyar. So far no potential mound deserving excavation has come to light. However, village to village survey of the area is being undertaken.

गिरि इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज, लखनऊ को कृषि विकास पर आयोजित विचार गोष्ठी के लिए दिना गया धन

7043. श्री हरमोहन वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गिरि इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ डेवलपमेंट स्टडीज, लखनऊ की प्रापात स्थिति के दौरान कृषि विकास पर आयोजित विचार गोष्ठी के लिए धन दिया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना और यह विचार गोष्ठी कब आयोजित की गई थी और उस पर कितना खर्चा हुआ था ;

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). योजना बनाने और उसके कार्यान्वयन से सम्बन्धित विषयों पर सप्ताहिक अनुसन्धान को प्रोत्साहित करने के कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में, योजना आयोग,

जनवरी, 1976 में गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान, लखनऊ को, कृषि विकास के लिए क्षेत्रीय आयोजना की नीति और तकनीकों से सम्बन्धित उसकी अनुसन्धान परियोजना के लिए 45,759.00 रु० का एक सहायक अनुदान देने के लिए सहमत हुआ था। इसमें अनुसन्धान कागजात तैयार करना तथा एक सेमिनार में, जो कि 5 और 6 अगस्त, 1977 को हुआ था, उन पर विचार करना शामिल था। संस्थान ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि इस पर 40,543*30 रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

Students problem in University Campus

7044. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:

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

(a) whether students' agitations inside various University Campus, particularly of the University under Central control, have increased;

(b) if so, facts about such agitations and disturbances during last three months; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by the Government for dealing with such students' problems?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). With the lifting of Emergency, students are able to ventilate their grievances on issues like postponement of examinations, recognition of Student Unions, reservation of seats, removal or appointment of Vice-Chancellor, etc., besides issues like provision of better transport facilities, disputes in buses, restaurants, cinemas, etc.

So far as Central Universities are concerned, there have been disturbances in the Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University and Delhi University during the last three months, as per details given below:—

Aligarh Muslim University: There were some incidents on January 23-24, 1978, when following the announcement of appointment of some students to managerial posts in a Hostel, one group of students attacked another group with lathis and knives etc., 12 students were severely beaten up and admitted to the Hospital and the matter was reported to the Police. The names of 28 students involved in the incidents were removed from the rolls of the University and the Campus was declared out of bound for them. The Vice-Chancellor also set up an Enquiry Committee to examine the causes of the incidents and suggest suitable action.

Banaras Hindu University: There was student agitation in February, 1978 in support of their demand for giving weightage of marks in the Pre-medical Test and also for reservation of seats in M.B.B.S. Course. There were violent incidents, on account of which the Police had to intervene. Teaching in the University was suspended for one day. Subsequently, the Rector of the University issued an Office Order closing the University sine die with effect from 11th March, 1978. The University started re-opening in phases from March 31, 1978. According to telegraphic intimation received from the University on 11th April 1978, students have started agitation once again and have indulged in violence.

Delhi University: In March 1978, a section of the students led by the president and secretary of the Delhi University Students' Union started agitation for postponement of examinations. The students indulged in violence and manhandled the Vice-Chancellor and certain other officers and employees of the University. The

University lodged a report with the Police and also suspended three students involved in the disturbances. The University has also appointed Committees to enquire into the incidents as well as the charges against the three students. Some of the examinations for Post-graduate Courses and for Under-graduate Courses other than those in Science, which were to commence between April 10-15 were postponed to April 17 1978.

(c) It was suggested to the State Governments and the Central Universities to set up forums for dealing with genuine grievances of students and to take immediate steps to redress them. The State Governments have also been advised recently to set up State level and District level Committees to watch the functioning of such forums and to give them advice and guidance, to anticipate problems, and to ensure timely action to prevent minor problems becoming major issues. It is also proposed to initiate discussions with the leaders of political parties at the National level to seek their co-operation in keeping University Campuses free from political interference. The State Chief Ministers have also been requested to take similar steps at the State level.

Houses constructed by Central Government through HUDCO in the Country

7045 SHRI SAMAR GUPTA Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) facts and the expenditure about the development of Housing by the Central Government by HUDCO during 3 years from 1975 to 1977, and

(b) break-up of the figures of such development for different years and the places where such housing developments have been made?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) HUDCO does not construct houses but finances housing schemes of various housing Agencies throughout the country. The only direct construction work done by HUDCO has been at Calcutta where 252 houses for Low Income and Middle Income Group house-holds were constructed.

Break up of HUDCO's loan sanctions for various categories of Houses for various State Governments and Union Territories during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 is as under—

Categories	1977-78 Amount	1976-77 Amount	1975-76 Amount
(Rs in crores)			
Economically Weaker Sections	27.432	18.543	11.223
Low Income Group	20.423	22.688	15.704
Middle Income Group	19.995	17.541	17.384
Higher Income Group	6.952	2.914	5.282
Rental Scheme	2.562	3.880	0.069
Others	10.690	6.292	2.126
(Commercial buildings, building material industries, etc.)			
TOTAL	88.054	71.858	51.793

(b) State/Union Territory-wise details of loans sanctioned during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given below:—

State or loans sanctioned by HUDCO during 1975-76 to 1977-78 (As on 31-3-78)

State/Union Territory	Loan sanctioned		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	..	471.905	502.500
Assam . . . . .	..	..	59.470
Bihar . . . . .	..	466.090	591.100
Gujarat	466.53	848.957	623.061
Haryana	177.25	187.570	786.810
Himachal Pradesh	79.40	17.040	14.170
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	22.00	95.280
Karnataka	122.35	934.250	805.930
Kerala . . . . .	..	44.740	1115.66
Madhya Pradesh	585.72	319.320	207.660
Maharashtra	225.56	227.823	1196.440
Orissa	115.03	181.605	146.990
Punjab	374.22	371.666	154.270
Rajasthan	621.63	380.810	484.550
Tamil Nadu	664.52	1967.200	130.80
Uttar Pradesh	843.65	704.20	915.730
West Bengal	453.39	396.45	101.970
UNION TERRITORIES			
Chandigarh . . . . .	..	217.36	125.660
Delhi	150.010	..	157.110
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	8.57	..
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	17.37	..
TOTAL :	5179.265	7185.826	8805.341

Survey of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

7046 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether physical survey of Shastri Nagar and other unauthorized colonies in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary Constituency has been completed,

(b) the details of progress in each unauthorized colony in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary Constituency and

(c) how much amount will be spent in each colony for providing civic amenities during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that physical survey of Shastri Nagar is being done and is likely to be completed in the near future. No list of unauthorized colonies constituency-wise has been prepared.

(c) A sum of Rs 50 lakhs has been provided by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for providing civic amenities in unauthorized colonies in their area. The budget provision has not been allocated to the various unauthorized colonies.

Hostels in Delhi University and Colleges

7047 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total number of seats in hostels in colleges of Delhi University

(b) what is the total requirement of seats in hostels for girls and boys,

(c) what is the proposal to add seats in hostels in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81,

(d) has Government or UGC received any representation from the Delhi University about it,

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon, and

(f) what specific steps Government propose to take to remove this shortage temporarily?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The number of seats available in the College hostels is 3922 while that in the University hostels is 697.

(b) to (f) In order to meet the growing demand for hostel accommodation both in the University and its affiliated colleges the University has taken the following steps—

(i) Proposals for construction of a new hostel for boys consisting of 200 rooms and a hostel for the Faculty of Music consisting of 50 rooms and addition of 100 rooms to the existing Post-graduate women's hostel in the main campus have already been submitted to UGC and are under their consideration.

(ii) Proposals for construction of a new hostel for girls consisting of 200 rooms and addition of 100 rooms to the existing International Students Hostel both in the University Campus are being sent to the University Grants Commission shortly.

(iii) The University has approached the Ministry of Health and the Lady Hardinge Medical College, for permission to use 75 rooms, which are currently available for use as hostel accommodation.

(iv) The University has recommended to the University Grants Commission a proposal of Shri Venkateswara College for construction of a hostel and that of I.P. College for addition of rooms to its existing hostel.

(v) A proposal of S.G.T.B. Khalsa College regarding construction of a hostel is under consideration of the University.

Grants for construction of hostels are given by the University Grants Commission and not by Government.

Development of Ghonda Residential Scheme to L.I.G. Employees

7048. SHRI MAHI LAL: will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4391 dated the 19th December, 1977 regarding Development of Ghonda Residential Scheme for persons under L.I.G. and state

(a) the progress made in the construction of roads, laying of sewage and water supply and completion of electric lines and wires;

(b) whether tenders in respect of the said items have already been called for, accepted and the work awarded to the contractors;

(c) whether a good number of houses have already been constructed and/or are under construction in Block 'C';

(d) whether the development work in those residential schemes e.g. Pitampura which were announced much later is far ahead than that of the Ghonda Residential Scheme, and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which all these facilities will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed.

(c) About 100 houses have come up in Block C.

(d) The Pitampura Residential Scheme was started in 1973-74 and the Ghonda Scheme was started in 1975.

(e) Subject to the availability of material and funds, the development works are expected to be completed by March 1980.

Statement

The progress in the development of Ghonda Residential Scheme is as under:—

(i) **Roads:** In Block C-1 to C-4 all roads are complete. In Block C-5 to C-9, 9 meter and 13.5 meter roads are complete and 5 meter roads are in the process of award. In Block C-10 to C-12 all the road work is under process of award. In Block B-1, B-2 and B-5, 9 meter and 13.5 meter roads are complete and 5 meter roads are under the process of award. All 18 meter and 24 meter roads are under execution.

(ii) **Sewerage:** The shallow sewer lines have been laid in Block C-1 to C-6. For the remaining area the designs are under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(iii) **Water Supply:** 6 tube-wells have been sunk. In Block C-2 to C-4 distribution lines have been laid. In Block C-1 the laying of distribution lines is under progress. Two submersible pumps have already been installed and another two pumps are going to be installed shortly.

(iv) **Electrification:** The estimate for Block 'C' is awaited from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. Due to unauthorised occupation of sub-station sites in Block B the estimates could not be prepared. Out of 9 sub-station sites planned for this area, 3 sub-station sites have been handed over to the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

Persons sent abroad for Training in Agriculture

7049. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons sent abroad for training in agriculture during the last three years, indicating the names of those countries;

(b) the experience possessed by the persons in the field of agronomy sent for training and the criteria for their selection as also the expenditure incurred on them, and

(c) country-wise number of foreign agronomists who came to India for imparting training in agronomy during the said period and the names of the places where their training programme was conducted?

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

छोटे-छोटे भूमिधारियों वाले देशों को किसानों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल

7950. श्री मही लाल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार वा विचार उन देशों में, जहां भारत को नुलना में भूमि की छोटी-छोटी जाने है और प्रति हेक्टेयर अधिक उपज होती है, किसानों के प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : जी नहीं।

602 LS—7

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अल्पविक्रय
दरों पर भूमि की बिक्री

7051. श्री इय्याराय शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पुनर्वास कालोनियों में 5 रुपये प्रतिगज की दर से भूमि खरीदी थी और अब यह इस भूमि का विकास किये बगैर ही 200 रुपये प्रति गज की दर से इसे बेच रही है ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा निमित किए गए जनता फ्लैट का क्षेत्रफल 25 वर्गगज है जिसमें एक ही कमरा है, जिसकी लागत 6360 रुपये है जबकि 25 वर्गगज भूमि की लागत 5000 रुपये और कमरे की लागत 1360 रुपये है जबकि इसमें सोबर, फ्लश शौचालय और बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस मुनाफाखोरी का बन्द कर जनता को उचित लागत पर मकान देन के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, नहीं। पुनर्वास कालोनियों की भूमि का रिहायशी और वाणिज्यिक प्लोटों में विकसित किया जाता है। रिहायशी प्लॉट लाइसेंस शुल्क के आधार पर आवंटित किए जाते हैं, जो 25 वर्गगज के प्लॉट के लिए अधिक से अधिक 8 रुपये प्रतिमास है, इसमें एक रुपया सफाई प्रसार का शामिल है। केवल कुछ वाणिज्यिक प्लॉटों को नीलाम किया गया है।

(ख) प्लॉट की लागत केवल 1860/- रुपये है और एक कमरे वाले टेनामेंन्ट की लागत 4500/- रुपये हैं। सभी पुनर्वास कालोनियों में सबक की रोशनी सड़को, पेयजल और शौचालयों आदि के रूप में

सामाजिक सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी है।

(ग) मकानों को लागत मूल्य पर आवंटित किया जाता है और कोई लाभ नहीं लिया जाता है।

दिल्ली में पुनर्वासि बस्तियों में दूध की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था

7052. श्री बहाराम शास्त्री क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने कल्याणपुरी, नन्दनगरी, नई सीमापुरी आदि जैसी राजधानी की पुनर्वासि बस्तियों में जिनमें अधिकतर गरीब लोग बसे हुए हैं, दूध की सप्लाई के कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बस्तियों में नए दुग्ध टोकन बनाने अथवा राशन कार्डों के आधार पर दूध सप्लाई करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने 15-4-77 से नन्दनगरी सहित 18 पुनर्वासि कालोनियों में टोड दूध की सप्लाई के लिए प्रबन्ध किया है। परन्तु दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने कल्याणपुरी एवं नई सीमापुरी की पुनर्वासि कालोनियों में दूध की सप्लाई के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है।

(ख) जी नहीं, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने प्रतिदिन लगभग 3 75 लाख लिटर दूध का वितरण करना पहले से ही आरम्भ कर दिया है, जो इसकी अनुकूलतम क्षमता है तथा इस समय और अधिक व्यवस्था करने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

परन्तु, मंदर डेरी शीघ्र ही यमुनापार के क्षेत्र खिचड़ीपुर, त्रिलोकपुरी, नन्दनगरी और बोकुलपुरी पुनर्वासि कालोनियों में दुग्ध-दूध आरम्भ करेगी।

भालू एवं प्याज का परिरक्षण

7053. श्री बहाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भालू एवं प्याज को सड़ने में बचाने के लिए नई पद्धति अपनाने का है जिससे प्रति वर्ष वर्षा के मौसम में इस कारण होने वाली कराबो रूपायों की हानि को रोका जा सके, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे प्रबन्ध करने का है जिससे छोटे किसानों को बैंको से ऋण मिल सके और वे बैंको के माध्यम से अपने भालू एवं प्याज 'कोल्ड स्टोरेज' में जमा कर सकें जिससे उन्हें अधिक लाभ हो सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) फिनहाल भालूओं के परिरक्षण के लिए शीत भण्डारों का प्रयाग किया जाता है। भालूओं को शीत भण्डारा में रखने के अलावा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के बागवानी विभाग द्वारा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में भालूओं को वायु-शीत भण्डारों में रखने के लिए परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। भालू और प्याज का मचय करने के लिए भाभा ग्रुप अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, बम्बई द्वारा भी परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी, यह केवल प्रयोगात्मक अवस्था में है।

(ख) बैंक प्राधिकृत शीत भण्डारों में रखे स्टॉक के मुकाबले में किसानों को अब भी ऋण की सुविधाएं सुलभ कर सकता है। सरकार और अधिक शीत भण्डारों की स्थापना को बढ़ावा दे रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों की नियुक्ति का

7054. श्री हवाराय शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश से 1971 से 1977 की अवधि में राज्य में प्रशिक्षित हजारों प्राथमिक विद्यालय अध्यापकों को सभी तक नियुक्त न करने के कारणों की पूछताछ की है जिससे उनमें बढ़ते हुए घटनाओं को रोका जा सके; और

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उस राज्य में बड़े ग्रामों में नये प्राथमिक विद्यालय खोलने के लिए राज्य सरकार को अतिरिक्त धनराशि प्रदान करेगी, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति
मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से की गई पूछताछ के फलस्वरूप मालूम हुआ है कि प्राथमिक विद्यालयों में नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार अध्यापकों की कुल संख्या इस समय लगभग 53,000 है। 1977-78 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार द्वारा 140 के अध्यापक छात्र अनुपात के आधार पर 10,900 प्राथमिक अध्यापकों तथा 40 से अधिक छात्रों के लिए एक अतिरिक्त अध्यापक की भर्ती के लिए मजूरी दी गई थी, इसके अतिरिक्त 1977-78 के दौरान खोले गए 3162 एकल शिक्षक प्राथमिक विद्यालयों और 612 जूनियर उच्च (हाई) विद्यालयों के परिणामस्वरूप 5122 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक अध्यापकों को रोजगार मिला। 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य सरकार का प्रस्ताव 317 एकल शिक्षक प्राथमिक विद्यालय और 1020 जूनियर

उच्च (हाई) विद्यालय खोलने का है जिसके फलस्वरूप 7270 अतिरिक्त प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त विद्यमान अध्यापकों की सेवानिवृत्ति तथा त्यागपत्र के कारण उपलब्ध होने वाली रिक्तियों के विरुद्ध लगभग 6000 अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है। स्थिति की गम्भीरता से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रमुख उपाय किए गए हैं।

(i) वर्ष 1977-78 में अध्यापकों की भर्ती पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध को उठाना जो 1974-75 से 1976-77 तक लागू था।

(ii) सभी प्राइवेट प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को बन्द करके और प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम को सुदृढ़ बनाकर तथा प्रशिक्षण की अवधि को दुगुना करके बी०टी०सी० प्रशिक्षित शिक्षकों की वार्षिक संख्या को कम करना।

(ख) सरकार ने पहले सात वर्षों की अवधि में 6-14 आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों के लिए प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा को सर्व व्यापी बनाने का निश्चय किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, सर्वव्यापीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए 67 लाख दाखिल न हुए अतिरिक्त बच्चों को विद्यालय पद्धति के अन्तर्गत लाना होगा। यह कार्यक्रम औपचारिक स्कूलों और साथ ही अनौपचारिक अशकालीन शिक्षा द्वारा कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। इस सन्दर्भ में, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को, अतिरिक्त अध्यापकों सहित सर्वव्यापीकरण के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य और केन्द्रीय, दोनों क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त राशि प्राप्त होगी।

**Power Given to Director of Education,
Delhi**

7055 DR VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of EDUCATION

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rule of Delhi School Education Act or Rule 1973 give power to the Director of Education, Delhi who is a respondent in an appeal filed by an employee, to allow the management of any school who is also a respondent to start *de novo* enquiry after setting aside the termination orders by the Delhi School Tribunal;

(b) if not, whether it is correct that the Director of Education Delhi issued any instruction to the Manager of an aided school of Delhi to this effect; and

(c) if so, reasons why?

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

(b) and (c). The position is being ascertained from the Delhi Administration and facts will be laid on the Table of the House.

Money Involved in Foodgrain Storage

7056. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) the quantity of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 31st March, 1978;

(b) what is the money involved therein for foodgrains storage in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the agencies, banks etc. from whom F.C.I. has obtained loans for

the storage of foodgrains as on 31st March, 1978; and

(d) whether F.C.I. propose to obtain fresh loans for the coming rabi wheat crop expected in the next three months and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The quantity of the foodgrains with F.C.I. as on 31st March, 1978 was 137.24 lakh tonnes (provisional).

(b) The value of foodgrains held by the F.C.I. at the end of the last three years was as under:—

	Rs /Crores
31-3-76	1390.68
31-3-77	2184.69
31-3-78 (Provisional)	1828.93

(c) The funds required by the Corporation for financing the stocks of foodgrains are obtained by it primarily from the banking sector. The Corporation has also obtained loans and equity from the Government of India for its buffer stock operations. The bank over-draft is provided by a consortium of banks with State Bank of India as the leader.

(d) No, Sir.

Development of Sanskrit

7057. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have since approved Sixth Plan for the development of Sanskrit in the country;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for the purpose during the 6th Plan; and

(c) main features of the plan relating to strengthening of correspondence courses, institution of composite course for teaching Sanskrit alongwith the mother tongue and research development?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Main features of the Plan are being worked out.

Procurement Plan for Rabi

7058. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN;

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK;

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether Government have since finalised the procurement plan of rabi harvest from the farmers of Wheat Growing State of the country during the next six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the statement made by the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on the floor of the Sabha on 12th April, 1978, giving details of procurement plan in respect of wheat for the 1978-79 Rabi Marketing Season.

Coarse Grains for Orissa

7059 SHRI K. PRADHANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the inadequate supply of coarse varieties of foodgrains for meeting the basic requirement of such foodgrains of the tribal and other backward population in the State of Orissa;

(b) whether Central Government are also aware of the discontent prevailing among the tribal population in the State over the inadequate stock of milo available for them; and

(c) if so, what steps the Central Government are taking to increase the supply of coarse grains to the State for these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Orissa Government, availability of coarse-grains in Orissa is adequate. The Orissa Government have also reported that tribals in Orissa do not consume milo

(c) Does not arise.

Master Plan for National Capital Region

7060. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have prepared a new Master Plan for the National Capital Region; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बिहार में फाल्गुन नदी पर बांध

7061. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बिहार में फाल्गुन नदी गर्मियों में सूख जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस नदी पर बांध का निर्माण करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है जिससे 12 महीने जल मिल सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) फाल्गुन नदी को उसकी ऊपरी पट्टियों में लीलाजान कहा जाता है। यह हजारीबाग जिले के पहाड़ी खेदों से निकलती है और यह एक वर्षा-पोषित नदी है। जो गर्मी के दिनों में बिलकुल सूख जाती है।

(ख) और (ग). बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को तकनीकी जांच के लिए "लीलाजान जलाशय स्कीम" प्रस्तुत की है जिसमें मिट्टी के दो बांधों का निर्माण परिकल्पित है जिनमें से एक बांध लीलाजान नदी के ऊपर सिन्दुधारी गांव के निकट और दूसरा बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले में जोरी गांव के निकट जाम नदी पर बनाया जाता है। इस परियोजना पर 19.85 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इससे गया और हजारीबाग जिलों में प्रति वर्ष 36,915 हे. मेटेर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी।

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कथित आरोप

7062. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय को राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शिकायतों का स्वरूप क्या है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) सामान्य रूप से शिकायतों में कथित प्रशासनिक तथा वित्तीय अनियमितताओं और गैर कानूनी परिणाम लेने का उल्लेख किया गया है। कुछ आरोप निराधार पाये गये हैं, तथा कुछ एक की उपयुक्त प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, साधारण प्रशासनिक प्रकृति की शिकायतों पर विभागीय कार्रवाई पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों का पालन

†7063. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अधीन बनाये गये नियमों की धारा 3 (3) के उपबन्धों का उनके मंत्रालय में पूरी तरह क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा है; c

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1977 के अंतिम छ महीनों के दौरान कितनी सख्या में सामान्य आदेश, परिपत्र, सूचनाये, डेडर, पत्रिटे जारी किये गये और उनमें से कितने अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी किये गये और

(ग) यदि उक्त धारा का पूरी तरह से क्रियान्वयन नहीं किया जा रहा तो इससे क्या कारण है तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये क्या प्रथम उठाये गये हैं?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) में (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित प्रकाशन समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकाये

7064. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि

(क) उन मंत्रालय/विभाग द्वारा 1977 व प्रकाशित प्रकाशना समाचारपत्रा और पत्रिकाया व नाम क्या है

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रकाशना समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित किया गया तथा शेष प्रकाशनों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशित न करने के क्या कारण है

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उन सभी प्रकाशनों, समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का है जो इस समय अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश की आवास सहायता

7065. श्री राजन कुमार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश की आवास योजना के लिए 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के लिए क्रमशः कुल कितनी राशि का आवंटन किया गया,

(ख) क्या राज्य में नगरीय एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए अलग-अलग आवंटन किया गया है और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों को सभी राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय महायुता 'समेकित ऋणा' और 'समेकित अनुदान' के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी योजना विशेष या विकास शीर्ष से संबद्ध नहीं होती। राज्य सरकारें विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार निधि या निर्धारित करने में स्वतंत्र हैं। पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का आवास पर योजना

परिव्यय जिसमें ग्रामीण आवास शामिल है, कमशः 654 लाख, 1372 लाख और 1419 लाख रुपये था।

आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के विभिन्न आवास अभिकरणों को क्रमशः 8.44 करोड़ रुपये, 7.04 करोड़ रुपये और 9.16 करोड़ रुपये के ऋणों की स्वीकृति दी थी।

तम्बाकू का उत्पादन

7066. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा . क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में विभिन्न किस्म के तम्बाकू का कितना उत्पादन हुआ, और

(ख) कुल कितनी मात्रा में तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक विवरण मलग्न है, जिसमें तम्बाकू पैदा करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान तम्बाकू का किस्मवार उत्पादन किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों से वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए ऐसी ही सूचना कृषि वर्ष समाप्त होने अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1978 में किसी समय उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 96.6 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 80.1 हजार मीटरी टन तथा वर्ष 1977-78 के प्रथम ग्यारह महीनों के दौरान 105.4 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य के 71.2 हजार मीटरी टन तम्बाकू का निर्यात किया गया।

विवरण

(हजार मीटरी टन)

राज्य	निकोटिआना रस्टिका	निकोटिआना टैबैकम		योग
		वर्जीनिया	अन्य	
1	2	3	4	5
आन्ध्र प्रदेश . . .	—	91.7	41.8	133.5
बिहार . . .	7.2	—	5.8	13.9
गुजरात . . .	—	—	164.6	164.6
कर्नाटक . . .	0.7	2.4	23.6	26.7
उड़ीसा . . .	—	—	9.7	9.7
महाराष्ट्र . . .	—	0.2	6.5	6.7
राजस्थान . . .	—	—	5.4	5.4
तमिलनाडु . . .	—	—	19.8	19.8
उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	7.6	—	2.6	10.2
पश्चिम बंगाल . . .	12.4	0.1	2.5	15.0
अखिल भारत . . .	28.4	94.4	291.4	414.2

**प्रचीन ऐतिहासिक सामग्री की सुरक्षा
के लिए विशेष अभिलेखागार**

7067. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक सामग्री की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई विशेष अभिलेखागार बनाने का है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वह कहा पर बनाया जाएगा , और

(ग) उसके निर्माण पर कुल कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और वह कब तक बन कर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) जी, नहीं। इस प्रकार के किसी विशेष अभिलेखागार को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

निर्धनों के लिए आवास

7068. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री सरत कार :

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

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में निर्धनों के आवासों के निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में कितनी जनराशि आवंटित की गई, और

(ख) उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्हावर बख्त) : (क) आवास महित र ज्य क्षेत्र के सभी कार्यक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता, राज्य सरकारों का 'समेकित ऋण' तथा 'समेकित अनुदानों' के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विषय शीर्ष प्रयत्न योजना विशेष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती। राज्य सरकारें अपने विभिन्न राज्य कार्यक्रमों के लिए अपनी आवश्यकता तथा प्राथमिकता के अनुसार निधियों का नियतन करने में स्वतन्त्र है। पिछले दस वर्षों (1976-77 तथा 1977-78) में विभिन्न राज्यों का आवासीय आयोजना परिषद 235 15 करोड़ रुपये था।

इनके अतिरिक्त, इस अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों का विभिन्न सामाजिक आवासीय योजनाएं चलाने के लिए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने 3,925 लाख रुपये की जीवन बीमा निगम ऋण का नियतन किया।

इस अवधि के दौरान आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम ने राज्यों में आवास अधिकरणों को कुल मिलाकर 8,908,63 लाख रुपये के ऋण मजूर किए जो ऐसे परिवारों के लिए मकान बनाए जिनकी मासिक आय 600 रुपये से अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) विभिन्न आवासीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में 58,549 मकान बन चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 12,12,014 परिवारों को बास स्थल दिए जा चुके हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस अवधि के दौरान सहकारी आवास समितियों ने भी मकान बनाए हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश गुड और खडसारी मर्चेडस फंड-
रेशन, मुजफ्फरनगर को और से ज्ञापन

7069. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश गुड और खड-
सारी मर्चेडस फंडरेशन, नई मंडी, मुजफ्फर-
नगर ने सरकार को एक ज्ञापन दिया है जिसमें
गन्ना उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में गम्भीर आर्थिक
संकट, गन्ना और गुड उत्पादकों को भारी
हानि, खडसारी कृषकों और चीनी मिलों के
बन्द होने और किसानों को गन्ने के उचित
मूल्यों के भुगतान के बारे में 9 मांगें प्रस्तुत
की गई हैं यदि हा, तो ये मांगें किम-किस प्रकार
की हैं ;

(ख) उन 9 मांगों के सम्बन्ध में
सरकार ने क्या तात्कालिक और प्रभावकारी
कदम उठाये हैं, और

(ग) गन्ना उत्पादकों तथा खडसारी
निर्माताओं के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये
क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का
विचार है तथा प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही कब
की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य
मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी
हा । मांगों का ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण—I
में दिया गया है । [प्रस्तावित में रखा गया
देखिये सख्या एलटी—2114/78]

(ख) और (ग) गन्ने की भरपूर फसल
होने और सभी स्वीटनिंग तत्वों के मूल्यों में
गिरावट आने के कारण पैदा हुई स्थिति की
दृष्टि में सरकार द्वारा किए गए उपायों
का ब्यौरा सलग्न विवरण—II में दिया गया
है । [प्रस्तावित में रखा गया । देखिये
सख्या एलटी—2114/78] ।

Drinking Water in Maharashtra

7070. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI BAPU SAHEB
PARULEKAR:

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

(a) the number of villages (District-
wise) in Maharashtra where safe
drinking water is not available as in
March, 1978;

(b) the time by which arrangements
of safe drinking water in the said
villages will be made; and

(c) the plan of Central Government
in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-
HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR
BAKHT): (a) and (b). The requi-
site information has been called for
from the Government of Maharashtra
and will be laid on the Table of the
Sabha on receipt

(c) In order to accelerate the pace
of provision of drinking water in ru-
ral areas in various States (includ-
ing Maharashtra) the Government of
India have launched a Centrally
Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water
Supply Programme from 1977-78 to
give grant-in-aid to State Govern-
ments for providing drinking water
in problem villages. The programme
envisages the coverage of all problem
villages in the country in about 6-7
years.

Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. \$12.80
lakhs has so far been given to Maha-
rashtra during 1977-78 under the Cen-
trally Sponsored Programme.

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में बटिया
किसम के गेहूँ की सप्लाई**

7071. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान
में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कुछ म्यानों
पर सप्लाई किया जा रहा है? बहुत ही बटिया
किसम का है और सड़ा हुआ है,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के अधिकाधिक
ने ऐसा गेहूँ लेन से इन्कार कर दिया परन्तु
फिर भी वही गेहूँ उन्हें सप्लाई किया जा रहा
है,

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस बारे
में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी सूचित किया है,
और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और
(ख) जी नहीं। सार्वजनिक वितरण के
लिए सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के
अनुरूप स्टाक ही उचित मूल्य की दुकानों
से दिया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गन्ना मूल्य प्रायोग नियुक्त करने के लिये
प्रस्ताव

7072. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रतिवर्ष
गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारित करने हेतु एक पृथक
गन्ना मूल्य प्रायोग नियुक्त करने का है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय
नियुक्त समिति अथवा प्रायोग का दृष्टिकोण
गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में नहीं है और इसके
स्थान पर दूसरी समिति अथवा प्रायोग
नियुक्त करने की मांग की गई है जो किसानों
के हितों का ध्यान रखे,

(ग) क्या गन्ना खरीद अधिनियम में
उपयुक्त सशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है,
और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) कृषि मूल्य प्रायोग का रवैया
गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रतिकूल नहीं रहा है। हाल
ही में, गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिए
पृथक निगम नियुक्त करने की व्यवस्था करने
के लिए लोक सभा में एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल
पेश किया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने "गन्ना क्रय
अधिनियम" के नाम से कोई अधिनियम नहीं
बनाया है। तथापि, गन्ना (नियंत्रण) अधिनियम,
1966 द्वारा गन्ने का मूल्य निर्धारण शासित
होता है। फिलहाल उस अधिनियम में कोई भी संशो-
धन करने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

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

Price of Agricultural Inputs

7073. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what were the prices of insecticides, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs during the period from April, 1976 to January, 1977 and from April, 1977 to January, 1978; and

(b) what facilities were provided to the farmers during these period in respect of insecticides, fertilizers and other agricultural inputs?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing the prices of the more important insecticides, seeds and fertilisers during the periods from April, 1976 to January, 1977 and April, 1977 to January, 1978 is appended.

(b) The following facilities were provided to the farmers in respect of insecticides, seeds and fertilizers:—

I. Insecticides/Pesticides

1. Efforts were made to make available insecticides/pesticides to farmers at as reasonable a cost as possible in two ways; (i) Firstly, appropriate subsidies were given wherever possible. For example, under the Centrally Sponsored Endemic Areas Scheme for Eradication of pests, Government has been providing subsidy on operation cost @ Rs. 7.50 and Rs. 17.50 per ha. for ground and aerial spraying respectively. Besides, under a sub-scheme of the main endemic areas scheme, Government has been providing central assistance @ 33 per cent to 50 per cent towards the cost of pesticides, and operational subsidy @ Rs. 7.50 per ha. by ground operation for the control of five pests of national importance. Further Government has been giving subsidy @ 25 per cent towards the cost of weedicides and ground operational subsidy @ Rs. 7.50 per hectare. (ii) Secondly, as a result of Government persuasion, the Pesticides Industry agreed to re-

duce the prices for a number of pesticides ranging from 2 per cent to 12 per cent.

2. Efforts have been made to ensure availability of pesticides to farmers at the right price by introducing a scheme of allocating 50 per cent of the technical grade pesticides to the State Governments for formulation and sale through their formulating units in the States with a view to breaking the monopoly of distribution by a single agency.

II. Seeds:

1. Government is giving subsidy to farmers under Intensive Cotton District Programme, Pulses Development Programme and Oilseeds Development Programme.

2. Prices of some varieties of seeds have been reduced as shown in the statement.

3. Government have launched the National Seeds Programme which aims at adequate and timely supply of seeds to farmers at reasonable prices through the network of sale counters and dealers at the village level.

III. Fertilisers:

1. Efforts were made to make available fertilisers to farmers at reasonable a cost as possible by (a) reducing prices wherever possible; (b) providing subsidy to farmers; and (c) reduction of customs duty/excise levy where possible.

2. Efforts were made to increase the number of retail outlets and storage points so that fertiliser became available to farmers nearer to the place of consumption.

3. To cope with unforeseen shortages of fertilisers due to failure of domestic production or sudden spurt in demand, a system of buffer-stocking was introduced.

Statement showing the approximate prices of insecticides, Fertilizers and Seeds during the period from April, 1976 to January, 1977 and from April, 1977 to January, 1978

Name of Products	Price from April, 1976 to January, 1977	Price from April, 1977 to January 1978
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
INSECTICIDES		
1 BHC Technical .	15,500/tonne	3,700/tonne
2 Malathion Technical .	28,000/tonne	26,000/tonne
3 DDT Technical . .	12,920/tonne	11,990/tonne
4 DDVP Technical . .	90,000/tonne	85,000/tonne
5 Copper Oxylchloride Tech	24,000/tonne	20,000/tonne
6 Aluminium Phosphide Tech .	90,000/tonne	72,000/tonne
7 2 4-D Technical	24,000/tonne	20,000/tonne
8 Indoxulfur (35% EC)	70/litre	60/litre
9 BHC 50% WDP) . . .	4,600/tonne	3,000/tonne
10 DDI (50% WDP) . . .	10,000/tonne	9,500/tonne
11 Monocrotophos . . .	146/litre	146/litre
12 Carbofuran	13,600/tonne	13,600/tonne
13 Phenthoate (50% EC) . . .	60/litre	60/litre
14 Phorate (10% granules) . . .	63/kg	63/kg
15 Phosalone (35%)	86/litre	66/litre
MAIZE	SEEDS	
(a) G-2 Hivstarch & Decon . .	400/quintal	400/quintal
(b) G-4 G-5 & Him 123 . . .	425/quintal	425/quintal
(c) Vijay Composite	380/quintal	380/quintal
SORGHUM.		
(a) CSH-1	730/quintal	730/quintal
(b) CSH-5 & CSH-6	955/quintal	885/quintal
BAJRA		
All varieties	955/quintal	650/quintal
WHEAT		
All varieties	240 to 255/quintal	235 to 265/quintal
PADDY		
(a) Coarse & Medium Coarse Varieties	180 to 200/quintal	168 to 180/quintal
(b) Fine & Medium Fine Varieties . .	200 to 220/quintal	190 to 216/quintal

Fertilizers

Rs. per tonne.

Name of Fertilizers	Price during April, 1976-January, 1977		Price during April 1977-January, 1978	
	Imported	Indigenous	Imported	Indigenous
Urea 46% N . .	1750 *	1750 *	*1650 (1550 from 12-10-77)	*1650 (1550 from 12-10-77)
Ammonium | Sulphate 100 kg. packing .	925 *	925 *	*925	*925
<i>Grisin Ammonium Nitrate</i> ..				
25% N . .	..	*1015	..	*1015
26% N . .	*1060	..	*1060	..
Di-Ammonium Phosphate	2600 (2210 from 20-4-76) {	2210	2210	2210
Muriate of Potash (100 kg Packing) .	900	..	795	..
<i>Amm. Nitro-Phosphate</i>				
20-20-0 . .	1660 FACT FCI	2150 1950	1590	1845 1760 FAC FCI
24-24-0 . .	2295 (2270 from 20-4-76) IFFCO MFL	2270 2330	2045	2080 1950 IFFCO MFL
<i>N.P.K.</i>				
15-15-15 . . .	1645 (1570 from 20-4-76)	1570	1520	1520
17-17-17 . . .	2125 (1970 from 20-4-76)	1970	1810	1810
14-28-14 . . .	2020	2020	1855	2045
Single Superphosphate . .	..	492 to 686 (from 18-10-76)	..	496 to 662 (from 11-4-77) 475 to 676 (from 1-12-77)

*Prices fixed statutorily under the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957.

Flood Control Scheme in Rajasthan

7074. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government has formulated new perspective flood control schemes of the order of Rs. 15.30 crores in the State;

(b) whether Central Government is aware that there are certain parts in the State where there are chronic drought conditions and facing worst flood fury after every two years; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the scheme sponsored by the State Government and the financial assistance extended by the Central Government to the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The State Government of Rajasthan have reported that they have taken

up a phased programme of flood control in the State, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.94 crores against which an expenditure of Rs. 9.33 crores had been incurred upto March, 1978.

(b) The Member probably has in mind the areas lying in the North-Eastern parts of the State which are subjected to both drought and flood conditions like Bharatpur district and other scattered pockets.

(c) Flood Control and irrigation form part of the State Sector and, therefore, the initiation, planning and execution of flood control and irrigation schemes including financing thereof is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, during 1977-78, an Advance Plan assistance of Rs. 7.97 crores was allocated to the State by the Centre for meeting the increase in expenditure necessitated by floods. Out of this, the amount earmarked for flood control schemes was Rs. 2.70 crores as detailed below—

1. Bharatpur district:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Providing increased capacity of regulators on inundation tanks of Banganga river	30.00
(ii) Providing increased capacities of regulators of inundation tanks of Looparail	20.00
(iii) Renovating and remodelling Homes Canal.	10.00
(iv) A catch-water storm drain in the West of Bharatpur district opposite Ranjeet Nagar leading the flows into the outfall drain including the washed away road bridge	25.00
(v) Provision for speeding up construction of outfall drain.	50.00
2. Providing link drain and inlets into Pahari Kaman drain.	15.00
3. Providing pump houses and pumping sets for permanent arrangements of pumping flood waters from low lying areas into the Kaman Pahari drain.	20.00
4. Restoring, raising and strengthening and providing embankments in vulnerable reaches on Banganga river.	100.00
TOTAL :	270.00

In addition on an Advanced Plan assistance of Rs. 5 crores was allocated during 1977-78 for accelerating various irrigation schemes in the States.

पुनर्वासि वस्तिवर्गों के निर्माण में दिक्कतें

7075. श्री एस० एस० सोलानी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पुनर्वासि वस्तिवर्गों के निवासी इस बात का निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहे हैं कि वे दिल्ली में उन्हे आवंटित प्लॉटों पर पहले मकानों का निर्माण करवाये अथवा वे पहले अपने राशन कार्ड बनवाये क्योंकि बैंकों से ऋण लेने के समय राशन कार्ड दिखाना जरूरी है ,

(ख) क्या राशन कार्ड बनाने सम्बन्धी नियमों के अनुसार किसी व्यक्ति को राशन कार्ड तभी जारी किया जाता है जब उसका स्थायी पता हो और इन परिस्थितियों में न तो मकान का हो निर्माण किया जा सकता है और न ही राशन कार्ड बनवाया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस समस्या का क्या हल निकाला है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख) : आयुक्त खाद्य और पूर्ति, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि वह व्यक्ति जा दिल्ली के मध्य राज्य क्षेत्र में स्थायी तौर पर रह रहा हो या रहना चाहता हो और वह पारिवारिक फूड कार्ड बनवाना चाहता हो तो वह उसके लिए आवेदन कर सकता है। फूड कार्ड केवल तभी जारी किया जाता है जब आवेदक अपने बताने हुए पते पर रह रहा हो, चाहे उस भूमि पर संरचना स्थायी हो या अस्थायी। बिना पते के (हाम्लैम) कार्ड उन व्यक्तियों को केवल तीन महीने की अवधि के लिए जारी किये जाते हैं जिन का कोई स्थिर या निश्चित निवासस्थान न हो।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Ban on Hunting of Wild Animals

7076. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued orders to prohibit completely the hunting of wild animals,

(b) if so, the names of the States which have complied with these orders; and

(c) whether Government propose to frame rules restricting the trading in the hide of panther also in order to discourage the tendency of hunting?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Sale or offer for sale of panther or any article made out of it, any trophy, uncured trophy or meat derived from it is strictly regulated under Section 43 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972. As the Leopard or Panther is included in Schedule I of this Act, its hunting is totally banned

Scheme for Personal Promotion in B.H.U. and A.M.U.

7077 SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for personal promotion for various categories of teachers has been introduced in Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and from when the scheme has been introduced;

(c) what steps Government are taking to introduce the scheme in Delhi University and other Central Universities and by when the scheme will be introduced, and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDLER). (a) No, Sir. However, the Executive Council of the Banaras Hindu University, at its meeting held on October 27, 1977, decided that the teachers already recommended for promotion by duly constituted Selection Committees under the Personal Promotion Scheme, which was discontinued from 1974 onwards, be given the benefit of personal promotion to mark the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the University with effect from January 24, 1977, under intimation to the University Grants Commission

The Executive Council of the Aligarh Muslim University also passed a resolution in February, 1978 to the effect that all those members of the teaching staff, who were considered eligible by the Selection Committees for personal promotions in 1973-74 and were not accommodated in higher posts in the first 5 per cent selections, may be accommodated, after the approval of Executive Council in each case in the next higher posts on similar lines as in the Banaras Hindu University.

According to the information received from the University Grants Commission, the Personal Promotion Scheme which was introduced in the Central Universities, was allowed to be implemented only for one year, in 1972 and thereafter it was withdrawn. The Banaras Hindu University, however, continued this during

602 LS-7.

1973 and this was objected to by the University Grants Commission. The Commission have taken serious exception to the decision of the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University and the matter is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Sen Committee had in its report recommended a Scheme of Personal Promotion for University and College Teachers. This recommendation has not been accepted by Government so far.

Coarse Grain Output during VI Plan

7078. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to increase coarse grain output during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) In the current Plan, it is proposed to increase the production of coarse grain in the country through (a) increased coverage under high yielding varieties/hybrids of jowar, bajra and maize by 5 million hectares; (b) conservation of soil and moisture and adoption of other dry farming techniques on a large scale; and (c) need based pest management particularly in the case of jowar where high yielding varieties/hybrids of similar maturity period need to be cultivated in large compact areas within the shortest possible time to avoid pest build up.

Groundnut Seed Multiplication Programme

7079. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item published in the *Economic Times* dated the 20th March, 1978 indicating that groundnut seed multiplication programme undertaken by the Indian Oil and Produce Exporters Association is likely to run in jeopardy for want of funds; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the need to give financial assistance to the programme?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Management of Sugar Mills

7080 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management has been taken over by the Government of such of those Sugar Mills which did not fulfil their obligations towards cane growers for the current year and which are those mills;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fulfilment of the obligations of sugar mills towards the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). To protect the interests of sugarcane growers, who have not been paid their dues by sugar factories, the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1936 was amended recently on 2-2-1978 to provide for interest at 15 per cent per annum on payments delayed beyond the statutory period of 14 days and also to provide for depositing all unpaid dues of cane growers at the end of the sugar year with the Collector of the district who would arrange payment to the growers. Proposals for taking over of the management of sugar mills, who are unable to fulfil their obligations to cane growers and for other reasons are sent by the State Governments which are considered on merit. In the current season the management of one unit in Andhra Pradesh was taken over as it was lying closed and arrears of cane dues were also high.

(c) Recovery of cane growers' dues is generally covered by State Legislation regarding purchase and supply of sugarcane which provide for recovery of cane dues as arrears of land revenue. The need for ensuring prompt payment of such dues is impressed upon the State Governments from time to time at a very high level.

Recommendation of National Commission on Agriculture re. Agricultural Production

7081 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture to augment the production of the Agricultural Commodities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Out of about 2400 recommendations made by the National Commission on Agriculture for the improvement and modernisation of agriculture and increasing the level of agricultural production, about 1200 recommendations have already been accepted by the Government. Only eight recommendations not having a direct bearing on augmentation of production of agricultural Commodities have not been accepted. The remaining recommendations are still being processed

(b) Does not arise

Contracts and Licences granted to S.C./S.T.

7082 **SHRI R N RAKESH** Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state total number of contracts/licences granted by his Ministry, its attached and subordinate offices including the public sector undertakings and the share there, if any, to S/C and S/T in each category of such contracts/licences during the entire period of Janata regime and if not why?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha

Loss to F.C.I. in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

7083 **SHRI R R PATEL** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Food Corporation of India's unit in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is facing a great financial loss for the last few years,

(b) if so, the loss incurred during the last two years;

(c) whether enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for these losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) No, Sir. There is no unit of Food Corporation of India at Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Stoppage of work by Graduate Junior Engineers in CPWD.

7084 **PROF P G MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CPWD Graduate Junior Engineers have stopped doing design work of Government Buildings and if so, whether such action has resulted in the paralysing of Government construction works all over the country; and

(b) if so, how are Government tackling the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Graduate Junior Engineers in the CPWD have stopped doing design work. However, this has not resulted in paralysing the Government work all over the country

(b) Alternative arrangements have been made to get the design work done by senior officers

Implementation of Afforestation Programmes and Projects

7085. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the afforestation programmes and projects all over the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands are implemented by the coordinated and even joint machineries of the Central and State Governments;

(b) if so, broad indication thereof;

(c) concrete steps being taken in this regard in the years 1975, 1976 and 1977; and

(d) the expenses, thereof and the net results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The afforestation programmes and projects all over the country including Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not implemented by the coordinated or even joint machineries of the Central and State Governments. Though Central assistance is being released to States under the Central/Centrally sponsored forestry schemes for afforestation works, the execution/implementation of the schemes is being done by the State Governments and forest development corporations.

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

Journals

7086. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry brings out one or more journals in English, Hindi and other languages;

(b) if so, full facts thereof, including the years of their starting, periodicity annual subscription total number of copies printed, etc.;

(c) how many of such copies are distributed gratis and to whom; and

(d) what is the actual net sales of the said Journals during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pakistan Refugees in Banaskantha

7087. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any refugees from Pakistan living in Banaskantha and other districts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether the said refugees are rehabilitated on a proper and permanent footing and if so, how; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have since decided to allow the benefit of permanent rehabilitation to these persons. The State Governments have been requested to formulate schemes for the purpose.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the position of Pak Aritnals staying in Gujarat States as on 31-12-77

Name of District	Name of Camp	No. of persons at present staying in camps			No of Pak Nationals living outside the camps	
		No. of family	Male	Female	Children	Total
KUTCH	1. Shivilatha . . .	259	655	465	223	1943
	2. Kankavati . . .	184	327	224	253	804
	3. Zura . . .	252	606	463	200	1269
	4. Nirons . . .	170	320	217	263	800
	5. Matano-Mach . . .	73	188	122	55	365
Total 5 camps . . .		938	2096	1491	994	4581
BANAS-KANTHA	1. Tharad . . .	427	932	820	501	2253
	2. Suigam . . .	209	493	396	314	1803
		636	1425	1216	815	3456
					181	398
					305	139
						842

Total expenditure incurred since the beginning of camps

Rs. 233.50 Lakhs upto 31-3-1978.

परीक्षाओं में माध्यम से शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति

7088. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से करने का निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विश्वास सब राज्यों की परीक्षाओं के माध्यम से शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति करने का सुझाव देने का है जिससे देश में शिक्षकों का स्तर ऊंचा हो सके ।

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Issue of Milk tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

7089. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme have issued milk tokens to the people even after the announcement made to the effect that after 31st of December, 1977 no milk tokens will be issued as no waiting list is being maintained in Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, how many milk tokens have been issued after 31st December, 1977 till date;

(c) how many persons from the above (officers and staff) belonging to Delhi Administration, have been sanctioned milk tokens; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme are not entertaining applications for issue of milk tokens even to the patients of T.B., Cancer, Ulcer, etc. on medical ground; if so, why?

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

(b) During the period 1-1-1978, to 6-4-78, D.M.S. issued milk tokens to 855 applicants on compassionate grounds.

(c) Since D.M.S. issues milk tokens after verifying the identity of the applicants with reference to the ration cards, the D.M.S. maintains records as per the residential address and not official address. In view of this, it is not possible to indicate the specific number of the applicants belonging to the Delhi Administration, who might have been issued milk tokens during 1-1-1978 to 6-4-1978.

(d) It is not a fact that D.M.S. is not entertaining applications for milk tokens to the patients of T.B., Cancer, Ulcer, etc. on medical grounds.

Stoppage of work at Modern Bakeries Ltd., Madras

7090. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government-owned Modern Bakeries Limited at Madras has stopped work due to continued labour unrest;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers and what efforts have the management made to peacefully negotiate the same till today; and

(c) what efforts have been made by the Government to bring peaceful end of the strike and start functioning of the Bakery Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Unit at Madras suspended its operations on 11-3-1978 afternoon and resumed them on 18-3-1978.

(b) and (c). The demands were:—

1. Stoppage of engaging casuals to cover absenteeism.
2. Grant of overtime to regular employees to cover absenteeism.

The matter was taken up with the labour authorities for conciliation. As a result, settlement was reached quickly and production was resumed from 18-3-1978. The unit is now functioning normally.

Objection to R.S.S. or ABVP help for Adult Literacy

7091 **SHRI G M BANATWALIA** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Ministry has invited, sought or accepted the help of Akhil Bharatiya Vidya-rithi Parishad or the R.S.S. to help in its scheme to educate the illiterates in the age group 15-35;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has received any representations objecting to the involvement of the above mentioned RSS or the ABVP in the Adult literacy programme of the Government; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CRUNDER): (a) The National Adult Education Programme would require the support of all sections of the community and all organisations including political parties and in this context the ABVP and the RSS were

among those who were invited to participate in the discussions.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of the answer to (a) above, Government's view is that a party which is not banned could participate in the programme of Adult Education.

Representation on Formation of Agriculture Research Service

7092. **SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by Government on the formation of Agriculture Research Service with their details;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon on each; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Representations have been received from time to time in regard to the Agricultural Research Service which has been formed with effect from 1-10-1975 consequent upon introduction of the new personnel policy for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The representations mainly relate to:

(i) Change in the recruiting agency for the Service;

(ii) Modification of the norms adopted for assessment of scientists for their career advancement as also for making direct recruitment to the Service; and

(iii) Removal of certain anomalies that have arisen in the operation of the Service rules.

(b) The action taken on these representations is indicated below serially:

(i) A proposal was made that recruitment to the Agricultural

Research Service should be entrusted to the Union Public Service Commission. The proposal was examined in detail in consultation with the U.P.S.C., and concerned Government Department. It was found that the U.P.S.C. is not authorized to make recruitment for the I.C.A.R. which is an autonomous registered Society. The work of recruitment to Agricultural Research Service has, therefore, been entrusted to a specially constituted Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board with a senior Agricultural Scientist as its full-time Chairman, who works directly under the President of the Society. The Board functions independently on the pattern of the U.P.S.C.

- (ii) The Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board being an independent agency adopts its own norms in matters of selection and recruitment to the Agricultural Research Service. However, whenever any suggestions are received regarding modification of these norms, the same are brought to the notice of the Board for such action as it may consider necessary.

- (iii) Certain anomalies in the operation of the Service Rules were pointed out in the representations made to the Council. These have been examined in consultation with the Standing Advisory Committee set up for the Agricultural Research Service, and necessary action taken to rectify them to the extent feasible.

(c) Does not arise.

Inclusion of Technical Assistant (Statistics) in Agricultural Research Service

7093. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether graduate Technical Assistants (Statistics) of Indian Agriculture Statistics Research Institute under I.C.A.R. have represented against their non-inclusion into the Agricultural Research Service recently formed;

(b) whether at the time of formation of service, all the existing said Technical Assistant were not taken in the service;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor when the interest of all existing staff is to be protected under the Fundamental Rules;

(d) whether the said Technical Assistants have also protested against promoting juniors including Senior computers to senior position;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor, whether they were given opportunity to improve their prospect; and

(f) if so, when?

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

(b) and (c). The minimum qualification prescribed for induction into Agricultural Research Service is a post-graduate degree, excepting in the field of Agricultural Engineering, where B. E. or B. Tech. is the minimum qualification. Accordingly, Technical Assistants possessing those qualifications were considered for induction alongwith other eligible persons. Those possessing lower qualifications, being ineligible, were not considered for induction.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f). With the reorganisation of personnel system in the I.C.A.R., Senior Computers who were earlier in the scale of pay of Rs 425-600 have been brought on to the same scale of pay as that of Technical Assistants, viz., Rs 425-700. Such of the Senior Computers as are post-graduates are also being considered for induction into the Agricultural Research Service. Since the A.R.S. is distinct from Technical Services, the induction of these Senior Computers into A.R.S. does not affect the seniority of the Technical Assistants.

After the introduction of the Agricultural Research Service with effect from 1.10.75, scientific and technical personnel who do not possess the requisite qualifications are being given facilities like Study Leave etc. for acquiring post graduate qualifications. They are also being assisted in the matter of their admission to the Agricultural Universities.

मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को नियंत्रण में लेना

7094. श्री हुसैन खान कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार बिहार के मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय में परिवर्तित कर अपने नियंत्रण में लेने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रत्येक जिला मुख्यालय में केन्द्रीय हाई स्कूल और केन्द्रीय कॉलेज स्थापित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) और

(ख) ऐसे कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचार-ध्यान नहीं हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल

7095. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के अधिकांश गांवों में शुद्ध पेय जल की गम्भीर समस्या है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में उक्त समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है,

(ग) इस समस्या का हल करने में यूनी-सेफ का क्या योगदान है और वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 में उसने कितने गांवों के लिए कितने हैण्डपम्प दिए हैं,

(घ) "यूनीसेफ" द्वारा दिए गए उप-युक्त पम्पा में से कितने पम्प अभी तक लगाये जा चुके हैं, और

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश में "यूनीसेफ" द्वारा अब तक कितने पम्प लगाये जा चुके हैं और इससे कितने गांवों का लाभ पहुंचा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जो हा।

(ख) समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों का शुद्ध पेय-जल देने की योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन चलाई जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामी में शुद्ध पेयजल देने की योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अधीन अनुदान सहायता के रूप में 38.20 करोड़ रुपए दिये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). यूनिसेफ सक्षम पय-रीले क्षेत्रों तथा बोल्टर क्षेत्रों में जमीन में छेद करने के लिए ट्रिलिंग रिम्ज, अतिरिक्त पुर्ज, उपस्कर आदि दे रहा है। यूनिसेफ ने वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान 50 हैडपम्प और 3500 पम्पहैड तथा वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान 950 हैडपम्प तथा 8000 पम्पहैड दिये हैं। ये सगा दिये गये हैं।

(ङ) यूनिसेफ ने मध्य प्रदेश को 200 हैडपम्प तथा 2200 पम्पहैड दिये हैं जो समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामी को 2400 कामयाब बोरो म लगाये जायेंगे।

**Setting up of sugar factory in
Narsinghpur Distt., M.P**

7096. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to Press Reports to the effect that a sugar factory will soon be set up by Government in Narsinghpur District, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed project; and

(c) whether it is a fact that it has been strongly recommended by the Government of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that there is no such proposal

(b) and (c) Do not arise

गुजरात में सिंचाई योजनाओं

7097. श्री अमर सिंह श्री० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में गुजरात राज्य में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कितनी और कौन कौन सी बड़ी और मध्यम वर्ज की सिंचाई योजनाएं आरम्भ की गईं,

(ख) उनमें से कितनी योजनाओं पर कार्य चल रहा है और उक्त प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना व्यय हुआ तथा कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है, और

(ग) ऐसी योजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है जिनके बारे में योजना मूल्यांकन नहीं किया गया है और उनके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) केन्द्र द्वारा किसी सिंचाई स्कीम की वित्त-व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि सिंचाई राज्य-विषय है और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को स्वयं तैयार किया जाता है और उनको कार्यान्वित किया जाता है और उनकी वित्त-व्यवस्था भी उनके द्वारा ही की जाती है। राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्याक ऋणी और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशिष्ट विकास शीर्षक अथवा विशिष्ट स्कीम से सम्बन्धित नहीं होती। किन्तु कुछ चुनी हुई सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्यों की प्रगति में तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से गुजरात राज्य को 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के वर्षों के दौरान क्रमशः 7 30 करोड़ रुपए, 3 करोड़ रुपए और 18 25 करोड़ रुपए की अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) गुजरात की 1978-79 की वार्षिक योजना में निम्नलिखित परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है

**बृहद मध्यम घाघुनि-
कीकरण**

(1) पाचवी योजना से पूर्व निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाएँ	8	20	—
(2) पाचवी योजना नई परियोजनाएँ			
(क) स्वीकृत	2	81	—
(ख) प्रस्वीकृत	6	22	3

पाचवी योजना से पूर्व की सभा बृहद और मध्यम परियोजनाओं और बहुत सी नई मध्यम परियोजनाओं के पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) में पूरे होने की संभावना है।

Reduction in cost of sugar production

7098 SHRI P K KODIYAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has urged the sugar industry to make efforts to reduce the cost of production and also work for the development of rural areas, and

(b) if so, the details and the sugar industry's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) In his speech on the occasion of the 44th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association held on 2nd December, 1977, the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation urged the sugar industry to devise ways and means of re-

ducing the cost of production of sugar. Development of sugarcane in sugar factory areas was also urged

(b) No reply or specific response has been received from the industry or the association

Homesteads to the shelterless

7099 SHRI SURAJ BHAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government to provide homesteads to the shelterless poor by providing them accommodation on lend lease basis;

(b) if so, how many one room tenements were constructed in Delhi/New Delhi and handed over to the needy during 1977-78, and

(c) if no construction has taken place, whether Government propose to chalk out yearly plans for the purpose to remove housing shortage?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Housing is a State subject. However, Government is aware of the heavy backlog. Efforts are constantly being made to increase the housing stock

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that 2028 one room tenements were allotted during 1977-78

(c) Does not arise

Vacant Posts of Teachers in Delhi Colleges

7100 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 550 vacancies in Delhi colleges,

(b) if so, what steps the Government propose to take to ensure that these vacancies are filled up; and

(c) reasons for such vacancies continuing?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (c) The information is being collected by the University from the colleges and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यकरण के बारे में कथित शिकायतें

7101. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कार्यकरण के बारे में देश के विभिन्न भागों में शिकायतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं और खाद्यान्नों के रख-रखाव पर कोई नियंत्रण न होने के कारण यह निगम एक घाटा देने वाला निकाय बनता जा रहा है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इन शिकायतों का मुख्य आधार क्या है और इसमें घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) अनेक स्थानों पर खुले में पड़े हुए और इस प्रकार गोदामों की सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण खराब होते जा रहे खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या उपाय किए गये हैं, और

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान तथा दिसम्बर, 1977 तक निगम का कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और इसे कितनी आय हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क)से(ग).

हालांकि निगम के कार्य के बारे में कुछेक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि निगम हानि उठाने वाली सस्था बनती जा रहा है और खाद्यान्नों के अनुरक्षण पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। निगम ने खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए कई एक उपाय किए हैं और इनका ब्योरा सलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम सरकार की ओर से खाद्यान्नों का क्रय, भंडारण, संचलन, परिवहन, वितरण और विक्रय करता है। दोनों वसूली और निर्गम मूल्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए जाते हैं और खाद्यान्नों की इकनामिक लागत और निर्गम मूल्यों के बीच अन्तर की निगम को राजसहायता के रूप में प्रतिपूर्ति की जाती है। तथापि, निगम द्वारा किए गए मामूली वाणिज्यिक परिचालनो में उनकी कुछ माजिनल लाभ हुआ है।

(घ) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान निगम ने खरीदारी तथा अन्य मदों पर कुल 3007.37 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए थे। बिक्री से लाभ और भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई राजसहायता की प्रतिपूर्ति को ध्यान में रखने के बाद, निगम ने अपने माजिनल वाणिज्यिक परिचालनो से 2.09 करोड़ रुपए का मामूली लाभ कमाया। इसी प्रकार, अनुमान है कि 1977-78 में 2395.25 करोड़ रुपए की खरीदारी की जाएगी और अन्य खर्च किए जाएंगे और उसी आधार पर 1.99 करोड़ रुपये का लाभ होगा।

विवरण

भंडारण में खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए किए गए उपाय, जैसाकि भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सूचित किया है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम अपने गोदामों में प्रथम राज्य सरकारों, केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम, राज्य भाण्डागार निगम, प्राइवेट पार्टियों से किराये पर लिए गए गोदामों

तथा कैप स्टोरेज में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करता है। कीट नियंत्रण संबंधी प्राधुनिक तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं और खाद्यान्नों की भास में कम से कम एक बार जांच की जाती है और जब कभी उनमें कीड़े पाये जाते हैं, तब उनमें कीटनाशक दवाइया डाली जाती है। यदि स्टॉक को क्षतिग्रस्त पाया जाता है, जो कि प्राकृतिक कारणों से अथवा वर्षा के पानी के रिसने के कारण हो सकता है, तब मरम्मत का कार्य तुरन्त किया जाता है।

खुले में रखे गए स्टॉक को उचित ढंग में सुरक्षित रखा जा रहा है और दूषण होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। खुले में रखे गए खाद्यान्नों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए निम्न-लिखित पग उठाए गए हैं —

(1) स्टॉक को लकड़ी के पेटों में रखा जाता है और उनको विशेष रूप से बनायी गई पोलिथीन की वाटर प्रूफ चादरो में ढका जाता है।

(2) प्राची के दौरान हवा के कारण चादरो का उड़ने से बचाव करने के लिए पोलिथीन की चादरो को उचित ढंग से बांधने के लिए नाइलोन की रस्मिया मुलभ की जाती हैं।

(3) मौसम के प्रकोप से और सुरक्षा करने के लिए प्रमुख कैप बाम्पलेक्सों में मोनोफिलामेंट के जाल और कवर टाप्स भी मुलभ किए जाते हैं।

(4) खाद्यान्नों की सुरक्षा करने के लिए पोलिथीन की चादरो को समय समय पर बदला जाता है।

(5) खाद्यान्नों को अच्छी हालत में बनाए रखने के लिए साफ मौसम में खुले में स्टॉक का आवश्यक रूप से वातन किया जाता है।

(6) खुले में रखे गए स्टॉक का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण, उपचार करने तथा उसे सुरक्षित रखने के लिए विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। भारी मात्रा में खाद्यान्नों का स्टॉक खुले में लगभग दो वर्षों से पड़ा होने के बाद भी काफी अच्छी हालत में है।

Allotment of Plots in Delhi to non-Resident Indians

7102 SHRI K RAMAMURTHY
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a scheme to allot plots in Delhi for non-resident Indians living abroad to build residential houses has been introduced,

(b) if so, the details of the same, and

(c) the response to the said scheme?

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

(b) About 260 plots of 400 sq yds each (334 452 sq metres) in Badarpur-Mehrauli Road area will be available after development for allotment to the non resident Indians living abroad @ Rs 200 00 per sq yd (219 20 per sq metre) as premium plus 2½ per cent of the premium as annual ground rent. The price of land and the cost of construction shall be payable in foreign exchange. All non-resident Indians living abroad except members of Indian Foreign Service are eligible for allotment of plots provided they do not have a house/flat/plot in Delhi/New Delhi either in their own name or in the name of their family members as defined in the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. For such persons who are unable to arrange their own executing agency, the Cen-

tral P. W. D. can undertake the designing and construction work on "deposits basis". Prospectuses containing the full details of the Scheme are available with the Land and Development Office on payment of Rs. 10.00. The last date for receipt of applications is 30th April, 1978.

(c) Over 3000 copies of the prospectuses have either been sold in Delhi or have been despatched to the Indian Missions abroad for sale. 25 applications along with the earnest money have been received.

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों और संसद सदस्यों के बंगले

7103. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि संसद सदस्यों और मंत्रियों के लिए बनाये गए प्रत्येक टाइप के बंगलों की भूमि का कुल क्षेत्रफल क्या है तथा भूमि अथवा उस के परिसर के वृक्षों से किसको आमदनी होती है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बच्चन) : मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों के दफ्तल के प्रत्येक टाइप के बंगलों के कुछ उद्यान क्षेत्र संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

किचन गार्डन तथा फलों के पेड़ों की पैदावार का उपयोग उसी कोठी के दफ्तल-कार करते हैं जिसमें यह किचन गार्डन होते हैं। प्रत्येक बंगले के मशीन से काटे गए बास तथा पेड़ों की लकड़ियों की नीलामी द्वारा प्राप्त आय को केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजस्व के नामे डाला जाता है।

विवरण

मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों के दफ्तल के प्रत्येक टाइप के बंगलों के कुल उद्यान क्षेत्रफल का विवरण।

केन्द्रीय मंत्री

क्रम सं०	टाइप	बंगलों की संख्या	उद्यान क्षेत्र
			एकड़
1	VIII	42	82.76
2	VI	3	0.64
		45	83.40

संसद सदस्य

			एकड़
1	VIII	40	62.26
2	VII	57	29.83
3	VI	61	27.89
4	V	5	1.07
		163	121.05

World Bank Aid for Planting of Pine Sapling

7104. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether the World Bank have proposed to finance project entitled 'Intensive Forestry' envisaging Plant-

ing of several lakhs of pines sapling with the investment of Rs 200—500 crores;

(b) if so, important details of the project and the decision taken in the matter;

(c) whether Government are aware of the criticism appearing in certain section of the press alleging that it will spell a disaster and that it is not in the interest of the Government, and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) There is no such proposal to be financed by the World Bank which envisages the planting of several lakhs of pine saplings with an investment of Rs 200—500 crores. However the World Bank appraised and made available IDA credit to the tune of US \$ 4 million to M P Forestry Technical Assistance Project of Bastar district. One of the components of the project is raising plantations of Tropical Pines on an experimental basis.

(b) The World Bank Project already under execution is mainly a research and development scheme for a period of 5 years starting from April 1 1976. The main components of the scheme are —

(i) *Research trials and pilot plantations of fast growing species especially pines from tropical regions for establishing technique of large scale plantation programme.* The total area to be planted in five years will be 3200 hectares and the aim is to determine whether self-sufficiency in production of long fibre pulping material for the Pulp and Paper industry could be attained by converting some of the low value forests into man-made forests of long-fibre pulpwood.

(ii) *A comprehensive feasibility study to provide a basis for determining the location, size and configuration of forest based industries that could be established in the catchments of Jagdalpur, Barsur and West Bastar.*

(iii) *Pilot logging/training unit to develop suitable systems for handling and supply of large volumes of forest raw material that would be needed by the forest based industries as suggested by the feasibility study.*

(iv) *A study on tribals to work out plans to ensure their integration with the future forest operations and forest industries that would be established in the area.*

(c) The Government is not aware of any specific criticism regarding the raising of tropical pine plantations. As has already been stated the area to be covered under tropical pines is 3200 hectares which is only 0.0014 per cent of the total forest area of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh where these plantations are being raised. It is not true to say that raising of tropical pines will spell disaster and that it is not in the interest of the Government. In fact tropical pines provide long fibre raw material which is extremely useful for making certain varieties of paper which are in short supply in the country. This species is raised only in such areas where the existing forest is of very low value.

(d) Does not arise.

जनता काफ़ी हाउस, कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली
के लिए स्थान

7105. श्री राम सेवक हुजारी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में जनता काफी हाउस, के निर्माण के लिए स्थान का चुनाव कर लिया गया है और यदि हां, तो इन बारे में ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) ग्राम आदमी की जरूरतों को देखते हुए इसका शीघ्र निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यह कब तक बनकर तैयार हो जाएगा ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Repairs to Quarters at Rouse Avenue, New Delhi

7106. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the roofs of Daffry type quarters in Rouse Avenue (Din Dayal Upadhyaya Marg), New Delhi are damp and plaster broken at several places;

(b) whether the CPWD Enquiry Office in that area does not respond to the requests of the local residents for adequate roofs plastering and repairs of these quarters;

(c) whether it is a fact that during the rainy season, the roofs of these quarters leaking and no prompt response is received from the CPWD Enquiry for redress; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Ceiling plaster has fallen at some places and dampness also appears in a few roofs in the rainy season.

(b) within the limitations of funds, the Central P.W.D. Enquiry Office always responds to the requests of the residents for repairs to roof plaster and other repair works.

(c) Complaints of leaking roof are immediately attended to.

(d) These are very old houses and the department is maintaining them in a reasonable state after carrying out necessary repairs. Some roof painting with bitumen is likely to be carried out as special repairs

Grievance of Employee in Clerical Cadre in National Archives of India

7107 SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 1996 on 29th November, 1971 regarding grievances of employees in clerical cadre in National Archives and state:

(a) action taken so far in regard to creation of additional clerical posts on Administrative side;

(b) whether many new technical posts have been created under the Plan Schemes in National Archives of India, while the Ministerial side has been over looked merely on the grounds that there is a ban on creation of Ministerial posts and the technical staff is put on Administration work;

(c) whether Administration work being dealt with by the Technical staff is not the misuse of their technical capability; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recruit additional clerical staff to look after the House keeping jobs which at present is being dealt with by the Technical staff?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) to (b) 12 additional clerical posts on the administrative side have been sanctioned during the period November 1971 to-date. Consequent on the increase in the number of technical posts a proposal for further augmentation in the staff strength on the administrative side is under work study assessment. Pending this assessment some important administration work such as planning has been entrusted to technical staff. No house keeping job has however, been assigned to them.

मराठवाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय को सहायता

7108 श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) महाराष्ट्र में औरंगाबाद स्थित मराठावाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय ने गत दो वर्ष के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से कितनी राशि की तथा किस प्रकार की सहायता मांगी ;

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कितनी राशि की सहायता दी, और

(ग) यह सहायता देते समय क्या शर्तें लगाई गई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार विकास कार्यक्रमों के लिए मराठावाड़ा विश्वविद्यालय के लिए पाँचवी योजना अवधि के हेतु 84.00 लाख

रुपए की सहायता के विकास कार्यक्रम स्वीकृत किए गए थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, विश्वविद्यालय ने पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान 47 10 लाख रुपए की सहायता अतिरिक्त उपस्करों की खरीद (13 60 लाख रुपए) भवन निर्माण (18 65 लाख रुपए), तरण ताल (13 40 लाख रुपए) पुस्तकालय, पुस्तक इत्यादि (1 45 लाख रुपए) और 2 रीडर के पदों, 8 लेक्चररों के पदों और ऐतिहासिक सामग्री के संग्रहालय के लिए स्टाफ हेतु मांगी है।

आयोग ने उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए (7 10 लाख रुपए) भवन (4 50 लाख रुपए) पुस्तकालय पुस्तकें इत्यादि (1 45 लाख रुपए) और विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित ममस्त स्टाफ के लिए 16 00 लाख रुपए के अतिरिक्त अनुदान प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किए हैं। आयोग से उपलब्ध सहायता भवन की लागत का 50% और लेक्चररों के वेतन का 75% है इस अतिरिक्त अनुदान में से विश्वविद्यालय ने अब तक उपस्करों की खरीद के लिए केवल 50,000 रुपए मांगे हैं जो वे दिए गए हैं। नानडेड में उत्तररत्नातक केन्द्र के लिए सहायता और विश्वविद्यालय में एक कैंटीन की व्यवस्था के प्रस्ताव आयोग के विचारार्थी हैं।

आगरा के किले में शिवाजी का स्मारक

7109. श्री केशव राव धोंडगे : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आगरा के किले के उस कमरे के परीक्षण के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं जिसमें छत्रपति शिवाजी बन्दी रखे गए थे,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस स्थान का भव कोई चिन्ह उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस किले में शिवाजी महाराज का स्मारक बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिला, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). उपलब्ध ऐतिहासिक प्रमाणों के अनुसार छत्रपति शिवाजी को आगरे के किले में नहीं, अपितु कुमार राम सिंह की हिरासत में आगरा नगर की प्राचीर से बाहर एक मकान में रखा गया था जिसकी वास्तविक स्थिति अनिश्चित ही है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Storage Capacity in Tripura

7110. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of proper storage capacity for cereals in Tripura;

(b) if so, the total storage capacity required in the State, and how much of it is available there with the Food Corporation, with Central Government, Tripura Government and with private ware-houses; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to provide for adequate and scientific storage capacity in the public sector including that required for maintenance of the required buffer stocks of about 10,000 M. tonnes for meeting the demands during the lean season?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (c). There is no acute shortage of proper storage capacity for cereals in Tripura. However, steps being taken by FCI to increase storage capacity include construction of built capacity of 3340 tons; construction of 6670 tons by private parties under Guarantee Scheme and, proposal for additional construction of 10,000 tons.

(d) The owned capacity available for storage with FCI and Tripura Government is 2,500 tonnes and 34,271 tonnes respectively. In addition, FCI has hired capacity of 10,80 tonnes from private parties.

Rice to Tripura under 'Food for Work' Programme

7111. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice required by Tripura Government annually for a supply under the 'Food for Work Programme', as approved by the Planning Commission; and

(b) the amount of rice allocated by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The State Government of Tripura requested for an allocation of 7636 tonnes of wheat and 5091 tonnes of boiled rice under the Food for Work Programme.

(b) No rice could be allocated as the scheme in its present form provides for allocation of wheat and milo only.

Setting up of Sugar Mill in Punjab

7112. SHRI BHAGAT RAM. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up a Sugar Mill in Punjab Cooperative sector is pending with the Union Government,

(b) what is the policy of the Union Government with regard to issuing of licences for the setting up of fresh sugar mills and by what time the proposal of the Punjab Government will be given clearance, and

(c) what steps have been taken to utilise the surplus capacity of sugar?

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

(b) The policy of the Union Government for licensing new capacity in sugar industry during the Plan Period 1978-83 is under consideration. The decision on the proposal of Punjab Government will depend on this policy

(c) The following steps have been taken to utilise the surplus sugar:

(i) Export of sugar quota in effect for 1978 has been permitted.

(ii) Monthly releases of levy sugar has been increased from 205 lakh tonnes to 371 lakh tonnes from December, 1977

(iii) The excise duty on Free sale sugar has been reduced to make free sugar available at cheaper rate and thereby to increase its consumption

दिल्ली में गन्धे पानी की निकासी

7113. श्री शोभ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कुल गन्धे पानी से केवल 60 प्रतिशत की निकासी की व्यवस्था सरकार के पास है और शेष 40 प्रतिशत गन्धे पानी दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिए खतरा बना रहता है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो दिल्ली के लोगों को पानी के प्रदूषण से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) दिल्ली में प्रतिदिन सफाई किए जा रहे 2250 लाख गैलन पानी की तुलना में मौजूदा मल जल शोधन संयंत्र प्रतिदिन 1180 लाख गैलन मल जल का शोधन कर रहे हैं। शेष मल-जल यमुना नदी में बहा दिया जाता है। ऐसा नहीं किया जा सकता कि बिना शोधन किए मल-जल से दिल्ली के नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है क्योंकि घरेलू प्रयोग के लिए सफाई किया जाने वाला पानी नदी के उपरि भाग से लिया जाता है तथा उसका पूर्ण रूप से शोधन किया जाता है।

(ख) दिल्ली जल प्रदाय तथा मल-जल व्ययन संस्थान ने इस नदी में बिना शोधन किए मल-जल को गिराने को रोकथाम के लिए आवश्यक उपाय आरम्भ कर दिए हैं।

Irrigation Projects pending clearance submitted by Maharashtra

7114 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the irrigation projects submitted by

the Government of Maharashtra are pending clearance of the Central Water Commission for long;

(b) if so, project-wise details in respect of the schemes which are not cleared by the Commission and the reasons therefor;

(c) what specific steps have been taken/proposed to expedite clearance of these irrigation proposals submitted by the Government of Maharashtra, project-wise; and

(d) what is the anticipated expenditure for irrigation schemes financed by the Central Government in Maharashtra during the current year and irrigation potential likely to be created alongwith the provision of funds made for 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have sent reports of 9 new major and 11 new medium irrigation projects to the Central Water Commission. The details of these schemes are given in the attached statement.

Of the above, comments on 5 major and 2 medium schemes have been

sent by the Central Water Commission and the replies of the State are awaited. The remaining 4 major and 9 medium schemes are in various stages of examination.

(c) The Central Water Commission has requested the State Government to expedite their replies/compliance with the comments and to depute their officers for discussions to expedite the clearance.

(d) Irrigation Schemes are not financed by the Centre as irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are formulated, implemented and financed by the State Governments themselves. Central assistance to the States is given in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or specific scheme

During the year 1977-78, an expenditure of about Rs. 120 crores was anticipated to be incurred on major and medium schemes of the State creating an additional irrigation potential of 135 lakh hectares. For the year 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 111.9 crores is provided for major and medium irrigation projects.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (1000 ha.)
1	2	3	4
<i>Major</i>			
1	Bawanthadi (Jointly with Madhya Pradesh)	2347.36	50.926
2	Nandur Madhmeshwar	3626.51	37.65
3	Lower Tirna	2003.36	21.57
4	Lower Godavari	2515.00	89.50
5	Sina at Kolegaon	1486.96	16.83
6	Upper Tapi Stage-II. (Jointly with Madhya Pradesh)	8793.00	106.54
7	Warna Project	8197.00	85.39

1	2	3	4
8	Tillari Irrigation (Jointly with Goa Administration).	4787 13	36 87
9	Modernisation of Canal System of Girna Project	372 59	8 141
<i>Medium</i>			
1	Kalimatitola	112 291	2 80
2	Vadivale	330 11	5 83
3	Nivra	188 38	3 46
4	Kalyan Project	176 984	2 02
5	Kumari Nalla	73 835	1 353
6	Chikutra Project	428 49	4 696
7	Kasari Project	615 18	9 458
8	Kadvi Project	347 30	9 219
9	Morna Irrigation Project	176 85	1 659
10	Kalu Irrigation Project	276 26	3 077
11	Anjari Irrigation Project	284 69	3 981

Uniformity in Timing and Duration of Academic Year at School Level

7115 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no uniformity at present about the timing and duration of academic year at the schools level thereof;

(b) if so, reasons;

(c) whether Government propose to bring about uniformity with regard to the commencement and closure of academic year in all the schools in the country so as to mitigate hardship to parents for admission etc. of their wards; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. State Governments and Union Territories decide the timings and the duration of the academic year according to the needs and conditions obtainable there.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Ishwarbhai Patel Committee which was appointed by the Education Minister to review the curriculum for the 10 year school, has also recommended that as more than 80 per cent of primary schools are in rural areas, no rigid academic year should be prescribed. The school sessions should be scheduled according to local needs.

रतलाम और झाबुडा जिलों में माइनों की सप्लाय न होना

7116. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले की तहसील सेलाना में और झाबुआ जिले में अनेक स्थानों पर सूखा पड़ने तथा फसलें नष्ट हो जाने के कारण आदिवासियों का मुख्य खाद्य पदार्थ मक्का का उत्पादन अत्यधिक कम हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहां के आदिवासियों ने मक्का के स्थान पर 'माइलो' खाना स्वीकार कर लिया है परन्तु वह भी उन्हें उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है जिससे वहां लगभग भुखमरी की सी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र के खाद्य निगम को आदिवासियों के लिए 'माइलो' की सप्लाई करने का अनुरोध किया गया था परन्तु उन्होंने भी 'माइलो' सप्लाई करने से इन्कार कर दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 'माइलो' सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रतलाम जिले के सेलाना तहसील में अनियमित वर्षा होने और झाबुआ जिले में अत्यधिक वर्षा होने के कारण मक्का के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था ।

(ख) में (घ). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि आदिवासियों को मक्का के विकल्प के रूप में माइलो स्वीकार्य है । केन्द्रीय भण्डार में आयातित माइलो का स्टॉक लगभग समाप्त हो गया है और अब कोई आयात नहीं किया गया है । मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो में माइलो की जो थोड़ी मात्रा उपलब्ध है उसे राज्य सरकार को उसकी तात्कालिक जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए दिया गया है अथवा दिया जा रहा है

ताकि वे उसे झाबुआ और रतलाम जिलों के प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की दे सकें । महाराष्ट्र में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के डिपो में उपलब्ध 500 मीटरी टन माइलो भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को भ्रावणित कर दिया गया है । और मध्य प्रदेश को उक्त स्टॉक भेजने के लिए अनुबंध जारी कर दिए गए हैं राज्य सरकार को यह भी सूचित किया गया है कि यदि राज्य सरकार की इच्छा हो तो उन्हें माइलो के स्थान पर गेहूं की प्रतिरिक्त मात्रा भ्रावणित की जा सकती है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल को चावल, गेहूं और चीनी का भ्रावण्टन

7117. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री पश्चिम बंगाल को चावल, गेहूं और चीनी के भ्रावण्टन के बारे में 12 दिसम्बर, 1977 के तारिकित प्रश्न संख्या 368 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने वर्ष 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान कितनी मात्रा में चावल, गेहूं और चीनी की मांग की थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उसका कितनी मात्रा में भ्रावण्टन किया था ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए भ्रावण्टित कोटे में से चावल और गेहूं की कितनी मात्रा मानव उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त थी और वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सरकार का विचार कितनी मात्रा में इन वस्तुओं की सप्लाई करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क). पश्चिमी बंगाल के बारे में चावल और गेहूं की मांग

घौर धावटन के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति इस प्रकार है —

(लाख मीटरी टन में)

वर्ष	माघ	घावटन
	चावल	गेहूँ चावल गेहूँ
1976-77	5 8 18 7 4 2 18 7	
1977-78	9 1 21 0 8 7 21 0	

पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार को धावटन सेबी चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है —

(लाख मीटरी टन)

1976-77	2 28*
1977-78	2 47*

*इसमें भेषज निर्माताओं सीमा सुरक्षा दल, और सी०आर०पी० के लिए धावटन शामिल है।

दिसम्बर 1977 से आगे सेबी चीनी के धावटन का मासिक कोटा 21 994 मीटरी टन (भेषज निर्माताओं, सीमा सुरक्षा दल और सी०आर०पी० की जरूरतों को छोड़कर) कर दिया गया है। यह कोटा 1-4-1978 का प्रायोजित जनसंख्या के लिए 425 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति की उपलब्धता के आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया था। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने 28 225 मीटरी टन सेबी चीनी का मासिक धावटन करने के लिए कहा था (इसमें भेषज निर्माताओं सीमा सुरक्षा दल और सी०आर०पी० की जरूरतें शामिल नहीं हैं)। राज्य सरकार के लिए सेबी चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित करने के लिए अपनाया गया आधार उन्हें बताया गया है और राज्य सरकार को सूचित किया गया है कि सेबी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में बढ़ि करना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ख) 1976-77 के धावटनो के प्रति राज्य सरकार को मानव उपभोग के अयोग्य चावल और गेहूँ का कोई स्टॉक नहीं दिया गया है। 1977-78 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार

द्वारा धावटनो के प्रति 5 62 लाख मीटरी टन चावल और 11 95 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ लिया गया था।

West Bengal opposition to cordonning of movement of paddy and rice

7118 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal opposed withdrawal of State-wise and district-wise cordonning of movements of paddy and rice;

(b) whether after withdrawal of such cordonning, the State faced any difficulty for which its Government lodged any complaint with the Central Government and if so, facts thereabout,

(c) whether withdrawal of cordon has in anyway affected either price or supply of food and distribution of food through ration shops and if so, facts thereabout and

(d) whether West Bengal Government asked for additional supply of food for the State and if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) Government of West Bengal had represented at the outset for reconsideration of the decision to lift restrictions on movement of paddy and rice mainly on the grounds that the procurement of paddy/rice in the State would be adversely affected and that the open market price of rice would rise on account of large movement of paddy and rice to other States. The basic aspects of the new policy of allowing free movement of rice/paddy throughout the country were explained to the State Government, who were assured that Government of India would come to their assistance to the extent necessary for effective maintenance of public distribution system. There-

after, the State Government have not pointed out any specific difficulties. Procurement of rice in West Bengal, if anything, is higher than last year. Upto 13th April, 1978 for which information is available, a total quantity of 1,80,190 tonnes of rice has been procured against the quantity of 1,40,318 tonnes in the corresponding period of the last Kharif marketing season of 1976-77. The market prices of various varieties of rice are generally lower this year as compared to the last year's prices. With inflow of rice from other States, the position of availability is much better than before. Distribution of rice through public distribution system and ration shop has not been affected because of removal of restrictions on movement of rice/paddy.

(d) : An allotment of 80,000 tonnes of rice per month is being made regularly to West Bengal since September, 1977. There is no request so far from the State Government for allotment of additional quantity of rice

मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार

7119. श्री अमरन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बस्तर जिला शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में पिछड़ा हुआ है और वहां बेरोजगारी तथा पिछड़ेपन होने का यह एक मुख्य कारण है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने वहां शिक्षा का प्रचार और प्रसार करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और क्या सरकार समझती है कि इस क्षेत्र के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के

लिए वहां विज्ञान, इंजीनियरिंग और कृषि कालेज स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) योजना आयोग के अनुसार बस्तर जिले को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) और (घ) : केन्द्रीय योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें निम्नलिखित हैं —

1. उच्च शिक्षा :

विश्वविद्यालय अन्दान आयोग के माध्यम में कालेजों को उनके विकास के लिए सहायता दी जा रही है ।

2. स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षा :

5वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत राजकीय कालेज जगदलपुर (जिला बस्तर) के विकास के लिए निम्नलिखित सहायता स्वीकृत की गई है ।

योजना	स्वीकृत राशि	आयोग का हिस्सा
1. प्रयोगशाला		
उपकरण	1,00,000	1,00,000
2. पुस्तकालय		
पुस्तकें	1,30,000	1,30,000
3. पशु गृह	27,574	27,574
4. वनस्पति संग्रहालय		
(हरबेरियम)	30,000	30,000

पुस्तक बैंक की स्थापना के लिए 10,000 रुपए की एक राशि (जिसमें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का हिस्सा 7,500 रुपए है) भी स्वीकृत की गई है।

3. एकीकृत बाल विकास सेवाएं :

इस प्रयोगात्मक परियोजना के अंतर्गत बस्तर जिला के लोकपाल प्रखण्ड में 15-44 वर्ष की आयु वर्ग की महिलाओं को स्वस्थ एवं पोषण शिक्षा देने की एक योजना की व्यवस्था है।

4. कार्यात्मक साक्षरता योजना :

15-45 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की प्रौढ़ महिलाओं को बच्चों की देखभाल, स्वास्थ्य, पोषण, पर्यावरण स्वच्छता, ग्रामीण शिल्पों इत्यादि के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा दी जाती है।

5. प्रौढ़ महिलाओं के लिए शिक्षा के सघन पाठ्यक्रम की योजना :

केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली द्वारा 1975 में इस योजना का विस्तार मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बस्तर के जिला महिला मण्डल जगदलपुर तक किया गया ताकि 18-30 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग की महिलाएं रोजगार और प्रशिक्षण के लिए न्यूनतम शैक्षिक योग्यताएं प्राप्त कर सकें। तदनुसार उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षा के लिए 25 महिलाओं को तैयार किया गया। संस्था की छात्रवृत्तियों, शिक्षकों के वेतनों, शैक्षिक उपस्कर, आकस्मिक एवं आवास के किराए के खर्चें पूरे करने के लिए 25,150 रुपए का अनुदान स्वीकृत किया गया था।

6. कृषि कालेज

अपने पड़ौसी जिला बस्तर की कृषि प्रशिक्षण में सेवा के लिए रायपुर में, जवाहर लाल नेहरू कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का एक सुव्यवस्थित परिसर है। एक ही कृषि जलवायु

वाले क्षेत्र में एक दूसरे कृषि कालेज का औचित्य प्रतीत नहीं होता है।

7. इंजिनियरिंग कालेज

इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि तकनीकी जन शक्ति की वर्तमान आपूर्ति अगली दशक के लिए पर्याप्त है, इस क्षेत्र में तकनीकी शिक्षा की सुविधाओं के विस्तार का ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव अर्निर्णित नहीं पड़ा है।

जिले में शिक्षा के प्रसार की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

Exploitation of underground water of dry river in Rajasthan

7120. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations involving satellite photography have revealed that the extinct river channels in the Rajasthan desert are still maintaining the flow of water underneath the present dry beds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to a paper presented by some experts at the international symposium on desert research and development held at Jodhpur, there are indications of the water flow beneath the dry river beds which are considered potential zones for ground water exploitation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the scheme of Central Government in this regard to help the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Study of aerial photographs of this region has revealed numerous relics of old channels.

(b) At the International Symposium on desert development held at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur

a paper was presented on this aspect by the Scientists of National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning. This paper confines to the interpretation of Satellite imageries for purposes of mapping burned channels which are supposed to be potential zones for ground water exploitation. On this basis it has been concluded that multiband LANDSAT imageries can act as reliable tools for getting synoptic view of the ground water location. Further, the interaction, co-operation and coordination between the imagery analysts and ground water Hydrologists through feed back process can obtain quick results for detection of ground water in the desert.

(c) Research on this aspect is in progress at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

CASRI proposes to undertake operational projects on this aspect in the next plan.

Reorganisation of Agricultural Credit Institution in Rajasthan

7121. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert team of Reserve Bank has been asked to reorganise the pattern and procedure of agricultural credit institutions in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Neither the State Government of Rajasthan nor the Government of India have requested an Expert Team of the Reserve Bank of India to reorganise the pattern and procedure of agricultural credit institutions in Rajasthan now. However, at the instance of Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India had appointed a Study Team on the Agricultural Credit Institutions in Rajasthan 4 years back. The Study

Team considered primarily the short-term agricultural production credit and the cooperative credit structure dealing with the short and medium-term credit. The Team finalized its Report in April, 1975. The recommendations relating to cooperatives are being implemented by the State Government. The Report of the Study Team is available in the Library of Parliament.

Distribution of Fertiliser produced in Bihar

7122. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers produced in the fertiliser plants in Bihar are distributed in that State or are being despatched to other States also; and

(b) if so, the quantum of fertilizers despatched to other States during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Fertilizers produced in Bihar State are being distributed in Bihar and also to other States. Similarly, fertilizers produced by fertilizer plants in other States are also distributed in Bihar.

(b) The quantum of fertilizers allotted from the fertilizer plants located in Bihar to States other than Bihar during 1976-77 was 37365 tonnes of 'N'. The whole of the production of P_2O_5 in Bihar was distributed in the State itself.

Per capita Income of Farmers

7123. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the tremendous increase in farm pro-

duction, per capita income of the farmers has declined, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to improve farmers' per capita income?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b) The information on per capita income of the farmers is not available. However several programmes are being implemented to increase agricultural production which will raise the farmers' income. These programmes relate to expansion of crop areas, extension of irrigation facilities and improvement in crop yields. For improving the crop yields the steps taken by the Government include increased provision of inputs like certified seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and improved farm machinery and implements to the farmers, bringing larger areas under the cultivation of high yielding varieties, expansion in the supply of institutional credit and intensification of problem-oriented research. In addition incentives are being provided to the farmers to produce more by assuring them remunerative prices for their agricultural produce and through subsidies on different inputs.

promotion of Graduate and Diploma Junior Engineers in CPWD

7124 **SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what is the eligibility period for promotion of Graduates and Diploma JES according to CPWD Manual,

(b) whether Government adhere to the provisions of the manual regarding the promotions of graduates and Diploma JES, and

(c) if not, the reasons for flouting their own regulations?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) For promotion of Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineer the eligibility period is five years' service in the case of graduates and ten years service in the case of diploma holders.

(b) 50 per cent of the vacancies are to be filled by promotion of graduate and diploma-holders on merit-cum-seniority basis. For this the eligibility criterion mentioned in part (a) is followed but for the remaining 50 per cent which are to be filled through a limited departmental competitive examination four years of service have been prescribed as the minimum eligibility period by a duly notified rule. (c) The rule regarding competitive examination supersedes the provision of the Manual which was meant for normal promotion otherwise than through a competitive examination. For the latter a lower eligibility criterion has been fixed to enable comparatively junior people also to compete and secure their promotion.

Housing Loans at reduced rates by LIC and Nationalised Banks

7125 **SHRI R K MHALGI** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that due to non-availability of housing loans to middle-income groups the housing in the middle income group has come to a standstill, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to advise the LIC and Nationalised banks to provide housing loans to middle income groups at reduced rates of interest?

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

(b) Does not arise

Exploitation of Fish Resources

17126 DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of a massive plan to exploit fish resources in the off shore economic zone as also developing Inland Water resources,

(b) if so, what are the suggestions of the working group for resources, utilization, employment potential and foreign exchange earnings

(c) has the Government tapped the possibility of aid available from the World Bank, if so, what are specific projects and schemes,

(d) what is the total figure of fish production, both marine and inland in the country during the last three

years and how much of it earned foreign exchange and of what value; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to protect domestic consumer and peg down the prices of sea-food?

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

(b) The suggestions of the Working Group are of interim nature and are being revised and finalised

(c) Yes Sir An Integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Gujarat is being implemented with World Bank Assistance Another Project, an Integrated Marine Fisheries Project for Andhra Pradesh has been approved by the World Bank and further negotiations are being held at Washington There is one more Project Deep Sea Fishing Project for Kerala which is in the early stages of consideration

(d) The details are as follows —

Year	Fish Production (in thousand tonnes)			Export	
	Marine	Inland	Total	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
1974-75	1472	783	2255	45009	68.4
1975-76	1478	850	2328	51463	124.5
1976-77	1525	175	2400	66750	119.1

(e) All efforts are being made to increase the fish production both from marine and inland waters in order to fill the gap between the consumers demand and supply A scheme of linking up of major production centres with interior marketing points is also under consideration in order to stabilise the prices

WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether reports of 'Ragging' of freshers in different educational institutions have appeared in press;

(b) whether ragging was stopped by Government orders,

(c) if so, facts thereabout; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the present Government for stopping attempts of re-introduction of ragging in different educational institutions?

Ragging in Educational Institutions

17127 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDER CHUNDER): (a) to (d) In July-August 1975, the vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, Directors of Indian Institutes of Technology and Heads of other institutions under the control of this Ministry were requested to ban the practice of ragging and to take disciplinary action against those who indulged in it. The State Governments were also requested to take action on similar lines. These instructions have not been withdrawn. It is expected that the authorities of various institutions would take appropriate action whenever any instance of ragging comes to their notice.

Development of fishing on Western Coast

7128. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a massive programme for development of fisheries on the Western Coast of the country;

(b) if so, details of the scheme, incentive proposed yearwise phasing of financial and physical/production targets for areas in Maharashtra;

(c) whether foreign agencies have offered any technical/financial co-operation in the scheme; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Various plan programmes for the development of fisheries of both coasts of the country are under formulation by the Working Group constituted for this purpose.

(b) The details have not yet been worked out for areas in Maharashtra.

(c) and (d) At present an integrated Marine Fisheries Project in Gujarat is being implemented with World Bank

Assistance. Under Norwegian Agency for International Development, work is progressing on the construction of fishery survey and training vessels in the Goa Shipyard. With assistance from the United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation, investigations on the pelagic fishery resources of southwest coast of India is nearing completion at Cochin. Other development programmes which may require technical/financial assistance from bilateral/multilateral organisations are under discussion with the concerned Agencies.

Teaching of Foreign Languages in Universities

7129. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Universities in which foreign languages are taught alongwith the names of languages;

(b) the details of the financial assistance given for the purpose by the University Grants Commission to these Universities during the last three years, year-wise and University-wise; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the quantum of financial assistance to the foreign language departments of these Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has been supporting universities for teaching of foreign languages. According to the available information, 59 universities and 4 institutions deemed to be universities have provision for teaching of foreign languages. A statement indicating the names of the universities, foreign languages taught and financial assistance provided by the Commission during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2115/78].

(c) The Commission had set up a Committee of Experts to consider how best foreign language teaching in India could be developed further. On the recommendations of this Committee, the Commission has decided to support one lecturer in French, German and Russian in a few selected Universities. The Commission also proposes to consider, with the help of expert Committees, the kind and level of support which will be required by the universities for developing teaching and research in Foreign languages during the next plan period.

Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady

7130. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum requesting the establishment of Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady (Kerala); birth-place of Shri Shankaracharya and to raise the said village a Pilgrim Town was submitted by Shri Ram Krishna Advaita Ashram of Kalady (Kerala) to the Prime Minister during his visit to the place in September, 1977;

(b) if so, what were the other requests made in the same memorandum; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in near future?

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

(b) The other requests relate to provision of funds for the buildings of Brahmanandodayam High School.

Upper Primary and Junior Basic Schools.

(c) It is not possible for Government to set up a Central University of Sanskrit at Kalady. The other requests are being referred to the State Government for suitable action.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

(Interruptions)

12.00 hrs.

RE. MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Now I am on my legs. Will you please resume your seats?

Two questions have been raised. One is about the law and order situation at several places. I have received adjournment motions about several places—from UP, from Punjab and other places also. I have disallowed the adjournment motions. But I am going to allow a discussion under Rule 184. Mr. Stephen has given a notice which provides not for any particular State but you can bring up whatever you want. I shall try to find sometime in consultation with the Business Advisory Committee for you to discuss the matter in depth....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Kindly fix it up for tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to consult the Business Advisory Committee.... (Interruptions) I will try to find time as early as possible. I will immediately call the Business Advisory Committee.... (Interruptions) I am not going to be dictated by anybody. But I take suggestions.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

I shall try to find out. I shall call an emergency meeting of the Business Advisory Committee, if possible, today itself, and if not, tomorrow.

I will try to find time this week itself. So far as tornado is concerned, I am going to allow under 377 to-morrow.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All will be discussed.

No further recording.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the rule that is broken? Please tell me.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Channanore) On your ruling, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: On my ruling you cannot have a point of order.
(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing point of order.

Yes, Rule 56.....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Rule 58 It is about Motion for Adjournment. We are moving Adjournment Motion with a specific purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: I have rejected it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Please listen.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go to the merits of the case. You must tell me the rule which has been breached.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Under Rule 58 the motion is quite in order.

MR. SPEAKER: Because it is in order, I need not allow. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you, I am giving you the opportunity for law and order discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinall): On a point of order. I only want a clarification. I am not on

merits. Rule 58 clearly states about the admissibility of an adjournment motion. When we are moving an adjournment motion, we feel that there are certain urgent issues which should be brought to the attention of the Government. There has to be some debate and we can allow it to bring out the anxiety faced by the nation. I fully agree, Sir, we are not competent to, and it is not right on our part to, discuss a State matter or Law and Order of the State. I don't want to discuss that. But the only question is, the attitude which is developing in the country today among the police and the Government. We want you to look into this.

MR. SPEAKER: That is on merit. Now you are going into the merit.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On an earlier occasion also I myself raised the issue. I also requested you to look into it, as to what is happening in this country with the Police and the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you, I have allowed it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is law and order, Sir. I want to speak on the democratic right of every citizen to make dissent. They have been shot down.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi. It will come on two scores. First of all we can discuss the law and order situation throughout India. Police attitude will be one of the essential parts of it. The second is, the Home Ministry's Demands are there.

(Interruptions)

Please allow me. I have also a right to speak. I have got the right to speak. I have considered this matter and under Direction 115 when I say that I have not allowed it, you are not allowed to open a Debate about it. The Direction is very clear and it is not arbitrarily done. There are several motions on several sub-

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Speaker]

jects and it is more appropriate to discuss them together because they are all interlinked in a way.

Your complaint is that the Police are not behaving in the manner in which they should. That is why one incident will not do and that is why all incidents have to be discussed together.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Which is the rule that is broken? I am not allowing a debate or argument. You tell me which is the rule that is broken, I will allow.

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (बिबानी) :

अवकाश महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर है, मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि ला एंड आर्डर स्टेट सवर्जेंट है.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. What is the rule.

SHRIMATI CHANDRAVATI: I can say anything on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No. No. Not at all. You are mistaken. You can only say under what rule. Please sit down. She has no right. You are not allowed. Don't record

(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I am on a point of order. My point of order is this. The Agricultural University, Pantnagar is heavily subsidised by the Central Exchequer. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This is point of order. I am asking which rule. Why don't you take note of my responsibility? I am asking the rule or the law which is broken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: The Pantnagar Agricultural University is

heavily subsidised by the Central Exchequer. It is not merely a matter of law and order of the State but it is also a matter of concern for this House how the Central Exchequer's finances are being disbursed. Now, the operations and all the projects subsidised from the Central Exchequer have come to a standstill. That is why, you know, I had sent a separate motion to you to consider the situation arising out of this. It happened because of a massive offensive launched by the police at the instance of certain people in Delhi. This is the point. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is that it is a Central subject.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is not only law and order. Of course, partly law and order is there. But there are other issues which are involved.

MR. SPEAKER: I have considered that also. It has not appealed to me. Merely because Central Government is giving the money, it does not become a Central subject.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

12.15 hrs.

RE. POINTS OF ORDER (PROCEDURE)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising on a point of order under Rules 376 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6); (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) and under Rule 377 and under Rules 56, 57 and 58. Under these five rules I am raising the point of order. We have been watching for the last week and this week that the Chair—not only you but even the other people who sit in the Chair—ask for the Rule. Sir, whenever we

raise a point of order obviously we raise the point of order under Rule 376. There is no other rule under which we can raise a point of order. Now, Sir, from last week and this week, I have been watching, and I must say with great respect, that you are asking this question from us "which rule is broken"? I would like to ask you under which rule the Chair asks us that we must give the rule which is broken. Sir, you will kindly see Rule 376(I). I will read out that and then I will come to Rule 58.

"376(I) A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such Articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker."

My point is that there are a number of things which are not specifically regulated by this or that rule but by conventions which come under the cognizance of the Speaker and if, therefore, I, as a Member of this House, feel that a particular matter comes under the cognizance of the Speaker, then I am within my right to get up under 376 (1) and invite your attention. If you think that I am abusing the point of order by raising a matter through a point of order which you have rejected, then by all means you can interrupt and ask me "sit down" and I must sit down and I must not even go on record. But before I fully raised the point of order on a particular matter which I may consider to be within your cognizance, I do not understand how the Chair can ask a Member by saying "which rule is broken"? (Interruptions).

Secondly, You will find that in regard to this Rule Book, howsoever intelligent and good one may be at all these things, many things happen on the spur of the moment and the debate takes place and we are not

thorough with the Rule 1 to Rule 389. But we know definitely that several rules are broken and discussion is needed. Therefore, I would request you please do not use this blanket technique of preventing us from raising a point of order. And, during the week-end I did some quiet study. Sir, I could not find any rule in this Book which tells the Speaker "you have a right to tell the Member to quote the rule which is broken or sit down"! There is no such rule in this Rule Book. We could not get it from this Book.

(Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say a few words? I am surprised that my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar should have raised an omnibus issue. He seems to consider himself to be a defender of all the people who raise points of order. In this House it is common knowledge that anybody who wants to rise immediately to speak says: "On a point of order". It is a common thing. Now, is the Speaker going to allow everybody to do that? Then there will be nothing except points of order and even bogus points of order, if I may say so. Many a time, you insist that when it is within the cognizance of the Speaker he should allow it. The fact that he does not allow it means that he does not take cognizance of it. Why is that not accepted? We are bound by our pledge to the Speaker that we will accept the decision of the Speaker. But the hon. Member had the courage to ask the Speaker "under what rule you say this, will you tell me?" (Interruptions) I am afraid we are exceeding our rights. (Interruptions) I do not agree with this. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is on this issue....?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Now, Sir, the hon.

[Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra]

Member, Mr. Mavalankar, has raised the question whether the Chair is in order to ask for reference to the Rule which has been breached. I think the Chair is perfectly in order to ask which rule has been violated or breached.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar has raised a point of order that the Speaker has no right to ask.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as that position of the Chair is concerned, I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the Chair is perfectly in order to ask for the rule which has been violated or breached. But the point is that the Chair also has to be governed by certain rules and therefore the Chair also will have to say, whether in giving ruling, the Chair is doing so according to certain rules. The Chair also is not beyond the rules, so if there is any order or ruling of the Chair that can be challenged on the basis of the Rules of Procedure of the House, that could be done. In this matter I should like you to take fully into account whatever observations you have made in the past on this subject and correlate them to whatever hon. Member Shri Mavalankar has said. I think that if it comes simply to this that the Chair cannot ask a Member to refer to rules then of course the hon. Member's position would be completely out of order. But, if there have been certain observations of the Chair with regard to the points of order raised in the past which may not be in conformity with the rules, that can form a different category altogether.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): My point of order is under rule 376.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you speaking on the point of order of Mr. Mavalankar?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I also speak on that. Rule 376(1) says that the point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules. Para 2 enables a person to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and commencement of another if it relates to the maintenance of order or any arrangement of business before the House. The Question Hour is over and you are about to take up the laying of the papers. Now points of order have been raised and we have been quite right to do so under the rule. Para 3 says, subject to sub-rules 1 and 2, a Member may formulate a point of order and the Speaker shall decide whether the point raised is a point of order and if so, he shall give a decision thereon which shall be final. The point of order under this rule which I wanted to bring before you is this: can you kindly educate me why the hon. Home Minister is visiting....

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order; I am not aware of it. Under the guise of a point of order, you mention something. It will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: It is not recorded. We are now on a point of raised order raised by Mr. Mavalankar about the authority of the Speaker.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is different.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a different point of order, do not raise it now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I want to say this on behalf of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not speaking on the point of order now under discussion, it will not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record it.

श्री श्रीराम शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) :

मान्यवर, . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Are you supporting Mr. Mavalankar's point of order?

श्री श्रीराम शंकर राय मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दुर्भाग्य है इस सदन का, जैसा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सदन में जो प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाये जाते हैं उनमें 95 प्रतिशत प्वाइंट ऑफ डिस-ऑर्डर होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आपको विभिन्न दलों के लोगों से मिलकर इस सदन में एक कन्सेन्सस बनाना होगा। इस में हमारी एक टेक्नीकल मजबूरी है और इस के लिये सारे हाउस का कन्सेन्सस बनाना होगा। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जब आप कहते हैं कि किस रूल के मुताबिक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहे हैं तो इस में यह समझ लिया जाना चाहिये कि इस में रूल और कन्वेन्शन दोनों लागू हैं। केवल रूल के आधार पर ही प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं होता है। इस में प्रोसीजर, कन्वेन्शन और दूसरी चीजें भी जुड़ी होती हैं।

But no chair can ask everything before raising the point of order.

प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाने का राइट तो इस सदन को मिला हुआ है। इसलिये आप इस सिलमिले में सब की राय लें। रूल के अलावा कन्वेन्शन, प्रोसीजर और सर्वप्रधानिक अनियमिततायें भी होती हैं, जिन के लिये प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना पड़ता है। इस लिये इस पर सोच-समझ कर कोई रास्ता निकालना होगा।

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no point in the point of order raised by my friend, Mr. Mavalankar. Rule 376 (1) is very explicit. There can be a point of order as regards the interpretation and enforcement of rules. I would proceed on that basis. Sub-rule (1) expressly states that if there is any question that of interpretation or enforcement of any rule of business, a point of order may be raised. If

any member deviates from, infringes or breaks any rule, another member can point out that that particular rule is broken and may be enforced. Therefore, you are well within your rights....

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He is supporting you.

MR. SPEAKER: That is alright.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I want to draw your attention to Rule 389, which is very specific, which is about the residuary powers of the Speaker. All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may from time to time direct and we have to accept the directions.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister, specifically there is a rule here.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I rise to support what the distinguished Prime Minister has said and to oppose the point of order which my friend, Mr. Mavalankar has raised. Mr. Speaker, we must base our decision on correct principle. Rule 376 (1) on which Mr. Mavalankar is relying contains the word 'and' and therefore, both conditions are to be read conjunctively whereas he seems to read them disjunctively. He seems to think that merely because a matter relates to something which the Speaker can take cognisance of, that by itself satisfies the conditions, which it does not. Both the conditions must be satisfied and therefore, you are entitled to ask a Member, "which is the rule that is broken?"

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I understood my friend, Mr. Mavalankar, I do not think that he challenged your authority.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not at all.

SHRI K. GOPAL: There are certain things in this House like conventions and precedents. Not only here—you have occupied the highest post

[Shri K. Gopal]

in the judiciary—there also we have precedents and conventions. You would like to take note of the feelings of the Members; the mood of the House is the mood of the Nation and it cannot be the other way round. While I completely agree with you in the matter of regulating the House, discipline should be there, in instances like this, in exceptional cases, where a specific matter has been brought, I wish that you could have stuck to the conventions which are there in this House where the Speaker has allowed the Members to....

MR. SPEAKER: No, No, Mr. Gopal.

Having done that, now, Mr. Mavalankar has raised a question which has been probably raised many times and Mr. Mavalankar is more interested in it because he is one of those persons who constantly raise points of order. It is necessary therefore, to decide it finally.

The main rule is 376. The main provision is sub-rule (1) which governs all other rules. Sub-rule (1) says: A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and shall raise a question which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. Two things are relevant. The first is, it must raise a breach of a rule or an Article of the Constitution which regulates the business of the House and second, it must be one which is within the cognisance of the Speaker. These are the two things. The question is, as soon as a matter is raised, is there a breach of rule, is there a breach of any Article of the Constitution, is there a breach of any other law, and further whether the point raised is within the Cognisance of the Speaker? for this, again it is regulated by a

Direction of the Speaker given earlier. The procedure he has laid down is that while formulating a point of order, a member should quote the specific rule or the provision of the Constitution relating to the procedure of the House which might have been ignored, neglected or violated. This is the Direction given earlier and I am merely following that Direction. Nothing more has been done. This Direction is fully in accordance with the rules. The other remaining provisions are further limitations and they do not confer any further rights under Rule 376. Otherwise, if that is not the position, under the guise of point of order, we will raise many disorders in this House. That is what has been happening in the House. I am not going to allow it. I am sticking to the rule for the benefit of the House, not for my benefit. I am perfectly in agreement with you that I am as much bound by the rules as any member is. But what the rule is, finally you should leave it to the decision of one person and that person can be no other than the Speaker of the House. It is more by convenience, not because I have greater knowledge than you. My knowledge need not be greater than yours, but my authority must be final for the benefit of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What happened to my point of order? Under rule 376, the point of order I want to raise is this. I again reiterate that this House is not competent to discuss law and order issues relating to a State. That is clearly defined and we are quite prepared for that. Here I am trying to understand. The Home Minister of the Union Government is visiting

MR. SPEAKER: Again you are going into the merits. I am not going to allow. I have disallowed your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not finished.

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed your point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me finish. You can give your ruling or you may push me out.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I am not going to do it. The House will be poorer if I push you out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is very kind of you. I am trying to understand. You educate me. The Union Home Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow that. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): On a point of order, Sir. You rightly said while giving your verdict on Mr. Mavalankar's point of order that one has to quote the rule which has been violated and you again rightly said that just as we are bound by certain rules, the Chair also is bound by certain rules.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA I am coming to that.

MR. SPEAKER: You must first come to that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Rule 380 is there. You ask us to state which rule is violated. Secondly, you say that nothing will go on record. My question is about the second one, that is, "nothing will go on record." You can expunge certain words if you like but so far as the rules are concerned, I do not see anywhere any rule giving the power to the Speaker to say, "nothing will go on record."

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood your point. The rule provides that no one can speak in the House without the permission of the Speaker. That is the rule. When

you speak without the permission of the Speaker, that is where my power comes in.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): We have not come here on account of your courtesy or any one else's. You would be violating the spirit of the Constitution and the Rules of Procedure if you take up this position. If I utter anything unparliamentary, you can expunge it you can certainly have the power to expunge and we shall not question it and those expunged portions shall not form part of the record. But you cannot say that nothing of what I say shall go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Unfortunately that is the precedent you have laid down, and you remember that on the last day we had to take recourse to certain things which unfortunately happened in this House. So, if you persist, it is total violation of the Constitution. You cannot just do it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am on a point of order. I was patiently listening to your ruling that nobody should question the authority of the Speaker.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I had given a ruling, may be right or may be wrong.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not questioning that. But I am raising a very relevant point which you have to consider. We speak everything in this House only with your permission. Rule 350 very clearly says that. You are the authority and if you believe that everything of what those who speak with permission should go on record, it means, Sir, that all the decisions that you take—we move some urgent matters under Rule 56. Rule 56 says that I

**Not recorded.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

can do only with your permission, I can move any motion with your consent. So, in your wisdom you decide whether my motion is relevant or serious or important or not. All the doors are completely closed for raising my voice in the House if you go strictly by Rule 350.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I don't simply do it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: So, my point is that when you stick to your interpretation regarding the point of order, it means that it may or may not benefit the House, but it will only benefit the Ruling Party.

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessarily.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: You are the custodian of the House to protect the interests of both sides. But you go strictly by Rule 350 or you say 'Don't record'.

MR. SPEAKER: When I think it is not in the public interest, I do not give permission.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, raising the voice of the people in the House against butchering of hundreds of people....

MR. SPEAKER: Now we go to Paper₈ Laid.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under Articles 355 and 356 of the Constitution of India, it is very clear that the State Government should run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India. Article 355 says that it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against any external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution. That is why, the Members on this side have been urging for the last six months that in many States including U.P. the constitutional machinery has completely

broken because of internal disturbance....

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Under Article 355, it requires every State to run according to the Constitution. That is also so far as the Union is concerned. You will find that it also provides that the Union as well as the State Government must run according to the Constitution.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, if the Member is allowed to quote the relevant provision of the Constitution, has he not to express himself fully to satisfy the House and the Speaker and can the consent not be given to him to express on the provisions which are in conformity with the Constitution? Before I submit to you, kindly hear me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am hearing you all the time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Under Article 355, the constitutional machinery has completely broken down. That is why there are internal disturbances.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, have you given a notice that the Constitutional machinery has broken down?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Where?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In U.P.

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the motion you are referring to?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Your adjournment motion does not say that the constitutional machinery has broken down in U.P. and President's rule should be declared. That is under article 356. No Member has given me much notice. Of course, if the notice is there, I will consider it. That is another matter.

No Member has given me notice that there has been a breakdown of the Constitution, and that President's rule should be promulgated. Therefore, those questions under article 355 do not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My submission is that in such situation....
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On a point of order, Sir, I have sent you two notices of motions of privilege against the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Vajpayee and yet another motion of privilege against Shri H. M. Patel. I would like to know whether you have considered them.

MR SPEAKER: It is under consideration. We will inform you.

Now, Papers to be laid.

12.46 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
ANNUAL REPORT OF GUJARAT STATE
FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
LTD., VADODARA FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30-9-1977 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF
ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD, MADRAS FOR
1974-75 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Gujarat State Forest Development Corporation Limited, Vadodara for the year ended 30th September, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 818A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2101/78].

(2) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Animal Welfare Board, Madras, for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report there-

on, under sub-rule (4) of Rule 24 of the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2102/78].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi wanted to raise on abjection Mr Ravi ..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkul): This is a matter often raised in the House. Sir, you have also warned the Government once that it is not a fair practice to delay the reports so much. Item 2 (2) (i) is about 1974-75. Reports are yet to come for 3 years.

MR. SPEAKER: We have got the explanation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about other years? You have got the explanation only for 1974-75. What happened to the rest of the years? It is not this alone. You must give a severe warning, that Government should see that....

MR SPEAKER: You know how many times ..

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: And it is the same thing about Dr. Chunder also. Mr. Barnala has put in an explanation only for 1974-75....what about the rest of the years? Do you think that a person can give the report at any time and get away with it?

MR. SPEAKER: I will send it to the Committee....Now item 3.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, KHARAGPUR FOR 1975-76 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND STATEMENT RE. NOT LAYING THE ANIMAL REPORT ETC. OF RASHTRIYA SANSEKRIT SANSTHAN, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77.

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

I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur for the year 1975-76 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 (a) for delay in laying the above document and (b) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2103/78].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Audited Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi for the year 1976-77 within the stipulated period. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2104/78].

SUGAR (PRICE DETERMINATION FOR PRODUCTION) ORDER, 1977-78 and NOTIFICATION CORRECTING NOTIFICATION No. GSR 767(5) DATED 22-12-77

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 2 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Order, 1977 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977.

(2) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Amendment Order, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978

(3) G.S.R. 178(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st

March, 1978, containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) dated the 22nd December, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2105/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you on item 4. I am very sorry and I am constrained to say that this might have been a deliberate act. Item 4 (1) says:

"The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 Production) Order, 1977, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1977."

And this House is sitting from the 19th February. Why on earth has this not been laid on the Table of the House? Sugar is a very paying proposition. But it does not mean that the report should not be laid on the Table of the House, although the House has been sitting from 19th February. It is two months.

Item (2) says:

"The Sugar (Price Determination for 1977-78 production) Amendment Order, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 155 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1978" A month and a half has passed. Now Item 4(3) says:

"G.S.R. 178(E) published Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1978 containing corrigenda to Notification No. G.S.R. 767(E) dated the 22nd December 1977."

What is the explanation of the Government? The House is sitting for the last 2 months. Yet they deliberately delayed it, in spite of your caution. You have been cautioning them. You have been good enough. What is the result that we are deriving from it? It is a very serious matter because it concerns sugar tycons.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Minister, why have you not submitted 4(1) and

4(3)? About 4(2) there is not much delay. Not even an explanation is given. Your Ministry must be forgetting too many things.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I am sorry; that is all I can say.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You should not do that.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I will enquire and let you know.

MR. SPEAKER: Now item 5.

MEDICAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS
(2ND AMENDMENT RULES 1977 AND
NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGRAWAL): On behalf of
Zulfikarullah, I beg to lay on the
Table:—

(1) A copy of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Second Amendment) Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 368 in Gazette of India dated the 18th March, 1978 under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2106/78].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 225(E) and 226(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th April, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) Notification No. 78-Cus. IV published in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1978 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 226(E) dated the 5th April, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2107/78.]

12.52 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED PLANTING OF NUCLEAR DEVICE BY CIA IN THE NANDA DEVI

MR. SPEAKER: Now I come to Calling Attention.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I rise on a point of order under rule 378. There is an error in this matter i.e. about the arrangements with the CIA, like the International Dynamich and other things which was all entered around 1962-63. Shri Biju Patnaik is the man who was entrusted with this and asked to go to USA to cover this deal. It is better that Mr. Biju Patnaik is asked to enlighten this House, because he has the first-hand information about dealings with the International Dynamics and plutonium boxes being planted. Everything he knows. Let him be gracious enough to tell this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, I cannot direct. The Minister must be there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My humble submission is that since the principal person who acted in the whole matter is present here, let him enlighten the House, rather than our hearing it from second-hand sources.

श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते (गुहड़ोल):
मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित
विषय की ओर प्रधान मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता
हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे
में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“चीन के परमाणु विस्फोटों का पता
लगाने के लिये नन्दा देवी पर सी० आई० ए०
द्वारा प्लूटोनियम-बालित अण्विक उपकरणों
के लगाये जाने के समाचार तथा उस पर
सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members are quite understandably exercised over the reports that have appeared in the Press here based on a news-item which appeared in the United States about the attempt to locate a nuclear-fuelled power-pack on the heights of Nanda Devi. The failure in this attempt which has raised just apprehensions about the possibility of contamination of the water of our sacred river Ganga. I can assure the House that all of us share this concern of the Honourable Members as well as by the people at large at the possible hazards to our environment and people.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are you doing about it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Will you have some patience? The House is aware that as soon as these reports came to our attention, we expressed our grave concern to the US authorities and have subsequently been in touch with them in New Delhi and in Washington. We have also made thorough enquiries at our end to obtain as complete details as possible in the last few days. In the light of international situation prevailing at that time and scientific developments which were taking place both far and near it was decided by the Government of India and the Government of United States of America at the highest level that a remote sensing device with nuclear power-pack should be installed near the highest point of Nanda Devi with the object of securing information about missile developments.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Which year?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It started in 1964.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It started

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Accordingly, a mountaineering expedition manned only by Indian mountaineers went up the Nanda Devi followed by a Joint Indo-American expedition scientifically equipped with the device

with a view to installing it at a height of 25,000 feet.

When the expedition was approaching the summit, it was overtaken by a blizzard which made further ascent impossible and facing fatal hazards to the party, they were obliged to retreat to the lower camp at a height of 23,000 ft. In the precipitate descent under very trying and exacting conditions they had to leave the power-pack securely cached. With the onslaught of winter, no attempt to locate and retrieve the device was immediately possible and had to be postponed. Another expedition was mounted in May 1968 that is in the following spring. With the intention of retrieving and installing the device, however the expedition party on arrival at the area discovered that a major avalanche had occurred around the area and the device could not be located. Every attempt was made by ground and aerial search aided by supersensitive scientific equipment to trace the power pack but these efforts proved in vain. After all such attempts the conclusion reached by our experts which included Scientists was that if the power-pack had broken, it would have been detected through these means and the likelihood was that the device got buried deep somewhere after having been smothered or carried into neighbouring crevice by the avalanche.

Searches both on the ground and by helicopters were organised every year over a wide area and continued till late 1968 but without the equipment being sighted or detected by scientific means.

Simultaneously samples of the water were taken up to 1970 and were under observation for some years but no trace of contamination was detected.

In 1967, a new device was taken to the same area and was duly installed on a neighbouring peak. This functioned normally for a while but was removed subsequently in 1968 and the equipment was returned to the United States. These operations as

I said, were apparently carried out predominantly by Indian personnel but under joint auspices and were in the know of and with the approval at the highest political level of the Government of India at that time.

After the news reports appeared a few days ago we have assembled relevant details and background of these expeditions with reference to available record and in consultation with both the US Government and the Indian Departments who were involved in this project.

We have tried to get as much technical information about the device as was possible. According to information obtained and published literature on the subject, the device comprises of a power system energised by 2 to 3 lbs. of plutonium-238 metal alloy which is contained in several doubly encapsulated leaktight capsules. The inner capsules enclosing the plutonium are made of 20 mm thick tantalum—refractory metal. The primary function of tantalum is to inhibit corrosive action of the Plutonium fuel. The outer capsules are of Nickel alloy having high strength and temperature resistant properties. The capsules are encased in a Graphite heat block which along with the thermo-electrical modules in turn is encased in a cylindrical aluminium casing which is 14 inches in diameter and 13 inches high. The total weight of the entire assembly was 38 lbs.

According to the records it is clear that at that time all aspects of safety, including the possible hazards to the operating hands and general public, were taken into account and conclusion was reached that no undue hazard existed. The tests, which have been carried out by the United States, indicate that even under extremely unlikely conditions of complete instantaneous fuel exposure to water, there is little, if any, possibility of pollution attaining unsafe limits. We understand that even in such an unlikely eventuality, a flow

of 5,000 gallons per day would itself dilute the dissolved material to safe drinking water levels. It is also believed by Scientists that the dangers of pollution on instantaneous exposure to air are also minimal. In brief they claim that the design details and protective systems are such as to ensure the maximum possible safety against splintering and consequential contamination and environmental hazards.

Notwithstanding the safety factor in the design and the results of physical search and scientific detection now that our Government's attention has been drawn to it, we are making renewed efforts to make ourselves triply sure. It is proposed to appoint a committee of scientists to study and assess the problem and with the help of all possible expert advice, to recommend such further action as may be considered necessary to safeguard against future hazards to the environment and to the people. We have taken immediate action to obtain fresh samples of the water from the upper reaches.

As I mentioned we have been in touch with the American Government. The US authorities had provided technical details, scientific cooperation and sophisticated equipment at the time when the search operations for the missing power-pack were being made in the summer of 1966.

Mr. Speaker, I can recall the critical situation with which we were faced during those days of concern, apprehension and anxiety. The authorities concerned in India at the highest level assessed the situation in terms of certain precautionary and effective devices to identify the various threats and contingencies and decided upon the measures which I have outlined above. It is clear from the records that as far as human agencies could provide against hazards they were taken into account. It is unfortunate that nature intervened to present for the future as we now find it a continuing source of apprehension and anxiety.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

However, as far as I see no cause for alarm on grounds of health or environmental hazards exists. The indirect evidence so far is that the safety precautions built into the pack may be as effective as has been claimed and if so pollution effects may not take place in the future. It is gratifying that none have been detected so far. I would also like to assure the House that to our knowledge, no other device of this kind exists on Indian soil and no such operations which carry potential national hazards would be permitted by us.

13 hrs.

श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जनता जिन पवित्र स्थानों पर एकत्रित होती है, चाहे वह गंगा का मुहाना हो, नर्मदा का मुहाना हो और चाहे ताप्ती का मुहाना हो, यदि इन पवित्र नदियों के उद्गम-स्थलों पर इस प्रकार के दूषित संयंत्रों को छोड़ दिया जाय, और इस प्रकार भारत के जन-मानस को शंका और बोखलाहट में डाल दिया जाये, तो इस पर सारी भारतीय जनता और इस सदन का चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है।

मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री जी से स्पष्ट रूप से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट दुनिया के सभी देशों में सक्रिय हैं? क्या भारत सरकार को सूचना होने में पूर्व अमरीकी राजदूत, राबर्ट एक्र० गोहीन, ने यह संदेश अमरीकी सरकार को भेजा है? क्या तेरह वर्ष पूर्व 1975 ईसवी में चीन के अणु-विस्फोट का पता लगाने के लिए यह प्लूटोनियम की शक्ति से चालित उपकरण नंदादेवी पहाड़ के क्षेत्र में गंगा के मुहाने पर छिपा दिया गया था? क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार के संयंत्र का जीवन एक से दस वर्ष तक का होता है और प्लूटोनियम के बिखर जाने से प्रदूषित जल का व्यवहार करने से कैंसर तथा अन्य रोग फैलते हैं?

अमेरिका की केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर एजेंसी बहुत बड़नाम संगठन है और जब भारतीय क्षेत्र में उसने यह बातक उपकरण रखा तो इस की जानकारी भारत की सरकार को उस समय थी या नहीं?

क्या अमरीकी केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर एजेंसी की मदद में भारतीय असाभाविक तत्वों तथा संस्थाओं का भी हाथ था?

गत सन् 1967 में गृह मंत्रालय का विशिष्ट निर्णय यह था कि अमरीकी और रूसी स्रोतों से आर्थिक सहायता ग्रहण देशों की आर्थिक सहायता की अपेक्षा अधिक बढ़े पैमाने पर मिलना लगातार जारी रहा है। गृह मंत्रालय ने सरकार के सामने यह सुझाव पेश किया था कि जिन संगठनों को सी० आई० ए० से आर्थिक सहायता मिलने का प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त है उन पर पाबन्दी लगा दी जाये।

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग पर गंगा तथा सहायक नदियों के जल की जांच करने तथा यह पता लगाने का भार सौंपा जायेगा कि जल दूषित हुआ है या नहीं?

श्री मोरार जी देसाई : सम्माननीय सदस्य ने मैंने, जो कहा वह गौर से सुना नहीं, ऐसा मानूँ होता है। इस में सी० आई० ए० को बीच में लाने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ही उन से पूछ के किया। हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने यहाँ से लोगों को भेजा था ट्रेनिंग के लिए वहाँ और सब ऐसा ही किया था। इसीलिए सी० आई० ए० को कहने का क्या मतलब है? दो गवर्नमेंट का मामला है। इस में कोई एस एजेंसी का मामला नहीं है। हाँ, एजेंसी तो बड़ी काम करेगी गवर्नमेंट के हुक्म के नीचे, मगर जो हुआ है वह गवर्नमेंट के हुक्म से हुआ है। इस के बीच में अनधिकृत रीति से कोई एजेंसी नहीं पड़ी है। और जो खतरा था उस के बारे में सावधानी के लिए

यह सब कुछ किया गया। ऐसी बबराहट में बर्ही करना चाहिए या था नहीं करना चाहिए या यह दूसरा सवाल है। मुझे करना होता तो मैं नहीं करता ऐसा मैं नहीं कह सकता। परन्तु जिन लोगों को बबराहट होती है उन को ऐसा करने में कायदा क्या है, उन्होंने सोच के किया, वह भी देश के हित में किया, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं और काफी सावधानी ली भी थी, यह भी मैंने कहा। इसीलिए मुझे इस में किसी को दोष देने का सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister containing passing remarks about two Governments coming to an agreement for such a sophisticated operation of the plutonium device in the Himalayan region. I take this opportunity to say that the present Government has got an onerous responsibility to give not only a proper answer but also an explanation to the people of this country because of the manner in which it was reported in the press. Even today it has been reported in the press. The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has made a disclosure departing from the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister. I quote:

"Disclosures to be shocking.

Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee said here today that he would make a statement in the Lok Sabha tomorrow—not knowing that the hon. Prime Minister would be making a statement—in response to a Call Attention motion on the planting of a nuclear device by the CIA in the Himalayan region.

Talking to reporters, Mr. Vajpayee said that the revelations following inquiries by the Central Government in the matter would come as a 'bombshell'."

I do not know what is the "bomb-shell" which has been hidden in the mind of the Government. The hon. Prime Minister has said that there is no question of any CIA or CBI. For the last three days, we have been reading reports that the CIA has been operating in collaboration with CIB since 1960 regarding trekking system about this Himalayan expedition comprising of many people of this country. They are not only in collusion with US operation but are also completely assimilating the technical devices and other things which are experimental upon. (Interruptions)

The responsibility does not only vest on the Government but the Home Minister was also involved in this, I am not talking about the present Home Minister. There were a series of actions taken: first expedition second expedition and so on the Nanda Devi. The reasons are going to cause a great concern to this country. I do not find any of the statements in conformity with the statements or the reports he has made. Today, it is reported that there is a bomb-shell and sensational revelation of these things. Therefore, there is something that the Government of India is suppressing, because CIA is operating in this country.

(Interruptions)

The manner in which their relationship is being developed is also to be taken into consideration.

(Interruptions)

It is not only in the Ministry of External Affairs, but also in the Defence Ministry and other Governmental organisations that many officers are involved. Our scientists are also thinking on this issue. The scientists of this country are guided by the outside forces and the present Government has dismantled the operation: Therefore, a sort of situation has arisen out

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

of certain revelations; it may be from 1970. But it is a great concern to this country whether we should have an independent thinking, an understanding about the sophisticated science and technology that has been deliberated by our scientists.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. No, no. You have taken more than five minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a very important issue.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is not a small matter. This was brought to light because of the television interview programme in the "Today Show" of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Kohn's version, is to be printed in the May issue of "Outside" magazine, a new monthly publication from "Rolling Stone" publications. So, all these things are going to establish that certain outside forces are operating in this country. If there are no such things which he has stated—there is no alarming situation of contamination of sacred Ganga water; there is no health hazard—these are all not conclusive proof of the statement, because no scientist of our country has gone there and fully investigated the matter. And they have been operating throughout the Himalayan region....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The conclusion drawn by the hon. Prime Minister is very premature. Therefore, I would like to pose this question. If according to the contradictory statement given by Mr. A. B. Vajpayee there are: sensational revelations—I do not know if there are—and if such things are investigated into by an impartial body consisting of our eminent scientists who will give their correct findings on these issues, then they will have to come out again and clarify and explain to the whole country. That responsibility is vested in them.

I would like to know what were the expedition teams involved in this at that time, the officers concerned involved in these things and the advice of the scientists on this issue. I want an impartial high level scientific body to go into all the aspects of this question, to give the ultimate analysis and conclusions and explanation to this country.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend seems to have taken a vow of not wanting to be satisfied by the fullest facts. That is what I see. I have given the facts in great detail. I do not know what has been kept back. And then he tries to compare it with what my colleague has said to some press. Well, I do not know what he has said to the press. Therefore, I cannot say anything about it. He will have sufficient opportunity to tell you when the time comes. What is the use of bringing in CIA. CIB? (Interruptions) When the decision is taken at the highest level of the Government in both the countries, then the agencies would certainly be agencies like those utilised by them. I do not say that they are not the agencies which worked. It is not only those two agencies, but there were scientific agencies too. I do not want to name all of them. But they were all under Government at the highest level, of the Prime Minister. There were three Prime Ministers involved, not one. It begins from 1964; it does not begin in 1966; it begins in the early part of 1964. Therefore, all the three were there, and they did it, as I said, because of the extraordinary situation that had arisen round about our country. That is why, they thought that they must have some protection from the consequences of that situation, and they tried to find out which danger's if any were involved. They took the precautions also to train the people here and not entrust the workers to other people. That is why, people were trained. Then it was taken up by our own people, kept there again. With their help, all enquiries were made; they were made continuously

for three years. He finds fault with me when I said that there are no health hazards. Would my hon. friend be happy if I frightened him to death by saying that he will be dead tomorrow by this contamination? Then if my hon. colleague has said that this will be a bombshell, what is wrong with it? I do not use this language (Interruptions). I know that I cannot compete with my friend in the matter of criticism or condemnation or things like that. I do not want to condemn anybody. But this is a serious matter, on which we ought not to be less than serious. This is a matter where the Government is concerned, where the country is concerned. It was under the instructions of Government that this was done—at the highest level. Therefore, what is the use of finding fault with other agencies? Nobody acted on his own here. It was done with the best of intentions, if I may say so; and, proper precautions were taken. But hazards are always inherent in it. Why do I say that I have nothing to do with atomic weapons and nothing to do with making of atomic weapons? It is because of these hazards. That is why I don't want to do that. That is why I don't want to take any risk. But everybody does not think like that. If it comes to that even my hon. friend will tell me that he will have atomic weapons: I am quite sure. Therefore, let us think about it rationally and properly and not doubt the bona fides of people in this manner. That is all that I say.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAHEY): Sir, if you will allow a point of personal explanation, Mr. Lakkappa referred to my statement reported in the Press. I did not tell the Press that I was to make a statement in the House because I had requested the Prime Minister to make the statement.

So far as the question of bomb-shell is concerned, I did say that the revelations are a bomb-shell because Mrs. Gandhi, who has been accusing America and the CIA and accusing us also of joining hands with America before and during the Emergency, herself joined hands with America when the situation demanded.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Prime Minister has stated that there are three Prime Ministers involved. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. Shri Vaghela.

श्री शंकरसिंह जी बाबेला (कपड़वां): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि तीन प्रधान मंत्रियों की जो बात छिपी हुई थी, उस को आज इन्होंने हमारे सामने धीरे देश के सामने खोला है। रोलिंग स्टोन प्रकाशन संस्था की ओर से 'माउन्टाइन्' मेगजीन में प्रतिष्ठित पत्रकार श्री एम. हावर्ड कोहन ने जो बातें अन्दर से बाँट दी हैं, उस के लिए इनको भी मैं बधाई देता हूँ।

ग्राप ने स्टेटमेंट में जो बातें बताई हैं, उस में यह भी कहा है कि गंगा के पानी में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी, लेकिन जिस देश में गंगा बहती है, जिस देश में गंगा की पवित्र जलधारा बहती है, वहाँ के लोग उस के पानी को प्रोषधि तैयार करने में धीरे दुब दुब की दूर करने के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाते हैं और जब उस पानी में प्लूटोनियम घा जाएगा, तो वह दुब दुब दूर करने वाला पानी कैसर भी कर सकता है और इस देश में कैसर पैदा करने वाले उस समय सत्ता पर बैठे हुए जो लोग थे, उन की बातों को ग्राप ने हमारे सामने पेश किया है, उस के लिए मैं ग्राप को फिर से बधाई देता हूँ। ग्राप ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है :

'Approval of the highest political level of the Government of India at that time'.

इसका मतलब जो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस समय का जो हायस्ट लेवल था, उस लेवल के ऊपर बैठी हुई थी उस समय की प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी। उस समय आप भी शायद कैबिनेट में थे और उस टाइम पर इन्दिरा गांधी जी अपोजीशन को सी० आई० ए० के एजेंट, अमेरिका के एजेंट कहा करती थीं और पेट्रोल गालिया दिया करती थीं बाहे उनका पेट राजनारायण जी से छोटा ही क्यों न हो, वे राजनारायण जी के बड़ कर गालियाँ दिया करती थीं.... (अव्यवधान) ..

राजनारायण जी और उन का राम बरेली का सम्बन्ध है और उस समय मुझे पील् मोदी जी भी याद आये थे। उन्होंने प्रेस प्रोपेगण्डा में भी यह कहा था कि ये लोग मुझे मारने वाले थे। उन्होंने वाजपाये जी को हिटलर की उपमा भी दी थी। इंदिरा जी शायद रशिया की ओर झुकी हुई थीं और दूसरी ओर अमेरिका के सी० आई० ए० के साथ भी गठजोड़ कर के उन्होंने हिमालय पर नन्दादेवी पर बाइना की ओर जासूसी करने का यंत्र रखवाया था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस समय की प्रधान मंत्री बाहर से तो रशिया के साथ थीं और अन्दर से अमेरिका के साथ थीं? सरकार इस बात का खुलासा करे। दूसरे यह हिमालय पर जो जासूसी का यंत्र रखवाया गया।

'this precautionary and effective device to identify the various threats and contingencies' with the approval at the highest political level of the Government of India at that time'

मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मतलब यह है कि उस टाइम की सरकार ने अमेरिका से विश कर ज्वाइंट डिफेंस स्ट्रेटजी बाइना के खिलाफ अपनायी थी।

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : बाइना के खिलाफ अपनाने का सवाल नहीं है। बाइना के साथ हमारी कोई लड़ाई बोड़े ही है। बाइना के खिलाफ अपनाने का तो सवाल ही नहीं उठता। यह कहना भी ठीक नहीं होगा कि यह सब भीमती इंदिरा गांधी के कारण हुआ। क्योंकि यह सब उसके पहले से चला आ रहा था और वहाँ यह सिलसिला चालू था। उनके जजमेंट का तो दोष हो सकता है। जो श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा उसका दूसरा एंगल है। उन्होंने जो कहा वह इसमें फलीभूत होता है, यह दूसरी बात है। आप सब उनको दोष देते हैं, आपने ही उन्हें इन रिमार्क्स के लिए इन्वाइट किया था।

He was justified in saying what he said.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are there in the Government.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am in the Government and Leader of the House. Therefore, I swallow all the poisons; including yours, if you want. Why do you want to say that? This is not the question. When my hon. friends opposite make remarks against us and if people say things in reply, are they responsible? In season and out of season this is being said. The wonderful part of it is that Shrimati Indira Gandhi says this that we are their friends and we are selling the country. Who did this in the first place, may I ask? I do not want to get involved in this kind of thing.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Is this the way to reply to this?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let us not go into it; I do not want my reply to be diverted. It is no use, therefore, getting involved into that kind of a thing. If my hon. friend wants to get into a controversy, I am prepared to have a controversy in the House itself. Then, he will be sorry for it. I am, not, therefore, bothered about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am prepared for a controversy; I will not be sorry.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: You are prepared for all kinds of things, I know.

I have nothing more to say.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bada-gara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not only astonished, but I must say that I was also a bit shocked to read the statement and the subsequent answers given by our respected Prime Minister on this question. His attitude reminds me that of the Chinese monkeys, the famous three monkeys: hear no evil, see no evil and speak no evil—and more so, if it is about C.I.A.

The question that we put before you through this Calling Attention motion, I would contend, was specifically confined to certain reports that appeared in the U.S. Press and it is very clear from the earlier reaction of the Minister for External Affairs and the Prime Minister that there is something more in it. Even the Foreign Office went to find out about this. If they knew about it, what did they want to find out? There could have been collaboration. It was not a minor scientific expedition in search of something. What is important is that CIA exists as a grave danger to the national security of this country and other developing countries. And this danger need not be minimised. The expose of this particular expedition which appeared in the 'outside' a magazine published by Rolling Stone, in U.S. I might recall and I was surprised, came up earlier also in a similar form in another magazine called Rampart, a few years ago in the United States. At that time also somebody raised it but there was no discussion.

So, the major point of this statement is that the political aspect has been totally neglected. There is no mention of it. We would also like to know and get an assurance and like to be reassured that CIA will not be allowed to function in this country. This was not merely a question of radiation and

pollution. It is very important, I ammit. It is also important because an assault on the Himalayas or on the Ganges would almost amount to an assault on the entire Indian way of life, but, equally important, I would contend, are the political aspects as well as the revelations. When we said that we wanted a call attention, we also meant that the Prime Minister would throw light or the External Affairs Minister would throw light on their attitude to the CIA activities which have been exposed in this very article.

We are not discussing something in the air, we are discussing specifically this question which has been exposed by Mr. Kohn in the U.S. media and where the Prime Minister's statement is astonishing. On one hand he says, 'We have expressed our grave concern to the American authorities.' Concern about what? If you really knew, if this government really knew, then where is the question about concern? That means they did not know. That means that subsequently they have found out something and so there is no use, let me say, blaming Late Lal Bahadur Shastri or Indira Gandhi or anyone.

The point remains that CIA, simultaneously when it is involved in this project of co-operation through the US Government, was stealing the urine and medical reports of the then Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri which was also exposed in the United States. They stole medical records and as soon as he went to the Willingdon Hospital, all the samples of his urine and blood were removed, removed overnight! This also happened at that time of this expedition exposed by Kohn.

Let me also tell you; the CIA is against this Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs. This has a political aspect. You may say 'Ha, ha, ha', but you will one day realise. I can give you and that is why the most important thing in this expose is what has not been revealed and what is concealed in this statement is the pressure put on the people who

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

are involved in this expedition. They were pressurised by the CIA agencies not to reveal all to the government of India even though there was close collaboration and even though there was an agreement. That is the crucial point and Prime Minister says that they were trained here. I am surprised if he reacts that way. The Prime Minister said, they were not trained in Carolina or in Alaska, but here.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Not here, but there.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: I am sorry. We would like to know whether the government has obtained further information about the subsequent activities of the individuals who have been involved in this expedition because as I said, it has a political aspect. It was even kept as a secret by the CIA from their President, President Johnson and his successor. This is important, with great respect to the great man who has also again tried to instil a spirit of fearlessness in us, I would say this is important. So my question would be: have you ascertained the subsequent developments and movements of all those who have been involved? Were they involved in any other clandestine mountaineering efforts in subsequent years? Has he got any information or will he go into it because there is a very related important question which has also come to light earlier.

That is a number of expeditions have been organised to 'Trisul' and other peaks in the Himalayas. One German travel agency took some people and they were stopped, brought back. Did they climb? There were reports even at that time that some Americans who travelled in different pass ports were in some of these expeditions. Now it has also been brought to light that even in 1975 a particular travel agency organised as what they called a skiing expedition, but they did not do skiing. It is very important—whether Government proposes to hold any enquiry into all this. The last and the most im-

portant question which I would like to know is about the reassurance at the political level. There is nothing for us to be ashamed in this connection, as it happened during emergency when the CIA passed on Press Censorship guidelines according to Kuldip Nayyar to the then "crown prince"! Whether similar things are not happening now? When Shri Vajpayee strongly protested in drawing the name of Mrs. Gandhi, I was reminded of this. But let me tell you, Mr. Vajpayee there are people hovering around you and foreign office who have written text books for CIA, text books commissioned by CIA, paid for by CIA and by pentagon and it would be good to keep such people away from the present Government and foreign office premises.

As I said, I will again say there are continuing conspiracies....

MR. SPEAKER: You will be serving the nation if you give the names of the persons and the books.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKISHNAN: So, please be careful about such elements. I want a specific reassurance on this level from the Prime Minister that their activities will be curbed as far as possible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My hon. friend never misses an opportunity to speak strongly whether occasion demands it or not. Now he says—that his information is, that shows what the nature of his information is like, that we are pressurised by the American people not to disclose something. We are not going to be pressurised by anybody, not by any power on earth, least of all by my hon. friend. He must realise that. Where is the question of being pressurised in this? Why does he not see this simple thing which I have said....

AN HON. MEMBER: (Interruptions)brief.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is not the brief I have gone into. I am not like you. I am not credulous as you people

are and I do not speak the way you do. I know my responsibility. Therefore, I have studied it fully. I have questioned all those whom I have to question. I am convinced that this was not started by either CIA or CBI. This was started by the Scientific Department of this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I would not name anybody. It would not be fair to do that. I would not get involved into that kind of flexing of muscles against people. But it was not done by any lower authority than the highest authority and if I ask some people now to do certain things and if they do it, will it be their fault or my fault? Why blame those people and why try to say that they are meddling into it? This was a danger which was considered at that time in this country and they wanted to take steps to ward off the danger. That is why they did this. When people get afraid, this is what happens. That is why I do not want the people to be afraid. Therefore, one should not indulge in these things.

He wants an assurance without his asking. I said the last sentence which he does not seem to have heard or read

"That no other device of this kind exists on Indian soil and no such operations which carry potential national hazards would be permitted by us."

What more assurance does he want? Should I do it very crudely? I never thought that he does not understand polite language. This is very different. What more does he want me to say?

SHRI K. LAKAPPA: (Interruptions)...as a Prime Minister. Do not take in such a manner.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have not said you are angry with me. Why are you unnecessarily going off at a tangent?

MR. SPEAKER: He said he is angry with yourself.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: How can he be angry with me if I do not give him any cause for anger? It is impossible for you to do so. Therefore, I don't believe you can be angry with me. Where is the question of it?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Even if there is no cause still he can get angry!

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That he can be on his own. He is perhaps, 23 hours out of 24, in a state of anger. What can I do? But then I will not be angry with him at all. That much is certain. Why have I to be angry with him?

Therefore, this is a question where there is no question of hiding any facts, but, I have given all the facts. I have gone into them carefully and therefore I am saying that it is not a question of blaming some one or the other. The decision was taken at the highest level here. The help was given. Therefore, those who gave help did not ask this to be done themselves, but, of course, it suited them also. Therefore they helped. Otherwise who would help? That is why this has happened and it was done with motives which were in national interest and then precautions were taken. I am satisfied about those precautions. And, if in 12 years, water has not been polluted, is that not enough evidence? My hon. friends have not suffered; we would all have suffered from cancer if there had been contamination. None of us here would get affected by it. (An hon. Member: God forbid.) Why God forbid? If God wants to forbid He will forbid it; we need not bother about it. But that is not the question.

These 12 years have shown no evidence that there is any pollution so far I have said on top of it that we are appointing a Committee of Scientists to go into it in order to take extra care, so that we are not caught

[Shri Morarji Desai]

unawares. That is what I have said. If my hon. friend is not satisfied even with that, what can I do?

In Sanskrit we have a very fine verse:

धनः सुखमाराध्यः सुखेतरमाराध्यः विमोक्षः
ज्ञानसत्त्वबुद्धिर्व्येनरं ब्रह्मण्यपि न रंजयति ।

I don't want to say anything more.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to translate it for the benefit of others who do not know. Kindly translate it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I will translate it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: "Anarambho Manushyanam Pratamam Buddhi Lakshnam Arabydhy Shanta Gamanam Dwitiyam Buddhi Lakshanam."

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: An ignorant person can be satisfied by giving him knowledge and by giving him arguments. The person who knows everything also can be satisfied. But he who knows little, even God cannot satisfy him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister on this occasion reveals certain facts. These facts have wide repercussions not only in the matter of health hazards which have been apprehended, but also in the matter of industrial relations and also the defence strategy of this country.

Sir, you might have observed from the statement that there was some kind of an agreement between the two governments in the light of the international situation prevailing at that time, etc. Now that there has been change in the international situation, may I know from the hon. Prime Minister, does he agree even today that the agreement which was made in the light of that particular international situation still should be pursued or something otherwise is to be done? I would particularly like to mention that the whole device was set up to monitor the apprehended Chinese actions. Now there has been change

in the attitude of the Government and the External Affairs Minister is on record to say that the developments in our ties with China are positive. In this context may I know this? Since the international situation has vastly changed may I know whether the agreements arrived at late in the sixties should be discontinued in the context of the present day international situation and the stand taken by the Government of India?

My second point is that—I know—under that particular agreement or arrangement it was agreed by the then Government to open flood-gates of cooperation with the American military experts and intelligence agencies and it was agreed upon that the closest collaboration will be there in the matter of expanding and modernising the Indian Intelligence Agencies by employing the latest scientific techniques. You will be surprised to know the CIA—which he does not want to bring in—had a liaison set-up right in New Delhi to maintain functional contact with the top brass of our intelligence system in this country, defence installations in our country and high-ups in this government. These arrangements were made. You will also be surprised to know that the political, economic and cultural branches of the U.S. Embassy here were considerably out-numbered by the personnel of Military Assistance Groups and other named and un-named out-fits. You should also know that Mr. Biju Patnaik—when he was the Chief Minister of Orissa—was drafted here to act on a special duty under the Ministry of External Affairs and was given the charge of going over to America to finalise some kind of arrangements with the intelligence experts. In view of all this my question is: Now that there have been vast changes in the political situation we would like to be assured that the arrangements made at that time in a particular political situation would be done away with in order to safeguard the genuine non-alignment policy pursued by the Government and refuse to be pressu-

raised by the American Intelligence experts. May I have that assurance from the Government so that we can function with dignity, sense of independence and self-respect? Would the Prime Minister assure the House on that score?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know how many times I am to assure the House and the country. I have already done it. Is it necessary to do so everytime some one asks for it.

Let me tell you what I have to say. I have heard you with patience. There is no question of using any device against anybody. We do not believe in that kind of a thing. That does not mean that we are not prudent or we do not take precautions. But we are not going to act in an unfriendly manner to any country whatsoever even if that country is not friendly. We will not imitate them. We will try to see that they become friendly and also help us to protect our own interests. That is how we wish to proceed in this matter and other matters. I do not know what other assurance my hon'ble friend wants. We are truly and properly non-aligned and we want to be friends with all.

13.5 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FIRST AND SEVENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Iaukki)
I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Seventy-first Report on paragraphs 7, 13 and 14 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-

76, Union Government (Posts and Telegraphs) relating to the Ministry of Communications.

- (2) Seventy-second Report on paragraph 28 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1975-76, Union Government (Civil) on Import of Rapeseed and Rapeseed Oil from Canada to the Ministry of Civil Supplies and Cooperation.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTH REPORT

DR BAPU KALDATE (Aurangabad): I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House

13.51 hrs.

AIR (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution, for the establishment, with a view to carrying out the aforesaid purpose, of Boards for

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 17-4-76.

[Mr. Speaker]

the prevention and control of air pollution, for conferring on and assigning to such Boards powers and functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I introduce the Bill.

13.57 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED MANIPULATION BY THE MULTINATIONALS LIKE WIMCO LTD TO SCUTTLE THE JANATA GOVERNMENT'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Sir, I am constrained to bring to the notice of this Hon'ble House the manipulations by the multinationals like Wimco to scuttle the Janata Government's industrial policy and demand Government's immediate and necessary action to counter the anti-national move of the multi-national concerns.

The aim of the Janata Government is to give employment to the maximum number of persons so that the courage of unemployment is eliminated and means of livelihood is assured to curb one and all. To this effect, the Government desire to curb the activities of the Multinational concerns who use the most sophisticated machinery to produce more at the cost of millions of workers. Their only aim is to make profit and to transfer the amounts by dubious means to their father-lands.

Wimco Limited Factory at Ambarnath in Maharashtra had over 3000 workers in 1956-57 on their roll. Now the production in the factory increased several-fold, but the number of workmen were progressively reduced to 800. This was made possible by the active connivance of our previous Governments. The Janata Govern-

ment has allotted the match manufacturing process to small scale or cottage industry section, so that the optimum number of persons (men and women) could be employed. The notice is served on units like Messrs. WIMCO Limited, Ambarnath to progressively reduce the Match making activities and concentrate on other products which could not be manufactured in India by Indian concerns.

Now, WIMCO Limited, Ambarnath in Maharashtra in contravention of this declared policy of the Government has imported a machine, the same is to go into production of Cardboard Match Boxes soon. This machine when commissioned, will be able to produce cardboard match boxes for the factory at Ambarnath and also for the other units of the company as well. Moreover, another machine of the same nature is also expected soon. The one machine alone could eliminate the need of 300 workmen in the Ambarnath factory. Likewise another 1500 persons working in the various other factories of WIMCO Limited will also be thrown out of work. From the present strength the workforce could be reduced to 500 i.e. this company only in their Ambarnath factory has progressively reduced 2500 of the workforce within 20 years. When the other factories are also taken into account, the reduction in manforce will run to several thousands.

I am at a loss to understand how permission for the import of the above machinery was allowed?

To pacify the present employees, the company has outwardly assured, that no workmen will be retrenched. But Sir, every year about 200 workmen will retire from service and no replacement shall be thought needed. The work force in spite of the assurance will thus be reduced automatically. I would, therefore, request the Government to nip their nefarious activities in the bud.

It may not be out of place if I may mention here, that the company is asking their workmen to rebel against the Government for their new industrial policy and a signature campaign is afoot. They have succeeded in collecting signatures from their Madras factory and it will not be long before the workmen of this factory may also fall in line.

Immediate action to counter the company's move is the need of the hour.

(ii) REPORTED INTERFERENCE OF INTELLIGENCE BUREAU DURING CPI(M)'s CONGRESS AT JULLUNDUR

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I note the contents of a press publication covering the statement of Shri Charan Singh, the Home Minister on the issue of interference of the Intelligence Bureau during our Party Congress in Jullundur. The actual facts of the case are as follows:

On 9th April night a man was caught red-handed stealing an ordinary file containing party papers where there were no secret or private papers. This man revealed that he worked for the I.B. and his name was Gautam Das. He admitted that he is a sub-inspector of Intelligence Bureau and his identity card No. is S. No. 12/23.

On 5th April two motor cycle riders armed with revolvers deliberately gave a mild knock to one of our party delegates from Bihar Shri Ramanand Singh. Shri Ramanand Singh fell down and the motor cycle rider snatched his file containing party papers and disappeared. Amongst the two motor cycle riders, one of them was A. K. Dutta posted in Delhi holding the rank of Inspector in I.B. The Deputy Director of I. B. posted at Chandigarh gave him

a dinner because he was able to snatch the file from our party congress.

The Home Minister has been wrongly informed by his subordinates. That will be revealed from the facts mentioned above. The Research and Analysis wing did it frequently; it is a thing that was started by Mrs. Gandhi. Why is it that the present government is taking recourse to the same method? We are surprised that this is being allowed to continue even after Janata government has come to power. They had promised to restore democratic rights and civil liberties. Our party was not functioning underground and we were not doing anything prohibited. In spite of this this sort of ugly and unwarranted operations are being conducted by the I.B. The Home Minister may please clarify on the floor of the House. We have authentic proof to establish what we have stated here, which we are not revealing just now.

(iii) INACCURATE NEWS REPORTS RE RAPE COMMITTED ON 65 WOMEN IN BIHAR.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण दास (मधुबनी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14-4-78 को "नवभारत टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित समाचार "भारक्षण की परिणति—65 औरतों के साथ बलात्कार" सरासर असत्य और भ्रामक है। निहीत स्वार्थी समाचार पत्रों और सम्वाददाताओं द्वारा गलत प्रचार के द्वारा बिहार में जातीय दंगा करवाने का प्रयास निरन्तर किया जा रहा है। संघर्ष में दोनों पक्ष में पिछड़ा वर्ग और ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं। दो सामन्तों के बीच पुराना संघर्ष चलता आ रहा है, जिस में पूर्व में भी कई बार इस तरह की घटना घट चुकी है। समाचार पत्र अपनी स्वतन्त्रता का गलत दंग से दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं। इस तरह के गलत समाचार से सारे देश में दंगा फैल सकता है, जिसमें कुछ स्वार्थी तत्व लगे हुए हैं। भारक्षण का समर्थन

[श्री हुकमदेव नारायण दासव]

काफ़ी संख्या में ऊंची जाति के लोग कर रहे हैं। जिस बटना का शिक्र किया गया है, वह मेरे जिले की है। बिहार सरकार के एक मंत्री पर जो आरोप लगाया गया है, वह भी निराधार और गलत है। मैं भाग करता हूँ कि इस बटना की जांच केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से करावा कर इस तरह के और बिम्बेदार समाचार छाप कर जातीय दंगे का पड़वन्त करने वाली एजेंन्सी पर राष्ट्रमोह की कार्यवाही की जाये। यह मामला केवल बिहार का नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश का है और यह प्रवृत्ति काफ़ी तेजी से फैल रही है। गलत, भ्रामक, तथ्यहीन, प्रतिरंजित, उत्तेजनयुक्त और द्वेष फैलाने वाले समाचारों को प्रमुखाता दी जा रही है जो राष्ट्र के लिये घातक है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई व्यवस्था करे। ॥

14 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79— contd.

(i) MINISTRY OF LABOUR—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Labour. Shri Lakkappa may continue his speech.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On that day, I was saying that the Labour Ministry must have a good understanding with other Ministries and must get their full cooperation because various Ministries come within the purview of the Labour Ministry. But many Ministers have not been consulting the Labour Minister. An example to this is the recent tragic incidents that took place in Bailadilla, about which the hon. Steel Minister has come out with a wrong statement, misleading the House and the problems have not been discussed with the Labour Minister before such a statement was made and this has created such a disheartening situation.

There many workers have been butchered and slaughtered and the culprits have not been brought to book.

I would like to focus the attention of the hon. Minister again to the unemployment problem. I would like to give the recent figures, quoting 'Patriot': The job-seekers are over one crore and out of this, the number of job-seekers belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the employment exchange registers in June 1977 is 12.08 lakhs and scheduled tribes 2.75 lakhs. The number of placements effected by the employment exchanges in respect of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes during the period January to June 1977 was 35,891 scheduled castes and 1,974 scheduled tribes. I raised this issue through a non-official Bill for providing a subsistence allowance to the unemployed people. But my friend, Mr. Varmaji has no sympathy and no consideration and has come out, after making arithmetical calculations, saying that they will have to spend so many crores of rupees for this purpose. This clearly shows that the Labour Minister has got no sympathy towards the unemployed people. One day, it will blow you off from power. You must also see that youths are on rampage. Youths are demanding doles.

Intervening in the debate, your colleague made a statement that he would advise the farm workers to organise themselves so as to enable the Government to meet all their demands and to redress their grievances. May I add on to your sympathy for them, if at all you have? If you have got any tears, you can shed them now.

Will you kindly see that the conditions of millions of unorganised farm workers are improved and there is amelioration of the condition of these workers? They are the backbones of this nation. Where the land reforms have been implemented, even there,

it has not been implemented in the spirit of the legislation. Will you kindly treat the marginal farmers on par with the workers in the industrial concerns? Will you kindly extend to them the same pension and other facilities? Will you also provide that compensation should be given to them for loss of their limbs or lives? Will you kindly consider giving them transport facilities to move from one place to another for work? The wages that they have to be paid have not been completely implemented in various States. Even the annually paid agricultural workers should be brought under the Industrial Disputes Act and all the appropriate labour laws should be applied to them. Therefore, it is necessary that there should be codification of legislation to bring under it the millions of farm workers who have been unorganised in this country, so that their grievances may be redressed. We have asked questions in this House about the clandestine operations of certain organisations indulging in selling of human force in this country not only from Southern States but elsewhere also. You have stated in reply to a question that people were taken to the Gulf and sold out. There is no legislation to prevent such selling of human beings. It is nothing but slavery which you want to introduce and perpetuate. Will you kindly unearth such clandestine organisations which are operating in connivance with many of the officers attached to the various ministries and also in your ministry, because they are encouraging such clandestine organisations in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other important cities and making money? They allure them with jobs, take them and sell them. That is how man-power is being misused and the power is being abused in your ministry and other ministries.

My friend Mr. Sudheeran wanted to speak and I shall cut short my speech. The railway employees of various categories including station

masters have demanded that at least uniforms should be provided; let alone other grievances. In spite of many representations by unions in the Southern States, the Railway Ministry has turned a deaf ear to them. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Labour Ministry to look into the matter when such demands come to your ministry in consultation with the Railway Ministry. They come out with a statement that those who were victimised at the time of emergency will be taken care of and their legitimate demands will be met. But these are only crocodile tears. Even today, one year after your coming to power, the people are still agitating for small things as they were doing before. There is not even an iota of sympathy for them and not even an iota of understanding of their legitimate demands and grievances. The All India Station Masters' Association, Southern Zone, have given notice of a "Stay In Strike" from 20th April 78. They have given a list of 36 demands. Will the Labour Minister look into the difficulties of these people and also into the grievances of those people who are attached to the Southern States and who have represented to the Railway Minister, Industries Tribunal and also to the Labour Ministry? With these words, I conclude and request the Deputy-Speaker to provide an opportunity to my colleague to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said you would conclude, but you have taken more time!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How much time is still left?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When we started, we had one hour and 45 minutes including the Minister's reply. Now, I think, it is hardly about one-and-a-half hours.

श्री कृष्णलाल सोमानी (भीलवाड़ा) :
उराध्यत सहोदय, मैं भ्रम मंत्री जी और
उनकी सरकार को सब से पहले बचाई देना

[श्री रूपलाल सोमानी]

बाह्यता है कि उन्होंने आपात स्थिति में मजदूरों संघों के अधिकार जो समाप्त कर दिये गये थे उनको फिर से बहाल किया है। आपात स्थिति में राजनीतिक दमन और भेद-भाव के आधार पर तौकरी से निकाले गए लोगों को फिर से बहाल किया गया है। आपात स्थिति का लाभ उठा कर प्रबन्धकों ने अपने अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग करके मजदूरों पर काम के बोझ को बढ़ा दिया, उनके साथ भेदभाव करके, पदोन्नतियों के मामले में और भरती के नियमों में परिवर्तन कर दिया था, इन सब की जांच करवाने तथा उन सभी को न्याय दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, जिनके साथ आपात स्थिति में अन्याय किया गया था।

बोनस संदाय अधिनियम में संशोधन करके 1976 के न्यूनतम बोनस 8.33 को देने की व्यवस्था की गई है, चाहे प्रतिष्ठान के पास आबंटनीय अधिशेष हो या न हो। इसके साथ ही अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत कटौतियों को भी सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया है। इन्हीं भी आगे जाकर त्रिपक्षीय तंत्र का पुनः स्थापन किया गया है जिसे पिछली सरकार ने गत छः वर्षों से निष्क्रिय कर रखा था। ये सब कदम तात्कालिक असन्तोष के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए उठाए गए हैं। श्रमिक प्रशान्ति के ये लक्षण मजदूरों में दिखे हुए मनोभावों को अभिव्यक्त करने के फल-स्वरूप भर कर सामने आए हैं।

यह सही है कि 1976 में 127.5 श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई थी, जब कि 1977 में 212.1 श्रम दिवसों की हानि हुई है। यह केवल दवे हुए मनोभावों को अभिव्यक्त करने के कारण हुआ है यदि यह कहा जाये तो ठीक ही होगा। लेकिन उससे भी आगे, जो आज श्रमिक प्रशान्ति फैली हुई है, उसके क्या कारण हैं उसकी गहराई में हमको जाना होगा। मेरी अपनी मान्यता है कि मजदूरों की आर्थिक या अन्य कोई शिकायतें विशेष न होती हुए भी जो श्रमिक प्रशान्ति है उसके मूल में

राजनैतिक तत्वों की अधिक सक्रियता है और उनसे प्रेरित यह प्रशान्ति है। हम सब जानते हैं कि आज उद्योगों में मजदूर संघों की बहुलता है। प्रत्येक राजनीतिक दल अपना मजदूर संगठन रखता है और वह अधिक से अधिक प्रभाव बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से, उचित हो या अनुचित, मजदूर संघों का सहारा लेता है। इसलिए समय आ गया है कि हम इन राजनीतिक कारणों से जो श्रमिक प्रशान्ति उत्पन्न होती है उससे निराकरण का रास्ता ढूँढ़ें।

हम जानते हैं कि मजदूर संघों की बहुलता से मजदूरों में भ्रमभाव उत्पन्न होता है, प्रतिस्पर्धा होती है, प्रबन्धक उसका लाभ उठाते हैं। वे मजदूरों के भेदभाव को उभारते हैं और मजदूरों की सामूहिक सौदेबाजी की शक्ति भी उससे कम होती है। इसलिए मेरी मान्यता है और समय का यह तकाजा भी है और हम सबको इस बात को स्वीकार करना चाहिये कि एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन हो, एक मजदूर संगठन हो। यह कहा जा सकता है कि अभी वह समय नहीं आया है कि एक उद्योग में एक मजदूर संगठन की व्यवस्था सरकार करे। इसकी प्रक्रिया स्वैच्छिक होनी चाहिये। ऐसा कहना मसले को ढालने के समान होगा। अगर एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होगी तो मजदूरों की शक्ति बढ़ेगी। उनमें आपस में मतभेद नहीं होंगे। उनमें भेद खड़े नहीं किए जा सकेंगे और सामूहिक सौदेबाजी करने की शक्ति भी उनमें अधिक से अधिक बढ़ेगी। मजदूर आन्दोलन के स्वस्थ विकास के लिए भी यह बहुत आवश्यक है। मजदूर संघों की बहुलता के कारण मजदूर विभाजित होते हैं और उनकी सामूहिक सौदेबाजी करने की शक्ति कम हो जाती है। इससे मजदूर संघ की पारस्परिक प्रतिस्पर्धा समाप्त या कम होगी। आज तो किसी भी समस्या के आसार उसका मुण्डाबण्ड न होकर कितने द्वारा वह सम्पादित हुआ है यह होता है। एक मजदूर संघ ने समझौता किया है तो दूसरा यह समझौता है कि उसके द्वारा यह होता

चाहिये था। इन परिस्थितियों में धुंधला होगा। लोकतंत्र और स्वस्थ मजदूर आन्दोलन के विकास के लिये हिंसा को कोई स्थान नहीं होना चाहिये।

अधिक आन्दोलन के स्वस्थ और सुदृढ़ विकास के लिए मजदूर संघ की मान्यता और सौदेबाजी के एजेंट के निर्धारण का प्रश्न भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। चाहे हम मजदूर संघ की सदस्यता के आधार पर ले, चाहे हम गुप्त मतदान से लें। उस के लिए निश्चित तरीके होने चाहिये जिन आधार पर मजदूर संघों को मान्यता मिलती है, उसके लिए सही तरीके ढूँढने चाहिये।

सामूहिक सौदेबाजी की अगर एक एजेंसी होगी तो उससे मजदूरों का बहुत लाभ होगा। हम इसके लिये मजदूरों की संयुक्त परिषद् बना सकते हैं। एक निश्चित प्रतिशत इस बात का कायम किया जा सकता है कि जिस के आधार पर मजदूरों का प्रतिनिधित्व स्वीकार्य हो। यह सामूहिक सौदेबाजी को एजेंसी के लिये बहुत उत्तम होगा, उसके दो तरीके हो सकते हैं। या तो सभी मजदूरों के गुप्त मतदान के आधार पर उसका गठन किया जाय, या फिर एक तिहाई मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि हो और शेष दो तिहाई मजदूरों के गुप्त मतदान से चुने हुए हों इसी आधार पर एक सामूहिक सौदेबाजी की एजेंसी को खड़ा किया जाय। गुप्त मतदान के द्वारा चुने गये अधिक प्रतिनिधि इस प्रकार से होने के कारण बहु ज्यादा इन्फ्लेट तरीके से प्रबन्धकों के साथ अपनी समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिये आगे आ सकते हैं। एक तीसरा विकल्प भी हो सकता है कि अपनी सदस्य संख्या के आधार पर अधिक संघटनों के प्रतिनिधियों की संयुक्त समिति का निर्वाच

हो। लेकिन हर हालत में अगर आपसी बातचीत से मामला हल नहीं होता है तो पंच निर्णय की व्यवस्था भी अनिवार्य रूप से स्वीकार करनी चाहिये।

यह बहुत चुनौती की बात है कि कम मंत्री जी व्यापक औद्योगिक संबंध विधेयक इसी सत्र में प्रस्तुत करने जा रहे हैं। अभी जितने औद्योगिक सम्बन्धी कानून हैं, कम कानून हैं वे बहुत पुराने हैं और बहुत अधिक हैं। उनका एक संहिता में होना निश्चय ही मजदूर आन्दोलन के विकास और औद्योगिक शान्ति के लिये बहुत लाभदायक होगा। मैं कम मंत्री जी से के इस सकल्प का स्वागत करता हूँ।

लेकिन एक बात इस सम्बन्ध में अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन कारखानों में बड़ी तादाद में मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके और मसले उद्योग के बारे में तथा लघु उद्योग, खादी प्रामोद्योग के संबंध में कानून बनाते समय लघु उद्योग और विशेषकर के खादी प्रामोद्योग के कानून के सम्बन्ध में अन्तर करना चाहिये। हम सब जानते हैं कि खादी का उद्योग सारा का सारा ट्रस्टीशिप की भावना पर आधारित है। खादी कमीशन द्वारा राज्य-वार समितियां बनी हुई हैं जो उनका लागत पत्रक तैयार करती हैं और नो प्राफिट नो लीस के आधार पर सारा खादी उद्योग चलता है। इसलिये उसकी विशेष स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर उसमें अन्तर करना चाहिये। नहीं तो इनका उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा। इन उद्योगों में भी अधिक से अधिक मेकेनाइजेशन होना और जब हम अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं उससे हम बंचित रह जायेंगे।

इसी के साथ साथ इस बात की बड़ी चुनौती है कि प्रबन्धन में अधिकों की भागीदारी के लिए प्रयत्न हो रहे हैं। अभी तक 1398 एककों में यह व्यवस्था लागू की गई है।

[श्री रूप लाल सोमानी]

पारस्परिक विश्वास और सहयोग की दृष्टि से मालिक और मजदूर के बीच में ट्रस्टीशिप की भावना बढ़े यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी हो। उसके लिये हम चाहें तो संयुक्त परिषदों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं। इन परिषदों को, कारखाने के प्रशासन और नीति निर्धारण तक के अधिकार सभी स्तर पर देने चाहिये। कार्यशाखा स्तर से लेकर के शीर्ष स्तर तक की भागीदारी उसके उसमें शामिल होनी चाहिये। इससे मालिक वम जदूरों में आपसी विश्वास और सहयोग बढ़ेगा और उसके कारण उनकी समस्याएँ कम से कम होती चली जायेंगी।

मैं सरकार को और श्रम मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने बंधित श्रमिकों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये कदम उठाया है। 1 लाख 2 हजार 47 बंधित श्रमिक थे जिनमें से 28,719 को बसाया जा चुका है। लेकिन यह संख्या कम है। शेष बंधित श्रमिकों को भी बसाने का काम शीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिये।

कृषि श्रमिकों की समस्या बहुत बड़ी है। जितना सरल हम इसको समझते हैं, उतनी सरल यह नहीं है। क्योंकि कृषि श्रमिक गांव-गांव में फैले हुए हैं। उनको प्राथिक लाभ मिले और उनके हित के लिए जो कानून बनाये गये हैं, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन अच्छे तरीके से हो, इसके लिये सब से अच्छा एक ही रास्ता है कि ग्राम पंचायतों को उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का पूरा उत्तरदायित्व दिया जाना चाहिये। उनको पूरी जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जानी चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं श्रम मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि खेतड़ों की मजदूर हड़ताल बहुत लम्बे समय से चल रही है। यह बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है और इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिये उन्हें तत्काल ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा के जो श्रमिक हैं, उनके लाभ के लिये भी अधिक अच्छे और सक्षम नियम बनाने चाहिये।

रोजगार सेवा योजना को भी काफी सक्षम बनाने की जरूरत है ताकि ठीक अनुमान हमारे सामने आ सके कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं और उनको रोज़ी देने की जरूरत है।

मैं इन सुझावों के साथ श्रम मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और दूरगामी उपाय जो श्रम मंत्री जी श्रमिक प्रशान्ति को दूर करने के लिये और उद्योगों के सम्बन्धों को सुधारने के लिये करने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री मोहन भंड्या (दुर्ग) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल श्रम मंत्री का भाषण सुना और बड़ी प्रसन्नता यह जानकर हुई कि वह मजदूरों के झोंपड़ों में जाकर उनका दुःखदर्द देखते हैं। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों की समस्या जो अपने देश में है, उनके बारे में विशेष रूप से आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। अपने देश में लाखों की संख्या में ऐसे श्रमिक हैं जो एक प्रान्त के अन्दर काम न मिलने पर अन्य प्रान्तों में जाते हैं, परन्तु उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर और दारुण है। मुझे कुछ दिन पहले एक पत्र इलाहाबाद से प्राप्त हुआ था, जो कि 16-3-75 को मेरे पास आया था, उस पत्र से पता लगता है कि कैसी स्थिति में वह लोग काम कर रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में विगत 5, 6 साल से अकाल पड़ रहा है और वहां से बहुत से श्रमिक उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न अंचलों में जाकर काम करते हैं। मैं उनके इस पत्र से थोड़ा वृत्तान्त पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ जिससे पता लग जायगा कि कैसी स्थिति में वह लोग हैं।

इलाहाबाद के आस-पास करीब 113 ईंटों के भट्टे हैं जहाँ मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके के, जो कि धाज भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, श्रमिक काम करते हैं। उनके एक पल में इस प्रकार लिखा है—

“हम बिलासपुरी हिमनवास के भट्टे पर बहुत तकलीफ पा रहे हैं। दो रुपया निकासी है और तीन रुपये कच्ची है।” यानी वहाँ जो कच्ची ईंट है उसका 3 रुपये और जो पकी हुई ईंट है उसके 2 रुपये एक हजार के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जाती है। “बहुत दूर-दूर ले जाना पड़ता है। और इस प्रकार हम लोग 2 घावभी स्त्री और पुरुष मुश्किल से एक दिन में 4 रुपये का काम कर पाते हैं, जिससे हम लोग भोजन खरीदें, कि साग सब्जी खरीदें, कि अपने वस्त्र खरीदें? तथा हफ्ते में 10, 5 रुपये कटौती करता है जिसके कारण हम लोग बहुत दुःख पा रहे हैं। जिसके कारण हम लोग आपसे प्रार्थना करते हैं कि आप भट्टे पर आकर, या आप नहीं आ सकें तो फोन करके हम लोगों का दुःख दूर कर, गरीब को सहारा दें। आप हम लोगों के दुःख को दूर कर हमारे जीवन को सफट से बचावें। यदि आप कारणवश नहीं आ सकते तो आप दिल्ली से फोन करके पुलिसवाले दो बस (मोटर) और सैनिक भेज कर हम लोगों को भट्टे से निकाल दें। यदि आप नहीं आयेंगे या फोन भी नहीं करेंगे, तो इस पल का पता बाबू हेमनवास, ठेकेदार को लग जायेगा और वह हमको खूब तकलीफ देंगे।”

इस पल के मिलने के बाद मैं स्वयं वहाँ इलाहाबाद गया और देखा कि वहाँ श्रमिक गुलामों की जिव्वाणी व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। एक सप्ताह काम करने पर वहाँ 15 रुपये एक मजदूर को दिये जाते हैं। न उन के रहने की वहाँ व्यवस्था है, न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है, न किसी तरह की कोई सुविधा है। उन मजदूरों की जो पत्नियाँ हैं या जो उन की

जवान बहनें हैं उन की भी वहाँ पर बिज्जी होती है। बेइज्जत एवम अपमानित की जाती हैं। जब मैं वहाँ जा रहा था इलाहाबाद के निकट पिप्पलगांव के भट्टे से तो वहाँ पर मुझे बताया कि बिलासपुरिया और बिहार की महिलाएं और पुरुष यहाँ काम करते हैं। यहाँ शिवरात्री नाम की एक हरिजन लड़की अकलतरा से फुसलाकर लायी गई। उस को बताया गया कि दस रुपये रोज यहाँ मजदूरी मिलेगी, एक रुपया किलो चावल मिलेगा और एक रुपये का पाच किलो धालू मिलेगा। उस लड़की को ईंटों के भट्टे पर जाँ बलाल काम करता था उस ने रखा। दो तीन महीने रखने के बाद उस ने उस लड़की को चार सौ रुपये में बिक्री कर दिया। बिक्री करने के बाद उस को दूसरे व्यक्ति ने और फिर तीन सौ रुपये में बिक्री कर दिया। जब फिर बिक्री किया तो जिस को बिक्री किया वह उस को लेने के लिए बन्दूक ले करके पहुँचा। वह लड़की परेशानी से बचने के लिए वहाँ से भाग गई। सबरे उस का पता नहीं लगा कि वह लड़को कहा गई, मर गई या जिव्वा है।

इसी प्रकार वहाँ जो श्रमिक काम करते हैं उन की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार करना एक स्वाभाविक घटना है। बन्दूक के पहरों में उन को रखा जाता है। उन को देख कर के प्राचीन समय में जो गुलाम काम करते थे उन की स्थिति सामने आ जाती है। उन से भी बदतर स्थिति धाज उन की है। उन की कोई सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था नहीं, न उन्हें कोई कानूनी संरक्षण है न उन की रोजी रोटी एवं इज्जत की कोई सुरक्षा है।

इसी प्रकार से रायबरेली के पास की एक घटना है जिस के कुछ उद्घरण मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर दस रुपये प्रति सप्ताह प्रति परिवार मजदूरी दी जाती है चाहे परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या

[श्री मोहन शैय्य]

कितनी ही क्यों न हो। चमार राय उन्हें रबिसिंह नामक व्यक्ति द्वारा ग्राम तेन्दवाही, कुकराडीह, चिरको तथा अन्य कई ग्रामों के हरजिन श्रमिकों के समक्ष आकर्षक प्रस्ताव रखा गया कि यदि वे उत्तर प्रदेश कार्य करने चलेंगे तो उन्हें प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति लगभग दस रुपये मजदूरी मिल सकेगी, साथ ही वहां चावल, कपड़ा, साग सब्जी भी उन्हें सस्ती तथा सहज रूप से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी। चमार राय द्वारा ग्राम तेन्दवाही कुकराडीह तथा चिरको के लगभग 35 परिवारों को जिन में बच्चे व महिलाएं मिला कर लगभग 125 व्यक्ति वे साथ में ले जाया गया। बिलासपुर तक साथ में जा कर चमार राय ने इन श्रमिकों को उत्तर प्रदेश के कथित कार्यकर्ता यादव के हवाले कर दिया और इन श्रमिकों का काफिला जीवन के दर्दनाक मोड़ की ओर झरसर हुआ।

रायबरेली से लगभग 2 मील पर स्थित खसफसी नामक ग्राम के कार्यस्थल पर पहुंचते ही इन श्रमिकों की आशाएं आकांक्षाएं धूलि धूसरित हो गई। इन श्रमिकों के ऊपर ठेकेदार के कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा जो निर्मम व्यवहार किया गया, उस से पीड़ित हो कर एक रात्रि 6-7 व्यक्ति इस यातना शिविर से भाग निकले तथा भटकते भटकते किसी तरह अपने ग्राम पहुंचे। उन्होंने धा कर दर्दनाक चित्रण किया। फलस्वरूप अधिकारियों का दल उत्तर प्रदेश रवाना हुआ तथा लगभग 200 बंधक श्रमिकों की रिहाई संभव हो सकी।

अत्याचार की गाथा बताते हुए बोधा ने कहा कि एक दिन माख जलाऊ लकड़ी की मांग करने पर उसे बेदम पीटा गया, परिणाम यह हुआ कि स्वेच्छा से कोई बात कहने की हिम्मत भविष्य में नहीं हुई। परसराम नामक एक श्रमिक तथा सोनमत बाई के ऊपर होने वाले अत्याचार का वर्णन करते

हुए उस ने जानकारी दी कि दोनों के हाथ पीछे बांध दिये गये तथा हाथ और पीठ के बीच में एक लकड़ी लगा दी गई और उन्हें रात भर खुले में रखा गया। सोनमत बाई को झलग से जा कर टाचें जला जला कर पेशाब कराया जाता था।”

यह कुछ बटनाएं हैं जो यह बताती हैं कि वहां किस तरह का व्यवहार उन के साथ होता है। अन्तरराज्यीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों के साथ भारी भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है। उस की ओर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए।

केवल इलाहाबाद या उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं यहां पर दिल्ली में भी जहां हम रहते हैं वहां भी यही हाल है। अभी दो दिन पहले यहां बल्लेरिया और हंशी की एम्बेसी की इमारत बन रही है, वहां के करीब दो सौ श्रमिकों से मैंने भेंट की। उन की बड़ी दर्दनाक हालत है। उन्होंने बताया कि हम रोहतक जिले में काम कर रहे थे और वहां हमें 60 पैसे रोज की मजदूरी दी जाती थी। पता नहीं किस प्रकार हमारे श्रमिक अधिकारी उन की देख-रेख करते हैं। उन्होंने एक नहर के बारे में बताया कि वहां पर वे काम कर रहे थे, नहर में पानी भर गया, सौ मजदूर गले तक पानी में डूब गए और पन्द्रह दिन की मजदूरी उन मजदूरों को नहीं मिली। वे कुछ बटनाएं ऐसी हैं जो हृदय को दहला देने वाली हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि उन श्रमिकों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी और कानूनी संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। मैं स्वयं इलाहाबाद गया और वहां के कलेक्टर से मिल कर के मैंने उन श्रमिकों को वहां से मुक्त करवाया। बड़ी कठिनाई से उन को भ्रान्त-जाने का प्रवास खर्च इलाहाबाद से बिलासपुर तक का प्राप्त हो सका। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास इस समय ऐसे 80 श्रमिकों के नाम हैं। जब मैंने ट्रेन में इस का हिसाब लगाया तो मैंने देखा कि उन 80 श्रमिकों का 16-17 हजार ठेकेदार की द्रष्टि निकलता

है, लेकिन प्रवास खर्च देकर उनको भेज दिया गया, अब बाकी का पैसा वसूल करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती है। ऐसा कोई कानून बनना चाहिये कि उन को उन की मजदूरी प्राप्त हो सके और उन को उन के जीवन की सुरक्षा मिल सके।

आज लाखों की संख्या में मजदूर इधर-उधर फले हुए हैं। जैसा मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जिक्र किया था कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये एक काम-पैक्ट कमेटी बनाई गई है, जो उन की समस्याओं पर विचार करेगी। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने क्या कार्य किया है, उस ने क्या सिफारिशें दी हैं, उन की सिफारिशों को भीषण ही कानून का रूप दिया जाय ताकि उन श्रमिकों को न्याय मिल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जहां से चुन कर आता हूँ—मिललाई क्षेत्र मेरे क्षेत्र में आता है। पिछले लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद राजहरा में गोली चली, जिस में 10 श्रमिक मारे गये। बेलाडिला की भी यही स्थिति है, वहां भी काफी लोग मारे गये। गोली क्यों चली? हम लिये कि श्रमिकों के हितों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। जो मजदूर नेता होते हैं, वे भी ठेकेदारों की दमाली करते हैं। राजहरा में मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मांग थी कि उन के लिये झोपड़ी बनाकर दी जाय, जिस पर 100 रुपये खर्च आता था, लेकिन आप का अब विभाग उन को वह भी नहीं दिला सका।

वहां पर ठेकेदारों के जो अधिक काम करते हैं, उन के बारे में एक पत्र मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी को लिखा था, जिस में मैंने उन को सूचित किया था कि वहां पर किस तरह से मजदूरों का शोषण होता है। मैं राजहरा केन्द्र की एक बैठक का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ—22-7-1975 को एस० के० एम० एस० के साथ ट्रांस्पोर्ट कंट्रिक्टर का समझौता हुआ

था। 8 टन माल 8 घंटे में लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग होता है। इस काम की कीमत 12 रुपये निर्धारित हुई। इस के पूर्ण इसी काम हेतु 11 97 रुपये मिलता था। एक टन का लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग का 1 रुपये 50 पैसे पड़ता है। ये श्रमिक 14, 16, 20 की टोली में काम करते हैं। समझौते के अनुसार 1 रुपये 23 पैसे लोडिंग का और ट्रक को खाली करने (अनलोडिंग) का 27 पैसे, इस प्रकार 1 टन लोडिंग-अनलोडिंग दोनों का मिला कर 1 रुपये 50 पैसे होता है। वहां पर तीन प्रकार के ट्रकों से काम लिया जाता है—केमल बाड़ी, फ्लैट बाड़ी और टिपर बाड़ी। जो ट्रक आटोमेटिक सिस्टम से स्वयं खाली हो जाता है, उन ट्रकों का भी मजदूरों ने 27 पैसे ट्रिप का दावा किया था। ठेकेदारों का कहना था कि आटोमेटिक ट्रकों के लिये पैसा नहीं दिया जायगा, परन्तु उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया कि एक मजदूर अनलोडिंग के काम में अवश्य लगता है, जिस की मजदूरी पृथक से दी जानी चाहिये, परन्तु यह मजदूरी नहीं दी गई।

27 पैसे की मांग को ले कर 54 दिनों तक हड़ताल हुई और एक मजदूर को करीब 500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ और हड़ताल उनके नेता की अदूरदर्शिता के कारण बीच में ही टूट गयी। मजदूर संघर्ष के मैदान में जीते, किन्तु नेता समझौते की टैबिल पर हार गये। जिस तारीख से समझौता हुआ—मैंने हिसाब लगा कर देखा—एक मजदूर का 11 रुपये रोज होता है। 150 ट्रक वहां पर प्रतिदिन काम करती हैं। इस प्रकार 150 श्रमिकों की मजदूरी 1650 रुपये प्रति दिन होती है। यदि एक महीने में कार्य दिनों की संख्या 4 साप्ताहिक छुट्टी छोड़ कर 26 दिन भी मान लें तो 42,700 रुपये एक माह का होता है। इस प्रकार 12 माह का 5,14,800 रुपये होता है और दो साल तक 12 लाख रुपये होता है—यह 12 लाख रुपये मजदूरों के प्राप्त नहीं हो

[श्री मोहन शैवा]

सका। ह्यूमैनिटी ग्राउण्ड्स पर 100 रुपये पर समझौता हुआ, जिसमें से भी मात्र 60 रुपया ठेकेदार से दिलाया गया और 40 रुपया मेनेजमेंट संयंत्र के नियोजकों द्वारा औद्योगिक शांति के नाम पर भुगतान किया गया। इस तरह से वहां पर मजदूरों के साथ अन्याय हुआ।

दल्ली-राजहरा क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों की छंटनी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है। वहां पर 29 करोड़ की लागत की मशीनें तैयार बड़ी है यदि उनसे कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया तो 8 हजार मजदूर बेकार हो जायेंगे। बेलाडीला में भी यही समस्या है, वहां भी, जैसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है, श्रमिकों की छंटनी का जो पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये, वह एक-एक मजदूर का 500 रुपया या अधिक बनता है। अनूप चन्द जैन कम्पनी ने तो दे दिया बताते हैं, लेकिन बौरा एण्ड कम्पनी और दूसरे ठेकेदारों ने नहीं दिया है। वहां पर गोली चली और अब सारे मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं।

एच० एस० सी० एल० में मजदूरी का रेट 7 रुपये 50 पैसे है, लेकिन ठेकेदार के जो मजदूर वहां पर काम करते हैं, उन को ढाई या तीन रुपये मिलते हैं। इन मजदूरों से निरन्तर 12 घंटे काम लिया जाता है। मिलाई संयंत्र एवं एच० एस० सी० एल० के अन्तर्गत लगभग 50 हजार मजदूर काम करते हैं और लगभग इतने ही ठेकेदारों के श्रमिक काम करते हैं। पर इन की सुरक्षा की वहां पर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। नन्दनी माइन्स में मिनिमम वेज 56 पैसे है, लेकिन जो ठेकेदार के मजदूर वहां काम करते हैं, उन को 12 घंटे मिट्टी तोड़ने पर भी ढाई रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं मिलता है। कानून बना हुआ है, लेकिन उस का पालन नहीं होता है। एच० एस० सी० एल० में यह कहा जाता है कि प्रदेश सरकार के कानून के अनुसार मिनिमम वेज 2 रुपये 75 पैसे है, इस लिये

हम इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। और जगह में 5 रुपये 56 पैसे का रेट है, लेकिन वहां के ठेकेदारों के मजदूरों को वह भी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसी प्रकार की स्थिति बैलाडीला में भी है। वहां पर मजदूरों की यह हालत है। घाप का स्टील वेज बोर्ड बना हुआ है, सीमेंट वेज बोर्ड वन दूम है और एच० एस० सी० एल० का काम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में चलता है, इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक कन्स्ट्रक्शन वर्क्स वेज बोर्ड भी बनना चाहिए। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कन्स्ट्रक्शन का काम होता है और उस के जो वर्क्स हैं उन को स्टील वेज बोर्ड के अनुसार उचित मजदूरी देनी चाहिए। घाज कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की संख्या लाखों में है और हमारे इस्पात मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को हम खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं और ठेकेदारों द्वारा मजदूरी दिलाने का हमारा दायित्व नहीं है। घाप ने कहा है कि हम बेरोजगारी 10 साल में दूर करेंगे। इस संकल्प को हम ने इस संसद में व्यक्त किया है लेकिन उस संकल्प पर हम कहां काम कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों के लिए रोजगार की हम व्यवस्था करें और छंटनी के बाद उन को वैकल्पिक रोजगार देने का प्रबन्ध करें ताकि उन को भरपेट भोजन मिले और वे भूखों न मरें। मजदूर 12 घंटे काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन घाज उन को दो, ढाई रुपये ही मजदूरी मिलती है। उन को 10 रुपये मजदूरी तो मिलनी ही चाहिए। कांट्रैक्ट लेबर की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और मेरा घाप से निवेदन है कि कांट्रैक्ट लेबर को उचित मजदूरी दी जाए। जो मजदूरी दूसरे मजदूर को मिलती है और जो कांट्रैक्ट लेबर को मिलती है उस में बड़ी विषमता है और वह विषमता दूर होनी चाहिए।

एक निवेदन और करना और वह यह है कि मिलाई एवं बैलाडीला से एक करोड़ रुपये के करीब सेज फंड में घासा है।

घाइरन और पर 4 घाने प्रति टन के हिसाब से सेस बसूल किया जाता है लेकिन यह फंड मजदूरों के हितों में खर्च नहीं होता है । जिन लोगों की तन्खाह 500 से 1000 रुपये हैं, उन स्थायी कर्मचारियों की सुख-सुविधाओं के ऊपर ही उस को खर्च किया जाता है लेकिन ठेकेदारी के मजदूरों के लिए उस सेस फंड का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता है । मेरा कहना यह है कि कांटेक्ट लेबर पर चाहे वह दिल्ली राजारा की खदान हो, चाहे वह नन्दिनी माईन्स हों और चाहे वह बेनाडेला की खदान हो, इन में जो कांटेक्ट लेबर है, उस की सुख-सुविधाओं पर यह पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए और इस के लिए कोई कानून बनना चाहिए ।

बीड़ी उद्योग के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा । इस बीड़ी उद्योग में केवल मध्य प्रदेश में ही करीब 5 लाख मजदूर काम करते हैं और इसमें एक बीड़ी वर्कर्स वेल्फेयर सेस एक्ट, 1971 बना हुआ है, जिस के अन्तर्गत सेस फंड की राशि वसूल की जाती है । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार न कर के प्रांतीय सरकार को इस का पूरा अधिकार देना चाहिए और 5 लाख श्रमिकों के कल्याण के लिए उस के पैसे को खर्च किया जाना चाहिए ।

जो बातें मैंने अन्तर्राज्य प्रवासी श्रमिकों के बारे में, कांटेक्ट लेबर की सुख-सुविधाओं के बारे में और बीड़ी मजदूरों के सेस फंड के बारे में कही हैं उन पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और एक प्रभावी कानून बना कर सेस फंड की राशि का उपयोग मजदूरों के हित के लिए होना चाहिए ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और अब मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (All-eppey): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
602 LS—12.

this Government has totally failed in safeguarding the interests of the working class. Even the basic rights have been taken away from them. They are being dealt with guns, not with peaceful conciliatory methods. I am sure, this Government has no right to continue because the working class of this country has been brutally handled and they have been shot to death.

The reports from Pantnagar are a clear indication as to how the Janata Government deal with labour problems and agitations of the working class. The workers have been shot to death and their bodies have been burnt in the cane field. This shows the tendency developing in the country as far as the labour situation is concerned. This Government is in power because of the atrocities committed during Emergency. But, now, this Government has totally out-beaten the previous regime in the matter of excesses. Now the unemployment situation is very explosive, although the Government and the Prime Minister had assured the House that it should be solved within ten years. But no programme has been seen in that connection. The unemployed youths of this country had not been given any indication regarding the solution of the unemployment problem or how they are going to solve the unemployment problem. There is no concrete programme in that regard.

Even the demand for providing unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths has not been accepted. Some of the State Governments like Kerala, Punjab and others have come forward to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. But this Government has refused the demand of the youths of this country to provide unemployment allowance.

May I know from the Minister what is the policy of the Government regarding creating more employment potential. It is to create more employment potentials or to kill the

[Shri V. M. Sudheeram]

employment potential? I come from Kerala where lakhs of people have been engaged in traditional industries. I will give you one example in this regard. Contrary to the declared policy of the Government, for mechanical processing units licences were given to a private factory at Narercoil to produce coir mat mechanically.

This is a major traditional coir industry of Kerala providing employment to about five lakhs of workers. This will pose a serious threat to the unemployment situation. Repeated requests of the State Government, Members of parliament, trade unions and of the political parties have been ignored by this Government to safeguard the interest of the workers.

This Government is issuing licences to the monopoly houses for mechanised fishing. That will throw out thousands of fishermen from their traditional job. May I know from the Minister, if this is the situation, if this is the policy they wish to continue, what will be the fate of those people? If they wish to continue this policy, then there will be an upsurge against them and this cannot be tolerated at this level.

I would like to highlight some aspects regarding age limit for recruitment in jobs. Now the age limit for recruitment in the Central Government, State Governments, public undertakings, nationalised banks has been fixed at 25—30 years. In some State Governments, it is 30 years. If you do not increase the age limit, then lakhs of people would be left unemployed. The fact is that age limit must be increased atleast for five years in the case of Central Government jobs, State Governments, nationalised banks, public undertakings and other agencies. If you increase the age limit then they can provide more jobs. This Government has not evolved any national wage policy. Now the prices are mounting up and the Workers are not in a position to have both ends meet. There has been a lot of suffering. So, I

request the hon. Minister to evolve a need-based wage policy which will help the working class of the country. The number of labour disputes has increased this year. There is total unrest in this field. The existing system has failed to cope with the demands. So, it is high time that the existing labour laws were amended so as to give more powers to the conciliation officers because a lot of labour disputes are kept pending. It is very necessary to amend the existing labour laws to give more powers to the conciliation officers.

Another point I would like to raise is about the pitiable condition of the agricultural workers in the country. There is no comprehensive legislation in that aspect. Although we have been doing something for the promotion of agriculture and for the welfare of the rural masses, the real benefit in this regard has not gone to the poor people. They are still underpaid or even unpaid, and they are exploited by the rural rich of the country. There is no security of tenure. The Standing Committee on Agricultural Labour has recommended the need for a comprehensive legislation, a model Bill, in this regard. I would like to appeal to the Minister to prepare a model Bill for the benefit of the agricultural workers of the country. The Kerala Government has gone to a certain extent in this regard; the Kerala Government have passed the Agricultural Workers' Bill; it is a landmark in this aspect.

Our country is facing a serious unemployment problem. A lot of our youngsters were seeking jobs abroad. Now, the Labour Ministry is going into that aspect and is trying to evolve a new policy in this regard. But I would like to point out that hundreds of job-seekers have been brutally prevented from going abroad by the strict implementation of the Immigration Act of 1922. Even those people who got the visa or the NOC from the Gulf countries have been deported. This has created a scare in many parts of our country, especially in Kerala. So, I would request the hon.

Minister to evolve a formula in this regard and use his good offices to relax the Immigration Act of 1922.

MA. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: I do not want to speak more. The main function of the Labour Ministry is to safeguard the interests of the working class of the country. But unfortunately this Ministry has failed in upholding the trade union rights of the working class. The anti-labour attitude of the Government was very clear when the Government asked the State Government to de-register the trade union which functioned in Tumba. This method, this attitude, is a clear indication of the policy of the Government of the Labour policy. I would request the Minister to re-assure the House, reassure the representatives of the people, that their pledges and promises made during the last Election will be fulfilled.

श्री भारत भबल (मैनीताल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में प्रगति की जब चर्चा होती है, समाजवाद की चर्चा होती है तो यह प्रश्न बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण बन कर आता है कि जहाँ औद्योगिकरण होना है, कृषि की प्रगति और विकास होना है वहाँ पर यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि उसमें श्रम करने वाले लोग जो अपना पसीना बहाते हैं उनको उनके उचित अधिकार मिलें। मुझे खुशी होती है जब आपके बाई और बैठने वाले लोग यह मांग करते हैं कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर इस सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जिससे श्रमिकों का लाभ हो। तो एक बात स्पष्ट हो जाती है कि अब तक की सरकार ने ऐसे कानून नहीं बनाए थे जिससे श्रमिकों को लाभ हुआ हो। उद्योगों को चलना है तो उसमें श्रमिकों को भागीदारी मिलनी चाहिए, उनमें उनका पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैनेजमेंट में ही नहीं एक राष्ट्रीयकृत उद्योग में पूँजी, मैनेजमेंट में सब

प्रकार से उनको भागीदारी बनाया जाना चाहिए, उन्हें अपनी जिम्मेदारी महसूस हो जिससे वह उस उद्योग के लाभ के लिए काम करें। यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि एक ओर श्रमिक वर्ग की ओर से समाजवाद के रास्ते पर चलने का जो लोग तत्पर हैं उनकी ओर से बात आती है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण होना चाहिए। व्यक्तियों के हाथ में, पूँजीपतियों के हाथ में उद्योग न रह कर हमारे राष्ट्र के हाथ में यह उद्योग होना चाहिए, समाज को उसका नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। किन्तु यह देख कर दुःख भी होता है कि जितनी स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल, नोटिस और श्रम का असंतोष है वह केन्द्रीभूत हो जाता है राष्ट्रीयकृत समाज के द्वारा संचालित उद्योगों में जो व्यक्तियों के हाथों में उद्योग थे वहाँ पर ठीक चलते रहे, वह शोषण करने लगे और वहाँ पर ऐसा हो गया। मिसाल के लिए परसों पतनगर के अन्दर श्रमिक आन्दोलन को लेकर एक बड़ी दुर्घटना हो गई। ऐसा क्यों हुआ? मेरे क्षेत्र में वह स्थान है, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार ने एक नियम बनाया कि कम से कम इतनी मजदूरी दी जाएगी। दो वर्ष में वह मजदूरी दी नहीं गई और जब उसको जोर से लागू कराया गया तो उन्होंने नियम बना दिया कि इतना पैसा तो आपका किराए का काट लिया जाएगा जिस जमीन पर आप छप्पर बनाते हैं, जो वह बेचारे अपना खुद बनाते हैं, पानी का नल अपना लगाते हैं लेकिन पानी का पैसा भी काटा जायगा, बिजली का इतना पैसा काटा जाएगा। इस प्रकार से पिछले दो सालों में जो इमरजेंसी के वर्ष थे, गरीब के हित के वर्ष थे, उन दिनों में उनका पैसा काट कर उनको पूरा खपया नहीं दिया गया। जब से जनता सरकार आई, मन्त्री जी की जानकारी के लिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमने परिवर्तन किया, उनकी सारी कटीतिथियाँ बन्द करके उनको पूरा बतन

[जी भारत भूषण]

दिलाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया तो श्रमिक भ्रान्दोलन कर्त्ताओं ने उनका नेतृत्व करने वालों ने उनके भ्रोलेपन का लाभ उठाकर यह मांग लगानी शुरू की कि इमरजेंसी में जो मजदूरों की कटीतियां हुई हैं वह मजदूरों को वापस किया जाए। वही लोग जो इमरजेंसी के समय बोल नहीं सकते थे, जो इमरजेंसी लगाने वालों में से थे, उन्होंने लोगों ने अब मजदूरों के भ्रोलेपन का लाभ उठा कर मांग लगवायी कि पहले दो वर्षों का जो हमारा रुपया कटा है वह वापस हो तब आगे बात चलेगी। इस प्रकार से भ्रान्दोलन चला और चलते चलते हिसक हो गया और वहां गोली चली। अब तक सरकारी आंकड़ों के अनुसार 14 आदमी मर चुके हैं। यह बड़े दुख की बात है, बहुत बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दुर्घटना हुई है।

मैं श्रम मंत्रालय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की स्थिति आने के पूर्व ही यह आगे बढ़कर कोई समझौता कराने का उपाय सोचें। कई उद्योगों में यह बात देखने में आई है कि जो द्विपक्षीय समझौता और तीसरे आबिडेशन के द्वारा समझौता हो जाए तो भी उसको लेकर एक पक्ष हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाता है। नियमों में यह परिवर्तन होना चाहिए कि जो फैसले आबिडेशन के द्वारा होंगे या त्रिपक्ष के बीच में होंगे, उनको किसी भी अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी जाएगी। इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन नियम में किया जाना चाहिए।

एप्रिल्वर लबर के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें कहीं जा सकती हैं। मैं उसका स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हूँ, यद्यपि यह सीधायी की ही बात है कि पिछले 18 वर्षों में आज तक मेरे खेत में कभी कोई भ्रान्दोलन नहीं हुआ। मेरे खेत के आसपास भी कोई भ्रान्दोलन नहीं हुआ। एप्रिल्वर की समस्या कभी इतनी नहीं बढ़ी

वह अगर पैदा हुई तो पंतनगर में। मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि जो मित्र पुराने क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, वह जब भी देखें तो वह वहां के लेबरर को अपने से भी ज्यादा खुशहाल पायेंगे। लेकिन इस बात का झगड़ा नहीं है, मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम बनें, वह व्यवहारिक हों, उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो और उनको तोड़ने वालों के लिए सख्त सजा का प्रावधान हो। उसे न्यायालय के चक्कर में इस ढंग से न फँका जाए इस बात को सुनिश्चित कर लेना चाहिए।

मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की बड़ी भारी जिम्मेदारी समझता हूँ। उनपर यह बोझ है कि हिसक श्रम भ्रान्दोलन में किसी तरह से न आयें। हिसा इधर से भी न आयें। उनकी मांगों पर विचार करने का फोरम होना चाहिए। वह अनिश्चित काल तक टनता रहे, जानकारी ही न हो, निर्णय न होने पाए, मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चला जाए, श्रमिक उत्तेजित हों, झगड़ा हो, फिर प्रशासन जाए, गोली चलाई जाए, आदि यह सब नहीं होना चाहिए। इससे न श्रमिकों, न देश और न उद्योग का कल्याण हो सकता है।

इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जो मंत्री जी ने बात प्रारम्भ की थी, हाँ मकना है कि उसमें उनको बाधा मिले, एक उद्योग-मूक यूनियन वा मिट्टान हो और उसमें श्रमिकों का पूरा रिप्रेजेंटेशन होना चाहिये। आख होता क्या है? उद्योग में श्रमिकों की एक यूनियन है उसने एक मांग रखी, तुरन्त कुछ लोगों का तोड़कर एक नई यूनियन बनाई, उसमें उस मांग के विद्वां कुछ और मांग रखवा दी और अ.प.म में उनका झगड़ा करवा दिया। कह दिया जाता है कि तुम आपस में झगड़ा कुछ नहीं हा सकता है। ऐसा हर जगह पर हो रहा है। इस तरह की भावनाएं न रहें, श्रमिकों को अपने ऊपर यह आश्वासन रहे कि उसकी मांगों और हित की रक्षा के लिए सारा समाज खड़ा है। यह भावना हानी चाहिये।

श्रमिकों में जो श्रम करने आयेगा तां बीकर मेकान ही किसी को यहां मजदूरी मांगने

जाना है उसके साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिये। उनको संरक्षण देना चाहिये जो असहाय है, उनकी को सरकार संरक्षण देती है, यही उसका काम है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि आज सरकार एक प्रजातन्त्रीय युग में समाज का प्रतिबिम्ब बनकर खड़ी होती है जो शासन चलाने हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है कि इस समस्या को समझे और इस तथ्य को जान लेने का काम श्रम मंत्रालय का है।

उसका काम है कि वह श्रमिकों के हितों की रक्षा करे और हम सुरक्षा की ओट में श्रमिक उद्योगों को हानि न पहुँचाये। इसके लिए श्रमिका में भावना पैदा करे कि उनकी शिक्षा-दीक्षा रहन-सहन, खान-पान और मैडिकल एंड वगैरह सब ठीक मिले, यह हमारे श्रम मंत्रालय का काम है।

समार्या महोदय, जैसा कि अभी मैंने निवेदन किया, खामती में आपके बार्ड और बैठन वाले सारिया से जब मैं सुनता हूँ कि यह काम ठीक से नहीं हुआ है, ठीक नहीं हो रहा है तो इसके मायने यह है कि वही स्वयं स्वीकार करते हैं कि वह स्वयं असफल रहे थे, पिछले 30 वर्ष कहिये या 10 वर्ष कहिये वह स्वयं तो असफल रहे लेकिन जनता सरकार से अपेक्षा करत है कि एक साल में यह सब काम कर दिये जाने चाहिये थे। उनकी अपेक्षा अच्छी है, महत्वाकांक्षी है, हम इस काम को पूरा कर लेते, हम भी बड़ी खुशी होती लेकिन हमारे मंत्रालय ने इस विषय में भी साबना प्रारम्भ किया है

15 hrs.

मुझे आशा है कि इस दिशा में हमारे जो कदम बड़े हैं, जो बिल्वन हुआ है, उसका सुपरिग्राम शीघ्रनिशीघ्र देश की जनता के सामने आयेगा, और वह दिन दूर नहीं है, जब श्रमिक आन्दोलन की जगह श्रमिक सहयोग और सहकार के साथ यहा का उद्योग और छवि पनरेगे। पन्तनगर में जो दुर्घट्यपूर्ण घटना

हुई है, उसमें हमें सबक लेना चाहिये। इट इज नो यूज काइंग ओवर स्पिस्ट मिल्क। जो दूध बिखर गया है, वह समेटा नहीं जा सकता है, और इस तरह हमपर दुः प्रकट करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। लेकिन मुझे आशा है कि जो कुछ हो चुका है, उससे शिक्षा ली जाएगी, ताकि ऐसी दुर्घटना फिर कभी किसी उद्योग या फर्म में न होने पाये, और इन दुर्घटनाओं के पीछे जो मूल कारण है, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए श्रम मंत्रालय बहुत तेजी से काम करेगा। इन आशा और अपेक्षा के साथ मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हूँ।¹

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय (उज्जैन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ पिछले एक वर्ष में इस मंत्रालय ने जो कार्य किये हैं, वे सराहनीय हैं। पिछली सरकार ने मजदूरों के अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात किया था और उनके अधिकार छीन लिए थे। इस सरकार ने उन अधिकारों को पुनः वापस लौटा दिया है। परन्तु कुछ समस्याएँ ऐसी हैं, जो पिछले अनेक वर्षों में चली आ रही हैं। मैं नयी सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उन समस्याओं को शीघ्र निगटाने के लिए प्रयास करे।

उदाहरण के लिए, यदि आज कोई मजदूर न्यायालय में जाता है, तो उसका फँसला होने में बहुत बिलम्ब होता है। उसकी नौकरी तो जाती ही है, परन्तु साथ ही साथ केस लड़ने में भी उसे काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना कहूँगा कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि जब तक उसके केस का अन्तिम निर्णय न हो जाये, तब तक उसे बेतन मिलता रहे। इसके अलावा उसे कानूनी सहायता दी जाये। केस लड़ने के लिए उसे सरकारी वकील दिया जाये। मालिकों के पास अच्छे वकील होते हैं और पैसे की भी उनके पास कमी नहीं होती है। वह व्यक्ति पैसे के अभाव में पिड़ता है और कानूनी सहायता

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

न मिलने के कारण उसे हारमा पड़ता है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि भले ही उसे काम पर न लिया जाये, लेकिन अन्तिम निर्णय होने तक उसे बेतन मिलता रहना चाहिये।

सरकार ने अधिष्य निधि के बारे में कुछ कानून बनाये हैं, परन्तु सरकारी उद्योगों में इस [स्कीम] का पालन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हो रहा है। जो उद्योगपति अपना पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं, उन्हें बंद देने का प्रयास किया जाता है, परन्तु आज तक किसी ऐसे सरकारी अधिकारी को बंद नहीं दिया गया है, जो पैसा जमा करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हों। भारत सरकार ने जितनी टैक्सटाइल मिलों को अपने हाथ में लिया है, उनमें अधिष्य निधि के सम्बन्ध में जो बहुत प्रकार की गड़बड़ियाँ चल रही हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहिये। वहाँ नियमित रूप से पैसा जमा किया जाना चाहिये और नियमों के अनुसार मजदूरों को लोन भी मिलना चाहिये। यह देखा गया है कि कपड़ा मिलों में मजदूरों को लोन नहीं मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय को इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

राज्य बीमा योजना के अन्तर्गत जो हास्पिटल चल रहे हैं, उनकी कंपेंसिटी काफी कम है। वहाँ दवाइयाँ पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलती हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जहाँ मजदूर बहुत बड़ी संख्या में काम करते हैं, उनके अनुपात में हास्पिटल में पलंग भी नहीं मिलते हैं। जिसके कारण काफी समस्याएँ होती हैं और मजदूरों का ठीक प्रकार से इलाज नहीं हो पाता है। उसे वहाँ भर्ती होना होता है तो वह भर्ती नहीं हो पाता है और घर में इलाज नहीं कर पाता।

मैं इस बात से इनकार नहीं करता कि मजदूरों की बीमारी की छुट्टी जो मिलनी चाहिये वह मिलती है, परन्तु उसका दुरुपयोग वे करते हैं। वे दुरुपयोग न करें ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार करे। बीमारी की छुट्टी लेकर वे अपने निजी काम में लगते हैं। किसी प्रकार

से भी धारा उसकी बेकम करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि वे ऐसा न कर पायें।

[SHRITMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

आज देश के अन्दर ठेकेदारी प्रथा बहुत बढ़े पैमाने पर है और इस सदन में इस बात को अनेक बार कहा गया है कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त होनी चाहिये। अधिक से अधिक और कम से कम मजदूरों का अन्दाज लगाना चाहिये और यह देखना चाहिये कि कम से कम मजदूरों कितनी हों। आज बहुत से लोग हैं जो पचास पैसे, साठ पैसे रोज पर काम करते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके में आज भी लोग पचास पैसे रोज में काम करते हैं। सरकार को तय करना चाहिये कि राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम बेतन क्या हो। यह नीति जब तक तय नहीं होगी तब तक हमारी समस्या बनी रहेगी।

अधिक लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही है। आंकड़े भी समय समय पर बताये हैं। इस समय 1 करोड़ 9 लाख लोग ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने रोजगार दफ्तरों में नाम लिखा रखा है। हम उन्हें अधिक से अधिक रोजगार दे सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। ठीक है बंगाल सरकार ने बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया है। लेकिन वह कितने रोज उसे चला सकेंगे यह कहना बड़ा कठिन है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मांग देश में अधिक जोर न पकड़े कि बिना काम का भत्ता मिले। यदि यह जोर पकड़ गई तो सरकार के सामने बहुत बड़ा भयानक संकट खड़ा होगा। इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि अधिक से अधिक जल्दी से जल्दी लोगों को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था हम करें। देहातों में सड़कों का जाल बिछाएँ, पुलिया बनाएँ, बसें चलायें, छोटे छोटे कारखाने अधिक मात्रा में खोलें, देहात में रोजगार के साधन बनाएँ जिससे जो लोगों का आकर्षण शहरों की तरफ भागने का है उसे हम रोक

सकें। आज दिल्ली में और बड़े बड़े शहरों में देखने को मिलता है कि लोग देहात से निकल कर अपनी खेती छोड़कर बड़े नगरों में भागे चले आ रहे हैं, इस भाषा में कि वहां उन्हें रोजगार मिलेगा। इससे शहरों की आबास व्यवस्था भी गड़बड़ होती है और काफी सड़क शहरों से इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं। तो देहात के अन्दर आकर्षण निर्माण किया जाये ताकि लोग देहात में जमे रहें और देहात में ही उनको रोजगार हम दिला सकें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सारे देश के अन्दर पिछले साल भर से जो मजदूर आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है यह योजनाबद्ध तरीके से सारे देश में चलाया जा रहा है। जहां शान्ति है वहां उसलटी मांगों को लेकर क्रान्ति करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मेरा इनका ही कहना है कि उत्पादन में क्षति किसी प्रकार से न हो इसके ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मैं इस बात से कोई इनकार नहीं करता कि मजदूरों को आन्दोलन करने के लिए क्यों मजबूर होना पड़ता है। मेरा एक निवेदन सरकार से और सरकार के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों से है कि जब भी मजदूरों की कोई समस्या हो तो इसके पहले कि मजदूर आन्दोलन पर उतारू हो, हड़ताल पर जायें, उससे पहले ही उसे सुलझा लेना चाहिये। होता क्या है कि आन्दोलन काफी लम्बा चलता है, लाक डाउट हो जाता है, उत्पादन को क्षति पहुँचती है, लेकिन मामला नहीं सुलझता है। सरकार का और मालिक का प्रयास इस प्रकार का होता है कि आन्दोलन चलने दो, कितना लम्बा चलेगा? थप बैठो रहो। ज्यादा हो तो पुलिस की फोर्स लगा दो, उनको दबाने का प्रयास करो। दब तो जाता है कुछ समय के लिए लेकिन कुछ दिनों के बाद फिर वह खड़ा हो जाता है। कारण यह है कि मजदूर ज्यादा लम्बा आन्दोलन नहीं चला सकते क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति चरमरा जाती है जिससे वह उसे लम्बा नहीं खींच सकते। ऐसी स्थिति

पैदा न हो उसके लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कोई भी आन्दोलन प्रारम्भ हो तत्काल उस पर गौर किया जाये, तत्काल ऐक्शन लिया जाये और तत्काल निर्णय ले कर समस्या को सुलझाया जाये। आज महीनो और सालों मामले उलझे रहते हैं लेकिन उस क्षेत्र में विशेष कोई प्रगति नहीं होती है।

इसी तरह से समाचार पत्रों में काफी बड़ा चढ़ा कर समाचार प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं जिससे लोगों में काफी असन्तोष पैदा होता है। जिन उद्योगों में हड़ताल होती है वहां कुछ लोग जो काम करना चाहते हैं, जो यूनियन इस बात का प्रयास करती हैं कि उद्योग को किसी प्रकार की क्षति न हो, दूसरी यूनियन वाले चाकू छूरे की नोक पर उन्हें काम पर जाने से रोका जाता है। य प्रयास सी० टू० नामक यूनियन से किया जाता है। यह प्रवृत्ति अच्छी नहीं है और इससे देश का कोई भला नहीं होगा। जो शक्तियता देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की है जो इस प्रकार का वातावरण बना रही है, छूरे की नोक पर मजदूरों को काम करने अन्दर नहीं जाने देती है, उन पर तत्काल ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए और इस प्रवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि आपने यह कहा है कि पुलिस गाली-गलौच का व्यवहार न करे और मारपीट न करे लेकिन कोई ऐक्शन न लेने के कारण कानूनी व्यवस्था मजदूर-क्षेत्र में, मजदूर जगत में काफी खराब हो रही है और कुछ लोग यह चाहते हैं कि यह सरकार बदनाम हो और वे इस प्रकार की चीजें कर रहे हैं जिससे मजदूरों की समस्या को सुलझाने में यह सरकार फेल हो। इस प्रकार का प्रयास वे कुछ यूनियनों द्वारा करा रहे हैं और वे अपनी योजना को सारे देश में सफल करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, परन्तु सफल नहीं हो पायेंगे। यह योजना सफल न हो और फेल हो जाए, इसके लिए सरकार कदम उठाए, तो मैं

[श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय]

समझता हूँ कि आज मजदूर क्षेत्र में जो अग्रगति फैल रही है, उसकी शान्ति के रूप में बदलने में सरकार सफल होगी क्योंकि देश का सकाजा है और देश की प्रगति इसी में है कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन हो।

इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि उद्योगपति इस प्रकार का प्रयास करता है कि क्योंकि उसका मान बाजार में उठता नहीं है और उत्पादित मान उद्योगों में पड़ा रहता है। मजदूरों की मांगों को लेकर यूनियनों जो उसकी जेब में होती हैं, उनके द्वारा अपने उद्योग में कुछ मजदूर गड़बड़ करवाने हैं हड़ताल करवा देते हैं। और अपने माल का उत्पादन बन्द करवाता है। इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति आज देश में बाढ़ रही है और मंत्री महोदय इस ओर ध्यान दें। जो उत्पादन उसके पास इकट्ठा हो गया है और उसके पास पड़ा हुआ है, इसलिए वह मजदूरों की कुछ यूनियनों द्वारा आन्दोलन करवाता है और इससे अपने उद्योग का हित ही समझता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि मजदूरों के हित में ही उद्योग का हित होगा और इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार कोई नीति बनाए, जिससे अग्रगति का वातावरण दूर हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रम मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Comrade Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Labour.

In fact, it is very clear from his observations that have been made by the distinguished members who spoke in the course of the debate that there is a considerable degree of unanimity as far as the attitude to the problems of labour is concerned.

Madam, my distinguished and hon. friend Mr. Sathe, who opened the debate from the benches of the opposition, who unfortunately is absent this afternoon—I am sure he must be attending to more important things of which there is no dearth—as well as my distinguished friend who spoke last, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, underlined the need for a national attitude to the problems of labour. They said that this is a subject in which party differences should not cloud our attitude, that industrial relation is a matter of national concern, that unless there is harmony and peace in our industrial undertakings, production is bound to suffer and if production suffers there will be shortages. There will be scarcity. There will be increase in prices. There may even be loss of employment if the economy goes out of gear. It is, therefore, a common national concern to ensure that the wheels of industry go on efficiently. And it is accepted by everyone that this happy consummation for which we devoutly wish cannot be achieved unless labour receives its legitimate recognition, the rights of labour receive their legitimate recognition, the wages that labour receive are commensurate with the demands that are made on them to lead a life that is in conformity with a minimum standard of living, unless there is security in employment, unless wages retain their worth and unless it is possible for us to ensure that the erosion in the value of money does not erode the real wages of labour as well.

It was also pointed out, Madam, that besides this it is necessary to ensure that labour has a sense of belonging—I am quoting my hon'ble friend, Shri Sathe—that labour must have confidence that their problems would be attended to confidence that there would be an impartial objective sympathetic machinery that would enable the expeditious settlement of their disputes and grievances.

Madam, I shall not at this moment go into the details of what this means.

But I wish to underline the fact that there is a universal desire in this House that the policies of the Government, the policies of trade-unions and the policies of the barons of industry must be such as promote peace and understanding in our industrial undertakings. It is a national obligation cast by the demands of development, the demands of justice on the government and the leaders of the trade-union movement as well as the leaders of industry to ensure that each in his own way contribute to the creation and maintenance of harmony in our industrial undertakings.

Madam, I was somewhat sorry to listen to Mr. Sudheeran as well as my hon'ble friend, Shri Saugata Roy, who almost painted a picture of gloom. They were not sparing in their words. Ordinarily, Madam, I am one of those who expect a high standard of debate and a high standard of contribution from my hon'ble friend, Shri Saugata Roy who, unfortunately is not here this afternoon. I was, therefore, somewhat surprised at the manner in which they attempted to paint a gloomy picture of the scene. I wondered whether they were looking backwards; I wondered whether they were living in the present or the ugly dream of the past was still haunting their imagination.

MR CHAIRMAN: As a nightmare

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I stand corrected when you Madam Chairman make such delectable suggestion for improvement of language.

Madam, it is sometimes said by many in this House as well as outside that the industrial situation has taken an ugly turn. It is said that industrial unrest is galloping in this country. An attempt is made to present a very alarming picture. I am not complacent...

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The President has also said about it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I think Madam Chairman, it is one of the rules that in the debate the President's name is not to be mentioned—for a purpose or in vain. Madam, it is being said by some that there is an increase, an alarming increase, in unrest. I am not taking a complacent view, but there is a difference between a realistic view and a pessimistic view. The facts that are before us, that are available to the hon House so very clearly is that there is nothing alarming in the number of mandays that have been lost in the year. In the last 8 or 10 years, the annual average of mandays lost has been approximately 20 millions. It is true that there have been some variations in the year of the military involvement with Pakistan. The number of mandays lost decrease in the next year, in the peak year of the Emergency too. The number of mandays lost increases in the year of the railway strike, the number of mandays lost went up to 40 millions but otherwise the national annual average has been around 20 millions. This year the figure is 21 millions. I would like to point out that apart from the absolute number of mandays lost, it approximates to 0.4 per cent of the total mandays scheduled for work. And I would like to remind the hon. House that this is not far different from the average of the mandays lost in many of the industrially advanced countries like the UK or Italy, Australia or Canada or many other countries. Now, when I say this, I am not justifying the loss of mandays. Let my hon. friends who are interested in trade union movement realise that I am not saying that mandays should be lost. No mandays should not be lost. But what I am trying to point out is the manner in which a scare of panic is being created.

Now, here I would like to point out another important factor which has been underlined by my hon. friend Mr. Saugata Roy and other Members including my good friend, my esteemed colleague, Shri Chitta Basu—he

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

always keeps vigil over the working class—who has made a very powerful and eloquent speech the other day and it is unforgettable for me. It was pointed out that in the last 7 or 8 years, the share of mandays lost due to lockouts has been steadily increasing. In 1970, it was 28 per cent, in 1972, it was 33 per cent, in 1975, it was 65 per cent in 1976, the full of the glory of the Emergency,—it was 73 per cent. And in 1977 still, it is over 50 per cent. I want the House to think whether it is the share of the mandays lost which is increasing or galloping or whether it is the loss of mandays due to stoppage of work by strikes that is increasing. This is a fact which cannot be ignored. Now, the number of mandays lost due to strikes in 1977 was 10.5 millions, the lowest compared to the years 1970-1975, it is 10.5 millions as a result of strikes.

Now, I come back to this question of spreading a scare, creating a panic saying that the situation is alarming and deteriorating in an alarming fashion, it is suffering from galloping T.B. Madam, I would beg to submit for the consideration of the House that there are two vested interests which are interested in creating this scare. One is those who believe that by saying that there is chaos, there is anarchy there is no control possible by the removal of the curbs enforced on the working class, on the restoration of the rights of the working class, one vested interest, political vested interest which tries to prove that the Emergency was justified. They say, that after the emergency is over, there is chaos in this country. The other vested interest is economic vested interest which is represented by some owners of industries who are for curbing the rights again, who want to create an atmosphere in which it will be possible for them to do what they want, they say that the restoration of the rights of trade

unions and the workers has led to this pass and therefore restrictions should be reimposed in one way or another. They do not want to surrender the fruits of the emergency, fruits that they garnered during the emergency. It is well known that among those who sung the praise of emergency, who said that they never had it so good were the capitalists of our country. I may not be far wrong if I say that many of those therefore today are very anxious to prove that the freedom that has come with the going of the emergency is responsible for industrial chaos. They are accustomed to the authoritarianism of the emergency, to the economic fall outs that they had as a consequence of the authoritarianism of the emergency; they remember the days of eclipse with nostalgia and they would like them to return. I say this because in spite of the efforts that the government has made many of those interests have refused to reinstate those who were victimised, whose services were terminated during the emergency; they have refused to review the workloads which were unilaterally altered by them during the emergency.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
What have you done against them?

AN HON. MEMBER: That would be his conclusion.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend shows the technique of debate. I was trying to point out that there was an interest behind painting this picture and I am sure my hon. friend will agree with what I say in this regard.

I come to another point to which reference was made by my good friend Mr. Saugata Roy. The other day he ridiculed the Labour Minister; he is free to do so; I shall not ridicule him. He looked at the report and found that the Labour Minister

had intervened only in 12 disputes.

SHRI K. GOPAL: He ridiculed the Labour Minister, not the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: You can make a distinction between one and the other. Mr. Gopal is yet to learn something about Advaita. Now Mr. Saugata Roy saw that the Law Minister dealt only with 12 disputes and he worked out mathematically and said: one dispute per month, the Labour Minister has tackled. I am afraid he did not look through the report with the care with which he should have. Those 12 disputes were disputes which the Minister himself had to deal with, like the dispute of the Port and Dock workers of Bombay port, bargemen's strike, Vizag Shipyard negotiations, cement dispute, bankmen's dispute, etc. In all those cases very ugly situations were averted by the timely action by the Labour Minister; there could have been loss of production worth crores of rupees in many of these cases if timely action had not been taken. He forgot to look forward, to look into the other pages, to the CLC's organisation which is the organisation which should deal with the disputes. Every dispute cannot be dealt with by the Labour Minister. The CLC's organisation in this year dealt with 5964 cases and settled 4885, out of which 81 per cent were disputes settled during the year itself; of this 70 per cent disputes were settled in 2 months. In the same way the labour officers handled 1,38,763 grievances of which 1,38,325 were settled during the year.

Now I would like to turn to some other important questions, i.e., the questions relating to the policy that this Government has adopted in this field. Soon after our Government came into power, we realised that if we have to deal with the problems that we saw in the field of labour relations, we have to take some short term measures as well as some long term measures. These short term measures we thought should consist of

the identification and removal of irritants which were responsible for the eruptions of unrest in different parts of the country. These included the restoration of the trade union rights, action for reinstatement of those whose services were terminated in the Emergency or to reinstate or review the cases of those whose services were dispensed with without the normal judicial processes associated with disciplinary action or termination of services, alteration of work loads, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme and the Bonus. In all these cases, as the House knows, the Government have taken action. The other day my distinguished friend, Smt. Ahilya Rangnekar referred to the fact that in spite of the Government's issuing necessary instructions in this regard, there are many cases of the victims of Emergency not being reinstated. I shall come to this question currently; but as far as the long range action that we had to take are concerned, we thought that the first thing we had to do was to revive the machinery for tripartite discussions and to find out ways by which we can streamline and bring into being an effective machinery for the settlement of collective disputes and individual grievances. In pursuance of this analysis of ours, we not only revived the tripartite conference and invited all central trade union organisations—to attend this tripartite conference... (Interruptions) Therefore, we took the necessary steps to revive the tripartite machinery and to have a full-fledged discussion on all aspects of the legislation as well as the other steps that the Government have to take in this field.

Last year after the tripartite conference, I had occasions to tell the House about the discussions in the tripartite conference as well as the major decisions taken—one was to set up a Committee to report on a comprehensive Bill for Industrial Relations and the other was to report on the workers' participation in management, the third was in relation to the Consumers' price index and the fourth

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was a decision to hold a special conference to deal with the problems of the agricultural labour and unorganised labour. I am happy to be able to tell the House that on each of these counts action has been taken by the Government.

The other day my good friend, Mr. Saugata Roy, again, said that this Minister is earning a reputation of being a Minister who appoints Committees and he referred to my distinguished colleague, Mr. Charan Singh and said that as Mr. Charan Singh appoints Commissions, the Labour Minister is appointing Committees. Here again, I am afraid that he was a captive of caption hunting. He looked at the report and found a committee for this, a committee for that and said that the work of this Ministry lies only in appointing the Committees. All of us, Madam, are sometimes fond of captions. But if we chase captions to the effect that we become captives of caption hunting, then we revert to an infantile state as far as the contribution to debates are concerned and I did not expect that from him.

If we do not have Committees, then are we to have *obiter dicta*? Is it that the Minister or the Ministry or the Government should dictate? Without Committees, how is it possible to ensure the widest possible consultation and discussion with all interests concerned?

Now I would like to remind you and the House that each one of these Committee was asked to submit its report in two months and with the exception of one Committee or so, almost all the Committees completed their work in two months and submitted their reports. I know the next question will be, what has been done with the report? Somebody said the other day that the report was submitted in December; why was no legislation introduced? I plead guilty to the charge that no special session was summoned to introduce this legislation. But the presentation of a report is not the end of the question.

The report has to be studied. It has to be discussed in the Cabinet. It has to be drafted as a Bill and then it has to be introduced. I would like to tell the House that after the reports were received, we had discussions on the contents of the reports with the presiding officers of industrial tribunals, and labour courts, with labour commissioners and other interests and with the State labour ministers. Who will say that these were not necessary steps in consultation? After the widest possible consultation, therefore, we have now arrived at the stage where, as I told the House earlier, the Government will introduce a comprehensive Bill on industrial relations in this session itself.

Now I come to the question of workers' participation in management. This committee also has practically completed its work except in relation to the question of trusteeship, which is a somewhat longer range question, as you can easily understand. In respect of the question of workers' participation, the other day somebody, I think from this side of the House said—ideas are common and they go round—"This Government is committed to the concept of workers' participation. The Janata Party said it in its manifesto. Why this delay?" The impatience is highly understandable; it is excusable. I do not know whether one takes inspiration from the Bible:

"And God said, Let there be light; and there was light!"

The Janata Party said in its manifesto, "Let there be workers' participation". And, lo and behold! There was workers' participation! Is it so simple? Those who are aware of the problems of workers' participation in management—and I am sure their number is not small in this House—know that there are many aspects of the question that have to be considered. It is true that from 1948 there has been talk of workers' participation. Some schemes were introduced as far as the banks were concerned

and in the emergency two schemes were introduced for a limited kind of workers' participation. But you are aware that this has not given satisfaction to our workers, or employers. There is no feeling that these schemes that were introduced either during the emergency or before emergency allow the workers to have their full share of effective participation in the management of industry. No trade union has said that these schemes give them scope for effective participation in management. My good friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, would agree when I say this. First of all, there is the question of levels of participation in management and the kinds of functioning that can be transferred to the organs for participation at the different levels—at the shop floor level, at the plant level, at the Board level or at the industrial level. Then again there is this question of the attitudes of the management as well as the workers' organisations to the question of participation. It does somewhat seem odd to the uninitiated, but you know that the management is very anxious that any workers' participation in management should not lead to the erosion of managerial prerogative. In the same way, the representatives of trade unions, are keen that the workers' participation in management should not lead to the attenuation of the rights of collective bargaining. Now, therefore, you have to find an intervening area. While fully respecting the rights of collective bargaining and preventing inroads into the area of collective bargaining; yet, to find the area in which there can be participation in the function of management is a thing on which you have to spend some time. And that is why this Committee which is a tripartite committee consisting of the representatives of trade unions, employers as well as the Government and the public sector undertakings, spent some time—two months—which is a long period of time to work out the details of the machinery for participation, the method of election to which

again there was some reference made from the other side, the method of selecting the representatives of labour, of the employees, who will work on these different organs of participative management. Madam, this report also will be before us very soon.

On the question of consumer price index, the hon. Member has believe in workers' participation...

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Madam, on the question of workers' participation in equity, does he say something?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Most certainly I am always very ready to answer my good friend. In fact, the role should be reversed. I am more to learn from him than he has to learn from me. And I do not know whether he believes in workers' participation in equity. But that does not affect my answer.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Kindly don't doubt my sincerity. I do believe in it.

MR CHAIRMAN: I don't think he doubts your sincerity. He has already called you a good friend.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Madam, I did not say either that he believed or he did not believe. It is one of the many conundrums when the hon. Member sits on the opposite side.

As for participation in equity, I shall ignore this crossing of the floor for the time being. I hope it is not defection.

Madam, on this question of participation in equity, there are two views. If it is a question of compulsion to participate in equity or if any part of emoluments or other income that accrues to workers, or should accrue to workers, is to be given in the shape of participation in equity, there is a feeling that one should be

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careful that this does not lead to investment in something which may turn out to be a loss. I am sure the hon. Member as well as the other Members of the House understand what I mean and it is not necessary for me to expatiate on this especially in view of lack of time.

Now, Madam, I shall go to the question of victimisation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): What about the Committee on Price Index?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I was on that, perhaps. I am sorry, he headed off the Board. Madam, you are very familiar with the Consumer Price Index Committee, as you are with all other committees. This Committee worked under the chairmanship of a very distinguished professor. Prof. Rath, and included such distinguished luminaries as Comrade Parvathi Krishnan, a Member of Parliament, and this Committee has concluded its labours and submitted its report which is under examination by the Government at the moment and as soon as its study is completed, it will be made available to the House.

I said that I would go to the question of victimisation to which my hon. friend, Comrade....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are swinging between 'Madam' and 'Comrade'.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: These are both qualities which are co-existing and you can't escape from one or the other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Much to the discomfiture of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I don't think, Madam, that he would either desire or accomplish a change.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was only worried about the discomfiture of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: He can conceal any discomfiture with a smile.

Going back to victimisation, I referred, Madam, to the circular we had issued and the Government not only declared its policy that there should be reinstatement, but it also wanted that full pay should be paid for the period of the break in service and also that there should be protection of the promotion prospects of the person. We set up a special cell in the Ministry here to follow up these cases. But unfortunately I have to say that in many of the States the progress has been very slow. 1,669 out of 5,765 people affected have been reinstated which is a very poor number. We are not complacent in this matter. We regret that further progress has not been made, in spite of our repeated efforts; and at the moment, Madam, I can say that we are in touch with the Governments of the States which are particularly concerned in this regard, to ensure that there is reinstatement as well as that other benefits are made available to them.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): What about Central audit and accounts department?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have made a note of this. I will not reply to each and every point; but I will make a note of them. I would also look to another aspect of the bill 'not we would like to bring before Parliament. You are aware, Madam, that there has recently been a very important judgement of the Supreme Court on the question of definition of 'industry'. Apart from the import and implications of this definition of 'industry' to which the Supreme Court judgement referred, there have also been demands from many sections of the employees who are not covered by the existing Industrial Disputes Act. We are, therefore, very seriously thinking of having some provisions or some legislation which will ensure job

security for even those who are not to-day under the coverage of the Industrial Disputes Act.

I would now turn to the question of lock-outs. I have already referred to the increasing incidence of lock-outs. My good friend and esteemed colleague, Mr. Chitta Basu often refers to the fact that some of these lock-outs are disguised cases of lay-offs or closure. And I am sure there are many hon. Members who would agree with him that there are such cases. It is also true that of late, there has been a demand that Chapter 5B which was introduced during the Emergency prescribing the prior approval of the appropriate Government in cases of lay-offs, retrenchment and closure should be withdrawn. There are demands that this should be withdrawn. Now, in the light of the increase in the incidence of lock-outs, and the manner in which lock-outs are being employed, such a demand becomes a demand that may not contribute to the reduction in problems raised by stoppages of work. I am using phrases different from what my hon. friends would use. As far as we are concerned, we are keen that the legislation that we introduce as well as the machinery that we provide should assure workers of employment security. It should assure them of economic security, in the sense of a minimum wage or minimum wages; and the level of the wages being protected against erosion, that there must be a provision for profit-sharing and that there must be social security and safety against hazards and accidents. It may not be possible for me, in the limited time at my disposal, to deal with all aspects of questions like safety and social security. My distinguished colleagues who intervened in the debate, have already referred to the different aspects of the question of special security; but, with your permission, I would like to deal with the question of safety, which is also an important question.

The question of safety in the places of work, is one of most paramount con-

cern to this Government. Therefore, we refer not only to the question of safety in coal mines and other mines, but to safety in all places of work. One has to take an integrated view of the problem of safety. An unsafe place is no place to work. It would not contribute to health, or safety or productivity—or to eliciting the best from the workmen.

For the moment I will start with coal mines. The number of fatal accidents has been approximately the same, but the number of fatalities in the last year has shown a marked decline. The House would be happy to hear that from 296 it has fallen to 230, a reduction of 66. Of course, we should not have even a single fatality, but an improvement from 296 to 230 is a marked improvement, definitely. And the death rate per thousand employees has fallen from 0.57 to 0.44 in coal, from 0.38 to 0.33 in non-coal and from 2.83 to 2.33 in all put together. I must here point out that, unfortunately in spite of improvement in many collieries, the Singareni collieries has shown marked increase in the number of accidents. In fact the number there is four times the all India average, and we are therefore paying special attention to improve the conditions of safety there.

Madam, as you are aware, soon after our Government took charge, we called a Safety Conference in which the workers' representatives were also associated, revived the Mines' Safety Review Committee with increased representation for workers' organisations and took steps to upgrade the level of administrative supervision and responsibility for safety and to strengthen the Directorate-General of Mines Safety, to fill up the posts that were vacant so that the number of inspections may be increased and measures were taken to attract and retain staff of efficient competence in the Directorate-General of Mines Safety and to ensure that they are of appropriate administrative levels to deal with the nationalised coal fields.

MR CHAIRMAN Did you implement the recommendations of this Committee you are referring to?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA There is a quarterly meeting of this Committee which monitors the implementation of these reports

As far as other industries are concerned you are well aware of the work that is done by the Director-General of Factories (Advice Service and Labour) Institute. I hope I had the time to describe the work of this Directorate-General at length. I would wish that the hon. Members should particularly take interest in this field and visit the office and the laboratories of the Directorate-General of FASLI for short in Bombay to see that the work that is being done for safety to produce inexpensive implements that can be used inexpensive protective devices that can be used for eyes for the respiratory system for ear drums etc. so that at all the places the hazards that our workers face for their health and their safety can be reduced. For lack of time I shall not go into these details but I do hope that the hon. Members of this House would take interest in this field of activity will sometimes acquaint themselves with the work that is being done in this sphere.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA You have to arrange our trip to that place.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA That will be done.

I shall go to the question of some other special areas of labour. I shall begin with plantation labour to which my hon. friend Shri Purna Sinha referred. I find that even my taking his name does not make him listen to me. He spoke at length about the plight of plantation labour and said that unfortunately the Report has devoted only ten lines to the question of plantation labour. I would like to submit to the House that the number

of lines does not in any way reflect our interest in the question of plantation labour. I know my hon. friend does considerable work among plantation labour and he is quite familiar with their problems. He raised the question of the land-man ratio and pointed out the fact that the number of people employed in plantations has fallen. You yourself madam, are well aware of this problem. I do not think that this question of the land-man ratio is one that can be tackled only by the Labour Ministry. There are many aspects of the question including the economic aspect of it, the effect on productivity and what not, but the main question relates to wages and the statutory provisions regarding housing, water supply, medical benefits etc. Here I must tell my hon. friend that I am accepting the suggestion that he made and we are going to set up a special cell to monitor the implementation of the statutory provisions. As it is, you are aware that some of these provisions are more satisfactorily implemented in the south than in the northeast and east. If I am not mistaken you madam have had opportunities to visit some of these plantations and so you will bear out the truth of what I say in this regard though you are not supposed to speak from there.

I shall now turn to agricultural labour. As I said earlier we had convened a special meeting in this regard to deal with the problems of agricultural labour. There are problems to which many hon. friends opposite as well as on this side have referred. My distinguished friend who has just come and taken his seat, Mr. Shastri, on many occasions has referred to this problem so also my good friend Mr. Lakkappa whom I shall not fail to mention whose example I shall follow and never fail to take his name in season and out of season. The problem mainly is not only one of having statutory minima in wages. You can easily put minimum wages on the statute book but it is very difficult sometimes to put them in the pockets

of the workers in the field. Unless the machinery to implement the minimum wages is efficient, unless it is ubiquitous in its presence and efficient in implementation, and unless the efforts made through legislation and the administrative machinery are bolstered by organisation of workers, minimum wages or the passing of legislation on minimum wages by itself cannot solve the problem of our agricultural labour. You are well aware that our Government has ratified the I.L.O Convention on rural workers. We, therefore, hope that the Government will be able to play its part in helping all those who want to promote the formation of organisations of rural workers. We also hope that it will be possible for us to orient workers' education as well as training towards our rural workers and extend the benefits of social security to agricultural workers and seasonally employed workers in a phased manner.

Now I shall refer very briefly to the question of bonded labour because I am running out of time, and we are on the border of dealing with international matters. On the question of bonded labour, my distinguished colleague Mr. Larang Sai, explained the action that we are taking and pointed out the difficulties in making progress unless we have a method for identifying bonded labour and freeing them and rehabilitating them. In the past, the programmes that were adopted for rehabilitation of bonded labour were within the framework of the existing plans, there were no special provisions. We have begun with a modest token provision of Ru. 1 crore, which is nothing at all when we want to deal with the question of bonded labour in all its ramifications, but I mention this only to point out the fact that we are aware of the need to devote special attention to the question of bonded labour.

Now I shall turn to another question, that of women. I am not suggesting that we turn from one problem to

the other, from bonded labour to women.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Both are in bondage!

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My distinguished colleague seems to think that both are in bondage. I am more concerned with releasing them from bondage than characterising one way or the other.

16.00 hrs.

My distinguished and hon. friend Shrimati Mrinal Gore, who is not here unfortunately, referred to the question of women and to the working group that has been set up on the question of employment of women. This is a very major question and it has to be tackled at various points. We have special responsibility for the Equal Remuneration Act. I do not want to deal with the various aspects of this question but the provisions of the Act have been extended to almost all sectors of employment, almost 23 sectors of employment. One or two remain and in these sectors also the Act will be made applicable very shortly. I have impressed upon the State Governments the need for effective employment and to see that the necessary authorities are appointed in terms of the Act and the advisory bodies visualised in the Act are set up. At the central level too, we are setting up a central advisory committee and also setting up a non-statutory advisory committee to advise the Central Government on all matters relating to equal remuneration, problems of employment of women and also to deal with the recommendations that may come from the working group on the employment of women. We also propose to convene a conference of the representatives of the State Governments employers' organisations, workers' organisations and voluntary organisations of women to take stock of

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the situation and to see how we can contribute to the full implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act as well as other schemes necessary for employment and the kind of employment in which women can have preference.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः उपायों के अन्दर म न्यता को लेकर क फे झगड़ा चलता है । गुप्त मादाम में म न्यता मिले डग बड़े में आप कुछ करने ज ंहे है ?

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा : मैंने अभी खत्म नहीं किया, उनके बाद आप पूछ सकते हैं । सवाल का जवाब प्रपक्षा मान्य है, उनके बाद भी पूछना आपके ठीक है ।

I wish I could deal with the question of migrant labour. My good friend, Mr. Mohan Lein referred to the question of migrant labour and particularly dadan labour. I am referring the need for immediate action in this regard. If I had the time I would have liked to describe to you and the House the harrowing conditions in which migrant labour work, how they are recruited by Sardars without paying any money to them, how wages are not paid, how there is no restriction on the hours of work, how they are huddled together like cattle in tin-sheds in places where the temperature is sub-zero and how no kind of emoluments is paid to them directly, but unfortunately, I have no time to go into these things. But I would like to point out that as a result of the enquiries that have been made and the discussions that have taken place, we have decided to introduce a legislation in this regard which will particularly provide for regular payment of wages that are already agreed to, provision of suitable conditions of work for the migrant workers taking into account the fact that the migrant worker had migrated from a different State with

different environmental conditions to take care of the need for providing protective clothing, etc., supply of free medical facility for the migrant workers, grant of option to the migrant worker to raise a claim either at the place where he is employed or the State to which he belongs and provision by the home State of legal aid free of charge to the migrant workers. These will be some of the major provisions in the Bill that we hope to introduce for the protection of migrant workers, otherwise known as dadan labour.

Now, I turn to the question of employment exchanges and overseas employments to which some reference was made by my good friend Mr. Lakkappa....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Man-power being sold out

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA He was rather concerned about the sale of flesh. Those who have more to sell should be more concerned. I do not know whether I have more or the hon. Member has more.

As far as employment exchanges are concerned, a number of factors have been brought to the attention of the House in the course of the Question Hour by my good friend Mr Lakkappa as well as by many other hon. Members. A question was raised about the number of placements being inadequate. A part of the reason for the fall in the number of placements is the fact that a number of vacancies are not being notified to employment exchanges now as a result of the setting up of the Staff Selection Boards in various States and the Staff Selection Commission at the Centre. The House is aware that the Government has recently set up a committee to go into all the complaints that have been made about the employment exchanges to see how the employment exchanges can be made more effective and how the practices and laws in certain States

which make it difficult for some people to register themselves or to be placed from the register can be dealt with.

I shall now pass on to the overseas employments to which my hon. friend, Mr. Sudheeran made a reference. I think, Mr. Lakkappa also made a reference to it. So did some other Members of the House. Here, we are concerned with the deployment of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour in foreign countries. I think, it is a good curtain raiser for the debate that is going to follow. We are concerned with the full utilisation of the opportunities for employment in these areas and, at the same time, I am sure, the House will agree that the Government should be concerned with the protection of interests of our workers who are deployed in these areas, the conditions of recruitment, the living conditions and the conditions under which they work in these foreign countries. It is this concern which has made the Government to decide that recruitment for deployment of persons abroad should be through agencies that are registered.

We are taking steps to strengthen the overseas employment cell to deal with the various aspects and the questions that have been raised and the committee that has been appointed will also consider whether it is necessary for us to have some kind of supporting personnel either in our Embassies in the form of Labour Attaches or welfare officers attached to the number of people who are deployed from our country in foreign countries.

I shall now refer to a few more points before I conclude lest it be said that I did not deal with them. One is the question about the necessity of a wage policy. There can be no two opinions on this score. There must be a national wage policy. The Janata Party and this Government are committed to the formulation of a national wages, incomes and prices policy. In this context, many references were made to Mr. Bhootha-

lingam and his committee. I do not say that many encomiums were paid to the committee but many references were made to the committee. My good esteemed friend, Mr. Chitta Basu in his stentorian manner of delivery upbraided me and said that I was retreating and he almost made it look as if I was Wavell—for a moment I did feel for my eye. I know, my good friend does not mean that I am retreating. He is more interested in cautioning me against being compelled to retreat. And I should not take any *umbrage* at the caution that he gave me, because nobody goes up to a bold cautioning about danger or pull the sacks and kicks at the Board out in ire or anger. I therefore understand the spirit in which my hon. friend has cautioned me against forces that may compel a retreat from the position that we have taken. I can assure him that as far as I am concerned and this Government is concerned, there will be no such retreat.

Now, on this question of the Boothalingam Committee, my distinguished colleague, the Finance Minister, has made it very clear that this is a study group and this study group will formulate its recommendations which the Government would consider. It is very wrong to think that this group has been appointed with a view to engender some kind of wage freeze. I am afraid, this is looking for a serpent in a rope; it is not the rope; it is the shadow of a rope; it is a figment of imagination.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You have already issued a directive suggesting that there should be no wage revision.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a mis-statement.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You please clarify it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This circular was quoted, I think, by Mr. Rajan, the other day. It was quoted by my distinguished colleague and friend the other day. It does not say that there should be a wage freeze;

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it only says that in areas where there are high incomes, there must be a reference to the Finance Ministry and the Finance Ministry's approval must be obtained. If your idea is to have some kind of a uniformity—without uniformity, there cannot be a wage policy—then it is a caution, as my friend has cautioned to ensure that there is no further increase in disparities. Therefore, there is no question of a wage freeze, no question of moratorium, no question of a blanket ban. These are all apprehensions which are unfounded apprehensions, and as my distinguished friend, the Finance Minister, has pointed out, this group will consider not only the question of wages but of incomes, incomes of magnets, incomes of executives, all incomes, and therefore, it is somewhat outside the field of responsibility of the Labour Ministry.

If it was merely a Wage Board or it was merely concerned with the wages, the appropriate Ministry to handle it would have been the Labour Ministry. But when it deals with all incomes, and prices, I would be making inroads into other people's domain if I say that this should fall within my domain while I hold charge of the Ministry of Labour.

Another question was about bonus. This is a very fallacious question and like a dissent, I reserve it for the end of the menu. Unfortunately or fortunately, this is a question which we have to take up in the light of our own overall view of incomes of labour, wages, to which I have referred and this question had been discussed in this House before and in course of a few months, we will have to come back to the House on this question. So, there is no doubt about it. I shall not take more time of the House on this question. There is another point which, if you permit me, I would like to refer to in conclusion. I should not take more time because the Minister of External Affairs is also ready. Even the comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill to which several

Members made a reference, would consolidate and amend various existing laws like the Industrial Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act, Industrial Employment Standing Order Act, etc. We are thinking of initiating an exercise for a similar simplification and codification of other labour laws in different fields like wages, social security, working conditions and welfare etc. An attempt would be made to adopt, as far as possible, a common definition of terms like wages, employers, workmen, etc. Today, as you are well aware, the same term has different connotations in different laws. This is not an easy task because each law has its own logic and structure. Even so, we propose to have a look at this problem and make a serious attempt in this direction as visualised by the National Commission on Labour as well.

Apart from codification and simplification of laws on these lines, it will also be necessary to examine the extent to which it would be possible to reduce the various registers to be maintained and returns to be submitted by the employers, particularly small employers, and the relevant labour laws. I shall not deal with this question at length. But, in conclusion, I would like to say that, as far as security and workers' education are concerned, my good friend and colleague, Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha, the other day referred to our ideas on the question of social security, streamlining the various schemes that we have for social security, and our ideas about integration, the possible advantages that might flow from the integration of some of these schemes, the possibility of extension of coverage, of diversification of services, of reduction of administrative costs, of improvement in the conditions of service of the medical personnel and opportunities for better career prospects, of increasing the efficiency of medical services through improving the quality as well as the availability

and variety of drugs to which my hon. friend, Mr. Kachwai, referred in the course of his speech.

Reference has also been made to our idea that workers' education should be integrated with the national campaign for adult education that is being launched by my colleague in the Education Ministry.

I think that I have tried to cover most of the main points that were raised in the course of this debate....

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : चुनाव के माध्यम से मान्यता

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: This is a part of the question of comprehensive legislation. Surely I can assure the hon. Member that there will be a suggestion, which will fully meet his point of view, in the Bill that will be brought before the House.

If I have not dealt with all the other questions that were raised, it is not because I do not think that they are important. They are very important; I shall consider all of them, and in the course of the next few months, I shall try to accept and implement as many of them as can possibly be accepted.

Once again, I would like to thank you and the hon. Members who have participated in the debate, and I hope that the House will be gracious enough to pass the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Labour voted by Lok Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I put the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Labour to the vote of the House, I would like to know whether any Member is withdrawing his Cut Motion....

SHRI PURNA SINHA (Tezpur): I want to withdraw the Cut Motions standing in my name.

Cut Motions Nos. 2 and 3 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the other Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 and 4 to 31 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charge that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand: Nos. 65 and 66 relating to the Ministry of Labour."

The motion was adopted.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	MINISTRY OF LABOUR	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
65	Ministry of Labour . . .	13,68,000	..	68,39,000	..
66	Labour and Employment . .	11,50,66,000	1,160,000	57,53,33,000	8,00,000

16 20 hrs

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79**
—contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Discussion and Voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs, for which five hours have been allotted.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue

Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidate Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Demand for Grant, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

31	Ministry of External Affairs	18,92,88,000	2,46,38,000	94,64,40,000	12,31,89,000
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*Moved with the recommendation for the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Banatwalla, Shri Jethmalani, Prof. Shibban Lal Saxena and Shri Sudheeren have tabled Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of External Affairs. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their Cut Motions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnam): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increasing number of restrictions being imposed upon persons going abroad, especially to Middle

East countries, for employment and the consequent hardships faced by them. (1)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for a Regional Passport Office in District Malappuram (Kerala). (7)]

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to denounce the Palestinian raid on Israeli territory and the massacre of innocent Israeli citizens including children on March 12 this year (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop continued interference by Officers of the Ministry with Indian citizens going abroad in search of employment to the total detriment of individual and the country alike. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sign and ratify the 1966 United Nations Human Rights Covenant, known as the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights together with the Optional Protocol. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to denounce the continued violation of the democratic rights of the people of Pakistan and the people of Bangladesh and lending international respectability to and thereby perpetuating the dictatorial regimes ruling the two countries. (5)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saksena and Shri Sudheeran are not present.

Now, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Madam Chairman, before I speak about the Ministry of External Affairs, I should pay a compliment to Shri Vajpayee. You know, Madam, that before he became a Minister, he was here with us. He was sitting with us for about six years....

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): For twenty years.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: All right, for twenty years. But for six years he was sitting with me.

As an Opposition leader he was never irresponsible. Of course, there were so many people who were irresponsible—I should not mention their names—but he was the only leader who behaved so well though, wherever criticism was necessary he used to criticise. He was a gentleman to the cadre, no doubt. But, unfortunately, although for one year after he became Minister he was all right and there was no controversy about him, of late I do not know why he is entering into such controversy. Recently he also made a statement saying that Mrs. Indira Gandhi has entered into a secret agreement with Mr. Bhutto. I do not know what was the provocation; probably Mr. Subramaniam Swamy was the provocation. I was surprised and many of the Members were also surprised on seeing his statement because, as I have said, he was a very responsible Opposition leader. Similarly, we expected that he would be a responsible Minister of External Affairs too, but, unfortunately, he has said that: he should not have made that statement. There cannot be a secret agreement between two Heads of Governments. Anyhow, it is up to him to prove whether there was any secret agreement or not.

Today also, when Mr. Lakkappa was putting some question, he intervened and made a very angry statement, saying 'Yes, this is a bomb-shell' and he mentioned Madam's name. You know he was one of the great admirers of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. In 1971, when Bangladesh was liberated I think he paid compliments to her. (Interruptions). Certainly, whenever anybody made a mistake, he used to criticise but, if any good things were done, he used to appreciate also. He admired her and I think he used the term 'Durga Mata'

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

or something like that. In the House, he used to praise her; there is no doubt about it.

Anyhow, it is not my intention to drag him unnecessarily into these controversial matters. But, he should not unnecessarily make certain allegations against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. There is no problem for him at all. Daily—whether it is the External Affairs or Home Ministry or anything else—he always says something about Indiraji. Please forget her and try to solve your own problems. This is not going to pay you. This is my sincere opinion and advice to the Minister for External Affairs because he happens to be my good friend. He also used to come to my rescue when I was not getting a chance to speak. I have great regard for him. It is really astonishing and is unfortunate that such a statement should have come from him. I would not be surprised if such a statement is made by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy; I would be surprised if he did not make such a statement.

Now, coming to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs, it has been mentioned in the report itself that so far as the foreign policy is concerned, there is no controversy; there is no difference of opinion. I would like to read the relevant portion from the report:

"While burning domestic controversies dominated the election, it was noticed, both within India and abroad, that foreign policy had not been a matter of controversy in the campaign. This was possible because, during the years immediately before independence and subsequently when India played a dominant role in the political process of decolonisation, a consensus on foreign policy had developed within the country cutting across party lines. Against this background, it was only natural that on frequent occasions, during the months after the formation of the new govern-

ment, the basic continuity of India's foreign policy was re-asserted in no uncertain terms."

We must pay compliments to Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, who is responsible for evolving this foreign policy, particularly the non-alignment policy, which has stood the test of time. Some people are there, who criticise him also for this policy. At that time, America and some other western countries and people like John Foster Dulles and Dwight D Eisenhower were criticising him for this kind of policy. They wanted India to be with those countries. From the very beginning, it was only Russia who has appreciated our policy. Not only has it understood and appreciated our policy, it has also come to our rescue when the need arose. We should not be ungrateful to any country, whether Russia or any other country, which has helped us in our crisis. For example, but for their help, Kashmir would have been with the other country. There was a lot of pressure of USA and other western countries. It was Russia alone, which exercised its veto in the Security Council many times on the Kashmir question. It also came to our rescue when we wanted to liberate Goa. The same thing happened during the liberation of Bangladesh, while other countries like USA, England, China and others were, as a matter of fact, thinking, how to cause harm to us and stab us. This is the situation. That country has been consistently with us; it has not only appreciated our policies, it has helped us in economic and other fields. We have so many projects with the help of Russia. I do not say that Shri Vajpayee is ignoring that country or is not anxious to improve relations with that country, but somehow some impression is there not only in Russia but in other countries also that he is not giving due importance to this country and he is giving more importance and attention to USA and other countries. This is rather unfortunate. This kind of impression, if at all there is any, should be removed.

With regard to our relations with neighbouring countries, Shri Vajpayee is really very fortunate, very lucky. When he became the Foreign Minister, we had no problems with our neighbours. There are no major problems in the world also; there is no tension. There are small problems like the problem between Israel and West Asian countries or some problems are there in Africa, otherwise there is no such tension which used to be there earlier. He is, therefore, lucky in that sense. So far as improvement of our relations with neighbours is concerned, I would like to tell him that it is a test for him. Before he became the External Affairs Minister, we were having very good relations with our neighbouring countries, China and Pakistan.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You might have differences but we are having good relations with our neighbours. The only thing is that after you became Minister, you have continued it and to some extent you have improved it. There is no doubt about it and I admit it. I am not a person who will say unnecessarily that you have not improved. You have done and that is why at the outset I have paid my compliments to you.

No doubt you have improved the relationship. But the real test is that there are two problems confronting our country not only now but since independence. The Kashmir problem is there which has not yet been solved and the border problem with China is the other one. Unless these two problems are solved, you are saying that we have good relations with our neighbours and we have improved our relations with China and Pakistan is not sufficient and it is not going to convince anybody. Because of these two problems, at any time there is a danger of a war between these two countries. So, try to solve these problems.

Now you have improved the relationship with China. You say. All

right agreed. Recently when a delegation came here from China, we had a talk with them. What transpired at your meetings we do not know. But the Prime Minister and you yourself have given an impression that they are also very much anxious to solve the border problem. If that is the case, you should take immediate steps and also, if necessary, go there. Not only yourself should go but you may send Dr. Subramaniam Swamy to China. There is nothing wrong in sending him. Since you have not sent him, he is angry with you. I will request you to let him go there, but let him not create more problems. Take some steps and visit that country. Not only you visit but it is better if you also send some Members of Parliament in a parliamentary delegation. There is nothing wrong and that can also improve our relations. The China problem is there and the Kashmir problem is also there and if these two problems are solved, we will have no problem with our neighbours.

Of course, I am very happy that you have entered into an agreement with Pakistan over the Salal project. Nepal Prime Minister also is here and our Energy Minister Shri Ramachandran and the Nepalese Prime Minister have reached agreements over projects concerning the two countries. Anyhow, with Burma, with Nepal, with Bhutan, with Sri Lanka, with Afghanistan and Pakistan good relations are there. At the same time we must have good relations with the West Asian countries also, particularly, Iran, Saudi Arabia and...

AN HON. MEMBER: Also with Israel.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Yes, if you want to have some friendship with Israel, there can be no objection at all. As a matter of fact I was also pleading for that. Nothing wrong in it. The only thing is that problems with Israel and West Asian countries are there and President

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

Sadat also, you must appreciate, has taken the initiative and has gone to Israel and had bilateral talks. You must encourage his efforts. If that problem is solved, there is nothing wrong in having friendship with Israel also. We must see that the problems between them are solved immediately and if any help is required, then we should not hesitate to extend that also.

We are following a policy of non-alignment. But that does not mean only keeping quiet whatever may happen in our neighbouring countries. Always Panditji used to say that our non-alignment policy means dynamic neutrality. Neutrality does not mean that whatever happens in our neighbourhood, you must keep quiet. If you keep silent and remain quiet, it will affect us. Dynamic neutrality must be maintained. For example, take Pakistan. I may tell you about Bhutto's death sentence China and Arab countries and all countries except India have written to the Martial Law Administrator in Pakistan that this is very bad, 'you should not do it, you should abandon it. You say that we do not want to interfere. Why?

AN HON. MEMBER: The matter is with the Supreme Court.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: We know what is the Supreme Court and the High Court there?

You yourself say what happened in emergency. Now you say about the Supreme Court and the High Court there. If you feel that this is not good, you think over it. That is what I would like to say.

Recently, we have improved our relations with Japan. Previously, unfortunately, we had been neglecting Japan for a long time. It is a very powerful country economically. We should not have neglected it. I appreciate that Shri Vajpayee is taking

some steps and economic and other relations are being maintained with Japan and South Asian countries.

I would like to warn you about America. You see the history of America. With whomsoever it was friendly, ultimately it stabbed that country on the back. CIA is a very bad agency. I must warn you. I know your provocation—because Mrs. Indira Gandhi said that CIA has some connection with you, that is why you came out with all this. There is some misunderstanding. I warn you in your own interest, whether it is Janata Party Government or that of the Congress Party, CIA is very dangerous, be careful about it.

Recently, President Carter visited India. At that time you thought that he was a good man. But after his meeting with the Prime Minister, what remarks did he pass? He used some words—he is cold headed or cold blooded man.

You take the case of Uranium supply. In your report you have said that they have agreed to release it. But in the paper day before yesterday it appeared that they were not prepared to send that. They are always interested in their own. That is the difference between Russia and the U.S.A. I am not saying that you should stop relationship with Russia. You should not neglect a friend who has been helping us in economic and other matters but you should be careful while having any business with America. I think Shri Battacharyya agrees with me.

I am glad that you are having some interest in African countries. There you are raising your voice about racial discrimination, imperialism and colonialism. In the case of South Africa you are not saying that it is their internal affair and they should try to solve their problems.

I come to the passport problem. In your report you have also said that this power has been given to the Members of Parliament. You have unnecessarily thrown burden on us. You have created a problem for us. I would like to bring to your notice that there are agents. They are earning lakhs of rupees. They are plundering the poor people. They bring 200, 300 passports and ask us to sign. We cannot say 'no' to anybody. We cannot say whether he is a right or a wrong person. We sign without knowing the consequences. Please see that something is done in this regard. Please see to this difficulty of ours.

I would like to say something about our foreign missions.

About our foreign missions, I wish to say that I had been to Australia and other countries in connection with our Parliamentary Delegations. We have seen the functioning of our Ambassadors there. They have got certain vested interests. These so-called officers are being appointed as ambassadors. Now of course you have appointed Mr Goray and Mr. Palkhivala—you have changed the policy. But what I say is that you should see that at least a majority of these Ambassadors are from non-officials from this country. This is my request to you. We find that these officers are not up to the mark. It is not only my view but it is the view of those who have visited these foreign countries.

Now my last point is about the Indian Ocean.

Sir, I am happy that some talks are going on between the USA and the Soviet Union with regard to this. This is a very important problem for us. If these big powers are there, it will be very difficult for us to keep peace. There will be war in our next door. And, they are not fighting in their own territory but they are fighting in our territory here! Have some talks in this matter with the littoral coun-

tries like Australia and New Zealand; they are also concerned about it. They are also requesting the two big powers to keep away from the Indian Ocean and to keep it a zone of peace. This is my request.

With these words I conclude my speech.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अल्मोडा) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं विदेश मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ ।

सब से पहले मैं भारत की विदेश नीति के सफल संचालन पर विदेश मंत्री श्रीर जनता सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा । संभवतः मेरे प्रतिपक्षी मित्र ने भी अपने 22 मिनट के भाषण में इस विदेश नीति के संचालन की भूरिभूर प्रशंसा की, उनको केवल 2 बातों का अफसोस था । एक 'तो यह कि विदेश मंत्री जी ने शिमला समझौते में किसी गुप्त धारा का उल्लेख क्यों कर दिया और दूसरे यह कि श्रीमान भुट्टो महोदय के ऊपर जो पाकिस्तान में कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसके बारे में अभी तक कोई भर्त्सना क्यों नहीं की गई और उसे पाकिस्तान का आन्तरिक मामला क्यों बताया गया ?

अब या तो शायद इसलिये कि श्रीमती गांधी और उनके दल को इस बात का संदेह हो कि यदि कभी श्रीमती गांधी पर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही इस देश में हो तो विदेशों में उसी प्रकार से आवाज उठाने की कोशिश की जाये और उसी प्रकार से कार्यवाही हो और उस कार्यवाही का विरोध करने के लिये विदेशों में ऐसे मंच का प्रयोग किया जाये, शायद उसकी पेशबन्दी आप पहले से करना चाहते हैं

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

और इसीलिए कोई पैरेललिज्म शायद श्रीमती गांधी और श्री भुट्टो के मामले के लिए डढ़ा जा रहा हो इस मामले में बरना तो यह साधारण तौर पर पाकिस्तान का भ्रन्दहनी मामला है, इसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिये। जिस समय हम मीसा में बन्द थे और मानवीय अधिकारों का हनन किया गया था उस समय भी किमी राजनीतिज्ञ ने मानवतावश यह कह दिया कि भारतवर्ष में धन्याय हो रहा है, लाखों लोगों को मत्ताया जा रहा है और किमी गैर-सरकारी राजनीतिक मंच ने भी कह दिया तो उस समय की सरकार के पेट में दर्द भयानक रूप से उठने लगता था कि यह क्यों कहा जाता है और कहा जाता था कि उस तमाम आन्दोलन के पीछे विदेशी ताकतें काम कर रही हैं और उनको विदेशों का सहारा मिल रहा है। शायद श्रीमती गांधी और श्री भुट्टो में कोई गेमी साठ-गाठ हुई हो कि जब ऐसी चीज हो तो तू मुझे बचाना और मैं तुझे बचाऊंगी। उससे आप यह निड कर रहे हैं कि वाकई में कोई न कोई गुप्त धारा शिमला समझौते के समय हुई है। लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय के कार्यकलापों का समर्थन किया है। इसके लिये वह धन्यवाद के पात्र है। ठीक उसी तरह से जैसे कि श्रीमती गांधी ने उस समय बंगला देश में कोई अच्छा काम किया तो उस समय हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने क्या कहा होगा, यह तो मैं नहीं जानता क्योंकि मैं उस समय संसद् सदस्य नहीं था, लेकिन यदि बंगला देश में श्रीमती गांधी के नेतृत्व के लिये उन्होंने कोई प्रशंसा की तो मैं समझता

हूँ कि वह कोई आपसिजनक बात नहीं थी। यदि आप इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि बंगला देश के मामले में श्रीमती गांधी की प्रशंसा विदेश मंत्री ने की तो आप इस बात के लिये भी तैयार रहें कि काश्मीर और चीन की समस्या, जिसके लिये आपने उल्लेख किया है, वह भी श्रीमती गांधी के स्वनाम धन्य पिता जी की ही देन थी और उनकी निन्दा और भर्त्सना के लिये भी आपका तैयार रहना है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि केवल दो समस्याएँ ही ऐसी हैं, जिनका निराकरण कर देने पर विदेश मंत्रालय को निष्कट भविष्य में घास-पास के क्षेत्र में किसी धन्य समस्या का समाधान करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। मैं उनका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ये समस्याएँ भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री के जिनके लिए उन्हें बहुत अधिक प्यार है, जिनके प्रति उनकी आस्था है, पिता जी के द्वारा ही, देश के भारी विरोध के बावजूद और उन की सरकार तथा दल के बहुत से साधियों की राय के विरुद्ध जा कर पैदा की गई थी। उन्होंने ही काश्मीर समस्या को जन्म दिया—जो समस्या नहीं थी जो समाप्त हो गयी थी, जिसका निराकरण भारत की सेनायें फूट ही दिनों और कुछ ही घंटों में कर लेती, उसको उन्होंने बनाये रखा। इसके लिये उन्हें साधुवाद दिया जाये या उनकी भर्त्सना की जाये? वह अब इस विश्व में नहीं हैं, और दिवंगतों के विषय में कुछ कहा जाये, यह भाग्यीय परम्परा नहीं है।

लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हमें अपने विदेश मंत्री के नेतृत्व पर, उन की डिप्लोमेसी और नीतिमत्ता पर, देश के प्रधान मंत्री और जनता सरकार पर और उनके द्वारा विदेश नीति के सफल संचालन पर, इसका विश्वास है कि ये जो दो समस्याएँ हमें बिरासत में मिली हैं, वे इन दोनों समस्याओं को भी शीघ्र हल कर देंगे।

इस बीच में हमारे विदेश मंत्रालय ने आस-पास के तमाम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ सम्बन्धी सुधारें हैं। आज से कुछ साल पहले तक अपने तमाम पड़ोसी देशों के साथ हमारा झगडा था। कभी कभी गांव में कोई बुढ़िया धीरत होती है, जो किसी भी पड़ोसी के साथ झगड़े सम्बन्ध नहीं रख सकती, हर एक को टोकती रहती है, हर एक के साथ लड़ती रहती है, जहाँ कोई झगडा न हो, वहाँ भी वह खोज खोज कर लड़ाई के लिए कोई बात निकालती है। आज से कुछ साल पहले हमारे देश की भी यही दशा थी जिस देश के साथ कोई झगडा नहीं था उससे साथ भी सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं थे। हमारा कोई भी पड़ोसी देश हमसे मनुजुत नहीं था। हर एक पड़ोसी देश हमें आशंका और डर से देखता था। हर एक पड़ोसी देश के साथ हम झगड़े के सम्बन्ध स्थापित किये हुये थे।

लेकिन यह सौभाग्य की बात है कि अब पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे सम्बन्ध मधुर हो रहे हैं। बंगलादेश के साथ फरक्का का मामला और सीमा-विवाद हल किया गया है। आज-कल हम देख रहे हैं कि नेपाल के साथ हमारे कई प्रकार के आदान-प्रदान हो रहे हैं। नेपाल और भारत के शासन आर्थिक तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं। इससे हमारी बिजली की समस्या हल हो जाएगी और नेपाल का आर्थिक विकास होगा। श्रीवास्तव साहब भी हमारा आदान-प्रदान हुआ है। और बर्मा के साथ भी हम आपसी समस्याओं पर विचार कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने आशवासन दिया है कि वे भारतीय मूल के निवासियों की नागरिकता के सवाल को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र हल करेंगे। हमारे राज्य मंत्री वियतनाम गये थे और हमने उस देश के साथ 80—90 करोड़ रुपए का समझौता किया है, उनको सहायता दी है और उनके साथ सम्बन्धों में एक नया अध्याय शुरू किया गया है।

अभी हाल ही में दुनिया के कई देशों के शासनाध्यक्ष और राजनीतिज्ञ इस देश में आये। वे भारतवर्ष के साथ अपने सम्बन्धों

को बहुत मधुर, स्थायी और स्थिर बनाने के लिए सचेष्ट हैं और हम उनके साथ बराबरी के आधार पर आदान-प्रदान की प्रक्रिया में भाग ले रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमें डायनामिक न्यूट्रलिटी, गत्यात्मक गुटनिरपेक्षता, अपनानी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी गुटनिरपेक्षता गत्यात्मक होने के साथ साथ वास्तविक भी होना चाहिये। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने इस गुटनिरपेक्षता की वास्तविकता को आश्वस्त किया है। अब हमारी न्यूट्रलिटी केवल डायनामिक ही नहीं है, बल्कि रीयल भी है। पिछले दिनों में पूछा जाता था कि रीयल नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या होती है—फकत नान-एलाइनमेंट होती है। अगर किसी को रीयल नान-एलाइनमेंट समझ में नहीं आती है, तो फिर फकत नान-एलाइनमेंट भी हमारी समझ में नहीं आती है। ओनली नान-एलाइनमेंट क्या होती है, उसका मतलब क्या होता है?—एक बार रूस को गाली दो और एक बार अमरीका को गाली दो, एक पांव एक नाव पर रखो, और दूसरा पांव दूसरी नाव पर रखो, और वे नावे चलती रहे, तो वह गत्यात्मक न्यूट्रलिटी है। उसमें कोई गत्यात्मक न्यूट्रलिटी नहीं है। उसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। खुद ही डूब जायेंगे।

दुनिया से अगर इस बारे में किसी को संदेह था, तो वह दूर हो गया है। लोगों ने जका प्रकट की थी कि श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी विदेशी नीति के कर्णधार हो गये हैं, वह बड़े लंगजु किस्म के, बहुत शांतिनिष्ठ किस्म के आदमी हैं, उग्र राष्ट्रवादी हैं, क्या हैं, क्या नहीं हैं, किछर चले जायेंगे। लेकिन आपने देखा कि आपकी वह सारी आशंकायें निराधार हुईं। एक बहुत ही यथार्थवादी, गतिशील और बहुत ही ठोस आधार पर आज देश की विदेश नीति को स्थापित किया गया है और सारे विक्रमंडल में शांति की स्थापना के लिए जैसे बहुत पहले भारतवर्ष से लोग निकल कर जाते थे, आज उसी प्रकार फिर

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

से सारे विश्व में शान्ति और स्थायित्व की स्थापना के लिए भारत की विदेश नीति सक्षम है और उसके लिए प्रयत्नशील है।

अणु प्रसार निषेध की जो संधि है उसके बारे में और अणु अस्त्रों के बारे में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत ही ठोस कदम उठाया गया है। शायद पहली बार इतनी बहादुरी के साथ और इतनी साफगोई के साथ ये बातें कही गई हैं कि हम अणु प्रसार निषेध नीति पर क्यों हस्ताक्षर नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसके पीछे क्या कारण हैं? आज जो बड़ी अणु शक्तियां हैं उनको हमने अपने मन्तव्य से बिल्कुल साफ-साफ समझा दिया है और आज उसका जितना प्राधिक एंप्रिसिगेशन है, आज जितनी अधिक उसके बारे में प्रगंसा है मैं समझता हूं कि वह शायद विश्व में कभी नहीं थी। मैं समझता हूं कि अपनी विदेश नीति से हम लोग इस और पहल करवाने में सक्षम होंगे कि सुपर पावरों, बड़ी शक्तियां जो अणु शक्ति की ठेकेदारी करना चाहती हैं, जो अणु अस्त्रों की होड़ को बन्द नहीं करना चाहती, शायद किसी एक समय-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उनसे हम अणु अस्त्रों के प्रसार पर रोक लगवा सकेंगे और जो तमाम दुनिया में अणु अस्त्रों का निर्माण है उसको बन्द भी करवा सकेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि विदेश मंत्री जी से कि वह इस और बहुत सक्रिय रहें और सतर्क रहें क्योंकि यह अणु अस्त्रों के प्रसार का निषेध हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इस अणु नीति के संचालन में भी मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि वह बहुत ही कुशलता के साथ इस और कदम उठावेंगे।

हिन्द महासागर और अफ्रीका के श्रृंग की समस्या पर हम ने बहुत ही यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है। मैं इस बात के लिए भी आप को बधाई देता हूं कि आप ने बार-बार इस नीति को स्पष्ट किया है कि आप हिन्द महासागर में किसी भी प्रकार के विदेशी प्रदूषे को नहीं सहन करेंगे।

अफ्रीका का श्रृंग एक बहुत ही विस्फोटक स्थिति को जन्म दे सकता है। यह कहना बड़ा कठिन होगा कि आज वहां सब चीज बिल्कुल शांत हो गई हैं। उस और पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। भारत के अस्तित्व के लिए भारत के तमाम आर्थिक और राजनैतिक हितों के लिए आवश्यक है कि अफ्रीका में शांति स्थापित हो और आप वहां जिस प्रकार की नीति का संचालन कर रहे हैं वह सराहनीय है। अरब देशों से आप की मंत्री है जो बरकरार है और और पुष्ट हुई है। वहां पर जो वर्ण-संघर्ष है उस में जो आप ने रुक लिया है और जिस प्रकार से आप ने खुले शब्दों में यह कहा है कि रोडेनिया की समस्या में यदि आवश्यकता पड़ेगी तो हर प्रकार से आर्थिक ही नहीं सामरिक तौर पर भी उस की सहायता करने के लिए हम तत्पर रहेंगे, यह एक बहुत बहादुरी का वक्तव्य है और भारत के उद्देश्यों को, भारत की विदेश नीति के मुद्दों को बहुत साफ करने वाली चीज है।

विदेश व्यापार भी विदेश नीति से सम्बन्धित रहता है और हम ने देखा है कि इस वर्ष भारत के विदेश व्यापार में काफी संतुलन आया है। उसमें कुछ ऐसे मुद्दे उमड़ कर सामने आए हैं, जिससे हम यह आशा करते हैं कि स्थायित्व के साथ हमारा विदेश व्यापार बढ़ेगा और ऐसे अनेक द्विपक्षी समझौते होंगे जिन से हमारे आयात निर्यात की स्थिति ठीक होगी और हो रही है। जिस प्रकार से वाणिज्य प्रतिनिधि मंडल इधर से उधर जा रहे हैं उसको देख कर यह लगता है कि विदेश नीति का परिणाम हमारी सारी व्यापारिक गतिविधियों पर पड़ रहा है और व्यापारिक गतिविधियों से वह हमारी सारी औद्योगिक गतिविधियों पर प्रतिबिम्बित होगी। स्वाभाविक है कि इस तरह देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए भी हमारी यह जनता सरकार की विदेश नीति सहायक होगी।

आप ने पास पड़ोस के देशों के प्रति जो अपना रुख रखा है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भारत की प्राचीन विदेश नीति की परम्परा में है। मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने यह कहा कि भारत की इस नीति के लिए जो आज की नीति है, हमें जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहिए, उन्होंने इसका सूत्रपात किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कि उन्होंने ही सूत्रपात किया यह तो कोई बहुत ठीक बात नहीं होगी। भारत की विदेश नीति परम्परा में यही रही। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने उस नीति को, भारत के जीवन दर्शन को, भारत की जो एक जीवन की फिलास्फी है उसको प्रक्षेपित करने का प्रयत्न किया है। आपन ने बहुत पहले यह कहा कि—

एक मद् विप्रा बहुधा वदन्ति।

यानी अपने विरोधी को, जिस का हित हम में बिल्कुल विरोधी हो, जिस का दृष्टिकोण हम से बिल्कुल विरोधी हो, उसकी बात को भी सुनना चाहिए, वह भी सच बोल सकता है, उसमें भी कोई न कोई तथ्य हो सकता है, उस को एप्रिशिएट करना चाहिए, उसको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जो दूसरा प्रतिपक्षी है उस के ऐंगिल आफ घाट को देखना चाहिए, उसको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। इस देश का दार्शनिक स्तर यही था। इसने हमेशा अपने जीवन दर्शन में अपनी सम्यता में, अपनी संस्कृति में अपने पड़ोसियों से अपने संबंध में इस आधार पर ही चर्चा की कि हाँ, यह भी ठीक कह सकते हैं। उनका मन्तव्य भी सही हो सकती है उस में भी दम हो सकता है, उसमें भी बजन हो सकता है, इसलिये उस को देखने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये। इसलिये सहिष्णुता, सहअस्तित्व मन्वय-यै तो भारत की प्राचीन परम्परा से निकले हैं, हमारे सम्बन्ध इण्डोनेशिया से लेकर ईरान तक और बेबीलोन से थे, दमिश्क में थे और अरब देशों से थे, मैक्सिको से थे। उन सारे सम्बन्धों में भारत के व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध थे और सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध थे। भारत ने कभी

शोषण नहीं किया। साम्राज्यवाद में विश्वास नहीं किया। भारत के अधिक शक्तिशाली होने के बाद भी, सामरिक दृष्टि से, नौसेना की दृष्टि से, अस्थ-आयुधों की दृष्टि में, सभी प्रकार में शाकार में बड़ा होने पर भी, हम ने केवल यही कहा कि हमारा उद्देश्य इस मानवता को अपने अनुभवों में परिचित करना है—

एतद्देश प्रमृतम्य मरुशद् अग्रजन्मन.

स्वं स्वं चरित्रं शिथिर्गन् पृथिव्या मवं मानवा यह था—जीवन दर्शन। केवल इस कारण से कि इस सम्यता की धुंखना में हम एक या दो दिन पहले आ गये हैं तो जो हमारे पास अनुभव है, उसको हम सारे विश्व में वितरित करें, सब के साथ मिल कर उसको शेअर करें, सहभाग के साथ, सहिष्णुता के साथ और सहयोग के साथ। सहयोग, सम्पर्क, सहअस्तित्व और सहिष्णुता—ये भारत के जीवन दर्शन की देन हैं, जिस को हम ने हर जगह उतारा है। भारत ने इस बात को मान्य किया कि यह फिलास्फी केवल पुस्तक लिखने की चीज नहीं है

MR CHAIRMAN You should try to conclude, your philosophy will help you to do so

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मिलिये शक्ति मन्तुलन की नीति, बैलम आफ पावर टम पर विदेश नीति को आधारित न करने हुए विदेश नीति को दर्शन शास्त्र देने की कोशिश की गई। मैं समझता हूँ—दर्शन शास्त्र में आप को कोई एनर्जी नहीं होनी चाहिए। यदि हे तो उस में मेरा कोई दोष नहीं है, कभी कभी हाँ मरुनी है।

MR CHAIRMAN I was only trying to point out to you your philosophy and asked you to cooperate.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने, हमारी जनता सरकार ने, इस जीवन

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

दर्शन की जो परम्परा से भारत का जीवन दर्शन है, उसको विदेश नीति के क्षेत्र में व्यवहरति करने का एक उपक्रम किया है अभी श्रीगणेश है, एक वर्ष हुआ है, लेकिन मुझे बहुत सन्तोष है और समाधान है कि इस नीति का बड़ी कुशलता से आप ने संचालन किया है।

अब केवल एक अन्तिम वाक्य निवेदन करना है कि जो हमारे अधिकारी आज विदेश प्रचार विभाग में और विदेश प्रकाशन विभाग में काम करते हैं, उनको पूर्णव्यास किया जाना चाहिये। भारत के सही स्वरूप का परिचय विदेशों के नागरिकों को, विदेशों के बुद्धिजीवियों को करवाना आवश्यक है। भारत केवल ताजमहल और कोणार्क ही नहीं है, भारत केवल अजन्ता और कुतुब मीनार ही नहीं है, भारत का जीवन दर्शन, भारत का विज्ञान, भारत का आध्यात्म, भारत का सहअस्तित्व, भारत की विविधता, भारत की भाषाये—इन सब के बारे में विदेशों में जानकारी कराना यह हमारे विदेश प्रचार विभाग का परम कर्तव्य है। मेरा निवेदन है—आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ इन अनुदानों का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): It is a matter of satisfaction that the foreign policy has been taken to be the continuation of the country's foreign policy, the outcome of certain geopolitical realities and the Foreign Minister and the foreign ministry had been saying that this country would follow the policies enunciated earlier. As they have stated that was not an election issue. There were certain apprehensions about the sea-change in India's foreign policy to the detriment of the interests of the country, more so when Mr. Vajpayee with all the views he had expressed earlier had come to the stewardship of this minis-

try, it was expected that he would be like a bull in a China shop and disturb everything and would disturb our relations with all our friends without making the enemies more inclined towards us. We are happy that this has not happened because it is not a question of having a sigh of relief, it is a national question and it is a good thing that it has not happened. I think we should continue with certain major policies that have been continued. I should like to say that first of all there are certain inevitabilities like our South African policy, policy with regard to Namibia, or Rhodesia—they remain. We can be a bit more tough with reference to this. Then there is the question of relations with the USSR which other speakers also referred to. It is good that we have maintained our good relations; it was expected that these relations would be disturbed.

17 hrs.

Not in the interest of USSR. but in the interest of our country, we need to maintain the closest relations with the USSR, not only because USSR was of help to us, a persistent and close friend to our country, but also because USSR had something to do with our economic development and the USSR also had the same experience that we had USSR had no conflict of interests and we have no bilateral problems with the USSR and the USSR is a super power and our long term interests appear to be similar; our security and our development are closely related to good relations with USSR. I had some doubts that the Government may because of certain prejudices or pressures, deviate from the policy, which would be disastrous for us because this would lead to a situation where this country may find itself friendless, so far as our security problems are concerned. Although things have improved very much—not because of the Janata Party, but because of the situation as

it is such—I will give the Janata Party certain credit for improving the relations with our neighbours—I think this security problem will dog us and we can never depend on the smile of any of our neighbours, whose intentions alone could not be a justification for relaxing ourselves. I am also glad that in our relations with the Arab world, there is some significant change in the policy of the Government, but I do not think that they are basic changes, but there are changes. I would like to reiterate on behalf of my party that the Government must continue to support this policy and that any settlement in the Arab world must be acceptable to the Arabs and the Palestinians and so long as the Arabs and the Palestinians do not come to a settlement, we should not back other reactionary forces that are operating in that area disrupting the world peace.

It has been claimed that our relations with USA has improved. There is no doubt that it has improved, despite of the irritants which the USA is capable of applying almost all along the line the irritants are there, they are not as big as the presence of the Seventh Fleet and the famous Nixon tilt, but all the same the irritants would be there. The Foreign Minister knows well that on Tarapur, under the shelter of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, they are delaying a matter which should not have been delayed, which was their commitment to this country. These irritants appear to be part of the US policy towards our country. I think it is mainly because of their global commitments and their relations with the people around us, which we do not expect to change easily, nor do we want them to change. But I think it is more so due to the US refusal to recognise India as an important power in the world. I do not mean that India should strive to be a super power, which it is not and whatever little options we had about being counted as a nuclear power, we have abdicated and I am sorry to say this. While the nuclear explosion is

essential for taking the country into a Nuclear Club, I do not mince words in saying that India by her status, by her geography, by her position, by her population deserves to be a member of the Nuclear Club. But now the US position is that India's arms can be twisted, but not China's.

Why not the same position be taken in regard to China? They have reconciled themselves to the Chinese nuclear explosions and nuclear weaponry, but not ours. Not only that, President after President, the Senate and all power complexes in the United States have taken the position that India has no right to even peaceful nuclear development. A member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has gone on record saying that the best way to twist the arms of a country like India without mentioning India, is to refuse supplies of even essential costly electricity producing plants. The idea is, even with Tarapore, they would play politics. They would try to pressurise us even when it is a mere electricity producing plant. These are facts which we all know. I would be the last man to say that we should have no good relations with USA. USA is the biggest power in the world. It is a military power. It is an economic power. It has a dynamic society and excellent people. That does not mean that even if they would not accept us as a country worthy of the respect due to us, we should cringe. What is really happening is, we have given a guarantee about explosions. Attempts have been made to slur over one fact. I do not think the word 'guarantee' has been used, but no explosions means, you will not be considered a member of the nuclear Club. In 1974, the world press said, India was a member of the nuclear club. After the Bangladesh war after the removal of the constraints that were built around our country by the machinations of big and small powers, India leapt into an era of comparative freedom from the world powers' pressures. Our Government took advantage of this

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

situation to go ahead. It was the age of Aryabhata. We launched the space satellite after the Bangladesh war; we had the nuclear explosion and we integrated Sikkim. Unfortunately, the Prime Minister does not see the significance of this integration in terms of our position, in terms of democracy, in terms of progress and doing away with that obsolete protectorate status that Sikkim was supposedly enjoying! We have got today into a position in which because of the United States' commitment, they would pressurise us. We have made concessions without achieving anything. I can see the possibility of the U.S. Administration finally announcing that 7.5 tonnes of enriched uranium would be supplied, a week before the visit of the Prime Minister. And, we would look sheepish and obliged that they have made the concession. It may be their style: I do not know.

So far as our neighbours are concerned with Pakistan we are glad we have been improving relations. With Bangladesh, bilateral issues appear to have been solved. With Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka, our relations are improving. But in spite of that, may I say that my party feels and I feel that we are adopting too much of non interventionist policy to the extent of being blind to the emerging forces around. It is not only the governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan that we are friendly with it is also with the people. I will not dilate on what has happened to the patriots of Bangladesh who took shelter in our country; I do not have the time. But about the immediate issue of the possible execution of Mr. Bhutto, who with all his defects, represented the people against military rule, I would like to say something. The Janata Party is committed very much to liberty. I do not see how and when the world is speaking out, for fear of being called interventionist, the Government has kept a very great silence. This is not the way to foresee events. Mr. Bhutto, dead or alive, is going to

rule Pakistan. I have no doubt about it. This is the same with Nepal. We do have good relations with the King of Nepal. But they are all emerging forces with which our equations have gone down, I am sorry to say. I would like to know from the Foreign Minister—I hope he would reply, he has been making allegations that the former Prime Minister had entered into a secret clause in the Simla Agreement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE.
Secret understanding.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Yes, secret understanding. And Mrs Indira Gandhi has denied it. Now, Mrs Gandhi can deny it. It is not for her to prove it. But we as the people of India, and I would include people of Pakistan, are not entitled to know as to what really happened. When the Government makes an allegation when the Foreign Minister makes an allegation, it must have a basis. We are entitled to know as to whether really our leaders in those days, heads of the Government in those times, really entered into understandings without the knowledge of the people of the sub-continent.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): It is a surprise what they did.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I hope he will make the issue clear, and let this House know, in the first instance, about what actually happened. We welcome the developing relations with all those other countries—Burma, Vietnam and Afghanistan. About Burma, I am very glad that he made a visit to Burma. Burma is neighbour to India. Burma is suffering from insurgency from all sides. I am afraid, even after getting our help and I think insurgency in Burma is very much related to insurgency in India and other places. It could have a very deep projection into our country's future so far as the eastern area is concerned and India should be able to collaborate with Burma and it is the

test of Chinese good intentions whether they would object to this type of a thing or not. As to whether Burma would be agreeable, I have no doubt that the Burmese would like us to help putting down the insurgency. But at the same time they would not dare to do it because of the fear of China. Since we are improving relations with China, I hope the bilateral problems would be solved. Unless they are solved, our security problems will remain. Our security problems cannot be solved unless we have got firm friends. I don't consider USA as a friend as far as security problems are concerned. It could be a friend in economic matters. When the multinationals would like to come, they could be very friendly. And I do not envisage any situation where India finds things much different from what they are today. We do not have any other effective friend except the USSR. I would say that these frozen postures could be defrosted. This is the right time. I hope China may respond. I also hope that in Asian matters, in matters of Asia where we have been taking a back seat, our government will take more interest, our country will take more interest with all this foreign exchange advantage we need trade. Even there the European community today is following a strict protectionist policy. In fact, they have become more protectionist than in the past. We have to face the situation that with all the goodwill that they have shown to get into our country and start companies without possibly any capital sometimes, they are not prepared to purchase goods that are produced by our factories.

India had a great time, as I said, when we liberated Bangladesh, when we exploded the nuclear bomb, when we transformed Sikkim from a Protectorate to shared citizenship with the people of India and when we had Aryabhatta hovering over as a satellite. I hope all these gains would

be remembered and the Government will continue to assert its independence, not the type of kow-towing—I know it is a strong word, but I am advisedly using it—to the United States who have been trying, in spite of our concessions, I think it is a very major concession which hurts our self-respect that this country would not go in for nuclear explosions And without explosives, you cannot have any nuclear development, even if you don't have the bomb. After that also, we find that they are more inclined to twist our arms. Is it because Government has shown some weaknesses, or because Government of India has become weaker? I would like Government to take a strong stand in this respect, consistent with our self-respect and dignity.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): Mr. Chairman, Sir, It is my great privilege to participate in this debate on behalf of the Government for the first time. My burden has been very much lessened, because what I find is that there has been a great deal of praise for the foreign policy which this Government has pursued.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Others have not spoken yet.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I have found it to be so, far I know Mr. Kamath will be very critical.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It will be constructive criticism.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Kamath belongs to the Janata Party. With all love he says this, of course.

I will touch on some of the aspects of our foreign policy, as my esteemed colleague Mr. Vajpayee will deal broadly with it, while replying to the debate. I remember, Mr. Chairman

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

Sir, how eye-brows were raised by some persons and parties, when the present Government assumed power last year, and some people said that India would end up as a quasi-satellite of some Super Power and that it would heavily lean to one side—like the leaning of the Tower of Pisa; we were particularly told that in West Asia particularly, we would falter and flounder; and that our neighbours would not be kind to us. I am happy to say today that all these have become day-dreams. We have not only emerged from the fire, but have emerged unscathed. And I am proud to say today that India's prestige in the international arena is sky-high. This is the impression I got after my trip to the West as well as to the East, and also after a short visit to the UNO. I am happy to convey my impressions to the hon. Members.

The Janata Party which was voted to power by an over-whelming public opinion in the March miracle has, in the past one year, followed a foreign policy of genuine non-alignment; and under the new, dynamic dimensions of this policy all the cobwebs of contradictions have been removed. We have vigorously pursued a policy of genuine non-alignment, under which we have judged various issues strictly on the basis of merit, and in accordance with the U.N. Charter. The basic premises of our policy have been to save mankind from the danger of nuclear war, halt the arms race, ensure the elimination of force or threat of force, safeguard the sovereignty of nations, and to follow a strict policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and to avert or stop conflicts. In spite of all this I am sorry to say it is a tragedy that some leaders belonging to some opposition parties refused to be guided by reason and see the light and go on accusing us, whenever they get an opportunity, of being subservient to some super-power. They are as

blind, I am sorry to say, as the four blind men trying to identify the elephant.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Six blind men.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Two more are added.

Sri Barua, while making a very good speech with a whole lot of constructive suggestions, said that we should not take a back seat in Asia. I can assure Shri Bauria that we are not going to take a back seat in Asia. May I say that we have at long last, under the Janata Government, begun to take concrete steps for strengthening our ties with countries of Asia and South East Asia. We have realised that this region, with which we share many cultural values and with which we had a long history of spiritual and material inter-action, must receive high priority and a place of its own in our thinking. We have decided to impart fresh vigour to the existing point of contact, as well as develop new areas of understanding and co-operation. We share the same aspirations and, to the extent that our problems are similar and we have common elements in our cultural ethos, any exchange of experience between us can only be a valuable contribution to the process of development.

Let me hasten to add that we are conscious of the fact that our resources are limited. We do not begin with illusions. We are not in a position to launch a massive programme of aid, but we are keen to build ties of mutual beneficial co-operation on as wide a horizon of human endeavour as possible. I would like to add that in line with the world trends, there is consciousness of the importance of regional and sub-regional economic co-operation in this region. To my mind, regionalism or sub-regionalism do not militate either against nationalism or against internationalism. We appreciate the legitimacy of this new urge,

which is manifest even in the ASEAN, which we have welcomed and supported. I hope you will appreciate this is the point of view which my Ministry holds.

In our dealings with South East Asia, we are prepared to co-operate not only bilaterally with the countries thereon but also institutionally with such groupings as ASEAN. We are convinced that ASEAN is an instrument of economic co-operation and not a military alliance. However, this does not mean that we have any desire to joint such groupings as members. In fact, we cannot, if the membership is strictly limited to the South-East Asian countries. But we do hope that the whole of South-East Asia will come within the compass of such a grouping, so that the region can have a new accretion of strength, a new sense of solidarity and can add a new dimension to inter-State relations by creating ties of economic inter-dependence among them, and thus pave the way for harmonious and friendly cooperation, which is more than peaceful co-existence. We just do not want to live in the term "peaceful co-existence"; we want to look beyond that.

Our support to economic co-operation in South-East Asia does not in any way detract from our vision of Asian solidarity. We are determined in our own humble way to protect, as far as possible, Asian personality, which was unfortunately forgotten during the last many years. Our national movement contributed to the concept of Pan Asianism and was in turn enriched by it. Unfortunately, Asia, the most populous continent and the cradle of ancient culture and civilisation, has lagged behind in the crystallisation of a regional ethos. This may be due to the fact that we are a heterogeneous continent, but it would be a betrayal of our Asianhood if, engaged in the task of national development of building sub-regional or regional ties, we are to

lose sight of our Asian personality. I hope all the Members will bless us so that this Government will have adequate strength to building up the long-cherished Asian personality.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Indian personality also.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Without Indian personality, there cannot be an Asian personality. You know that, you have told us so many times for the last 30 years and taught us also.

However, we cannot hope that the continental edifices of Asian co-operation would be constructed overnight or in one big jump. We have to make a beginning, each State in Asia, through bilateral and sub-regional co-operation in our immediate neighbourhood. Once sub-regional groups sprout, take shape and acquire life in various parts of Asia, they will have mutually beneficial interaction with each other, and I am convinced that in course of time these will come together in one form or other and join hands to form an Asian cooperation stretching from one of the continent to the other. That will be the dawn of the Asian personality which will be a factor of international life, a force for peace and co-operation and a synthesis of the great values that originated in Asia and have today become the common heritage of mankind.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): The statement should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Ultimately it will be laid, and you can read it when you go back to your home.

Shri Banatwalla perhaps knows that I had visited Vietnam as the leader of the economic delegation, and I can say that I have come back enriched with a lot of goodwill which the people of Vietnam repose in the people of India. It was a very successful trip. This shows that we have widened our contacts in Asia. We have earned a very good friend, Viet Nam. For a humble man like me, it was

[Shri Samarendra Kundu]

an extremely good gesture for the Prime Minister of Vietnam to walk down all the steps of the Presidential House to embrace me. It is because we said that it was our moral duty to go to the help of the Vietnamese people to heal the wounds of war. Not only did we say that, we also proved it. Later, the Prime Minister of Vietnam came and visited us here. We proved it through the small steps that we took. All the Members know that I do not want to dilate on that point.

I am really amazed at the pragmatism of the Vietnamese people. I can tell you a story. I hope the Members would love to listen to it. I was accompanying the Prime Minister of Vietnam at the Taj Mahal at Agra. Somebody in the delegation recited an Urdu couplet, and the Prime Minister wanted its translation. It was translated. It said: you see that this Taj Mahal has been built with the tears and sweat of a lot of people. Naturally, I thought that a Communist Prime Minister would clap. But you know what he said. He said that without love this monument cannot be built. So, I only appeal to my CPI friends particularly to understand this pragmatism that has been developed in this part of the world.

During this period, cultural agreements have been signed with Thailand, Malaysia and Vietnam and our maritime boundary with Thailand and Indonesia has been finalised. Our trade, our cooperation in the field of industrial development, education and culture with the South East Asian countries has shown a measurable increase. The process, I am sure, will gather momentum.

Mr. Chairman, when you were there on your seat, you so kindly referred to non-alignment. You said that non-alignment is not meant for keeping quiet. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman that we do not believe that non-alignment is non-involvement. We

do not believe that non-alignment is neutralism and if anybody has given a concrete shape to this idea that non-alignment, is not neutrality, it is the Janata Party by pursuing a dynamic non-aligned policy.

The hon. Members would recall that within hardly a fortnight of taking over reins of office, the Janata Government hosted the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned countries. The Conference served to reinforce India's commitment to the policy of non-alignment which has been the corner-stone of our foreign policy since Independence. For India, as indeed for all the other non-aligned countries, the policy of non-alignment flows from our struggle for freedom from colonial rule. The policy is inspired by the ideals of our freedom struggle and reflects the deep desire of our people to preserve complete independence based on our national interests and independent judgment of international issues on their merits without being influenced one way or the other by outside forces.

The Government has not only declared at the earliest opportunity its resolve to continue non-alignment but has in the course of one year endeavoured to restore to the policy its original positive thrust. When I attended the 32nd session of the UN General Assembly last year. I found that our stress on genuine non-alignment and our decision to pursue the policy with vigour and dynamism had been understood and appreciated by the world community in its proper perspective. Consistent with non-alignment we have maintained that our faith is in genuine and not tactical peaceful co-existence. We adhere to the policy of promoting non-military and non-ideological bilateral relations with all countries regardless of their social systems. Our emphasis has been on cooperation and not confrontation. We have stood for preservation of peace and international stability,

elimination of the remnants of colonialism and the monstrosity of racial discrimination and apartheid.

May I add that it is not a concept of ideology of a narrow grouping of States but a positive and indispensable factor even in a fast changing multipolar world for strengthening the forces of peace and for the promotion of cooperation among nations on the basis of equality and justice to usher in a new international economic order. Our endeavour will continue to make the movement purposive, dynamic and independent so that it will effectively represent the hopes and aspirations of the millions of people belonging to this movement.

I shall take only 5 minutes to refer to a far off continent that is known as Latin America and South America. While developing warm relations with our neighbouring countries, please do not for a moment think we are oblivious of our friends in distant places in South America. In October last year, when I went to New York to attend the UN General Assembly session. I took the opportunity of visiting some of the countries in the region. Unfortunately, because of shortage of time, I had to confine my visit only to Trinidad & Tobago and Guyana. I was indeed moved by the warmth of friendship showered on me during the visit by many leaders of these countries, including Acting President, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and others.

There are some 20 odd Republics in this part of the world. The total area of the region is over 8.5 million sq. miles and the estimated population is about 270 million. The population is likely to reach the 400-million mark by the year 2000.

The economic growth rate of some of these countries is equally impressive. Brazil's volume of annual trade is over 22 billion dollars and this country which has an area of 8.5 million sq. kms. and a population of 110 million is gradually assuming

the status of the colossus of the South America. Argentina is the other leading nation in South America which exports large quantities of food-grains, meat and milk products. The average per capita income of these countries is around 1000 dollars.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): There is no democracy in that area. They are killing all national freedom movements. I want that Government to express solidarity with the people, not with the military regimes in South America.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It is also gratifying to note that there is a great respect and admiration for Indian philosophy and culture in most of these countries. The names of Indian leaders, like, Mahatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore are household words in many of these countries. There is no doubt that all these countries are interested in developing closer relations with India, particularly after the new Government, the Janata Government, has come.

I am fully convinced that after the peaceful revolution of the last general elections with the show of maturity and wisdom of our people to defend values of democracy new hopes of co-operation have been aroused in these parts of the world.

We are making every effort for expanding our economic and cultural cooperation in the fields of dance, music, art, trade and commerce, agriculture, industry, science and technology.

Now I will take you to the field of economic activity in West Asia. The other matters will perhaps be dealt with by my senior colleague, Mr. Vajpayee. The resources of these rich countries have embarked upon an unprecedented programme of economic development. Till date in the West Asia and North Africa region, Indian parties both in the public sector and in the private sector have been awarded

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projects as prime contractors or sub-contractors of the value of Rs. 1500 crores. Out of this, during the last 12 months, India secured contracts to the tune of Rs. 740 crores—when our Government, when Janata Government came to power—which is almost 50 per cent of the total value of contracts so far secured by us. This has been possible only because those people have trust and confidence in us. What we say they believe. Now these people act on it. We do not believe in diplomatic talk in these matters—to speak with tongue in the cheek. Sir, this is not all. As of date, Indian parties are in various stages of processing and negotiating offers and tenders for projects valued at approximately Rs 2500 crores. These figures appeared staggering but considered in the context of a planned expenditure during the next five years of roughly about US \$ 400 billion by the major oil exporting countries in the WANA region, this is insignificant. Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, we are aware of the new responsibilities and my Ministry is doing everything possible to see that this part of the world gets support and encouragement and through cooperation of all our activities are developed in this part of the world and are also strengthened.

Now I come to the passport and immigration. Immediately, after the new Government came to power and restored democracy, it tried its best to translate into action the fundamental right and desire of the people to travel freely and hopefully. It is indeed unfortunate and sad that during the dark days of emergency, dark days of tyranny, there was serious curb on this valuable right of the citizens. And on unsigned and unidentified slips supposed to have been given by the police travel documents were not issued. This is what we discovered when we came to power. No sooner than the new Government introduced liberalisation of issue of

passports it faced with unprecedented inflow of passport applications, etc.

During the year 1977-78, the output of passports was 9,06,061 as compared to 5,73,527 in 1976-77 which represents an increase of nearly 60 per cent. In one year, there has been a tremendous increase—80 per cent. I hope the hon. Members will realise and appreciate this. Mr. Ravi will realise and appreciate this because I had been to Ernakulam, and he knows what I have done. Members will realise that a new spirit of enthusiasm we have released among the people; they feel that they are free; not only do they feel free but they want to translate it into action by trying to acquire passports. And this Government is determined to give all of facilities to these people and see that all those who want to have passports get the passports at the minimum possible time ...

MR CHAIRMAN: You have already taken about 35 minutes. Your senior colleague is going to take about one hour. Then what will be the time left out for the members? Please do not yield to the other Members.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Nevertheless, in spite of this increase, the inflow of applications also recorded an increase of nearly 65 per cent. While in some offices such as Bombay, there are hardly any arrears, in other offices such as Ernakulam there are large arrears. May I add here—Mr. Ravi knows about it; I had been to Ernakulam—that there are more than two lakhs of applications in backlog there, and I have said that, by the end of this year, all the backlog will be wiped out and people will start getting passports within 35 to 45 days.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Are you making any arrangement for it?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
Yes. We do not sleep. What do you think?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): In Port Blair, they have stopped issuing passports because you have introduced a Bill here to increase the fee upto Rs. 50 and you have instructed that, till it is passed, either Rs. 50 may be collected or the issue of passports may be stopped....

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: No.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I have seen personally. You inquire into it.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It cannot be so.

All passports issued earlier are converted to liberalised endorsements system on application, and it is estimated that over 700,000 passports have now been validated on the basis of the liberal policy.

It has also been decided to open Regional Passport Offices in Rajasthan and Karnataka as well as Sub-Regional Passport Offices in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir and Calicut.

In Bangalore, Jaipur and Calicut, accommodation has also been arranged and other ancillaries such as furniture, telephones, etc. are being moved into position, so that they will start functioning early in June, 1978.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Please strengthen the existing passport offices also in terms of personnel because delays are increasing—more applications and more delays. Please look into that aspect also.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I am very much thankful to you for pointing this out. We are very much concerned about this. We have increased the strength, and we will still increase the strength and will see that all backlogs are cleared by certain fixed periods, and then, we can assure you, every applicant can get the passport in 25 to 45 days.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Every day we get dozens of applications for passport and we sign them. We do not mind it. But having signed them and having given the clearance, we find that the passport offices take many more weeks. Then what is the point in burdening us with this and not improving the passport offices?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU:
This will be streamlined. I can give the assurance that, as far as possible, it will be streamlined. Our passport offices are working on a war-footing.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: We strike off the line if we do not know the persons concerned for more than two years. Naturally if I do not know a person for more than two years, I have to strike off that line. The Passport offices sometimes refuse those applications. You must see to it that, when the signature of M.P. is there, even when we strike off that line truthfully—to say that we do not know the person or persons concerned for more than two years—that application should be considered as valid.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It cannot be considered as valid. In that case, you should not sign.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can we know so many people?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Then do not sign.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
This is a serious point. If Members are given the right to sign,—after all, Members represent their constituencies—they cannot afford to displease as many people.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: You can, if you change your constituency.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In all seriousness I suggest that, after having given the right to MPs to sign, Government should think in terms of eliminating this requirement of two-year acquaintance. That is more honest. Do not make us sign something by being false to ourselves. We want to be truthful our conscience and also serve our countrymen.

AN. HON. MEMBER: Once we say that we are satisfied, what is the necessity of requiring an acquaintance of two years?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, Kindly consider this suggestion.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Certainly we will consider the suggestion with all sympathy

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Don't make us liars.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We are suggesting that in those cases where you are not sure that you know the applicant for two years, you can direct him to sign an affidavit and file it. We have introduced new methods whereby he can sign an affidavit and file it. We will give due consideration to your suggestion. Instead of two years, we can make it one year, but you must know the person for a certain period.

Now, the dissemination of passport application forms through Post Offices was introduced in Delhi and has been extended to Punjab, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. It is expected that this system will gradually cover the whole country and application forms will be made available at Head Post Offices in the various States.

Coming to the immigration point, lots of doubts

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He says that you should take away the right you

have given us to sign on the passport application. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: How can I venture to take away rights given to a Member of Parliament

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: You remove the sentence regarding two years' acquaintance.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: We will consider it (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why? You are getting an opportunity to meet so many people!

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Now, regarding immigration, I would however like to draw the attention of the Hon. Members to the fact that in issuing passports we also have to bear in mind that we have a duty to see that Indian citizens and specially those belonging to poorer and weaker sections of the people are not lured by unscrupulous agents into travelling abroad either with false expectation of work or on terms and conditions which would be exploitative. It is in this context that we are all aware that the immigration Act of 1922 is somewhat outmoded and an examination is currently under way in order to overhaul this legislation and bring it up-to-date. The Ministry of Labour, in collaboration with us, is actively engaged in this case.

We fully realise that there is still scope for improvement in the functioning of our passport office. Every member of the public has a right to receive courteous attention in these offices. It shall be our endeavour to do so. I may add here that we have promptly looked into the complaints whenever they have come to us and we would like to assure the people that we will welcome and look into any complaint on transgression of these norms.

To end my speech I will refer briefly to the 'Haj' matter. Thousands

of Muslims go to do Haj and, on that also, we have taken some sort of a revolutionary decision.

The Government has paid special attention during the last year to improving the facilities for the members of our Muslim community to go to Saudi Arabia for Haj and to other Muslim countries for Ziarat. The Government have agreed to release foreign exchange for 20,000 Haj pilgrims in 1978, a record figure. The amount of foreign exchange has also been increased. The Haj Committee and the Central Haj Advisory Board have been re-constituted and are actively engaged in identifying the problems and in suggesting solutions for them. The Government will consider their recommendations with sympathy.

The Government are considering the replacement of the present Haj Committee Act by a new enactment which would democratise and broaden the composition of the Committee and streamline the Haj machinery. The Government have also decided to strengthen the Haj Wing of the Embassy of India, Jeddah so that it can look after the welfare of pilgrims more effectively. This year, for the first time, we hope to send a medical mission of 14 doctors and 14 compounders as against ten each in the past years. Government is in touch with Government of Saudi Arabia for the restoration of Indian Rubats for the use of Indian pilgrims during Haj season and the problem has become particularly urgent because of the high cost of accommodation. Last year, they were asked to pay about Rs. 800 for less than 2 sq. metres of floor accommodation. This is indeed unfortunate. As I said earlier, we will do everything possible to see that life's cherished desire of a pious muslim to do Haj is realised.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a complaint from the people of Kerala that they are put to a lot of difficulties because of the Immigration Rules.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You always think of Kerala and Ernakulam; you never think beyond that. You should think beyond that.

In spite of the Immigration Act, we are trying to liberalise the conditions. We have given instructions that the genuine people who go abroad for jobs or otherwise should not be obstructed. But at the same time, you must agree with us that the people who go should not turn out to be destitutes and bring shame to us. In order to keep the prestige of India very high and also for the food of these people, it would be in the fitness of things if some restrictions are there. But we have also said that genuine people who have some sort of documents with them can always go.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In the West Asian and Gulf countries, you are not putting important people as ambassadors. That is the main complaint. They are not able to look after the interest of the country nor are able to improve our relations with them. You must see that these embassies are suitably strengthened....
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: This is a bachelor Minister's maiden speech in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I gave him forty-five minutes, while his senior colleague is going to take one hour. Nothing is left perhaps.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: There is no need for Shri Vajpayee to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you anything else to say, Mr. Minister?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: No, Sir.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 18, 1978/Chaitra 28, 1900 (Saka).