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Monday, April 16, 1979  
Chaitra 26, 1901 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi



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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, April 16, 1979/Chaitra 26,  
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Would you allow another Member to take up the question?

MR SPEAKER: No, No

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have to call.

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Professor Mavalankar, Q. 723.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On behalf of Pofessor Mavalankar Q. 723.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 724.

**बान सागर योजना पर कार्य**

\* 724. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बान सागर योजना पर काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बांध के स्थान में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

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(ग) काम शुरू न किये जाने के क्या कारण है और उम पर किन्नी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है और यह योजना कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The work on Ban Sagar Dam Project is in progress. There is no proposal to change the site of the Dam. Only some adjustments have been made in the alignment of the dam as recommended by the Board of Consultant set up by the Centre. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 322.3 crores, which includes the cost of the dam and the canal system in Madhya Pradesh but excludes the cost of Canal systems to be constructed by Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for use of their share of Ban Sagar waters. The expenditure incurred up to March, 1979 is about Rs. 8.5 crores. Work on the dam is expected to be completed in six years.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : यह बांध न केवल मध्य प्रदेश के लिए अपितु उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लिए भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जो वक्तव्य मन्त्री महोदय ने रखा है उससे पता नहीं चलता है कि वास्तव में बांध का कार्य कुछ चल रहा है। जो टैंडर काल किए गए थे वे भी जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है अभी तक फाइनलाइज नहीं हुए हैं। जिस प्रकार से कार्य चलना चाहिये नहीं चल रहा है। क्या यह सही है कि केवल प्रारम्भिक भवन, वर्कशाप जैसे कुछ कार्य ही चल रहा है ?

जो टेंडर काल किए गए थे वे क्या स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं ताकि इस बाध के कार्य को गति मिल सके और बाध का कार्य तेजी से चल सके ? यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सही नहीं है कि केवल प्रारम्भिक कार्य ही चल रहा है ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** इसका फाउण्डेशन स्टोन 14 मई 1978 को प्रधान मन्त्री ने रखा था। उसके बाद काफी काम उस पर शुरू हुआ है। काम ऐसा नहीं है जैसा आप समझते हैं कि एक दम से डैम बनना शुरू हो जाता है। इनफ्रा स्ट्रक्चर तैयार करना पड़ता है। उसके लिए बह्रा पर एकसैस रोड बन रही है कालानी बिल्डिंग बन रही है, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी और वाटर सप्लाई का प्राविजन हो रहा है, वर्कशॉप तैयार हो रही है। टाइमिंग के लिए काम शुरू हुआ है। फाउण्डेशन का काम भी थोड़े समय में शुरू हो जायेगा।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** टेंडर काल किए थे वे क्या फाइनलाइज हो गए हैं यह नहीं बताया गया है।

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** टेंडर हम काल नहीं करते हैं। बड़ा काम करने वाला जो चीफ इंजीनियर है वह करता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य वास्तविक स्थिति जानना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनको बता दूंगा।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** अभी बताया गया है कि एलाइनमेंट में मामान्य परिवर्तन हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना परिवर्तन हुआ है और क्या उस परिवर्तन के कारण यह सारा कार्य रुका हुआ है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसको आप जल्दी से जल्दी तय करेंगे ताकि कार्य प्रारम्भ हो सके ? इससे दो तीन राज्यों को बहुत ज्यादा लाभ होने वाला है। ये राज्य बड़ी उत्सुकता से इसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं कि यह कार्य जल्दी से जल्दी सम्पन्न हो। इस बिलम्ब को बचाने

के लिए क्या आप जल्दी कार्य को प्रारम्भ करेंगे ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** एलाइनमेंट में बहुत मामूली फर्क है। उसकी वजह से कोई काम नहीं रुका हुआ है। जैसे मैंने अर्ज किया है काम तो शुरू है। साढ़े आठ करोड़ खर्च भी हो चुके हैं। अगले साल दस करोड़ खर्च होने जा रहे हैं। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि तेजी से काम शुरू हो जाए।

**श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** इससे मध्य प्रदेश यू०पी० और बिहार इन तीन प्रान्तों को मिचाई की मुविद्याये मिलने वाली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ किनिने-कितने हैक्टर अलग-अलग प्रान्तों में मिचाई का अनुमान लगाया गया है और किनने मैगावाट बिजली तैयार होगी ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** मध्य प्रदेश में तकरीबन 2 लाख 49 हजार हैक्टेयर रक्बा मिचाई में आएगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में तकरीबन 1 46 लाख हैक्टर और बिहार में भी तकरीबन 1 लाख के ऊपर रक्बा मिचाई में आएगा। एम्प्लॉई इरिगेशन उनको मिलेगी ऐसा अनुमान है। प्रोडक्शन पहले 244 मैगावाट का होगा। जब पूरा इरिगेशन शुरू हो जाएगा तो यह कुछ थोड़ा कम हो जाएगा, 147 मैगावाट प्रोडक्शन बिजली का हो जाएगा।

**श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव :** मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अब तक आठ करोड़ खर्च हो चुका है और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में दस करोड़ खर्च होने जा रहा है। महोदय, जब तीन तीन राज्यों के किसान इससे लाभान्वित होंगे तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जो खर्च हुआ है वह किस पर हुआ है, एकचुपसी बाध पर कितना खर्च हुआ है और स्टाफ आदि पर कितना खर्च हुआ है ?

**श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला :** बाध बनना कुछ देर के बाद शुरू होता है। पहले इनफ्रा

स्ट्रक्चर तैयार करना पड़ता है। साढ़े आठ करोड़ की डिटेल्स में दे देता हूँ। वहाँ बांध के नीचे महत्त्व जो ज़मीन आएगी उस पर दस लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ है, वहाँ जो कालोनी बन रही है उस में 35.6 लाख...

MR. SPEAKER: Is it a long list?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA.  
It is a fairly long list.

MR. SPEAKER. Then you please lay it on the Table of the House

गेंहू के भण्डारण की सुविधायें

\* 726. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आगामी मानसून के दौरान खाद्यान्नों को होने वाली हानि से बचने के लिये सरकार के पास इस समय गेंहू के भण्डारण की पर्याप्त सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार की है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस का व्यय क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The overall storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India, both owned and hired, are adequate for the level of stocks with the Corporation. However, operations of procurement, movement and storage have indicated certain gaps in certain areas. Efforts are in hand to meet the situation.

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

#### Statement

While adequate facilities for storage of wheat exist with the Food Corporation of India, various steps have been

taken to meet the pressure on the capacity for storage of foodgrains, such as—

(a) A project has been undertaken for implementation by the Food Corporation of India for building additional capacity of 3.575 million tonnes with the assistance of the World Bank. This is already under way and is expected to be completed by 1981-82.

(b) Under another World Bank Project, a capacity of one lakh tonnes is expected to be completed during the current year in the States of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) A capacity of 4.04 million tonnes has been secured by Food Corporation of India from private parties under the A.R.D.C. assisted scheme of encouraging private parties, to build godowns on their own lands as per Food Corporation's specifications for being let out to Food Corporation of India on guaranteed occupation basis of 3—5 years. Further phases of this programme to add storage in the States of Punjab, Haryana, U.P., West Bengal and Maharashtra are at various stages of implementation.

(d) All out efforts are made to make the optimum use of the existing storage capacity by raising the height of the stacks

(e) Use of cover and plinth type of storage during times of peak procurement.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : अष्टम महोदय, पिछले सालों के अनुभव के आधार पर मानसून प्रारम्भ हो जाता है तब तक परबेजिंग सेन्टर्स पर और रेलवे यार्ड पर लाखों टन गहला पड़ा सदता रहता है। उसके बारे में कोई व्यवस्थित ढंग से सरकार ने ठीक योजना तैयार की है कि नहीं ? क्योंकि इस बार बम्बर कांप पूरे उत्तर भारत में जिसमें पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश शामिल है, हुई है, और इस समय स्थिति कुछ इस प्रकार की बन चुकी है कि जितना अनाज खरीदा जायेगा वह सब सरकार

के माध्यम में हो खरीदा जायेगा। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय पर मारे अनाज को उठाने की सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** जो भी अनाज आयेगा उसको खरीदने की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है। परन्तु एक बात में स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब पीक पीरियड होता है खरीदारी का उस समय कैप स्टोरेज करना जरूरी है, लाजिमी है, उसके लिए कोई अल्टरनेटिव नहीं है। वह टेम्पोरेरी पीरियड के लिए होता है। हमारे जितने भी द्विपक्ष लगाये जाते हैं उनमें यह बात मानी गई है कि टेम्पोरेरी पीरियड के लिए कैप स्टोरेज होगा। मैं यह सा स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर भारत में जहाँ भाइस्कोन इत्यादि नहीं आते हैं वहाँ कैप स्टोरेज में लाजिमी बहुत ज्यादा नहीं होते हैं। वैसे ही होते हैं जिनके क्वॉट्स के अन्दर होते हैं।

**श्री राजेश्वर कुशवार शर्मा :** जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने स्वयं पिछले दिनों मदन में इस बात का कहा कि आज पकुर स्टाक करने का अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के कई भागों में आज भी गेहूँ उपलब्ध नहीं है, और यदि उपलब्ध है तो बहुत महँगे भाव पर मिलता है जैसा अनाज और उर्वरक मिले जूने क्षेत्र में। इसके लिए मंत्री जी क्या विषय में कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ? पकुर स्टाक केवल उत्तर भारत में ही रखे जायेंगे। या देश के सभी भागों में रखने का व्यवस्था है ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** हम तो सभी भागों में रखने का कोशिश करते हैं परन्तु ट्रांसपोर्ट का कठिनाई के कारण कभी कभी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है जैसी इस समय माननीय सदस्य ने अस्सम में बताया है।

**श्री कुलम चन्द कछवाह :** अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने इस बात की स्वीकार किया है कि

ट्रांसपोर्ट की कठिनाई के कारण हमें काफी दिक्कत होती है। आज भी देश में हजारों मंडियाँ इस प्रकार की हैं जहाँ यातायात की काफी कमी होने के कारण अनाज गोदामों में न रजने के कारण, समय पर बोरे न मिलने के कारण बड़े मात्रा में अनाज पानी में भीग कर खराब हो जाता है। आपने कहा है कि हम काफी गोदाम बनाना चाहते हैं तो क्या आप व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जो गोदाम बनाने जा रहे हैं ताकि अनाज सुरक्षित रहे, ऐसी कोई भी मंडी खाली न रहे देश में जहाँ गोदाम न हो, इस ढंग का प्रयास करेंगे जो छोटी मंडियों हैं उनको भी इसका लाभ मिले इस बात की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे ? यदि हाँ, तो इस समय जो गोदाम बनाने के लिए दिये जा रहे हैं क्या इनमें गैड्रून्ड कास्टन के लार्जों का भी गोदाम बनाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ? जो गोदाम बन रहे हैं अक्सर यह देखा गया है कि कृषि मंत्रालय के बाबुओं के गिश्तेदारों द्वारा ही उनको बनाया जाता है, क्या यह बात भी सही है ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** गोदाम नये और भी बनाये जा रहे हैं, गोदाम मुख्य रूप से इस बात का ध्यान में रख कर बनाये जा रहे हैं कि कहीं अधिक परपलंग खाद्यान्न मिलेंगे इस हिमाय में नहीं कि भारी देश में घराबरा फैला दिये जायें। जहाँ उनका अधिक आवश्यकता है वहीं बनवाये जा रहे हैं।

**डा० रामजी सिंह :** कृषि मंत्री जी का क्या यह मालूम है कि खाद्यान्न में जो यह सरलन की एज है वह धीरे धीरे खरम हो रही है और 1981 में शायद एक बड़े सुखे का सामना करना पड़ेगा। वैसे स्थिति में भंडारण की समस्या और गहरी हो रही है। तो क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि उस आपात का सामना को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने अधिक से अधिक भंडारण करने के लिये कौन सी योजना बनायी है ? और अभी जो भंडारण में बाँकेज हो रही है, वह कितने

परसेट हो रही है और अगले दो वर्षों में आप उस लीकेज को कितना कम कर सकेंगे, इसके विषय में बतायें ?

**श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह :** गोदाम तो बनवाये जा रहे हैं परन्तु मैं इसे स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ कि सन् 1981 में अकाल पड़ने वाला है। इनका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है और न कोई आधार है। फोरकास्ट चलत भी हो सकता है और सही भी हो सकता है, उसको आधार नहीं माना जा सकता है।

#### Pollution in Metropolitan Cities

727 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the names of the Metropolitan cities including Delhi where pollution of water and air is posing growing danger;

(b) whether environmental factors are responsible for incidence of cancer to the extent of 90 per cent, and

(c) if so, what preventive measures Government of India propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR). (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) There is indication of growing water and air pollution in Metropolitan cities in varying degrees.

(b) Experiments have shown that large proportion of cancers are related to individual's personal environment and the environment around the person during work and rest. The percentage would vary in different regions of the country from 50 to 80:

(c) As a first step towards control of environmental pollution the Water

(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, was enacted. Under this Act Water Pollution Control Boards have been set up in various States in the country to tackle the water pollution problem. To control air pollution the Government has already introduced the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978, in the Parliament, which is at present under the consideration of a Joint Committee of both the Houses

As far as the environmental factors causing cancer are concerned various epidemiological studies have been undertaken in various parts of the country. The hazards of usage of different substances have been intimated to the authorities concerned for taking up suitable measures in the primary prevention of cancer

SHRI K PRADHANI: May I know from the hon Minister whether all the States including Orissa have constituted the Water Pollution Control Boards and if so, what action they have taken so far to prevent water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) The reasons which cause water pollution are industrial effluents and domestic sewage. They happen practically in every State. The steps that we have taken are we have already passed Water Pollution Act during 1974, and during December 1977, we passed the Cess Act too, so that these Boards which are looking after these problems are provided with proper funds. Very recently, on Air Pollution also a new Bill has been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER: His question is whether all the States have formed the Boards

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Most of the States have formed the Boards. The remaining States are being persuaded to adopt this Act. There are only three States remaining and they are also going to fall in line with others.

MR. SPEAKER: He asked whether Orissa has formed the Board.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No. Orissa has not yet formed the Board.

SHRI K. PRADHANI: In his answer the hon. Minister has stated:

"The hazards of usage of different substances have been intimated to the authorities concerned for taking up suitable measures in the primary prevention of cancer."

What are those hazardous substances and what action has been taken after the passing of the Water Pollution Bill?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It is considered that micro and macro environmental causes result in cancer. Micro environmental causes are those which are within one's individual body. The things which have been held to be responsible for this are:

Use of Kangri in Kashmir, which causes abdominal skin cancer,

Chewing of tobacco and betel quid, which is associated with a high incidence of oral cancer,

Food habits, using edible oils, during the processing of which hazardous contaminants such as solvent residues or accidental contaminants like arge-mone are added,

excess consumption of alcoholic beverages, cigarette smoking and even excess exposure to sunlight, which may cause skin cancer.

There are number of other things like...

MR. SPEAKER: What are the environmental causes?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: In the technical jargon, I said: "Micro and Macro environmental causes". Macro environmental causes are the ones which you have referred to. While air pollution is caused by emission of gaseous and particulate matter from the industries as well as automobile

exhausts, water pollution is caused due to discharge of industrial effluents and domestic sewage.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know from the hon. Minister the centres in various parts of the country where epidemiological studies are being carried out at present?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It has been categorised. A few studies conducted by the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur during 1977-78 indicate the maximum levels of Sulphur Dioxide in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Then the Indian Council of Medical Research has reported that a large proportion of cancers are related to micro and macro environmental causes. Now, this is a sort of very general thing. But the fact is that relatively little is known, however, of the effects of low exposure to a large number of carcinogenic factors, such as is implied in the carcinogenic hazard associated with environmental pollution. Then there is one substance which is called Peroxy acyl nitrate (PAN) and some benzene compounds can cause cancer if they are inhaled in sufficient doses. Benz Pyrene is now considered as indicator chemical whose presence in ambient air above a certain concentrations is considered as carcinogenic threat. There is no systematic measurements of concentrations of Benz Pyrene...

MR. SPEAKER: All hypothetical questions...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, my question has not been replied to.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute Nagpur, has carried out a study of the levels of Sulphur Dioxide only.

SHRI KRISHNACHANDRA HALDER: Sir, all of us know that in West Bengal both the Ganges and Damodar rivers are flowing and both the sides of these two rivers are the industrial belts. So the waters of both these



rivers get polluted. I would like to know whether in co-ordination with the State Government, the Central Government has any scheme to prevent the water pollution of these two rivers in West Bengal.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Sir, the State Board itself is looking after the control of water pollution in these two rivers.

**गोशमों की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में साढ़्यामों की वसूली में कमी**

\* 731. **श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन :** क्या कुछ और सिबाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में गादामों की कमी के कारण धान तथा खाद्यान्नों की वसूली कम कर दी है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके फलस्वरूप भारतीय खाद्य निगम को कितना घाटा हो रहा है, और

(ग) इसे पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) All stocks of paddy offered by the producers and conforming to the prescribed specifications are being purchased at the support price. Rice stocks due from millers as levy are also being lifted by the Food Corporation of India in full. Besides, voluntary offers by Rice Millers of stocks over and above their levy dues are also being accepted subject to the availability of godown space. As on 11th April 1979, the total procurement in the State comes to 8,160 tonnes of paddy against a bare 431 tonnes in the corresponding period of last kharif marketing season of 1977-78. A quantity of 2,44,894 tonnes of rice has

been procured this year against 1,59,379 in the corresponding period of last marketing season

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उससे सन्तोष तो है। पंजाब, हरियाणा, और यू० पी० में किसानों से धान लिया जाता है और मिल-मालिकों से चावल के रूप में लेवी ली जाती है। मध्य प्रदेश में मिल वाले—चावल बेचने वाले लोग—किमानों को धान का उचित मूल्य नहीं देते हैं। वहां गोडाऊन की कमी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कितना धान खरीदा है। चावल की तुलना में धान की खरीद कम है। इस लिए किसानों की तरफ से बार-बार चिल्लाहट मचा रहती है। मेरे जिले में धान 60, 65 या 66 रुपए प्रति-क्विंटल के हिसाब से खरीदा जाता है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारी मंडी में रहने के बावजूद सपोर्ट प्राइम नहीं दिला पाते हैं।

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** धान कितना खरीदा गया है यह तो मेरे उत्तर में है। रहा यह कि अगर हम प्रकार की कोई शिकायत है तो जिस समय खरीदारी का मौसम हो उस समय अगर माननीय सदस्य बतारेंगे तो उस का उचित प्रबंध किया जाएगा।

**श्री कचहलाल हेमराज जैन :** जिस समय यह धान खरीदा जा रहा था, उस समय भी मैंने आप के मंत्रालय को लिख कर के इस की याद दिलायी थी, उस के बाद भी मेरे किसान सारे लुट गए। अब एक साल के लिये और लम्बी पेंसी माननीय मंत्री जी ने माग ली है। मैंने उन को याद दिलायी है और उन को चिट्ठी लिखी है। अगर वह कहे तो उन के कार्यालय में वह पहुँचा दूँ, मेरे किसानों को लाभ नहीं पहुँचा है।

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** मैंने बिट्टी प्राप्त होने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जांच की थी। उन्होंने कहा कि जो पोर्ट ग्राइस पैडी की है उस से ज्यादा किसानों को मिल रहा है इसलिए वह क्रम-क्रमों पर आ नहीं रहे हैं।

**श्रीधरी बलबीर सिंह :** क्या सरकार इस बात पर गौर करेगी कि जिन किसानों के पाम से धान लेना है और स्टोरेज की कमी की वजह से सरकार को रोकने की कोशिश कर रही है, तो उन किसानों के ही घर में वह बाँज रखी जाये और जितने महीने वह वहाँ रहे उस का किगया किसान को दिया जाये, इस से एक तरफ तो आप के स्टोरेज की समस्या हल हो जायगी और दूसरी तरफ धान या अनाज जो भी है वह महफूज रहेगा, सरकार इस किस्म की स्कीम बनाएगी ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** स्टोरेज की कमी से खरीदारी रोकनी नहीं जाती है परन्तु फिर भी माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

**श्री पीयूष तिरकी :** हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न की बहुतायत है और सरकार को उसे गोदाम से रखने में सब जगह असुविधा महसूस हो रही है, तो क्या सरकार के सामने ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है कि जो सैंडलैस लेबर और गरीब लोग हैं उन को क्रेडिट पर यह अनाज बेचा जाये, कोई ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट सरकार के पाम है कि जिस के द्वारा वे क्रेडिट पर अनाज ले ले और उन से काम करा कर उसे अदा करा लिया जाय...

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise. This is on storage facilities, you are on disposal.

**श्री पीयूष तिरकी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने यहाँ अनाज की बहुतायत है और बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को वह क्रेडिट पर यदि दे दिया जाय... (व्यवधान)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह ठीक है, लेकिन यह सप्लीमेंट्री इस से नहीं उठता है।

**श्री राघवजी :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न का उत्तर अधूरा दिया है। प्रश्न धान और खाद्यान्न दोनों के बारे में है लेकिन उन्होंने उत्तर सिर्फ धान के बारे में दिया है। आप जानते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ मंडियों में मार्च महीने से अनाज प्रारंभ हो चुका है। मार्च से ले कर अग्री तक फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया या सरकारी एजेंसी कोई भी, मंडियों में पहुँची नहीं है। बहुत सा गेहूँ 110 रुपए से भी कम भाव में बिक रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मार्च और अप्रैल में सरकार की कौन सी एजेंसी मंडियों में जाती है ? यदि नहीं जाती है तो क्यों नहीं जाती है और जिन का माल 115 रुपए में कम में बिक रहा है क्या उन को शेष पैसा सरकार देने का काट करेगी ?

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** हमारी जानकारी यह है कि चूँकि मध्य प्रदेश में सब से पहले और बहुत अच्छे किस्म का गेहूँ पैदा होता है इसलिए उस की कीमत सपोर्ट ग्राइस से ज्यादा मिलती है... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री राघवजी :** 115 रुपए से कम में बिका है... .

**MR. SPEAKER:** He depends on his information, not years.

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह :** अग्री तक अगर कहीं 115 रुपए से कम भाव हो तो उस की सूचना आप दें, मैं उन से इंतजाम कराऊँगा।

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NADU:** Can I take it that all the surplus foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh has been purchased by the FCI?

**MR. SPEAKER:** His version is that it has not been purchased.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NADU Can I take it that all the surplus food-grains in Madhya Pradesh has been purchased by the FCI?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: All that is offered is purchased

### राजस्थान के लिए ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई योजना

†734. श्रीदौलत राम सारण : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई योजनाएँ किम आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं,

(ख) पेय जल की कमी से प्रभावित गावों में पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये जल सप्लाई योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों का वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या फार्मूला अपनाती है, केन्द्राय नया राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किम अनुपात में गणि लगाई जाती है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए इस वर्ष राजस्थान सरकार को कितनी गणि दी गई है,

(ग) क्या पेय जल की कमी से प्रभावित गावों में पेयजल मनुष्यों तथा जानवरों दोनों के उपयोग के लिए जरूरी है परन्तु ग्रामीण जल सप्लाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पेयजल सुविधाएँ केवल मनुष्यों के लिए दी जाती हैं, और

(घ) क्या इस प्रकार बनाई गई योजनाओं से गावों की पेय जल की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी तरह पूरी नहीं हो पाती हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) : (क) से (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

### विवरण

(क) राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे भारत

सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित डिजाइन के मानकों के अनुसार 1972 के सर्वेक्षण से जुने गये "समस्या ग्रस्त ग्रामों" को स्वच्छ पेय जल सप्लाई करने के लिये योजनाएँ बनायें।

(ख) जलपूर्ति राज्य का विषय है। भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्यों को जलपूर्ति योजनाओं के लिये वित्तीय सहायता, प्रत्येक राज्य के समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों में, अभी लागू किए जाने पर न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी अपनी योजना में किये गये प्रावधानों और योजनाओं आदि के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य सरकारों की समता पर आधारित है। नवगति ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, राज्य प्लानों के निर्माण में ब्रह्मिनी करने के लिये 1972 के सर्वेक्षण में चयन किये गये समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की पेय जल देने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शतप्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जाता है। 1979-80 के लिये इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले नियतम को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ग) राज्यों के साधनों को बढ़ाने और समस्याग्रस्त ग्रामों की जनसंख्या के लिये पेय जलपूर्ति योजनाओं की प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अनुदान दिये जाते हैं यह सिफारिश की गई है कि इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योजनाएँ 10-15 वर्ष की अवधि के अन्त तक प्रत्याशित भावी जनसंख्या के लिये बनाई जानी चाहिये लेकिन बृद्धि किसी हालत में भी मौजूदा जन संख्या के 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये।

(घ) भाषा है कि केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजनाओं में 25 से 40 लिटर प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति पेयजल सप्लाई की सिफारिश की गई थी जिससे पीने के लिए तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये जल की पर्याप्त आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो जाएगी।

श्री बौलस राम सारण अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सदन की मेज पर जो उत्तर रखा है उसमें मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, उनका कोई उत्तर नहीं है। मैंने पहले पूछा है कि योजनायें किस आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं लेकिन कोई आधार नहीं बताया गया है, केवल यह कह दिया गया है कि 1972 में जो समस्याग्रस्त गांव चुने गए थे उनके सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारें भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाए गए मानकों के अनुसार योजनाएं बनाये। मैंने 4 नक़्शे ही तो पूछे थे लेकिन वह आपने नहीं बताए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम और दूसरी बातें जो हैं जलपूर्ति के लिए वह आपने राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया है। मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें दोनों मिलकर किस प्रकार योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करती हैं लेकिन उनका भी मंत्री जी ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है, केवल त्वरित जलपूर्ति के लिए आपने शतप्रतिशत अनदान देने की बात कही है। इस प्रकार में पूरा उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार में जलपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में मैंने पानी के अभाव की शिकायत की थी, पशुओं और मनुष्यों, दोनों को ध्यान में रखकर जलपूर्ति की योजनाएं नहीं बनाई जाती, उसका भी उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। केवल यह कह दिया है कि 10-15 वर्ष की अवधि को ध्यान में रखकर 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या का अनुमान न किया जाय, लेकिन इसमें मनुष्यों को काउन्ट किया जाता है पशुओं को काउन्ट नहीं किया जाता है जब एक आदमी के पीछे 2-4 पशु होते हैं और 5-10 भेड़ें होती हैं। वहां पर पानी की भयंकर समस्या है, पशु और मनुष्य प्यासे मर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी योजनाओं के मानक क्या हैं जिनके आधार पर योजनायें बनाई जाती हैं। यदि उसी के आधार पर आपकी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं तो फिर गांवों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में जलपूर्ति क्यों नहीं

होती है? क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि गांवों में आज भी पानी की भयंकर समस्या है? लाखों रुपए खर्च हो चुकने के बाद भी मनुष्य और पशु मर रहे हैं।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : आखिरी सवाल का जबाब मैं पहले पेश करना चाहता हूँ। "सी" में कहा गया है कि जो पीने के पानी की योजनायें बनाई गई हैं वह केवल ह्यूमन पापुलेशन के लिए हैं। इस से साफ जाहिर है कि पशुओं के लिए नहीं बनाई गई है। दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां यह कहा गया है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के दरम्यान क्या वास्ता है, जो सी फीसदी मदद का जिक्र है वह मिफ एक्सीलरेट करल वाटर मपनाई के मातहत है जो सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में है। मिनिमम नीड्स के मातहत जो रकमा दिया जाता है वह स्टेट्स बराह-गान्त, पानी है। सेन्ट्रल सेक्टर में भी मजुरी स्ट्रेट्स की स्कीम सबमिट करने पर मिलती है।

जहां तक मानक की बात है, मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया कि केवल ह्यूमन पापुलेशन के लिए पानी देते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि फ्यूचर पापुलेशन का भी जिक्र कर दिया गया है, मानक उन्होंने पूछा था तो 10-15 साल सामने रखते हुए मौजूदा आबादी से 30 फीसदी से ज्यादा न हो, इसको सामने रखकर दिया जाता है। चौथी बात यह है कि मैक्सिमम तौर पर इंडिविजुअल के लिए 40 लीटर पर-ड का टार्गेट है। इसके अलावा स्टैंड-पॉस्ट पर हम पानी पहुंचाते हैं, इंडिविजुअल गांवों में नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। पानी की समस्या है इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। हमारे देश में 1 लाख 13 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जिनको प्राक्कलन विलेज माना है जहां पर पानी एक मील की दूरी में पीने के लिए इन्सानों को नहीं मिलता। (व्यवधान) 1 लाख 53 हजार कुल तादाद थी जिसमें से 1977 में 1 लाख 13 हजार

गृह गए थे। पिछले साल 1977-78 में करीब 12 हजार गांव कवर कर दिए गए हैं और जो अभी माल खत्म हुआ है, 1978-79 उसमें भी अंदाजा है 18 हजार गांव कवर हुए होंगे लेकिन अभी स्टेटस से फीगर्स नहीं आई हैं। पशुओं की समस्या तो अलाहदा है, इंसानों तक को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है हमारी कोशिश है कि जो प्रॉब्लम विलेज है उनको जल्दी में जल्दी पानी मिले। जो गवर्नमेंट ने एलोकेशन किया है वह भी मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ। 1975-76 में मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम के मातहत 60 करोड़ का एलोकेशन था और 1976-77 में मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम के मातहत 615 करोड़ का एलोकेशन था। लेकिन 1977-78 में मिनिमम नीड्स प्रोग्राम और एक्सीलरेटेड रूग्न वाटर प्रोग्राम—दोनों को मिला कर 318 करोड़ हो गया जो साल अभी खत्म हुआ है—उस में दोनों को मिला कर 166 करोड़ हो गया और चालू वर्ष के लिए 220 करोड़ रखा गया है। इस लिए हम समस्या से बाखबर हैं।

**श्रीबीलत राम सारथ :** अध्यक्ष जी मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर फिर भी गायब है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि जो योजनाएं राजस्थान में जल पूर्ति के लिए बनाई गई हैं—उन योजनाओं द्वारा पर्याप्त पानी ग्रामिणों को उपलब्ध नहीं है और ग्रामिणों में केवल गांव में रहने वाला आदमी ही नहीं होता है, बल्कि उनके साथ उनका पशु धन भी होता है वहां गांव के दस-दस मील तक पीने का पानी नहीं है। वहां पर जो पानी उपलब्ध भी है, वह जहरीला होता है जिसे पीते ही पशु मर जाते हैं। आप की इन जल योजनाओं में पशुओं के पीने के पानी का ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है, इस समय वहां गांव गांव में लाही लाही मची हुई है, आप के साबुन रुपये खर्च हो गये फिर भी पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन पशुओं प्राधमियों के पीने के पानी के लिए आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** मैंने पहली दफा बड़ी सफाई के साथ अर्ज किया था कि जो योजनाएं हमने हाथ में ली हैं, इन योजनाओं से केवल इंसानों के लिए पानी मुहैया करने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

**श्री बेगाराम चौहान :** अध्यक्ष जी राजस्थान में राजस्थान कैनल के नाम से वर्ल्ड बैंक से पैसा लेकर गांव गांव में डिगिया बना रहे हैं, जब कि उस गांव के चारों तरफ पानी है, लेकिन पानी नहीं है वहां पानी पहुंचाने के लिए कुछ नहीं हो रहा है अरबों रुपये लग रहा है मगर भी अरबों प्राणी प्यास से मर रहे हैं। इसलिए वहां कनाल बनी है, वहां वाटर वर्क्स न बना कर उन गांवों में बनाया जाए जहां पर लोग प्यास से मर रहे

MR SPEAKER Rajasthan Canal does not come me under his Ministry. So it does not arise.

**श्री उषा सेन :** मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में अभी बतलाया कि राज्यी का मानक नहीं दिए गये हैं, उन को अभी उद्देश्य और कार्यक्रम नहीं बताये गये हैं। देश के उत्तर दक्षिण—दोनों तरफ बाढ़ आती है, जिन के कारण चार पांच महीनों तक बहुत बड़े भू खण्ड में बाढ़ का पानी भरा रहता है और लोगों को गन्दा पानी मिलता है। क्या मंत्री जी अपने मानक में एक शर्त यह भी जोड़ देंगे कि जब पेय जल की योजना चालू हो तो उस में बाढ़ क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दी जाए ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल मूल सवाल में नहीं पैदा होता है, लेकिन इसकी जो भूमिका है—मैं उसके बारे में कुछ—अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने यह दुस्त नहीं फरमाया कि स्टेट को मानक नहीं दिए गए हैं। मैंने कहा है मानक दे दिए गए हैं और 1977-78 की खबर भी उन से आ गई है। 1978-79 में क्या काम हुआ है—इसके बारे में इन्फर्मेशन कलेक्ट की रही है।

श्री सुरज भान : हमने सवाल यह किया था कि बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता देने या नहीं ? यह कोई बहुत बड़ा सवाल नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We have fixed the target and the target is to cover all the 1.13 lakh villages

#### Subsidy to Books in Indian Languages

\*735. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only English Books are subsidised by the National Book Trust and not the books in Indian Languages including Hindi, the National language;

(b) if so, since when this is going on and the amount spent as assistance or subsidy upon English books; and

(c) how long will it take for the Government to include the Titles in Hindi and other Indian languages for subsidy?

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

(b) The National Book Trust has been subsidising the publication of books in English for students studying at University level since 1970, under the Scheme of "Subsidised Publication of University Level Books in English". Till the end of February, 1979 an amount of Rs 67,62,824.51 has been spent for providing subsidy to titles in different subject areas.

(c) the matter is under active consideration.

श्री सुरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपने राज्य में किसी देश की भाषा को और राष्ट्रीय भाषा को एक नया पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया ।

तमिल, मलयालम, 'जाबी, उडिया, इन को एक नया पैसा भी नहीं दिया गया और एक विदेशी भाषा को लगभग 68 लाख रुपये अनुदान दिया गया । यह स्कीम 1970 में शुरू हुई जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, उन के जमाने में क्वीन विक्टोरिया को, अंग्रेजी को इम्पोर्ट्स दी गई और खुद श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को कोई इम्पोर्ट्स नहीं दी गई । मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बताया गया है कि यह "ग्रन्डर कन्सीड्रेशन" है । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह 1970 में "ग्रन्डर कन्सीड्रेशन" है या मेरे सवाल पहुँचने के बाद इस को कन्सीडर किया गया है और तब से यह ग्रन्डर कन्सीड्रेशन है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, for the publication of university level text books in Hindi and regional languages, there is a separate Central scheme, and the State Text-book Board and Hindi Granth Akademies are implementing the Central scheme under which the university level books in Hindi and regional languages are being brought out. About 4,800 books have already published, out of which 825 are translations and the rest are originals. The publication of English text-books is meant for protection of Indian writers and Indian publishers in English. So, it is a separate scheme and for Hindi and other regional languages there is a different scheme. In spite of that, the National Book Trust is considering modifying its present scheme to give help to Hindi publications also.

श्री सुरज भान : मेरा सवाल केवल नई किताबें छापने वालों के बारे में था और ट्रान्सलेशन के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने ठीक जवाब नहीं दिया है लेकिन मैं दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्नना चाहता हूँ । उन्होंने जवाब में यह लिखा है कि यूनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर जो किताबें पढ़ाई जाती हैं, उन के लिए ग्रान्ट्स दी जा रही हैं । पहला मेरा एतराज यह है कि यह अंग्रेजी में ही क्यों ? दूसरा मेरा एतराज यह है कि सिर्फ यूनिवर्सिटी लेवल की बुक्स

पर ही क्यों यह अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। यूनिवर्सिटी लेवल पर तो श्रीमती प्राध्यापिका के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं या दरमियाँना तबके के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं लेकिन गरीब प्राध्यापिका के बच्चे तो हाई स्कूल तक भी नहीं पहुँचते और प्राइमरी स्कूलों से ही पीछे हट जाते हैं। क्या गरीब प्राध्यापिका के बच्चों के लिए भी प्राइमरी और हाई स्कूलों की किताबों के लिए इसी कस्म का अनुदान मंत्री जो देंगे, देसी भाषाओं में और रीजनल लैंग्वेज में सभी भाषाओं की किताबों के लिए यह अनुदान देंगे, इस का जवाब मैं मंत्री जी से चाहता हूँ ?

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER**  
Sir text-books for primary and secondary education are generally controlled by the State Governments. They have their own Text-book corporations and education at that level is largely the concern of the State Government. That is why only at the university level these schemes are being considered. But there is some proposal now to extend the scheme to cover books at diploma level education as well.

**श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा :** यह तो मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हिन्दी में, पंजाबी में और तमिल में ट्रान्सलेशन करने के लिए एक करोड़ रुपये रखा गया था, उसका मन्वीडाइज्ड स्कीम में कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह जो मन्वीडाइज्ड स्कीम है, जिसके ग्रन्थर गवर्नमेंट टेक्स्ट बुक्स के लिए मन्वीडाइज्ड करती है, जिन तरह से यह सिर्फ इंग्लिश में किया जा रहा है, और किसी रीजनल लैंग्वेज में नहीं किया गया। इसका नतीजा यह है कि कुछ रीजनल लैंग्वेज जिनको मोडियम ग्राम इन्स्ट्रक्शन यूनिवर्सिटी में इन्होंने बना रखा है, उन में टेक्स्ट बुक्स छप नहीं सकी और वे बहुत महंगी होती हैं और काफी विकत उसमें आती हैं। आप ने कहा कि यह "ग्रन्थर कंसिडरेशन" है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की गवर्नमेंट कब तक

इम्प्लीमेंट करा देगी और क्या जो टेक्स्ट सेशन है, उसमें यह शुरू हो जाएगा और जो रीजनल लैंग्वेज है, उन के ग्रन्थर भी टेक्स्ट-बक्स मन्वीडाइज्ड कर दी जाएगी ?

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER**  
Sir this one-crore scheme which the hon Member has referred to is not confined to translations only. It is also for publication of university level text-books in different regional languages. I have already given that figure. Out of 4800 books published under this scheme only 885 have been translations and the rest have been originals.

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA**  
It is not subsidised?

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER**  
It is not subsidised. The entire money is provided by the Central Government for this purpose. Now this scheme of English books has been provided because of the fact that from U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries cheap English books were imported in this country and Indian writers writing English text-books were at a disadvantage. To meet this challenge Sir this scheme was introduced. I can give one or two examples of how it was done. The original price of the book *ENT Diseases in a Tropical Environment* written by Shri S. Kameswaram is Rs 60/- and the subsidised price is Rs 16/- So in this way we are trying to help the students as well as Indian authors.

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA**  
What about the Indian Regional languages?

**DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER**  
This we are considering and we will try to extend this under N.B.T. Scheme to the regional languages as well.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI**  
Sir, the subsidy for the translation of books both in English as well as the Indian regional languages is not upto the mark because we have come to know that the books either in Hindi language or any other regional languages

are not available. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the total amount that has been earmarked for the translation of books in Hindi as well as in regional languages and would you propose to increase the quantum of money for this purpose?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already told this House that so far as the N.B.T. subsidy is concerned, it has not yet been extended to regional languages. We are considering this and after it is finalised, I shall be in a position to tell what will be the amount available for English and other languages.

### चावल का निर्यात

\* 740. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा 'सुमन' : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मांग से अधिक मात्रा में एकत्रित हुए चावल का अपने भंडार से निर्यात करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की आशा है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In view of the comfortable stock position of cereals with the public agencies, particularly in regard to rice, it has been decided to allow export of limited quantities of rice, which can be conveniently spared without endangering the needs of the public distribution system. The amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by these exports will depend on the quantities actually exported and prices obtained and it is not possible to estimate this as yet.

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा 'सुमन' : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर के 'क' और 'ख' खण्ड के उत्तर में यह कहा है कि

सार्वजनिक एजेंसियों के पास अनाज की विशेष कर चावल का सुगम स्टॉक स्थिति की दृष्टि में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की आवश्यकताओं को खतरा पहुंचाए बिना सुगमता से सुगम की जा सकने वाली चावल की सीमित मात्रा को निर्यात करने की अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया गया है।" मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चावल खाने वालों की संख्या देश में 70 प्रतिशत है और पंजाब, असम, केरल आंध्र प्रदेश उत्तर बिहार आदि बहुत से प्रदेश ऐसे हैं जो चावल भोगी हैं, उनकी संख्या को देखते हुए क्या चावल एजेंसियों के पास इतना चावल है जिससे कि वे सुगमता से सीमित मात्रा में विदेशों को चावल भेजने के लिए प्रस्तुत हो सके ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : श्री मान् चावल का भंडार इस समय लगभग 9 मिलियन टन है और यह स्टॉक इतना बड़ा कभी नहीं था। यह हमारे अनुमान के अनुसार है। अब तक कितना पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का आक टेक रहा है उस को देखते हुए तीन वर्ष तक के लिए चावल काफी है। फूड फारवर्ड के काम में भी जो राज्य सरकार चाहें वे पूरा वा पूरा फूड ग्रेन चावल की शक्ल में काम में ला सकती हैं।

श्री सुरेन्द्र झा 'सुमन' : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सीमित मात्रा में चावल का निर्यात होगा। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वह सीमित मात्रा क्या है ? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि किन किन देशों को कितनी मात्रा में आप चावल भेजना चाहते हैं ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : अभी तो एक बड़ा सोटा हुआ है जो सोवियत यूनियन के साथ हुआ है कि तेल के बदले में दो लाख टन चावल भेजा जाएगा। कुछ चावल हमने मारिशस को दिया है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को भी यह अनुमति दे दी है कि यदि वे चाहें और वे चाहें ऐसा प्रबन्ध कर सकें तो तीन हजार टन तक वे निर्यात कर सकती हैं।



**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:**  
Sir, will the hon. Minister inform the House what particular varieties of rice will be exported out of the quota that has been fixed for export. I am also concerned with the floor price of rice which is going to be determined again because of which exports are affected. Hence, before we consider the export of rice goods, the floor price has to be fixed. There is a lot of uncertainty about it in the mind of foreign importers. Which particular qualities or varieties of rice are being allowed exported and when will the floor prices fixed?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**  
No restriction is placed regarding the quality of rice; and quality of rice can be exported by any agency which has been permitted to export rice.

As for the second part of the question, exports are not determined by floor prices in this country but are determined by the international price of rice; that certainly is higher than the price current in the country.

**श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :** कृपि आप के पास बहुत अधिक चावल का भंडार है इसलिये आप कहते हैं कि आप चावल का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप देश में उचित मूल्य पर चावल उपलब्ध कराने का भी प्रयास करेंगे ? प्रांज सुपर बाजार में साढ़े पांच और पीने छः रुपये किलो चावल मिल रहा है और बहुत अच्छी किस्म का भी नहीं है और बाहर तो साढ़े छः और सात रुपये तक मिलता है । क्या आप ने प्रयास किया है कि हमारे देश में भी लोगों को चावल ठीक रेट पर मिले ? हमारे देश में जिस रेट पर मिलता है उसका अनुपात और बाहर जो आप भेज रहे हैं उस रेट का अनुपात क्या है ?

**श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह :** पब्लिक डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन सिस्टम साधारण व्यक्तियों के लिए है इस वास्ते उसके द्वारा बहुत उच्च कोटि का चावल वितरित नहीं होता है । हमारी जो

खरीदारी है और जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से चावल वितरित होता है साधारण किस्म का और साधारण व्यक्तियों के लिए होता है । कोई बहुत अच्छा चावल जाना चाहता है तो उसको वह खुले बाजार से ही लेना पड़ेगा ।

**श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :** एक्सपोर्ट किस भाव पर कर रहे हैं, किस कीमत पर कर रहे हैं ?

**श्री भानुप्रताप सिंह :** कोई कीमत नहीं है । जो अच्छी से अच्छी मिलेगी उस पर किया जाएगा ।

**SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** May I know whether the government of Andhra Pradesh has approached this government to allow them sufficient quantity of rice to be exported from Andhra Pradesh to various countries through their agencies, private and public and if so what is the reaction of the Government of India and how much have they been permitted to export?

**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH:**  
We have allowed the state government of Andhra Pradesh to export rice upto 30,000 tonnes.

**Persons killed due to Avalanche in H.P.**

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

\*741. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:**

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

(a) the number of persons killed and injured separately in the recent avalanches and glaciers in the Lahaul-Spiti valley of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of property with the amount destroyed; and

(c) the value of relief given to the affected persons with details after the-

statement of the Minister on 15th March, 1979?

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

#### Statement

(a) The latest information from the State Govt. indicates that in the Lahaul-Spiti valley out of 280 persons reported to have been buried, 181 are dead, 23 are still missing and 76 have been rescued alive but injured—11 of them being seriously injured.

(b) According to the information furnished by the State Govt the assessment of damage is still continuing as the work cannot be completed due to complete disruption of roads and transport communication and most part of the area being still under a thick blanket of snow.

(c) The State Government has from the beginning spent a total amount of Rs. 10.90 lakhs on various items of relief as follows:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(i) Cost of medicines	2.00
(ii) Interim cash assistance to affected persons	6.35
(iii) Cost of relief materials	2.55
Total	10.90

Cash relief of Rs. 1000/- has been given by the State Government to each family of which any member died in the calamity. The administration at the district and the State levels was geared into action immediately as the news of havoc reached the district and the State Headquarters. The relief supplies were air dropped at 30 different points in Lahaul, Pin valley in Spiti and Bharmour and Pangi valley of Chamba district. The State Govt. also arranged to procure and air drop adequate quantities of medicines besides

1985 kgs of atta, 1770 kgs of rice, 605 kgs of sugar, 230 kgs of milk powder, 148 dozen of match boxes, 185 blankets, 370 coats, 376 pullovers, 20 jerseys, 600 children's garments, 331 pairs of trousers, 220 metres of woollen cloth, 537 hunting boots, pickaxes/shovels and utensils etc.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आपने स्टेट-मेंट में कहा है कि करीब 484 आदमियों की डेथ हुई है और 76 बचे हैं और 11 घायल हुए हैं। आपकी के बारे में आपने कहा है कि जांच नहीं हो सकती है। अगर मरने वालों की जांच हो सकती है तो मेरे ख्याल से आपकी की भी हो सकती है। ऐसा नहीं है तो मरने वालों की संख्या भी बहुत कम बताई गई होगी। वास्तव में स्थिति इससे भी भयानक है। बहुत ज्यादा लोग मरे होंगे और आपकी का भी बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 10 लाख 90 हजार रुपये खर्च किया है। इसके अलावा थोड़ा सा बन्द ने किया है। यह एक तरह से माफ़ी है मेरे ख्याल से। इतना बड़ा डिवास्टेशन है, अनपेरेमल डिवास्टेशन है और राज्य सरकार केवल 11 लाख खर्च करती है और बहुत ही थोड़ा केन्द्रीय सरकार करती है। राज्य सरकार ने आपको पत्र लिखा होगा इस सम्बन्ध में और बताया होगा कि वह आप से क्या मदद चाहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्या क्या मदद उसको दी विशेषतः फाइनेंस के बारे में तथा दूसरी चीजों के बारे में, जो चिट्ठी लिखी उसके कंटेंटस क्या हैं और आपने क्या मदद उसको दी ?

जो लोग मरे हैं आप कहते हैं कि पर फैमिली एक हजार रुपये दिया गया है। क्या आप समझते हैं कि यह काफी है और यदि नहीं तो क्या आप इसको बढ़ायेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो 400 से कुछ अधिक आपने कहा है कि मरे हैं ऐसी रिपोर्ट तो नहीं है। जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है उसके मुताबिक आप देख रहे हैं कि कुल जो आदमी बर्फ के बीच दब गये थे उनकी तादाद 280 बनायी गयी है। उनमें से 181 मरे बताये गये हैं और 23 का अभी भी पता नहीं लग रहा है। 76 आदमी उनमें से निकाल दिये गये जिनमें 11 को बहुत ज्यादा चोट है और उनका इलाज हो रहा है। यह सारा जवाब मे बताया गया है। जो आपने कहा कि अभी तक 10 लाख रुपये ही खर्च हुआ है, वह एरिया काफी बड़ा है लेकिन पापुलेशन स्कैंडल होने की वजह से थोड़े लाग्रामेंट्स हैं। जहाँ-जहाँ पहुँच सकें हैं, अभी तक कम्युनिशन्स सारे चालू नहीं हुए हैं, कुछ जगह पहुँच हो चुकी है, लेकिन पागो बेली में अभी तक पहुँच नहीं हो सकी है। चार गावों में से दो में हैलोकोप्टर के जरिये पहुँचने की कोशिश की गई है और दो गावों में अभी नहीं पहुँच सके हैं। फिर भा स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोशिश कर रही है जहाँ जहाँ जिस चीज की जरूरत है वहाँ वह पहुँचायी जाये हैलोकोप्टर और दूसरे तरीकों से, और काफी सामान पहुँचाया भी है। हमने उनसे पूछा है कि आपको किस किस चीज की जरूरत है और हम आपकी क्या मदद कर सकते हैं? स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का कहना है कि सारा भवाजा लगा कर जिस-जिस चीज की हमको जरूरत पड़ेगी हम लिखेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक किसी सेंटर में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से हमसे रिलीफ नहीं मांगी है।

श्री कबीर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अभी तक की इतने बिम बीतने के बाद यह पूरा कंटैक्ट नहीं कर

पाये हैं, कुछ हिस्सों में अभी तक मालूम भी नहीं है कि क्या हुआ है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। मेरे सवाल के दो हिस्से हैं? एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के जो कैसेज इमरजेंसी में होते हैं उस लिये क्या आपके पास कोई फीरमूला बना हुआ है? आदमी मरने है, प्रीपर्टी का नुकसान होता है तो उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मदद देने का क्या फीरमूला है और उसके अनुसार आपने कितनी मदद उठाई है?

हमारे में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कांड हुआ क्या मीडियारोलॉजिकल विभाग इसके बारे में कुछ फीरकास्ट कर सकता था, इसकी आपने जांच की? और अगर कर सकता था तो उसने फीरकास्ट किया या नहीं किया? आपने पूछा कि नहीं पूछा? और अगर उसने किया तो फिर यह तोताही क्यों हुई, या उनका इसके बारे में क्या कहना है?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : छठे फाइनेंस कमिशन के मुताबिक माजिन मनी प्रोवाइड किया जाता था स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को। जब कभी कोई ऐसा बाजार हो जत है तो सबसे पहले माजिन मनी में से खर्च किया जाता है। तो 3 लाख २० हिमाचल प्रदेश को दिया गया था। लेकिन अब सातवें फाइनेंस कमिशन के बाद जो कि 1 अप्रैल, 1979 से शुरू हो गया है उसके नीचे 51 लाख २० माजिन मनी प्रोवाइड किया गया है हिमाचल प्रदेश की अभी उन्होंने खर्च किया है 11 लाख २० से भी कम।

दूसरा सवाल जो आपने पूछा कि मीडियारोलॉजिकल विभाग द्वारा पूर्व सूचना की जा सकती थी कि नहीं, हालाँकि इस सवाल का इससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है,

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

फिर भी पहले एक सवाल के जवाब में मैं ने पार्लियामेंट में कहा था कि उन्होंने वारनिंग दी थी और यह कहा था कि फला-फला जगह पर बारिश भी होगी, बर्फ भी पड़ेगी। ऐसी वारनिंग्स आती रही है उन्होंने लोकेशन भी बताया कि फला-फला एरियाज में बर्फ पड़ेगी। यह सारी वारनिंग बह देते रहे हैं।

**सिन्धी शरणार्थियों को पुनः बसाना**

\*742. श्री सुलेन्द्र सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में फले सिन्धी शरणार्थियों को पुनः बसाने के लिए सभी प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं, यदि हां, तो किन स्थानों में कार्य अभी पूरा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में सतना के रिसाला शिविर में बसे सिन्धी शरणार्थियों को अब तक प्लाट आवंटित नहीं किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और कार्य कब पूरा किया जाएगा ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) :** (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर अनुमोदित योजनाओं के अनुसार, 1971 से पूर्व भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों सहित उन सिन्धी शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास का कार्य, जो विभाजन से तत्काल बाद सिन्ध से आए थे, बहुत समय पहले पूरा किया जा चुका है।

(ख) सतना के रिसाला शिविर में बनाए गए शरणार्थियों को प्लाट पहले ही आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं किन्तु पट्टे अभी तक नहीं दिए गए हैं।

(ग) यथाशीघ्र स्थायी पट्टे जारी करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्य-वाही की जा रही है।

**श्री सुलेन्द्र सिंह :** देश में सभी स्थानों पर जहाँ-जहाँ भी हमारे विस्थापित बन्धु भाये हैं, सब की बसाने की व्यवस्था हो गई है किन्तु यह बड़ा दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि सतना एक ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ कि आज 3 साल के बाद भी वहाँ जो हमारे विस्थापित भाई बसे हैं, उनको प्लाट नहीं दिये गये हैं और पट्टा देने का तो सवाल ही नहीं है, रोज उनके खिलाफ नूजल विभाग के द्वारा कार्यवाही होती है कि यहाँ से हटना होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह तय करें उनको जमीन देनी है या नहीं अगर नहीं देनी है तो कहे कि नहीं देनी है ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** यह विल्कुल दुःखद है और काफी अफसोसनाक है कि वह सन् 1948-49 से इन बैरक्स में जाकर रहे और उसके बाद इन्हें वहाँ 4 आने महीने पर रखा गया। इन लोगों को सेंटिलमेंट करने के जो मुकामात थे, वहाँ ये नहीं जा सके। लेकिन यह दुःखद है कि यहाँ इनके पुनर्वास का सिलसिला पक्का करना चाहिये था। इन्होंने इन बैरक्स के आगे और पीछे 1600 स्क्वेयर फुट से लेकर 20,000 स्क्वेयर फुट तक की जमीन पर कब्जा कर रखा है। वह एवांट कर दी गई है। पट्टे इसलिये नहीं दिये गये हैं कि राज्य सरकार यह चाहती थी कि मामूली पैसा जरूर लिया जाये। उस मसले को जल्दी हल किया

जाना चाहिये था, मईका सरकार उसको हल करने की कोशिश कर रही है।

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

#### Reconstitution of Indo-U.S. Sub-Commission on Education and Culture

\*723. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-US Sub-Commission on Education and Culture reconstituted by the Government in May, 1977, is still functioning;

(b) if so, how and where and in which fields;

(c) who are the present Members of the said Sub-Commission and how often they meet and where;

(d) if the said Sub-Commission is defunct, reasons therefor;

(e) if the said Sub-Commission is not active, reasons therefor, and

(f) whether Government propose to reactivate the said Sub-Commission and also to change its membership personnel?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a), (b) and (c). The Sub-Commission on Education and Culture is a continuing body but the composition of the Indian delegation for each meeting is decided by the Govt. Lists of members of the Indian and U.S. delegations to the last joint meeting, held on 19-20 March, 1979 in New Delhi, are attached (lists I and II). The Sub-Commission functions, where necessary through joint Committees, in fields such as museums, films, television, broadcasting, education and performing arts, and meets every year, alternately in India and USA.

(d) to (f). In view of the answers to (a), (b) and (c), does not arise.

#### List I

#### INDO-US SUB-COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND CULTURE INDIAN MEMBERS

1. Dr. M. S. Gore
2. Prof. A. K. Ghosh
3. Prof. Venkataramani
4. Dr. C. S. Jha
5. Shri Soli Sorabjee
6. Shri R. N. Mirdha
7. Shri P. Sabenayagam
8. Shri P. P. D'Souza
9. Shri J. N. Dixit
10. Shri J. K. Bhattacharya
11. Dr. (Mrs.) Kapila Vatsyayan
12. Dr. D. N. Misra
13. Shri Inam Rahman
14. Shri N. V. K. Murthy
15. Shri P. C. Chatterjee
16. Dr. S. K. Mitra
17. Shri R. K. Chhabra
18. Shri B. K. Thapar
19. Dr. N. R. Banerjee
20. Dr. A. K. Jalaluddin
21. Smt Usha Malik

#### List-II

#### AMERICAN MEMBERS

1. Dr. Franklin Long
2. Mr. Edward Booher
3. Dr. Edward C. Dimock
4. Mr. Henry J. Chauthen
5. Mr. R. T. Curran
6. Dr. Daniel Boorstin
7. Dr. Charles Blitzer
8. Mr. Philips Talbot
9. Mr. Robert Loestma
10. Dr. Frad Harrington
11. Mr. Tod Tanen
12. Ms. Patrico Susillo

#### Preferential treatment to Government Servants for Allotment of Plots/Flats by D.D.A.

\*728. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to consider the cases of Central

Government Employees between the ages of 45 to 50 regarding the allotment of plots or ready-made houses in M.I.G. and L.I.G. etc. so that they can live peacefully after retirement; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Priority for good breed of Cows and Pigs in Cooperative Sectors**

\*729. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give priority to the good breed of cows and pigs in cooperative sectors in view of the national policy in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). In the cooperative sector, Government have already sanctioned a massive Dairy Development Project viz., Operation Flood II which lays considerable emphasis on the production of good cows through cross-breeding. The project envisages a three-tier cooperative organisation with primary societies at the village level, a union (of societies) at the district level and a federation (of unions) at the State level. The cooperatives will not only look after the provision of inputs and services to the farmers, but also the marketing of surplus milk. Outside Operation Flood II area too, where integrated cattle development programmes have been taken up, farmers are encouraged to form cooperatives. A Special Annual Husbandry Programme for

the benefit of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers has also been launched to enable them raise cross-bred cows. Cattle feed at subsidized rates is given to the beneficiaries for feeding the cross-bred heifers from the 4th to 28th month of age and the beneficiaries are encouraged to form cooperatives.

For piggery development also small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers are granted subsidy towards the capital cost of the piggery units comprising of 3 sows or ten weaner piglets and are encouraged to form cooperatives.

**Facilities for Science Teaching in Delhi Schools**

\*730. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether teaching of science has been made compulsory upto Class X in Delhi Schools under the 10+2 system;

(b) whether adequate arrangements for laboratories, libraries, workshops, discussion and lecture rooms, teaching aids rooms, supply of gas in laboratories have been made in the schools to cope with the increased activities in science education; and

(c) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken to provide adequate facilities for science education in the Delhi Schools, and if not reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Fertilizer Handling Plant at Indira Dock at Bombay Port**

\*732. SHRI S. R. DAMANI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether fertilizer handling plant worth Rs 2 crore at Indira dock of the Bombay Port has remained unused for the last two years,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being proposed to be taken to put the plant into operation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) The fertilizer handling equipment installed at Indira Docks since July 1977, is yet to be commissioned. The sanctioned cost of the Project is Rs 111 crores

(b) The main reasons is the non-settlement of terms and conditions for deployment of labour and sharing of benefits arising out of mechanisation

(c) A Committee of 3 Secretaries from the Ministries of Agriculture, Food and Shipping is already engaged in negotiations with the representatives of labour union(s). As soon as an agreement is arrived at, steps will be taken to commission the plant

**Solar Cell Developed at IIT, Delhi**

\*733 SHRI K T KOSALRAM Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has developed solar cell that converts sunlight into electricity, which is 100 times cheaper than cells made of imported silicon, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to patent it for commercial production?

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

(b) Although the Solar Cells developed at IIT, Delhi have shown high efficiency, these are not very stable. A lot more of research and development work is still required to be done to solve the major problems of stability and life of these cells. It is too early to take steps to patent the process for commercial production

**Memorandum from All India Federation of Educational Association**

\*736 SHRI K S VEERABHADRAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether it is a fact that in pursuance of the resolution passed by the 53rd All India Educational Conference held at Cuttack on December 27—31, 1978 and as endorsed by the Council of the All India Federation of Educational Association at its meeting at Kanpur on February 18, 1979, the All India Federation of Educational Association has recently submitted a memorandum to the Government, and

(b) if so, the details regarding their demand and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(i) Comprehensive National Policy on Education.

(ii) National Pay Scales

(iii) Full Civic Rights for Primary Teachers

(iv) Education Act

- (v) Secondary Education and Primary Education Grants Commission
- (vi) Withdrawal of Bills depriving Teachers of their right to strike
- (vii) Representation of Teachers on bodies formulating Plans and Programmes of Education

These demands have already been discussed on 23rd March, 1979 with a deputation of the All India Federation of Educational Associations which was led by its President Prof Dlip Chakravarty, M P when they were apprised of the position on all their demands

**Non-Availability of Postage Stamps Published in Honour of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose**

\*737 PROF SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether stamps published in commemoration of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru are available in plenty whereas stamps once published in honour of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose are not available in the Post office,

(b) if so, the reasons thereabout,

(c) whether the Government will reprint stamps of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose for larger circulation through Post Offices, and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI) (a) to (d) Stamps printed on Netaji were special commemorative stamps which are only printed once and in specific quantities. Special commemorative stamps are never reprinted. The stamps on Jawaharlal Nehru were issued in 1976 definitive series. They were reprinted as and when the stocks of various denominations were to be replenished in the normal course.

देहली में डाक तथा तार सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय बनाना

\*738. श्री बामुन सम्बर्हई :  
श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देहातो में डाक तथा तार सुविधाएं बढ़ाने और उनमें कार्यकुशलता लाने के विचार से क्षेत्रीय मुख्यालय बनाने का सरकार का विचार है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यह प्रस्ताव कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव सय) (क) सरकार ने डाक और दूरसंचार संचालो में निदेशको के कार्यालयों को विकेंद्रित कर के 2-4-79 से क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना के आदेश दिये हैं ताकि कार्य-कुशलता बढ़ सके और डाक दूर-संचार तथा तार सेवाओं में सुधार किया जा सके।

(ख) इन आदेशों के अनुसार मौजूदा कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को विकेंद्रित करके दूरसंचार संचालो में क्षेत्रीय प्रबंधको के 30 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की और डाक संचालो में निदेशको, डाक सेवाओं, के 27 क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों की स्थापना होनी है। क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को पर्याप्त वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक शक्तियाँ प्रदान की गई हैं ताकि वे कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य संपन्न कर सकें।

(ग) क्षेत्रीयकरण योजना 2-4-79 से क्रियान्वयन की गई है।



छोटे और सीमान्त किसान और भूमिहीन मजदूरों की दशा सुधारने के लिए योजना का मूल्यांकन

\* 739. श्री रामानन्द सिन्हा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जगहों की दशा का एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) छोटे और सीमांत किसानों तथा भूमिहीन मजदूरों की दशा सुधारने के लिए क्या-क्या योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं,

(ख) क्या इन योजनाओं का कभी मूल्यांकन किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा छोटे तथा सीमान्त किसानों और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाएँ मुख्य रूप से लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम तथा समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम हैं। इनके अन्तर्गत, मूत्राश्रय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, कनाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम, विशेष पशु-धन उत्पादन कार्यक्रम, प्रायोगिक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाएँ तथा प्रायोगिक आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाएँ जैसी अन्य योजनाएँ के अन्तर्गत भी लघु तथा सीमान्त किसानों और भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों को लाभ प्राप्त होते हैं।

(ख) जी हा। इन में से कुछ योजनाएँ को कुछ परियोजना क्षेत्रों में समय-समय पर भाका गया है।

(ग) लघु किसानों/सीमान्त किसानों/कृषि श्रमिकों के विकास से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के मूल्यांकन के ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(1) लघु किसान एजेंसी

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान क्रमशः 13 लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं तथा 13 सीमान्त किसान और कृषि श्रमिक परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन किया था। उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित कर ली हैं तथा ब्यौरे उन रिपोर्टों से उपलब्ध होंगे।

योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन समूह ने भी वर्ष 1973 में लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजना के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन सौंपे गये थे। उनका अध्ययन रिपोर्ट तैयार है लेकिन योजना आयोग द्वारा अभी तक औपचारिक रूप से प्रकाशित नहीं की गई है और अभी भी विचाराधीन है।

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान ग्राम विकास विभाग ने राज्य सरकारों से उन लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी परियोजनाओं को चौथी योजना से चल रही था अथवा जिन्हें उन 6 आर्थिक तथा सांख्यिकीय ब्यौरे अथवा इसी प्रकार के समूहों में माध्यम से पाचवी योजना के पहले वर्ष में दौरान शुरू किया गया था के मूल्यांकन शुरू करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था।

(2) सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम

सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन तथा उससे प्राप्त लाभ के मूल्यांकन के लिए छः अध्ययन अलग-अलग मन्त्रालयों को आवंटित किए गए हैं। इसके साथ-साथ इन अध्ययनों के अन्तर्गत लघु किसानों/सीमान्त किसानों के विकास से संबंधित योजनाएँ आती हैं। कुछ रिपोर्टें पूरी हो गई हैं तथा उनकी ग्राम विकास विभाग में जांच की जा रही है।

(3) आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

आठ आदिवासी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं में से छः के मूल्यांकन अध्ययन बाल्टेयर, जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय, जबलपुर और विश्व भारती

शान्ति निकेतन स्थित कृषि-आर्थिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को सौंपे गये थे । इन में से सभी के बारे में मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी है । इन रिपोर्टों की जांच की गई है तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु इन्हें सभी सम्बन्धितों में परिचालित कर दिया गया है । हाल ही में आदिवासी विकास एजेंसी, कर्णोत्तर के बारे में एक मूल्यांकन अध्ययन करने का कार्य राष्ट्रीय ग्राम विकास संस्थान, हैदराबाद को सौंपा गया है । इस विषय पर रिपोर्ट के अप्रैल 1979 के अन्त तक प्राप्त होने की आशा है ।

#### (4) पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम

पाचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान यह कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश के पीढ़ी गढ़वाल और टीहरी गढ़वाल तथा मणिपुर के पश्चिमी जिले की तीन प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं में चलाया जाता रहा है । पांडी गढ़वाल और मणिपुर पश्चिम जिले की पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन क्रमशः दिल्ली तथा जोरहाट (असम) के कृषि-आर्थिक अनुसंधान केन्द्रों द्वारा किया गया है । जबकि पीढ़ी गढ़वाल परियोजना की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध हो चुकी है, कृषि-आर्थिक अनुसंधान केन्द्र, जोरहाट से इसका प्रत आ की जा रही है । पीढ़ी गढ़वाल परियोजना की मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा चुकी है, तथा आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु इसे सभी सम्बन्धितों में परिचालित कर दिया गया है ।

नए समन्वित ग्राम विकास और विशेष पशु-धन उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों हेतु कोई भी निर्धारण मूल्यांकन अध्ययन अभी तक प्रारम्भ नहीं किए गए हैं, क्योंकि ये योजनाएं केवल अभी हाल ही में शुरू की गई हैं । कर्माण्ड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के मूल्यांकन का प्रश्न विचारधीन है ।

कृषि विस्तार के लिये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन से ऋण

7001. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में कृषि-संबन्धित के लिए गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विश्व बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संगठन से कोई ऋण प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि का ऋण प्राप्त हुआ और उससे किन-किन राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

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

(ख) नीचे की सारणी में आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है ।—

परियोजना राज्य	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास ऋण (लाख अमरीकी डालर)
1. राजस्थान कृषि विस्तार तथा अनुसंधान परियोजना	13.0
2. बिहार कृषि विस्तार और अनुसंधान परियोजना	8.0
3. सहज कृषि विस्तार परियोजना	
(क) कर्नाटक	11.1
(ख) गुजरात	7.0
(ग) हरियाणा	6.2
कुल	24.3
सकल योग :	45.3

### Assistance to Farmers of Punjab and Haryana

7002. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether farmers in Punjab and Haryana have suffered great loss as a result of heavy hailstorm and snow-fall in these States in March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether Government will give some assistance for making good this heavy loss; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme formulated for providing assistance?

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

(b) and (c) The Government of Haryana are providing gratuitous relief to the land-owners/tenants for the loss of the standing crops on a scale varying from Rs. 100 per acre to Rs. 300 per acre. They have deferred collection of land revenue and recovery of the Taccavi and co-operative loans. They are also supplying fodder to the victims of the natural calamity. Payment of electricity charges on tubewells in the affected areas has been deferred. The State Government has sanctioned Taccavi loans at a concessional rate of interest of 3 per cent. Supply of seeds is also being arranged on a subsidised basis.

The Government of Punjab have placed a sum of Rs. 1.70 crores at the disposal of the concerned Deputy Commissioners for disbursement as hailstorm relief on an ad-hoc basis pending detailed reports as a result of finalisation of special *girdawaries*. The Government of India have sanctioned advanced Plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores to the Government of Haryana. In addition, 500 MT of wheat for distribution as gratuitous relief in the

areas affected by hailstorm in Haryana have also been released. No request for Central assistance has so far been received from the Government of Punjab.

### Deaths due to Cold Wave

7003. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of deaths in the country due to cold wave this year?

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

पोरबन्दर, गुजरात में मत्स्य बन्दरगाह

7004. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश में पोरबन्दर बन्दरगाह का मत्स्य बन्दरगाह के रूप में विकास करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) कितने मछुमारों तथा मजदूरों को रोजगार मिलेगा ; और

(घ) उस पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और यह कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ और पूरा किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां । पोरबन्दर मत्स्य बन्दरगाह की स्वीकृति अक्टूबर, 1978 में दी गयी थी ।

(ख) परियोजना के मुख्य अवयव ये हैं :—

1. तलकवर्ण एवं उत्खनन
2. घाट एवं जेट्टी

५ स्लिपवे

४ निलामी कक्ष

५ तटीय सुविधाएँ

६ राज्य सरकार ने 18,000 मीटर की टन वार्षिक मत्स्यन की मौजूदा क्षमता की तुलना में लगभग 27,280 मीटर की टन मछली पकड़ने के लिए विद्यमान 160 मत्स्यन जलयानों के अतिरिक्त 240 अतिरिक्त मत्स्यन जलयानों का काम में लाना प्रारम्भ किया है।

(ग) निर्माण अवधि के दौरान इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत ममुद्र में कार्य करने वाले लगभग 1,680 मछुआ, लगभग 561 कुशल व्यक्तियाँ तथा काफी अधिक अकुशल व्यक्तियों का राजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होंगे।

(घ) मत्स्यन बन्दरगाह पर 150 लाख रुपये व्यय हान का अनुमान है जिसमें से भारत सरकार का 129.14 लाख रुपये तथा राज्य सरकार का 20.86 लाख रुपये का योगदान होगा। कार्य प्रारम्भ करने के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान राज्य सरकार को 8.00 लाख रुपये की राशि निर्भरित की गई थी। अक्टूबर, 1981 तक इस बन्दरगाह के पूर्ण होने की संभावना है।

दक्षिण दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई

7005. श्री टी० एस० नेगी: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूत और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दक्षिण दिल्ली में, विशेषकर रामकृष्णपुरम में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई संतोषप्रद नहीं है,

(ख) क्या यह तथ्य कि पानी उचित मात्रा में सप्लाई नहीं होता है, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में भी प्रकाशित हुआ है; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूत और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

#### Community Forests and Plantations and Expenditure thereof

7006 SHRI CHATURBHUJ Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a social forestry plan was introduced three years back for creating community forests and plantations along railway line embankments, canals and highways,

(b) the amount spent on this programme during these three years, and

(c) the evaluation made about the results so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) Yes Sir Social forestry programme consisting of two Centrally sponsored schemes, viz (i) Mixed Plantations on waste lands and panchayat lands, etc, and (ii) Reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts were included in the Fifth Five Year Plan on the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture These schemes are under implementation since 1976-77 Under these schemes, it is aimed at raising fuel and fodder plantations over community waste lands and degraded forest areas, to meet the fuelwood requirements and other social needs of wood of the people Under the scheme of Reforestation of degraded forests, plantation are also being raised along canal sides and roads with similar objective

(b) The following amounts have been released as central grant during

1976-77 to 1978-79 under these schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Grant released
1976-77 . . . . .	163.28
1977-78 . . . . .	737.59
1978-79 . . . . .	920.31

In addition to the above amounts, the State Governments have also contributed their share towards implementation of these schemes.

(c) As a result of implementation of these schemes, plantations over 1765 ha. and 105 RKMs. were raised under the scheme of Mixed Plantations on waste lands, and over 13100 ha. and 1,250 RKMs under the scheme of Reforestation of degraded forests during 1976-77.

During 1977-78, plantations were proposed to be raised over 17,600 ha. under the scheme of Mixed Plantations on waste lands and 43,600 ha. and 5400 RKMs under the scheme of Reforestation of degraded forests.

During 1978-79, the plantations were proposed to be raised over 36,630 ha. and 300 RKMs under the scheme of Mixed Plantations and 84,000 ha. and 37,000 RKMs under the scheme of Reforestation of degraded forests.

#### Suggestions about Postal Activities

7007. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any letter from Dr. V. S. Kelkar of Sangola (Maharashtra) in the first fortnight of February 1979 making various suggestions about postal activities;

(b) if so, what are his suggestions; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government so far or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHL DEV SAI): (a) No such letter appears to have been received.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में "कीट नाशक और ग्रामीण समृद्धि के लिये" पर हुई गोष्ठी।

7008. श्री वया राम शास्त्रय :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या 12 फरवरी, 1979 को राजधानी में "कीट नाशक और ग्रामीण समृद्धि के लिये" गोष्ठी हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन विषयों पर विचार हुआ तथा निष्कर्षों को कार्यरूप देने के लिये क्या एदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) और (ख) भारतीय कृमिनाशी औषधि संघ ने "ग्रामीण समृद्धि के लिये कृमिनाशी औषधियाँ" विषय पर 12 और 13 फरवरी, 1979 को एक सेमिनार आयोजित किया था। उसमें निम्न-लिखित विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया :-

- (1) कृमिनाशी औषधियों के अधिक उपयोग द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन।
- (2) वनस्पति रक्षण में वित्तीय एवं सहकारी एजेंसियों का योगदान।
- (3) कृमिनाशी औषधियों के उपयोग में शिक्षा एवं विस्तार कार्यों का योगदान।

- (4) ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य एवं समृद्धि के लिए कृमिनाशी औषधियाँ।
- (5) कृमिनाशी औषधियों की उपलब्धि के लिए प्रक्रिया को सुप्रवाही बनाना। तथापि, सेमिनार के निर्णय और सभी संघ से प्राप्त होनी हैं।

**Food for Work Programme in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7009. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a continuous demand has been received by the Government for implementing "food for work" scheme in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and if so, what action Government contemplated to take;

(b) whether Government had received any proposal from the Administration of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(c) if so, action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No demand has so far been received for implementation of Food for Work Programme in Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island in fact, the Andaman and Nicobar Administration have regretted their inability to implement the scheme when the matter was taken up with them in October, 1978.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Delay in Allotment of Land to Registered Societies**

7010. SHRI S. S. LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of housing societies which have not been able to get land allotted to them for the last

five years or more in the Capital even though those are registered societies;

(b) the reasons for not giving them any suitable land so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be done?

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

**Expenditure on Adult Education in States**

7011. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far on the implementation of the adult education scheme in the country, State-wise; and

(b) what are the achievements in each State as on 31st March, 1979?

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 House.

**Sale of Potato and Sugarcane at Low Price in U.P.**

7012. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the failure of the Government to lift potato and sugarcane surplus in U.P. the commodities are selling at the lowest or are just being wasted for want of proper market;

(b) if so, the reasons for this negligence on the part of the concerned authorities and Government agencies to come to the rescue of the farmers; and

(c) what steps are being taken as measures for improvement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) Potato. The marketing of potatoes in the country is done through the normal channels of trade. The estimates regarding the production of potato in this year in the State is due to become available sometimes after the middle of June, 1979. However, the indications were received of the production of large crop of potato in U.P. State during the current year. Due to the increased production of potatoes, the rates are lower in comparison to last year. The weather remained unfavourable at the time of digging of potato but no information regarding wasting has been received so far.

(c) The Central and State Governments have been anxious to arrest the fall in the price of potatoes. Some of the measures that have been taken are indicated as under:—

- (i) Exports of potatoes from India were permitted by Government by various co-operatives and other agencies on the basis of canalisation through NAFED.
- (ii) For encouraging exports still further potatoes exports under OGL basis were allowed by Government w.e.f. 3rd February, 1979.
- (iii) In the State of U.P. a joint venture has also been agreed to between NAFED and Apex Cooperative Marketing Federation for making commercial purchase of potatoes. They have also increased the number of purchase centres for purchasing potatoes.
- (iv) The Ministry of Railways have been approached from time to time to increase the supply of railway wagons to transport potatoes from the centres of

production to consuming centres.

- (v) In the State of U.P. there are 482 cold stores and their storage capacity is about 11.50 lakh MT. In order to increase the storage capacity in the State permission for the construction/extension of storage capacity of cold stores is liberally accorded. This year permission for the construction of 101 new cold stores and for permission for the extension of the cold storage capacity to 38 cold storages have been accorded.

#### Sugarcane

(a) to (c) The statutory minimum prices fixed for sugar factories in U.P. ranges between Rs. 10.0 and Rs. 12.71 per quintal. As regards Khandsari Units, the State Government has fixed minimum price of sugarcane payable by Khandsari Units in the State at Rs. 6 per quintal.

The sugar factories in Uttar Pradesh are reported to be crushing the bonded cane and are paying statutory minimum cane prices. The power crushers/Khandsari units are also reported to be paying better price than last year for cane. As a result there is said to be cane diversion at the out centres of sugar factories to khandsari units in some cases in western Uttar Pradesh. The question of cane wastages does not arise.

#### Compensation for taking over Land by DDA

7013. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that 9.83 acres of land of village Nangal Raya, New Delhi was de-requisitioned by the Collector of Delhi in pursuance of orders of the President of India in January, 1975;

(b) whether it is a fact that a part of the said land measuring 8 bighas 2

his was sold by the Delhi Development Authority during Emergency to the Motia Khan Iron Merchants without adopting the process of any laws;

(c) whether nothing in cash or kind has so far been paid to the poor land-owners in spite of their repeated humble requests; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government so that the payment of compensation of their land may be made to them without further delay?

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

**विश्वविद्यालयों में सिविक के छात्रों के लिए स्थानों का आरक्षण**

7014. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :  
श्री दया राम शाक्य :

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

(क) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि सिविक एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के विश्वविद्यालयों में सिविक के छात्रों के लिए स्थान आरक्षित किए जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितने और किन-किन राज्यों में सिविक के छात्रों को प्रवेश दिया जाता है तथा छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक सिविक के छात्रों को कोई विशेष रियायत दी जाती है, यदि हा, तो उत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत सिविक में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है और यदि हां,

तो कब तक तथा यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) से (ग) सरकार द्वारा दिए गए एक सुझाव पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की समिति, सिक्किम, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैंड तथा जम्मू व कश्मीर से संबंधित छात्रों के लिए एक विशेष रियायत के रूप में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय तथा जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ स्थान आरक्षित करने के लिए भी वे सहमत हो गये हैं। ऐसे छात्रों के लिए छात्र वास प्रागक्षित करने के लिए भी वे सहमत हो गये हैं। इस प्रयोजन के लिये सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे प्रत्येक शैक्षिक सत्र के आरम्भ होने से काफी समय पहले सीटों से सम्बन्धित अपनी आवश्यकताये बता दें। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन राज्यों के छात्रों के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के विशिष्ट अनुरोध पर इंजीनियरी कालेजों, मेडिकल कालेजों तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में भी प्रति वर्ष सीटें आरक्षित की जाती हैं।

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय सिक्किम के छात्रों के लिए बी० एम० सी० पाठ्यक्रम में 9 स्थान आरक्षित करता रहा है। वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए राज्य सरकार ने दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में बी० ए०/बी० काम पाठ्यक्रमों में 10 अतिरिक्त सीटें मांगी हैं। जहां तक इंजीनियरी पाठ्यक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है, 15 राज्यों में स्थापित सभी 15 क्षेत्रीय इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में सिक्किम के छात्रों के लिए एक-एक सीट आरक्षित की जाती है। इसके अलावा, 1978-79 के दौरान असम, त्रिपुरा, मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु राज्यों में स्थित इंजीनियरी कालेजों में सिक्किम के छात्रों के लिए 16 सीटें तथा असम, बिहार, और उत्तर प्रदेश स्थित पालिटेक्निकों में डिप्लोमा-



राष्ट्रियकों में 35 सीटें धारित की गई थी। स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा देश के मेडिकल कॉलेजों में सिविक के छात्रों के लिए प्रत्येक वर्ष 9 तक सीटें धारित होती हैं। इसी प्रकार से सिविक सहित ऐसे राज्या के छात्रा के लिए, जहां कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं हैं, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा संचालित विभिन्न राष्ट्रियकों में 10 प्रतिशत सीटें धारित होती हैं।

(ब) सिविक में, छठी योजना के दौरान कोई विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Telephone given on Priority Basis in Karnataka during 1978**

7015 SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) the number of telephone connections given on priority basis in Karnataka State during 1978, and

(b) the reasons for granting seniority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAJ) (a) It is difficult to give precise number of telephones sanctioned on priority as the records are not normally maintained on this criterion

(b) The grant of priority is done as per rules on the above subject. Majority of such telephones are given to Members of Parliament, Ex-M. Ps Foreign Missions Embassies Warwidows Foreign Exchange Earners, MLAs and Government connections

**Proposal for International Ramayana Mela**

7016 SHRI NATHU SINGH. Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is proposed to organise international Ramayana Mela next year on a grand scale; and

(b) if so, the financial assistance and other aid to be provided by the Central Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) It is proposed to organise an international seminar on Ramayana in New Delhi during 1979

(b) An amount of Rs 400 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose

**Allocation for Afforestation**

7017 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) allocation provided by the Centre and States for afforestation programmes in the year 1978-79, and

(b) funds earmarked by the Ministry for the forest and tribal areas of the country so far since the formation of sub-plan for tribal areas?

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

**Funds for desert development scheme in Gujarat**

7018 SHRI MOTIBHAI R CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) the provision made under the desert development scheme for Banaskantha and Mehsana districts of Gujarat and the item-wise break-up thereof,

(b) the funds already spent, work-wise, out of them and the funds to be spent,

(c) the provision included thereunder for construction of road for purposes of dairy development, the funds utilised and if they have not been utilised the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether arrangements will be made soon for building roads in view of the fact that cooperative milk societies of these two districts which are doing good work are incurring considerable loss in the absence of means of road communications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During 1977-78 an outlay of Rs. 45 lakhs for afforestation was approved against which an expenditure of Rs. 6.71 lakhs has been reported. Sector-wise outlay approved and expenditure reported in 1978-79 upto 20th March, 1979 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Approved outlay	Expendi- ture reported
Afforestation . . .	50.18	50.18
Rural electrification . .	42.86	42.86
Tube-wells . . .	121.55	20.00
Soil survey . . .	8.00	Nil
Total . . .	222.59	113.04

#### I.A.S. Officers in D.G.S.&D.

7019. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.S. Officer is being posted as Director General of Supply and Disposal; and this post was hitherto held by an officer of Indian Supply Services of D.G.S.&D.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the officers of DGS&D mainly belong to Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service and both these services are technical services;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 3 officers of Indian Supply Service of DGS&D are working as Joint Secretaries and post of Director General of DGS&D is equivalent to the post of Joint Secretary; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not appointing an officer of Indian Supply Services as Director General?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The post is currently held by an officer of the Indian Supply Service, but the post can be and has been held previously by officers of other services like I.A.S., Central Class I Services.

(b) The officers belong to the Indian Supply Service and Indian Inspection Service which are organised services.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) All the 3 available empanelled officers of the Indian Supply Service are already working as Joint Secretaries in other Ministries on tenure basis. No officer working on a tenure post is normally disturbed during his tenure. Besides, the recruitment rules for the post which is a super-time scale post carrying the pay scale of Joint Secretary to the Government of India provide for the filling up of the post *inter alia* from among the members of the All India Services, Central Class I Services, Central Secretariat Service, Indian Supply Service, etc. and the post is not exclusively reserved for Indian Supply Service Officers.

#### Purchase Officers in D.G.S.&D.

7020. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of Purchase Officers in DGS&D, the Central purchase organisation has been

recognised by Government as a specialised service and Engineering Graduates are being recruited for the post through combined engineering services examination of U.P.S.C.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some non technical persons of Central Secretariat Service are working on these posts and some of them posted in DGS&D are dealing in purchase of highly technical stores; and

(c) if so, why and whether this is not affecting the efficiency of DGS&D?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Purchase Officers in the post of Assistant Directors in DGS&D have not been declared as a separate specialised service. The posts are filled both by direct recruitment through combined engineering services examination of U.P.S.C. and by promotion from eligible feeder categories.

(b) Officers of the Central Secretariat Service working as Section Officers in the DGS&D are also empowered to exercise purchase powers as prescribed.

(c) No, Sir. The efficiency of the DGS&D is not affected by the arrangement.

### Prostitution

7021. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) reasons why the Government are unable to take steps towards prohibition of prostitution in the country

which is leading to serious consequences;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any programme or plan to deal with this serious threat to the society responsible for many ills and problems; and

(c) if so, what arrangements will be made for ladies engaged in this unsocial and dirty profession so, that they leave this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) In pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York on 9 May, 1950, the Government of India enacted the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which has been in force all over the country since 1958, except Sikkim. The Act prohibits prostitution in its commercialised form. In consonance with the views of the Law Commission, a total ban on prostitution is not contemplated.

(b) The enforcement of the Suppression of the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The Act has recently been amended with a view to removing the difficulties and lacunae experienced by the implementing agencies. Besides pursuing with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for a vigorous enforcement of the Act, Voluntary organisations have been assisted to undertake preventive programmes, including setting up of Short-Stay Homes and Family Life Institutes.

(c) The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, provides for the setting up of Protective Homes and Corrective Institutions for the care, protection, training and rehabilitation of Women and Girls rescued from the vice. The programmes in this respect are being implemented by State Governments.

### Allotment of Hostel Accommodation on Compassionate Grounds

7022. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many hostels have got vacant suit and how much capacity is there in the suits;

(b) why the vacant suits are not given to the persons on grounds of illness etc.;

(c) is it true that in New Delhi people are facing lot of difficulty due to housing problems;

(d) whether this problem will be removed at least for those persons who are working in shift duties and odd hour service conditions (such as Door-darshan Cameraman, Recordist film editors) etc.; and

(e) whether Government will take an action on this point and allot some temporary accommodation, if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) None, in the general pool.

(b) Does not arise.

(a) *Savings Bank accounts in Ratnagiri District:*

Year	Rural	Urban
1975-76 . . . . .	2,11,898	1,41,842
1976-77 . . . . .	1,57,146	1,99,264
1977-78 . . . . .	2,46,937	1,07,705

(b) *No. of institutional accounts, deposits and withdrawals in Ratnagiri District:*

Year	No. of accounts	Deposits (Rs.)	Withdrawals (Rs.)
1975-76 . . . . .	13,024	19,31,441.18	8,09,094.75
1976-77 . . . . .	3,039	19,58,904.27	7,59,555.87
1977-78 . . . . .	8,241	18,67,631.08	6,37,47.65

(c) 'Yes, Sir, there is acute shortage of accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi.

(d) and (e). All the Central Government employees eligible for regular or hostel accommodation in the General Pool will have to take their turn for allotment of accommodation. No preference is given to persons working in shift duty etc.

### Accounts in Post Offices in Ratnagiri District in Maharashtra

7023. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural and urban Saving Bank accounts of last three years in post offices in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra;

(b) number of institutional accounts, deposits and withdrawals in last three years in post offices in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra; and

(c) whether any separate provision is made for keeping the accounts of institutions and accounts from rural and urban areas and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):

(c) In the Head Post Offices, after 31st March, institutional accounts are listed separately from individual accounts showing account number and closing balance including annual interest. However, no distinction is made as between rural and urban accounts. The reason is that in the rules governing Small Savings Schemes, distinction is made as between individual and institutional accounts for purposes of maximum balance, rate of interest etc., but not between urban and rural accounts. However, since post offices can be classified as urban and rural, when necessary savings figures can also be compiled separately for urban and rural post offices.

#### Use of Loud Speakers by Religious Institutions in Janakpuri, New Delhi

7024 SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to his notice that the religious institution situated on the plots allotted to them by D.D.A. in Janakpuri, New Delhi, use loud-speakers for several hours daily;

(b) if so, whether it is against the conditions of lease entered into between D.D.A. and the parties concerned; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). It is a fact that religious institutions frequently use loudspeakers in Delhi. The lease deeds entered into between the D.D.A. and the religious institutions however do not contain any condition preventing the use of loud-speakers by such institutions.

(c) In view of the position explained above, this does not arise.

#### Shrinkage in Sugarcane Cultivation

7025. SHRIMATI P. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Agriculture University has conducted a study on the prices of sugarcane;

(b) whether the study has shown that Sugarcane cultivation was unprofitable and unremunerative under the present circumstances;

(c) whether the farmers has been advised to stop sugarcane cultivation; and

(d) if so, have such studies been undertaken in other states by Central Government and results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of Lok Sabha.

#### World Administrative Radio Conference

7026. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been invited to attend the Geneva meeting of the World Administrative Radio Conference to be held in this year;

(b) if so, whether India has accepted the invitation;

(c) whether India propose to seek long wave frequency at World meet; and

(d) what are the other subjects likely to be discussed there?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Government have not yet taken a decision in the matter.

(d) In addition to Article 5, dealing with table of frequency allocations, the Conference will review the provisions in the various Articles of the Radio Regulations, which are not related to any single service, and carry out revision, wherever considered necessary.

#### Foreign Lobby in I.C.A.R.

7027. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the recent meeting of general body of the ICAR allegations were raised that the foreign lobby is very active in ICAR to the detriment of our interest;

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction thereto;

(c) whether a probe has been demanded by some in that meeting into the affairs of the ICAR; and

(d) if so, reaction thereto and decision thereon?

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

(b) One of the Members observed that the cost of import of edible oil for one year, i.e., 1977-78, came to about 840 crores of rupees. Poultry farming is becoming increasingly difficult because of very high cost of poultry feed and in this large busi-

ness houses including multinationals were making enormous profits. It was stated that this situation in I.C.A.R. had made it a playground for foreigners who are anxious to keep our country perpetually backward in the sphere of agricultural production thereby making India more or less a permanent market for their goods.

The relationship of the I.C.A.R. with foreign countries is confined to technical co-operation through bilateral, Joint Commissions and other protocol agreement executed at Government level by the Government of India with its foreign counterparts. ICAR is primarily concerned with agricultural research and education. There is no such thing as foreign lobby in the I.C.A.R.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Agriculture in Public Sector and Area under Farming

7028. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) areas of land under farming by the Central and State Government in the country and the economics of that for the year 1977-78 facts in details with State-wise break up; and

(b) whether the Government have a Public Sector in agriculture taking it as the basic industry of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The area under possession of the various Central State Farms run by the State Farms Corporation of India in different States, along with the net profit/loss of each Farm, during the year 1977-78 is given below:

	Name of the Farm	Area under Possession	Profit (+)/loss (-) during 1977-78 (ending 30-6-78)
		(Hect)	Rs. m lakhs)
1	Suratgarh (Rajasthan) including Sardargarh	11131	+29.75
2	Jetsar (Rajasthan)	5391	-20.98
3	Hissar (Haryana)	2798	+39.74
4	Ladhowal (Punjab)	1168	-10.91
5	Raichur (Karnataka)	2960	-58.96
6	Chengam (Tamil Nadu)	3906	-27.46
7	Cannanore (Kerala)	3060	-7.65
8	Kokilabari (Assam)	1986	-20.02
9	Bahraich (U P)	2307	-51.52
10	Raibareilly (U P)	190	-1.95
11	Mizoram (two units)	523	(run as grant-in-aid scheme by the SFICI on behalf of GOI)

Profit/Loss Accounts in respect of these Farms for the year 1978-79 are not yet available as the agricultural year will end on 30-6-1979

(b) Agriculture in India is being practised by millions of farmers on their holdings. There is no policy to have public sector farming. The above mentioned State Farms are being run mainly with the object of producing seeds of important agricultural crops and for reclamation and development of uncultivated land.

Besides the State Farms Corporation, there are several other public sector undertakings such as National Seeds Corporation, Agro-Industries Corporations, Central Forest Corporation, Dairy Development Corporations etc set up with the objective of supporting agriculture.

#### Use of Pineapple Leaves and Pineapple Waste

7029. SHRI AMARSINH V. PRATHAWA, Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be

pleased to state

(a) whether any experiment has been made to make use of pineapple leave and pineapple waste, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the result achieved?

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

(b) The Jute Technological Research Laboratories at Calcutta have carried out investigations on softening treatment, technique of stapling etc to process pineapple leaf fibre in jute machinery. Variation in certain sequences of jute processing machinery have also been carried out for the purpose. Mechanical, chemical and other properties required for processing of the pineapple leaf fibre have been determined. The fibre appears to be gummy, but is 2½ times as extensible as jute and has a fineness

nature of about 1.5 tax (as finer jute) although about 10 times as coarse as cotton.

गुजरात में मध्य स्तरीय सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

7030. श्री छीशु भाई गामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान गुजरात के सुरत, बलमाड़, जंग जिलों में कितनी मध्य स्तरीय परियोजनाएँ आरम्भ करने का विचार है और ये परियोजनाएँ किन स्थानों पर आरम्भ की जायेंगी ;

(ख) उन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है और इनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी ; और

(ग) यह योजना कब तक आरम्भ की जायेगी और कब तक पूरी होगी ?

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

गोहत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिए आचार्य विनोबा भावे द्वारा प्रणीत

7031. श्री बलपत सिंह परस्ते :  
श्री के० प्रभासी :

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

(क) क्या आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने गोहत्या पर रोक लगाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है ;

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

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस समय गोहत्या पर रोक लगी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये अपनी मांग के समर्थन में 22 अप्रैल, 1979 से अनशन करने की घोषणा की हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और कुछ उत्तरी-पूर्वी राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा हुआ है । परन्तु पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल के कानूनों में गोवध पर आंशिक प्रतिबंध की व्यवस्था है । सरकार ने आचार्य विनोबा भावे से अनशन न करने का अनुरोध किया है । इन से यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल की सरकारों को उचित कानून बनाने के लिए राजी करने के विषय में केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रयासों के परिणामों की प्रतीक्षा करें ।

#### Setting up of Bread Units by Modern Bakeries

7032. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Modern Bakeries of India Limited had a plan to put up new bread units in the country,

(b) whether it is the new policy of Government to encourage new bread plants in small sector section throughout the country;

(c) if so, how many new small plants would be set up in the State of Madhya Pradesh and at which locations; and

(d) whether Government would render technical services and other assistance to the new bread manufacturing small sectors?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) The Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. have at present no plan to put up any new bread units in the country.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The new units will have to be set up by the small scale entrepreneurs. The Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. have, however, plans to assist entrepreneurs in setting up small bakery units in different parts of the country by providing necessary technical/consultancy services.

**Rajasthan request for Compensation on Revenue Loss due to Prohibition**

7033. **SHRI S. S. SOMANI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has approached the Central Government regarding the issue on prohibition;

(b) whether any assurance has been given by the Central Government to compensate the revenue loss; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) The Government of Rajasthan have approached the Central Government for re-phasing of payment of central assistance, admissible to the State under the existing policy, for loss of excise revenue arising from introduction of prohibition in the State.

(b) & (c). The matter is under consideration.

**Wages in Suratgarh Farm**

7034. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of workers employed in Suratgarh Farm and the wages paid to each category;

(b) whether the same wage rate are in force in other State farms run by the Centre; and

(c) if not, the wages now in force in other Central farms?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The categories of workers employed at Central State Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan) alongwith the wages paid to them are shown in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4306§ 79].

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Statements 'B' to 'K' indicating the wages paid to workers at various Central State Farms are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-4306/79].

**भारतीय संस्थानों में विदेशी छात्र**

7035. **श्री लाल जी भाई :** क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित किन-किन संस्थानों में अबका शिक्षा संस्थानों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बालू वर्ष में विदेशी छात्रों को दाखिला दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पत्र पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Committee to probe Killing of Bustard**

7086. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Members of Parliament have recently approached the Government of India to set up an enquiry committee to probe into the killing of MC Queen Bustard in Rajasthan and Saurashtra Region of Gujarat by some foreigners;

(b) whether it is also been alleged that some CIA personnels also accompanied the U.A.E. princes; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a high level inquiry and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mentally Retarded Persons**

7037. SHRI SARAT KAR;  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED;  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;  
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that care of mentally retarded had not been accorded priority in plan programme despite the fact that 25 to 3 million population in India is suffering from moderate to severe degrees of handicap;

(b) what are the details regarding the Institutions, state-wise as well as the volunteering organisations helping in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Steps are being taken consistent with resources available to promote the education and rehabilitation of the handicapped including the mentally retarded. Apart from offering financial assistance to voluntary organisations for the handicapped Government are also planning to set up a National Institute each for the Mentally Retarded; the deaf; and the visually handicapped. A National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped has been recently started.

(b) According to a list made available by the Federation for the Welfare of the Mentally Retarded there are 142 schools, training institutions sheltered workshops etc. for the Mentally Retarded in the country. The state-wise break up is shown in the attached statement.

**Statement**

Serial No.	Name of State/Union Territory	Number of Institutions
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . .	7
2.	Bihar . . . . .	3
3.	Gujarat . . . . .	15
4.	Himachal Pradesh . . . .	1
5.	Karnataka . . . . .	15
6.	Kerala . . . . .	9
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	6
8.	Maharashtra . . . . .	30
9.	Punjab . . . . .	5
10.	Rajasthan . . . . .	3
11.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	18
12.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	6
13.	West Bengal . . . . .	10
14.	Chandigarh . . . . .	1
15.	Delhi . . . . .	13
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**Rural Development Projects manned by Foreigners**

7039. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the details of rural development projects in the country which are manned by foreigners or financed from abroad?

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

**Drinking Water Supply for Tripura**

7040. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state-

(a) whether 84 Centrally sponsored accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes have been sanctioned to Tripura during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) if so, the detail of the schemes, amount sanctioned scheme-wise, names of the villages included in these schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) the details of the implementation made up to date with the names of the villages benefited scheme-wise;

(d) whether any schemes have been undertaken for 1979-80 under these Centrally sponsored accelerated water supply programme in these States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of the reason thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Lists of the schemes approved under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 and 1978-79 along with other required details such as amount sanctioned, scheme-wise, name of villages included in these scheme scheme-wise are given in Statements I to VI laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT-4307/79]. 184 problem villages were covered during 1977-78 and hereafter no more villages have been covered up to December 1978 according to reports furnished by the State.

(d) and (e) The Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is being continued in 1979-80 and the list of new schemes proposed to be taken up in 1979-80 are yet to be received from the State Government.

**केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठन के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच**

7041. श्री राखवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय स्कूल संगठनों के उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है ; और

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में जिन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच चल रही है प्रत्येक घड़ी हुई है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

विशेष, सनातन कर्म और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. ए. ए. देवुका खेकी-बरकटजी) :

(क) और (ख) : संगठन द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के छः कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो, द्वारा कें जा रही जांच पड़ताल की लपेट में हैं। उनमें से प्रत्येक की स्थिति निम्नलिखित है —

(i) डा० जी० एस० गुक्ला,  
प्रधानाचार्य,  
इस समय केन्द्रीय  
विद्यालय, मयूग लेल  
शोधन कार्यालय में तैनात  
है।

जांच पड़ताल चल रही है।

(ii) श्री जी० सी० जोहरी  
प्रधानाचार्य  
इस समय केन्द्रीय  
विद्यालय अरमापुर  
कानपुर में तैनात हैं।

जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो चुकी है। और  
केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने 27 सितम्बर,  
1978 को श्रीनगर के मुख्य न्यायिक  
मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत में मुकदमा दायर कर  
दिया है।

(iii) श्री गुलाम कादिर मलिक,  
प्रवर अंणी लिपिक,  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, श्रीनगर

(iv) श्री अर० के० सुल्तान,  
प्रशिक्षित स्नातक  
अध्यापक केन्द्रीय  
विद्यालय, श्रीनगर

(v) श्री एस० के० तालपात्रा  
सहायक (मुख्यालय)

मामले की जांच चल रही है।

(vi) श्री अर० डी० कश्यप  
इंजीनियर अध्यापक,  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय,  
ए० एफ० एस०,  
जोधपुर

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच पूरी कर ली  
गई है और ब्यूरो द्वारा अगले मुख्य न्यायिक  
मजिस्ट्रेट जयपुर की अदालत में फौजदारी  
का एक मुकदमा दायर कर दिया गया है।

#### Seniority List for Promotion to the Post of Chief Engineer

7042. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the  
Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T Department  
maintains any seniority list of officials  
belonging to Architectural, Electrical  
Civil disciplines for promotion in the  
rank of Chief Engineer, as Head of  
the Construction Wing;

(b) is the Government contemplating  
change of the Head of the  
Construction Wing; if so, whether the  
appointment will be made on the  
basis of seniority from amongst all  
disciplines; and

(c) what is the policy of the P&T  
Board in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-  
CATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD)

SAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Seniority lists of officers are maintained in the Architectural Electrical and Civil Architectural, Electrical and Civil. These are provisional to the extent that certain court cases are awaiting finalisation. Inter-se seniority between officers of different disciplines with respect to promotion to the rank of Chief Engineer of the Civil Wing is not established.

(b) and (c). The present incumbent of the post of the Chief Engineer (Civil) is on deputation from the C.P.W.D. and his parent Ministry has requested his repatriation. The question of appointment of his substitute is under consideration.

#### Arrangement for Teaching Russian and Slavic Languages in Indian Universities

7043. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

What are the details regarding the number of Universities in various States, where there are arrangements for teaching Russian and other Slavic languages and where they award Degrees in these languages?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): According to information available, arrangements for teaching Russian language at the diploma/certificate levels are available in 55 universities in the country. Their State-wise distribution is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	3
Assam	2
Bihar	1
Gujarat	2
Haryana	2
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Karnataka	4

Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	7
Maharashtra	5
Orissa	1
Punjab	4
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	9
West Bengal	4
Delhi	2

Degree courses in Russian language are offered by one university each in Andhra Pradesh, Delhi and Kerala. Diploma/Certificate Courses in Slavic languages like Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian etc. are offered by Delhi University and a Diploma Course in Uzbek by Jawaharlal Nehru University.

#### News item Captioned "Punjab facing Grain Storage Crisis"

7044. SRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated 19th March, 1979 under the caption "Punjab facing grain storage crisis";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) details of the action taken/proposed in the matter?

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

(b) Department of Food (Government of India) have been trying to maximise (i) inter-State movement of sponsored foodgrains from the Punjab, and (ii) provision of additional storage capacity in this State. At the commencement of the wheat procurement operations in the Punjab this year, the stock of wheat with the Food Corporation of India, Punjab State Government and its procuring agencies would be less than what it was last year. As regards increasing the percentage of weevilid grain from 2 to 6 for longer storage periods and dispensing with super-inspection, the State Government have made certain proposals on these points which are under examination.

(c) The Railways continue to be approached for increasing movement of sponsored foodgrains. However, such quantity of wheat as is not covered by movement, offtake and storage capacity available with the procuring agencies would be temporarily stored in public buildings and CAP storage, particularly during the peak procurement period. The storage capacity with the FCI in the Punjab which, as on 1-4-1979, is of the order of about 33.7 lakh tonnes, is expected to be increased to about 55 lakh tonnes by 1981-82.

#### **Modernization of Agriculture in Flood Monsoonal Dry areas**

**7045. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural research and production of modern agricultural implements are heavily oriented towards areas and regions that are served by major irrigation projects;

(b) whether there has been any advance in the direction of modernising agriculture in heavily flooded monsoonal areas and also in endemically dry areas with very insufficient total rainfall; and

(c) special efforts made in the direction mentioned in (b) above and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) Programmes on agricultural research are well distributed in different agro-climatic regions of the country. The ICAR projects are conceived and sponsored to find solutions to regional problems which limit production in the field of agriculture, animals and fisheries. In the all India Coordinated Project on Dryland Agriculture with 23 centres (15 major and 8 sub centres) representing the dry farming areas in the country, posts of agricultural engineers are provided in all the major centres to design, develop test and also carry out verification trials with agricultural implements best suited for these regions. The research on agricultural implements has also been handled under the All India Coordinated Farm Implements and Machinery Project which has six centres; 4 in major regions, 1 in unirrigated and 1 in monsoon area. In addition to the ICAR sponsored projects, the ICAR institutions and agricultural universities have also strong departments/colleges of agricultural engineering; the design and development of agriculture for service areas is an important activity of these departments.

The production of agricultural implements is carried out by the small scale units. These units have come up in response to demand in different areas and States.

(b) and (c). The research efforts to develop technology for modernising agriculture in endemically dry areas with insufficient rainfall are being undertaken through multi-disciplined scientific staff provided at the Coordinating Unit and the 23 centres of the All India Coordinated Dryland Agriculture Project. The Project has been in operation since 1970. On the

basis of confirmed results an ICAR bulletin entitled "A Corner Stone for Dryland Agriculture" has been published to improve agricultural productivity in these areas. The research programmes in the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur aim only at modernizing agriculture in these areas. In addition to this the crop improvement projects on the crops specific to dryland areas have also given a multi-disciplined support to develop package technology for improving agricultural productivity in these areas.

The suitable technology for the high rainfall areas is being generated through the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research and Training Institute, Dehradun and the All India Coordinated Project on Water Management in the High Rainfall Areas and Temperate Hill regions which has 6 centres in different regions of the country. The Government of India under a centrally sponsored scheme during the year 1977-78 has made available to the farming community of the monsoonal areas of Orissa, West Bengal, Assam and certain parts of Madhya Pradesh demonstration sets of tillage and also provided subsidy on the sale of suitable implements. Through another centrally sponsored scheme during the year 1978-79 improved implements and water lifts are being popularised in these areas on subsidised basis.

In order to provide solutions to the flood prone monsoonal areas, two Operational Research Projects on Diara land are already in operation in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. Keeping in view the problem of these areas the Council has proposed during the next Five Year Plan a Coordinated Research Project for improvement of Diara lands. The main objective of this project is to further refine the technology for improving productivity in flood prone monsoonal areas.

### कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र

7046. श्री हुकूम रैय नारायण यादव :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के जरिए प्रशिक्षण देने का कार्यक्रम सफल रहा है और सरकार का विचार नये कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो बिहार जैसे पिछड़े राज्य में कितने कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; इन्हें कब स्थापित किया जायेगा और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इस समय इन केन्द्रों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । पिछले दो सालों में भी अधिक समय से कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक प्रमेल में लाये गये हैं और छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान लगभग 40 नये कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ख) एक कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र प्रार० के० मिशन, मोराबादी, राँची (बिहार) में पहले ही स्थापित किया जा चुका है । दो और कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिये अनुसूच विचार किया जा रहा है जिनमें पहला ग्राम निर्माण मण्डल, नबादा में और दूसरा मुंगेर में होगा ।

(ग) अभी तक विभिन्न राज्यों में 19 कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र खोले गये हैं । परिशिष्ट-1 की सूची में डीप्रा दिया गया है ।

## परिसिष्ट—1

कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्रों की सूची जिनकी स्थापना पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान की गई ।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	संस्थान जिससे कि केन्द्र सम्बद्ध है	स्थान
1.	झारख प्रदेश	शुष्क कृषि में अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसंधान प्रायोजना, झम्बरपेट, हैदराबाद	ह्यात
2.	बिहार	राम किशन मिशन मोराबादी, रांची	मोराबादी (रांची)
3.	गुजरात	(क) गुजरात कृषि विश्वविद्यालय अहमदाबाद (ख) गुजरात विद्यापीठ, अहमदाबाद	डीसा गधेजा गांव (जिला गांधी नगर)
4.	हरियाणा	राष्ट्रीय डयरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल	करनाल
5.	कर्नाटक	(क) कृषि विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, हेन्बाल, बंगलोर (ख) भारतीय बागवानी अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलोर	हनुमनमाटी चेताली (कुर्ग)
6.	केरल	केन्द्रीय सामुद्रीक मत्स्य अनुसंधान संस्थान, नरबाल. एर्नाकुलम	नरबाल
7.	महाराष्ट्र	कृषि अनुसंधान, कोसबद हील, जिला धाना	कोसबद हील
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	(क) कस्तुरबा गांधी नेशनल मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट, इन्दौर (ख) केन्द्रीय कृषि इंजीनियरी संस्थान, नबी बाग, बेरसीबा रोड़, भोपाल	इन्दौर भोपाल
9.	नागालैण्ड	भा० कृ० घ० प० अनुसंधान कम्प्लेक्स, शिलांग (मेघालय)	अरनांपानी (कोहिला)
10.	उड़ीसा	केन्द्रीय अन्तःस्थलीय मत्स्य अनुसंधान संस्थान, बैरकपुर (प० ब०)	डोली (भुवनेश्वर)
11.	राजस्थान	उदयपुर विश्वविद्यालय, उदयपुर राजस्थान	फतेहपुर शेखावटी (सीकर)



1	2	3	4
12.	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर	बसूर कुट्ट, पट्टी लिचिपल्ली
13	उत्तर प्रदेश	कमला नेहरू विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मुलतानपुर (उ० प्र०)	मुलतानपुर
14	पश्चिम बंगाल	सेवा भारती कापगरी, मिदनापुर	कापगरी (मिदनापुर)
15.	पाण्डीचेरी केन्द्र शास्त्र क्षेत्र	तमिलनाडु कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, कोयम्बटूर (तमिलनाडु)	पाण्डीचेरी
16	मिजोरम	कृषि निदेशालय, मिजोरम सरकार, एजबाल	कोलामिब

#### Implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976

7047. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has not taken any effective steps so far for the implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

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

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

The Urban Land Ceiling Act is implemented by the State Governments concerned in the respective States and by the Central Government in the Union territories. To ensure its smooth and uniform implementation, the Government of India has been issuing guidelines to them from time to time. The implementa-

tion is watched through periodical returns. Four Regional Committees have been appointed to review from time to time the progress made by the State Governments. The Union Minister has also addressed the Chief Ministers of the States concerned to ensure that all action under the Act is completed before the end of 1980.

#### Sugar Factories having more than 10 per cent of Cane Arrears

7048 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the number of sugar factories which have to pay more than 10 per cent of the cost of the sugarcane purchased by them during 1977-78 and earlier seasons;

(b) the number of such units taken over; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the cane price arrears to the factories where the arrears are less than 10 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As on 15.3.1979 there are 15 sugar factories having arrears of sugarcane price for 1977-78 and earlier season in excess of 10 per cent of the total price payable for 1977-78. Management of six factories, which are covered by the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, has been taken over by the Central Government. The remaining factories have been acquired or are being managed by the respective State Governments.

(c) Government of India have taken a number of steps to impart greater liquidity and viability to the sugar industry to enable them to discharge their obligation towards the cane growers. These include creation of buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes of sugar, early announcement of export policy for the current year; sanction of a loan of Rs. 20 crores to U.P. Government to assist the cooperative and public sector units in the State to clear their dues and efforts to provide adequate bank credit to the factories.

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79 में मध्यम आय वर्ग के फ्लैटों के निर्माण के लिए दिए गए ऋण

7049. श्री राजीव गांधी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79 में मध्यम आय वर्ग के मकानों के निर्माण के लिये कितने व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में इन व्यक्तियों को ऋण की कितनी किस्तें दी गई ;

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके प्लॉटों को भी ऋण मंजूर किये

जाने के बाद गिरवी रखा गया था लेकिन उन्हें ऋण नहीं दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के ऋण विभाग ने श्री इन आबेदन-कर्ताओं को यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे अपने मकानों का निर्माण अपनी राशि से कर सकते हैं और उन्हें 31-3-1979 तक ऋण दे दिया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इन व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र ऋण का भुगतान देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है और उन्हें ऋणों को कब तक दिया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दरबख्त) : (क) 171 रु

(ख) 30 आवेदकों को तीनों किस्तें मुक्त कर दी गई थी, 6 आवेदकों को पहली और दूसरी किस्त मुक्त की गई थी तथा 2 आवेदकों को केवल पहली किस्त दी गई थी ।

(ग) 93

(घ) तथा (ङ) आवेदकों को निधियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार ऋण मंजूर किए जाते हैं । पात्र आवेदकों को निधियां मुक्त किए जाने से पहले दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा सामान्य रूप में बजट व्यवस्था की जानी होती है ।

Appointment of Foreign National in I.I.T. Kanpur

7050. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign national was appointed in I.I.T. Kanpur as STA on permanent basis when she was not allowed Indian nationality by the Indian Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Board of Governors had decided in one of its meetings to terminate her services unless she has changed her nationality; and

(c) if so, why no action to implement the orders of the then Board of Governors was taken by the present Director on personal grounds?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. One foreign national, married to an Indian faculty member, was appointed as Technical Assistant at I.I.T. Kanpur on 16-9-1966 on a temporary basis. She was upgraded to the post of Senior Technical Assistant on 1st April, 1973. She was never confirmed on any post. The question of Indian Government not allowing her Indian nationality did not arise, because she had not even applied for that at that time.

(b) and (c) The Board of Governors of I.I.T., Kanpur decided to terminate her services in its meeting held on 21-4-1975, but on reconsideration in its subsequent meeting held on 21-6-1975, the Board decided to hold its earlier decision in abeyance till her request for Indian citizenship was decided. She has since resigned from the services of the Institute with effect from 12th March, 1979.

#### Programme for Children during ICY

7051. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have so far adopted any special programme for the Child care during the International Children Year; and

(b) if so, the specific programmes of both Central and State Governments in this respect and the financial commitment involved?

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

(b) The Government of India has drawn up a National Plan of Action for the International Year of the Child which has been approved by the National Children's Board under the presidency of the Prime Minister. The National Plan of Action envisages undertaking of specific programmes at the level of Union Government, State Governments and Union Territories Administrations in the fields of:—

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

General theme of International Year of the Child in India is "Reaching the Deprived Child". Signifying that emphasis during the year is on the children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker sections of society in rural areas and urban slums. For the year 1979-80, following allocations for various child welfare programmes have been proposed:

Programme	Allocation (Rs. in lakhs)
Integrated Child Development Services	574.50
Balwadi Nutrition Programme	175.00
Services for Children in Need of Care and protection	50.00
Creches for working and Ailing Women's Children	75.00

Apart from this, as supportive measures an overall allocation of Rs. 60 crores has been proposed by the Ministry of Works and Housing under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural

Water Supply Programme. The Department of Rural Development has also proposed provision of Rs. 269.68 lakhs for the Intensive Development Programme for the year 1979-80 for further improving the nutritional status of children in the rural areas. Department of Food has also provided a sum of Rs. 369.00 lakhs for various nutrition programmes in their budget for 1979-80. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has kept a budget provision of Rs. 605 lakhs during 1979-80 for special maternal and child health schemes viz., immunisation of children and mothers, distribution of Vitamin A Iron and Folic acid etc. Planning Commission have agreed to earmark a sum of Rs. 25.00 lakh in the Annual Plan of the Department of Social Welfare for 1979-80, for giving publicity to IYC Programmes. The National Children's Fund has been established at the Central level to pay grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations of National, State and District Level to implement programmes for the welfare of children, including rehabilitation of destitute children particularly, pre-school age children.

शाखा पोस्टमास्टर के पद पर उसी गांव के व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति

7052. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जन : ३ या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या ऐसे सरकारी आदेश है कि गांव में नया शाखा डाकघर खोला जाता है उसी गांव का कोई व्यक्ति शाखा पोस्टमास्टर के पद पर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे आदेश जारी करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसे आदेश विद्यमान हैं तो मध्य प्रदेश के सिवानी जिले में पिपडिया कलां गांव के व्यक्ति को शाखा पोस्टमास्टर नियुक्त करने तथा वहां सहर के एक व्यक्ति को नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साह) : (क) जी हाँ जिस गांव में डाकघर खोला गया हो उसी गांव के स्थायी निवासियों में से नियुक्ति की जाती है, बशर्ते कि वे लोग ग्रन्थ सत्रों भी पूरी करते हों ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जिसे यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा ।

#### Amount drawn by Vice-Chairman D.D.A. for purposes of Entertainment

7053. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount drawn by Vice-Chairman DDA from the funds of DDA since February, 1978 for entertainment purposes;

(b) whether the Vice-Chairman is a member of India International Centre in his private capacity and thousands of rupees drawn by him from the funds of DDA have been spent by him on throwing large and fabulous parties at the India International Centre for his personal gains and projection of his own personality;

(c) the amount drawn by the Vice-Chairman from the DDA funds and spent at India International Centre be indicated separately; and

(d) what action does the Government propose to take against the Vice-Chairman for the misuse of public funds of DDA for his private purpose?

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

**News Item 'Aggrieved Scientists yet to get Fair Deal'**

7054. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to article in 'Times of India' dated 11-3-79 under the heading 'Aggrieved Scientists yet to get fair deal'; and

(b) if so, reactions thereto?

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

(b) The Department of Agricultural Research and Education and Indian Council of Agricultural Research are only concerned with the case of Dr. Y. P. Gupta, Biochemist, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and the general working of the Biochemistry Division of that Institute, to which a reference has been made in the article.

Dr Gupta had complained before the Shah Commission in November, 1977 about abuse of authority by IARI/ICAR. Since complaints against the ICAR did not fall within the terms of reference of the Shah Commission, Dr Gupta's complaint was forwarded by that Commission to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education who were asked to get a report from ICAR to satisfy themselves regarding the genuineness of the complaint.

Dr. Y. P. Gupta and Dr. T. S. Raman, another Scientist of the Biochemistry Division of IARI thereafter submitted petitions dated 29-8-1978 and 4-9-1978 respectively, requesting for an independent judicial probe in respect of the following matters:—

(a) to get the entire affairs of the Division of Bio-Chemistry, during the last one decade, including the appointments of Dr. M. S. Naik and Dr. S. L. Mehta to the various positions and their other various

complaints against Dr. Naik investigated and the irregular appointments quashed;

(b) to restore all their rights and privileges, including seniority and to rectify all the wrongs done to them during the last one decade;

(c) to provide equal opportunity for promotion without affecting their service rights;

(d) to provide reliefs and compensation for the damages done to their scientific career, prospects, financial losses and sufferings undergone by them during the last one decade;

(e) to restore faculty membership of Dr. Y. P. Gupta *status quo ante*,

(f) to expunge the adverse remarks in the CCR of Dr. Y. P. Gupta and withdraw the memorandum issued on 13-12-1972;

(g) to restore staff, facilities, and amenities;

(h) not to allow Dr. Naik with dubious scientific integrity to sit in judgement over them to judge their competence and integrity;

(i) to punish the guilty for their excesses, malpractices, abuse of authority, and subversion of administrative procedures; for indulging in false and slanderous accusations against them, and causing them harm, for indulging in corrupt practices in science.

Drs Gupta and Raman filed writ petitions in the Delhi High Court challenging the appointment of Dr. S. L. Mehta as Senior Bio-Chemist at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

The full Bench consisting of 5 judges, including the Chief Justice, of the Delhi High Court considered the writ petition and dismissed it *vide* their judgement dated the 27th May.

1975 stating *inter-alia* that the insinuations made in the writ petition are unfounded.

The above two Scientists then went on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court dismissed their appeals but had noted the offer to take back Dr. Y. P. Gupta as a member of the Faculty.

Dr. Y. P. Gupta was offered the membership of the Faculty of the Post-Graduate School of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, subject to his fulfilment of the obligations required of a Faculty Member. Though he has represented against this stipulation, he is functioning as a member of the Faculty.

The points relating to service matters raised in these petitions were considered in detail at appropriate levels and it was concluded that there were no grounds to change the decisions already taken in their cases.

As regards their complaints regarding non-provision of proper facilities for doing their research work, a Committee was set up by the Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute to look into their grievances. Drs. Y. P. Gupta and T. S. Raman were requested to submit their grievances to this Committee. The Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute intimated that these two Scientists had appeared before the Committee and also submitted a note outlining their grievances. Subsequently, in October, 1978, both Drs. Gupta and Raman informed the Director, I.A.R.I. that it would not be appropriate for them to be a party to the deliberations of the internal Committee set up by him, as they had already appealed to the Minister of State for Home Affairs for a judicial probe into the affairs of the Division of Bio-Chemistry and that the matter was pending with him.

Both the Scientists have been informed through the Director, I.A.R.I., that no judicial inquiry will be made.

Their allegations have already been considered unfounded by the hon. High Court.

The I.C.A.R. has recently appointed a Committee of eminent Bio-Chemists from outside to review the working of the Bio-Chemistry Division of the I.A.R.I. since its inception, enquire into the research contributions made by individual scientists and the problems faced by these Scientists and make appropriate recommendations. The first meeting of this Committee is scheduled to be held on 21-4-1979.

#### **Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Hostel Building for Working Women**

7055. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are effectively assisting voluntary organisation for construction/expansion of hostel buildings for working women under the Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details along with the location of the present hostels under construction and proposed to be constructed in the next three years in the North Eastern Region; and

(c) the names of such private organisations operating in this field in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir, Under a Central Scheme and not under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) The details of the hostels under construction with central assistance in Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur along with their

locations are:—

State/U.T.	Place	Capacity
Assam . . . . .	Gauhati (3 Hostels).	282
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	Itanagar . . . . .	25
Manipur . . . . .	Imphal (2 Hostels) . . . . .	50
Meghalaya . . . . .	Shillong. . . . .	54
Mizoram . . . . .	Aizawl . . . . .	40
Tripura . . . . .	Agartala . . . . .	20

The construction in next three years will depend upon the complete proposals that may be received in accordance with the scheme.

(c) The names of the voluntary organisations which have taken up construction of Working Women's Hostels with Central Assistance under the Central Scheme for working women's hostels are laid on the Table of the House.

#### *Statement*

Name of Voluntary Organisations constructing working women's hostels with Central assistance.

#### **ANDHRA PRADESH**

1. Andhra Yuvathi Mandali, Barakatpura, Hyderabad.

2. Y.W.C.A., Hyderabad.

3. Backward Class Hostel for Girls and Boys, Hanumkonda (Warangal).

4. Bhartha Mahila Mandali, Eluru Road, Vijayawada-2.

5. Ladies Recreation Club, Guntur.

6. A.I.W.C., Hyderabad.

7. Tarnaka Mahila Samajam, Hyderabad-500040.

8. Guild of Service, Kakinada.

#### **ASSAM**

1. Yuva Niwas Santha Mahila Niwas, Gauhati-3.

2 Y.W.C.A., Gauhati-3.

3 Working Girls Hostel Santha, Gauhati.

#### **BIHAR**

Working Women's Hostel, Patna.

#### **CHANDIGARH**

1 Y.W.C.A., New Delhi.

2. Chandigarh Council of Child Welfare, Chandigarh.

#### **DELHI**

1. A.I.W.C., New Delhi.

2 Mahila Imdad Committee, New Delhi.

3. Young Women's Association, New Delhi.

4 St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi.

#### **GUJARAT**

1 Shri Kasturba Stri Vikas Gruh, Jamnagar.

2. A.I.W.C., Surat.

3. Gandhi Vikas Gruha, Bhavnagar.

4 Shri Maharani Chimanbai Stree Samaj, Baroda.

5. A.I.W.C., Rajkot.
6. Shri Kanta Stree Vikas Gruha, Rajkot.
7. Servants of the People Society, Ahmedabad.
8. Gujarat Stri Pragati Mandal, Ahmedabad.
9. A.I.W.C., Ahmedabad.

#### HARYANA

Indian Red Cross Society, Haryana Branch, Chandigarh.

#### JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu & Kashmir Markazi-Beh-budi-Khawteen Miskeen Bagh, Srinagar.

#### KARNATAKA

1. Y.W.C.A., Bangalore City.
2. Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bangalore.
3. Association for Social Health in India, Bangalore.
4. Ishwarananda Mahila Sevashram Society, Mangalore.
5. Janata Shikshana Samithi, Dharwar.
6. Karnataka State Council of Child Welfare, Bangalore.
7. Sri Sharda Sevika Mandali, Bangalore.
8. The Belgaum Women's Welfare Society, Belgaum.
9. University Women's Association, Bangalore.
10. Sri Ramakrishna Vidyarthini Bhawan, Mangalore.
11. Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara Mahavidyapeetha Ramanuja Road, Mysore.

#### KERALA

1. Perumbavoor Mahila Mandal, Perumbavoor (Ernakulam).

2. Y.W.C.A., Perumbavoor (Ernakulam).

3. Nair Service Society, Changanacherry.

4. S. N. V. Women's Association, Trivandrum.

5. The Ernakulam Karayogam, Cochin.

6. Calicut Muslim Association, Calicut.

7. Muslim Educational Society, Calicut.

8. Y.W.C.A., Calicut.

9. Sreekanteshwara Kshetra Yogam, Calicut.

10. Mitrani Ketan Velland P.O. Distt. Trivandrum.

11. Muslim Association, Trivandrum.

12. Athura Seva Sanghom, Sachivathampuram (Kottayam).

13. Guild of Service, Kasargode.

14. Changanacherry Municipality, Changanacherry.

15. C.M.C. Educational Society, Irinjalakuda.

16. Sree Gnanodaya Yogam, Tellicherry.

17. M.S.C. School, Trivandrum.

18. Municipal Council, Thiruvalla.

19. Municipal Council, Palai.

20. Municipal Council, Shertallai.

21. S.N.V. Sadanam Trust, Cochin.

22. S.N. Vanitha Samajam, Kottayam.

23. Y.W.C.A., Kottayam.

24. Muslim Women's Association, Ernakulam.

25. Employed Ladies Home, Trichur.

#### MADHYA PRADESH

1. M.P. Shaskiya Karamchari Mahila Kalyan Kendra, Bhopal.



2 Bhopal Women's Association, Bhopal

3 MP State Tuberculosis Association, Bhopal

4 A.I.W.C., Jabalpur.

5 Malav Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Ujjain

6 Jan Vikas Nyas, Gwalior

7 Municipal Council, Chhindwara.

8 Mahila Mandal, Mandsaur.

#### MAHARASHTRA

1 Women Graduates Union, Bombay

2 Shradhhananda Mahila Ashram, Bombay

3 A.I.W.C., Bombay.

4 Shriam Sadhna Trust, Bombay

5 Poona Mahila Mandal, Poona

6 Maharashtra Sahkari Udyogini Ltd., Bombay

7 Indian Council of Social Welfare, Bombay

8 Bharat Mahila Shikshan Mandal, Sholapur

9 Mahila Seva Mandal, Poona.

10 Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur.

11 Saraswati Mandir, Nagpur.

12 Akhil Bhartiya Mahila Parishad, Nagpur

13 Mote Maternity Home, Amravati.

14 Sharda Udyog Mandir, Amravati

15 Swatantraya Laxmi Rani Laxmibai Samarak Samiti, Nasik

16 University Association of Poona, Pune

17 Karveer Bhagim Mandal, Kolhapur

18 Hingne Stree Shikshan Sanstha, Poona

19. Depressed Classes Girls Hostel Society, Nagpur.

20 Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal, Amravati.

21 Pune Vidyarthi Griha, Pune.

22 Bhartiya Stree Jivan Vikas Parishad, Thana.

#### MANIPUR

1 Manipur Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Imphal.

2 All Manipur Women's Association, Imphal

#### MEGHALAYA

Y.W.C.A., Shillong

#### MIZORAM

Mizoram Hmeichhe Tangruai Pawl, Aizawl.

#### ORISSA

1 State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bhubaneswar

2 Kala Vikas Kendra, Cuttack.

3 Nivedita Kalyan Samity, Rourkela

4 Utkal Mahila Samiti, Cuttack.

#### PUNJAB

1 Smt. Kusum Trivedi Refugee Relief Fund Society, Jullundur.

2 Lajpat Rai Mahila Hostel Committee of the Servants of the People Society, Abohar.

3 Indian Red Cross Society, Bhatinda, Distt. Branch.

4 Indian Red Cross Society, Jullundur, Distt. Branch.

5 Indian Red Cross Society, Patiala, Distt. Branch, Patiala.

6. Indian Red Cross Society, Ludhiana, Distt. Branch, Amritsar.

7 Indian Red Cross Society, Amritsar, Distt. Branch, Amritsar.

8. All India Women's Voluntary Services, Punjab Branch, Chandigarh.

**RAJASTHAN**

1. King Edward VII Memorial—Rest House Society, Ajmer.

2. Bal Mandir, Jaipur.

**TAMIL NADU**

1. Guild of Service, Madras.

2. Madras Seva Sadan, Madras.

3. Women's Indian Association, Madras.

4. Guild of Service, Kanchipuram.

5. Indian Women's Association, Salem.

6. Y.W.C.A., Madurai.

7. The Coimbatore Seva Nilayam, Coimbatore.

8. Y.W.C.A., Madras.

9. Y.W.C.A. Coimbatore.

10. Stree Seva Mandir, Madras.

11. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women, Madurai.

12. Y.W.C.A., Salem.

13. Y.W.C.A., Tirunelveli.

14. Subramaniya Nagar Mathar Sangam, Salem.

15. A.I.W.C. & Recreation Club, Madurai.

16. Y.W.C.A., Tiruchirapalli.

17. Avvai Home, Madras.

18. South Kerala Diocese of the Church of South India Trust Association, Madras.

**TRIPURA**

1. All India Women's Food Council, Agartala.

**UTTAR PRADESH**

1. Nehru Bal Mandal, Allahabad.

2. Y.W.C.A., Lucknow.

3. A.I.W.C., Kanpur.

4. A.I.W.C., Lucknow.

5. Lal Ramanuj Dayal Vaish Bal Sadan, Meerut.

6. Arjun Mahila Shilpa Kala Kendra, Kanpur.

7. Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala College, Dehradun.

8. Bhartiya Shiksha Vikas Samiti Gorakhpur.

**WEST BENGAL**

1. All Bengal Women's Union, Calcutta.

2. Nari Seva Sangha, Calcutta.

3. Association for Social Health in India, Calcutta.

**ARUNACHAL PRADESH**

1. Arunchal Pradesh Social Welfare Advisory Board, Itanagar.

**A & N ISLANDS**

1. All India Women's Food Council, Port Blair.

**GOA, DAMAN & DIU**

1. All India Women's Conference, Panjim (Goa).

2. Gomantak Maratha Samaj, Panaji.

**Exploratory Fisheries Project**

7056. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Exploratory Fisheries Project; under implementation; and

(b) how far it has helped the 15 lakhs of country-boat and catamaran using fishermen in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The objectives of the Exploratory Fisheries Project are:—

I. To carry out exploratory work in respect of—

- (a) charting of fishing ground
- (b) determination of the best fishing season
- (c) examination of types of fishes available
- (d) assessment of suitability of fishing gear and equipments
- (e) assessment of suitability of different types of fishing vessels

II. To train personnel for manning modern fishing vessels.

III. To test the commercial possibility of deep-sea fishing and make available the requisite data and information to those concerned so as to help and guide the expansion of fishing industry.

(b) The Exploratory Fisheries Project is intended to assist the deep sea fishing industry and hence the activities of the Exploratory Fisheries Project have not directly benefited the country boats and catamarans. However, the Project vessels have assisted in rescue of operations when need arose.

**Scholarships to Hindi Students of Non-Hindi Speaking states**

7057. **SHRI S. R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:—

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are benefiting the students with scholarships for the Hindi Students of Non-Hindi speaking States; and

(b) if so, the names of such States and the number of students getting scholarships?

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

(b) The actual number of students is not readily available but the information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House. The names of the States covered under the Scheme are in the Statement attached.

**Statement**

**States/Union Territories**

Andhra Pradesh  
Assam  
Gujarat  
Jammu and Kashmir  
Karnataka  
Kerala  
Maharashtra  
Manipur  
Meghalaya  
Nagaland  
Orissa  
Punjab  
Sikkim  
Tamil Nadu  
Tripura  
West Bengal  
Andaman and Nicobar  
Arunachal Pradesh  
Chandigarh  
Dadar & Nagar Haveli  
Goa, Daman and Diu  
Lakshadweep  
Mizoram  
Pondicherry

**Child Development and Women Literacy programme in Nicobar**

7058. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to prepare programme for child development and women literacy in the tribal areas of Nicobar district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Madam. As per information received from the U.T. Administration, Andaman and Nicobar Islands was allotted an Integrated Child Development Service Scheme Project during 1978-79 at North Andaman (Community Development Rural). Another Integrated Child Development Services Scheme Project (Tribal) at Nicobar Islands, for the International year of the child (1979) has been allotted by the Government in February, 1979. The Functional Literacy for Adult Women is a Central/Sector Scheme and is being implemented through the infrastructure of the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme Programme. The Scheme envisages imparting education to adult women so that they may acquire workable knowledge of health, hygiene, nutrition, home management and child care etc. for leading a better life. The objectives of the I.C.D. Services are:—

(i) to improve the nutritional and health status of children in age group 0—6 years;

(ii) to lay the foundation for proper psychological, physical and social development of the child;

(iii) to reduce the incidence of mortality, morbidity, malnutrition and school drop-out;

(iv) to achieve effectively coordination of policy and implementation amongst the various departments to promote child development; and

(v) to enhance the capability of the mother to look after the normal health and nutritional needs of the child through proper nutrition and health education.

The following services are provided in the I.C.D.S. Scheme:—

1. Supplementary nutrition.
2. Immunisation.
3. Health check-up
4. Referral services.
5. Nutrition and Health Education.
6. Non-formal education.

Since the mother has a key role in the Physical, psychological and social development of the child, nursing and expectant mothers have to be brought into any scheme which aims at the welfare of the child. Attention will, therefore, have to be given to mothers and women of 15—44 years age who have been brought within the ambit of Integrated Child Development Services.

**सुन्दर जलाशय योजना, तोराई जलाशय योजना और गुमाना जलाशय योजना पर कार्य**

7059. काकर एम्बनी बरक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग से बिहार प्रदेश को (एक) सुन्दर जलाशय योजना (दो) तोराई जलाशय योजना तीन' गुमाना जलाशय योजना पर कार्य अग्रगण्य हो गया है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या एक नहर के लिए अजित की जाने वाली भूमि और इन योजनाओं

के कारण जलमग्न होने वाली भूमि के लिए आदिवासियों को कोई क्षतिपूर्ति दिये बिना कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रभावित आदिवासियों और गैर-आदिवासियों के लोगों को क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान करने के लिए प्रभानी कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

हुवि और सिचाई बंरो ओ सुरजंत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ब) सिचाई एक राय विषय है और सिचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन, क्रियान्वयन और प्रचालन राज्य सरकार द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सहायता ब्लाक ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में समूचे राज्य के लिए एकमुश्त दी जाती है और उसका विकास के किसी विशिष्ट क्षेत्र अथवा परियोजना में सम्बन्ध नहीं होता। इन परियोजनाओं से प्रभावित हुए व्यक्तियों को मुआवजे की प्रदायगी के बारे में बिहार सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का व्योम राज्य सरकार से भगवाया गया है और प्राप्त होने पर ममा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

#### **Duration of Course in Delhi University**

7060. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:  
DR. BIJOY MONDAL;  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI SHANKERSINHJI  
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether Delhi University's undergraduate students will be spending a year more than their counterparts elsewhere in the country to get their Bachelor's Degrees from the next academic session

as per decision of the Academic Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in most of the Universities the duration of this course is two years;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a decision;

(d) whether this decision has been criticised and has created discontentment amongst the students; and

(e) if so, what is Government's reaction in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). It is a fact that the Delhi University has decided that the duration of undergraduate education (both Pass and Honours Courses) will be of three years even after 12 year (10+2) school education. The Delhi University is not the only University in India where the duration of undergraduate education after the introduction of 10+2 school pattern will be of three years. Many Universities in some of the States also offer first degree courses of three years' duration, particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, etc.

(d) According to the information received from the Delhi University, one member of the Academic Council did not agree with the decision of the Council that both Pass and Honours Courses should be of three years' duration. The University is, however, not aware of any discontent amongst the students of Delhi University on this account.

(e) It is for the University of Delhi to determine finally the duration of its different courses from time to time. Government, as such, does not come into the picture.

**Houses for Tea Plantation Labourers**

7061. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:  
SHRI M. P. SAYEED:  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of pucca houses for labourers in the tea gardens has been held up due to the Central Government's ambiguous policy according to the tea industry sources;

(b) if so, whether according to them the house building has slowed down in recent years because the Union Government is not inclined to accept the tea industry plan to raise the subsidy ceiling from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,500;

(c) if so, how far this is true;

(d) whether they have made several representation to the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). Under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, there is no ambiguity in the policy of the Central Government with regard to the ceiling costs of construction of Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 for a small two roomed and a regular two-roomed house respectively.

The Consultative Committee of Plantation Associations, Calcutta had represented for enhancement of the ceiling cost of construction under the scheme. But it was not found possible to accept the same, as acceptance of the same would mean construction of fewer dwelling units for the plantation workers, whereas the policy of the Government is to attain the ob-

jective of providing housing for as large a number of workers as possible with the limited financial resources.

However, with a view to reducing the cost of construction, the Associations have been advised to depute their representative for consultation with the National Buildings Organisation, who have the requisite expertise in the matter.

**Ban on Cow-Slaughter in Kerala, West Bengal and Lakshdweep**

7062. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether two State Governments of Kerala and West Bengal have rejected total ban on cow-slaughter;

(b) whether representation was made to the Prime Minister when he visited Lakshdweep that cow-slaughter should not be banned in the Union Territory of Lakshdweep;

(c) if so, whether Government has examined their representation in this regard; and

(d) whether these two State Governments and Union Governments and Union Territory of Lakshdweep will be permitted cow-slaughter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The two State Governments have not yet accepted the idea of a total ban on cow-slaughter.

(b) No formal representation has been submitted to the Prime Minister.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The subject is within the legislative competence of the State Governments.

### Reconstructions of Working Group of Flood Control

7063. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Working Group on Flood Control; and

(b) the action initiated for implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The Working Group on Flood Control set up by the Department of Irrigation on the advice of Planning Commission, taking into account the floods damages experienced during 1978, has recommended in its final report, measures required for flood control in the entire country for the plan period 1978-83. The recommendations cover a number of policy measures including the speedy completion of on-going schemes, implementation of flood plain zoning, etc., which are expected to provide protection to an additional 6 million hectares over and above an area of 9.80 million hectares already provided reasonable protection to the end of March, 1978.

An Action Plan for achieving positive results of flood control in the Indo-Gangetic basin through multidisciplinary approach covering engineering, soil conservation, afforestation and water-shed management, within a period of 5 to 7 years has also been formulated by another Working Group set up the Department of Agriculture.

The reports of these two Working Groups are under consideration. As a result of the recent plan discussions with the State Governments, plan allocations for 1979-80 and 1978-83 are now being finalised.

The main recommendations of the two Working Groups are given in Statements I & II.

### Statement I

Main recommendations of the Working Group set up in the Department of Irrigation.

(i) All the on-going schemes should be reviewed in detail and completed during the 5-year period. Funds for such schemes should be earmarked.

(ii) Matching and earmarked provision of funds as per agreed programme should be made in the Annual Plan of each State, so that inter-State schemes are completed in a time-bound programme.

(iii) Schemes to establish existing benefits like raising and strengthening of embankments where necessary, provision of sluices for adequate drainage of the protected areas etc., should be taken up and completed on a priority basis.

(iv) The work of flood forecasting should be further strengthened and modernised. For smaller rivers within a State, the concerned State Governments should set up their own flood forecasting organisations.

(v) All storage reservoir projects (whether for irrigation or power), in the catchments of flood-prone rivers should be given priority for construction.

(vi) Special organisations should be set up to prepare Master Plans in close co-ordination with Irrigation and other concerned Departments in the State. Outlines of Master Plans should be finalised by March, 1980 and detailed Master Plans should be drawn up by March, 1982.

(vii) Proper norms and standards of maintenance should be laid down and enforced by each State Government on the basis of approved guidelines.

(viii) The work of flood plain regulation and management should be given immediate attention. The State Governments should demarcate on maps as well as on the ground the areas liable to floods of different frequencies, and enforce land use regulations on the basis of the guidelines approved by the Central Flood Control Board. Central Government may help the State Government for carrying necessary surveys and in preparation of contour maps.

(ix) The Department of Agriculture should take up soil conservation measures in the catchments of flood-prone areas. This programme will be complementary to the engineering programme of flood control.

(x) Regular monitoring of all major schemes should be done by the States as well as by the Centre.

(xi) Organisations dealing with flood control in the States and at the Centre should be suitably strengthened.

(xii) Completed schemes should be evaluated in order to assess their performance and benefits, as also to draw lessons for future planning.

#### *Statement II*

Important recommendations of the Working Group set up in the Department of Agriculture for evolving an integrated action plan for flood control in the Indo-Gangetic Basin

(1) Identification of priority micro-watersheds for watershed treatment should be initiated at once.

(2) Mass scale afforestation, soil conservation and engineering programme including their maintenance and flood patrolling should be undertaken with cooperation of the people involved. Their cooperation in flood plain zoning and flood fighting is indispensable.

(3) All storage reservoir projects should be reviewed to examine the possibility of providing specific floods storage and operation schedules drawn upto provide flood moderation to the extent possible.

(4) Expeditious processing and execution of reservoir schemes in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and DVC should be ensured. Acquisition of land for Maithon and Panchet Dams of the DVC for flood storage has also to be expedited.

(5) In the flood prone areas, flood fighting arrangements should be built into the administrative system by proper training and briefing of the local officers and by providing adequate rescue and relief materials and equipments.

(6) A nodal agency at the State level to coordinate the work of watershed treatment by Forest Department, Agriculture Department and Soil Conservation Wing with full financial and administrative powers should be established.

(7) Animal Husbandry Division should formulate schemes to control the number of useless cattle and ensure rotational grazing as indicated in the national forest policy.

(8) Immediate action should be taken to relocate habitations which are in the river beds or within embankments or as encroachments on natural drainage channels. Even if cultivation is unavoidable in danger zones, abadi sites should be outside the river beds.

(9) Unplanned construction of roads, embankments, buildings, housing colonies, without reference to the topographic conditions and natural drainage and flood ways should be avoided. All construction in flood prone areas should be scrutinised by a Flood Zone Authority. On all existing constructions, cross drainage should be provided.



(10) In hazardous flood-prone areas, anti-disaster shelter against floods could be provided with the assistance of the State Governments, Central Government and voluntary organisations.

(11) The elementary methods of flood fighting including community preparedness should be built into the educational programme in the schools of flood-prone areas. Voluntary Organisations can be trained and mobilised for flood fighting by the Home Guards and Civil Defence units. Villagers could be encouraged to enrol themselves in flood fighting brigades and trained to do round the clock patrolling of the embankments and interpret sight of breaches, erosion, etc and warn the people.

(12) Manuals of flood fighting on a district wise basis should be prepared and plans of evacuations at different flood levels should be drawn up. The Embankment Manuals and Flood Fighting Manuals of the Central Water Commission could be used for this purpose

(13) Flood control, flood mitigation and flood fighting cannot be effective without participation and involvement of the masses in the flood-prone areas. The Chinese example of press campaigns for taming the rivers and for afforestation and soil conservation indicates the possibilities of mass involvement. The "Food for Work" Schemes could be utilised for mass participation in such measures. Mass campaigns of flood control with catchy slogans associated with local names of flood prone rivers or tributaries or denuded hill-tops could be started with the help of such teams and other voluntary organisations. Flood control in the flood-prone areas should be

built into the planning and development organisations at the grassroot level.

(14) The Forest and the Soil Conservation Departments in the States will have to be considerably strengthened to take over the civil and degraded forests in the critical areas and assist the population in developing community forests, farm forestry and soil conservation in agricultural lands.

The additional expenditure incurred for strengthening organisations should be met entirely by the Central Government. The Indian Forests Service and the State Forests service cadres will have to be expanded in a massive way and a large number of Forestry Extension Officers will have to be recruited and trained to saturate the northern catchments of the flood-prone areas of the Indo-Gangetic basin.

#### Loss of Foodgrains at Post Harvest Stage

7064. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI ANANT RAM  
JAISWAL;

SHRI A. R. BADRI-  
NARAYAN;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SEKHARA MURTHY;

SHRI R. V. SWAMI-  
NATHAN;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU;

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

(a) whether a recent study has brought out that the country has been losing 13 per cent foodgrains because of poor post harvest operations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the processing, storage, transportation and marketing of foodgrains so as to minimise the losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No precise or reliable assessment has been made about the loss of foodgrains during post harvest stages for the entire country. However, the following steps are being taken to minimise losses of foodgrains at various stages:

(1) A Save Grain Campaign Organisation has been established to education, persuade and motivate the farmers, traders and other agencies engaged in handling of foodgrains for adoption of modern techniques of storage so as to minimise the losses at all the stages. Besides publicity, demonstration and training main emphasis is laid on improvement of storage structures by making available the small sized improved storage structures easy credit to the farmers.

(2) Warehouses owned by major public sector organisations like Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation are constructed on scientific lines and are rat, damp and leak proof. Scientific techniques for preservation of foodgrains are adopted to eliminate losses during storage. Pro-monsoon inspection of the godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

(3) Proper planning in regard to movement of stocks is ensured so as to reduce infructuous movement, unnecessary transshipment and losses in transit. At the loading and unloading points, sufficient care is exercised in handling foodgrain bags. Covered wagons are being used for transporting foodgrains to the extent possible. Necessary precau-

tions are taken when open wagons are utilised for transportation of foodgrains.

(4) With a view to reducing the CAP storage, a project for construction of additional capacity of 3.6 million tonnes of covered accommodation has been undertaken with the assistance of World Bank to be completed in phased manner by 1980-81.

(5) During the mid-term plan storage capacity available with the cooperatives would be increased by 5.5 million tonnes against the capacity of 4.3 million tonnes in 1977-78. Similarly the number of agricultural processing units have increased threefolds during the last 15 years in the cooperative sector alone. The total assistance given by N.C.D.C. for development of various programmes within its purview upto the end of 1979 was of the order of Rs. 2797.30 million.

(6) A time bound programme has been launched for improvement of dehussing equipment for avoiding losses in rice milling by introduction of rubber roll type dehussers etc.

### बीनी का बोक मूल्य

7065. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या कृषि और सिबाई मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 मार्च, 1979 से पूर्व और मार्च के दूसरे पखवाड़े में देश के उत्तरी राज्यों की राजधानियों और बम्बई में बीनी के बोक मूल्य क्या थे ?

कृषि और सिबाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : उत्तरी राज्यों की राजधानियों अथवा प्रमुख मंडियों और बम्बई में बीनी के बोक मूल्यों के बारे में उप-

लवण सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(रुपये । किबटर)

क्रम सं० राज्य की राजधानी/मंड	मूल्य 28-2-79 को	मार्च, 1979 के दूसरे पखवाड़े के दौरान मूल्य-परिसर
1 पटना (सी-30 ग्रेड)	225	235 से 275
2 भोपाल (ड.-30 ग्रेड)	224	228 से 251
3 जयपुर	220	240 से 265
4 जलघर (ड.-30 ग्रेड)	241	265 से 287
5 लखनऊ (सी-29 ग्रेड)	215	225 से 280
6 दिल्ली (सी-30 ग्रेड)	240	252 से 284
7 बम्बई (सी-30 ग्रेड)	226	230 से 256

#### Amendments to State Forests Act

7066. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to his answer to Unstarred Question 884 regarding destruction of forests on dated 26th February, 1979 and state:

(a) the names of those States which have taken steps to amend their State Forests Acts to regulate the felling of trees in areas outside the control of the State Forests Departments, the nature and content of the amendment in each case;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce in the current session of Parliament a bill to amend the Indian Forests Act so as to provide for deterrent punishment for offences; and if not, what Government's intention is;

(c) the details of steps taken or proposed to bring forest areas outside the control of the forest department under scientific managements;

(d) the topographical description of areas, State-wise where afforestation schemes under the state sector as well as under centrally sponsored schemes

have been taken up for implementation; and

(e) the monitoring agency for the progress of afforestation schemes and whether special attention is being paid to the important valleys in Himalayan region, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a), (c), (d) & (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on its receipt from the States.

(b) Government does not propose to introduce a Bill to amend Indian Forests Act in the current session of the Lok Sabha.

#### More Purchasing Centres for Paddy by Food Corporation of India

7067. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the Food Corporation of India has been unable to

open more purchasing centres and also unable to purchase not more than half of the paddy offered for sale in many of its purchasing centres;

(b) whether Government is prepared to increase the quantum of finance needed by the Food Corporation of India to enable it to purchase all paddy and rice that are offered to be purchased at support prices, especially in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh Orissa and

(c) whether Government is also in a position to ensure that paddy growing peasants are not obliged to sell their paddy to merchants at prices, much lower than support prices?

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

(b) The arrangements for extending price support is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Food Corporation of India is one of

the agencies deployed for the purpose. The share of procurement work to be handled by the Food Corporation of India and the number of purchase centres to be opened are determined by the concerned State Governments. While in Andhra Pradesh the Food Corporation of India is undertaking price support operations as an agent of the State Government, they are not in the field in Karnataka and Orissa as no procurement work has been entrusted to them by the State Governments. The Food Corporation of India has adequate finances for foodgrain procurement. It may be stated that price support is extended only to agricultural producers and not to rice millers. Upto 11th April, 1979, in the current kharif marketing season of 1978-79,—the Food Corporation of India have purchased a total of about 22.44 lakh tonnes of paddy under price support operations against about 10.30 lakh tonnes procured in the corresponding period of the last kharif marketing season 1977-78 as shown below:

(Figures in 1000 tonnes.)

State	Kharif marketing season	
	1978-79 (as on 11th Apr. 1979)	1977-78 (corresponding period)
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	210.7	0.5
2. Assam . . . . .	23.4	8.2
3. Haryana . . . . .	268.8	111.4
4. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..
5. Karnataka . . . . .	..	..
6. Kerala . . . . .	..	..
7. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	8.0	Neg.
8. Maharashtra . . . . .	..	..
9. Orissa . . . . .	..	..
10. Punjab . . . . .	1555.0	846.7
11. Rajasthan . . . . .	24.5	Neg.
12. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	27.5	..
13. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	22.5	0.5
14. West Bengal . . . . .	45.1	60.1
15. Others . . . . .	6.2	2.2
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2240.7</b>	<b>1039.6</b>

Neg.—Below 500 tonnes.

(c) A number of steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the farmers are not obliged to sell their paddy at prices lower than the support prices as detailed below:

(1) It has been impressed upon the State Governments that in order that the price support operations are effective, purchase centres should be opened in adequate numbers;

(2) In particular, the State Governments have been advised that immediately on receipt of reports regarding prices falling below the support prices in any pocket, the Governmental purchase machinery should be set in motion to prevent any distress sale by the farmers;

(3) The States have been advised to coordinate the activities of the various procurement agencies with a view to ensuring widest possible coverage;

(4) The State Governments have also been instructed to set up Committees at State and District levels to review the position from time to time and for giving effect to the Government's policy of price support;

(5) The State Governments have also been asked to give wide publicity about support price arrangements made by them through all media of mass communication.

#### Use of tractors and agricultural implements by Small Agriculturists

7068. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) main features of any scheme in force for encouraging use of tractors and modern agricultural implements in the interests of greater production;

(b) the facilities available for enabling medium and small agriculturists to make use of tractors, agricultural implements etc. on hire or hire-purchase;

(c) whether Government propose to hire tractors and agricultural implements to cooperatives in rural areas or to panchayat unions; and

(d) what positive promotional assistance is proposed for formation of co-operatives by unemployed graduates?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) The main features of the schemes in operation for promoting the use of tractors and other agricultural machinery are:

(i) Under a Central plan scheme the Ministry assists eligible entrepreneurs in setting up agro-service centres for providing custom service of tractors and other expensive agricultural machinery to the farmers. The assistance is in the form of interest subsidy equal to the difference between the lending rate and 5 per cent, the maximum payable by the entrepreneurs on loans raised from financial institutions. In addition, the entrepreneurs are imparted the requisite training and given a stipend of Rs. 250/- per month during the period of training.

(ii) Besides the afore-mentioned agro-service centres, the State Agro-Industries Corporations are also providing similar custom service. Government of India and the State Governments provide the corporations with funds generally in the form of contribution to equity capital, with Government of India's contribution limited to a maximum of 50 per cent.

(iii) Under the area programmes, the small and marginal farmers are given subject to certain conditions subsidy assistance for the purchase of improved agricultural implements and simple machines @ 25 per

cent and 33 1/9 per cent respectively of the cost. In the case of small and marginal farmers from the scheduled tribes, the subsidy is admissible at the higher rate of 50 per cent. In addition, the small and marginal farmers are also eligible for subsidy at the afore-stated rates on charges payable in respect of custom-service of tractors availed of by them from approved sources. The assistance under the area programmes is, however, not admissible to the medium farmers.

(iv) Training in the operation, maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery is provided at the Central Government training stations at Budni (Madhya Pradesh) and Hissar (Haryana), State Agricultural Universities, etc.

(c) and (d). No such proposals are under consideration.

#### **Absorption of Regional Pre-Vocational Training Centre Employees**

7069. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) after the closure of Regional Pre-vocational Training Centre, Karad (Satara), how many employees are absorbed in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether they are absorbed in K. V. S. in equivalent grade and capacity; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI): (a) to (c). Two teachers belonging to the Regional Pre-Vocational Training Centre, Karad, were appointed as Primary Teachers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

in the Scale of Pay of Rs. 330-560/- prescribed for the post. Their pay in the previous post was, however, protected.

#### **Non-Formal Education Programme in Goa, Daman and Diu**

7070. SHRI AMRUT KASAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu has informed the Central Government regarding the failure of the implementation of the non-formal education programme in the Union Territory;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken to compensate the students on account of the loss caused due to the implementation of this policy for the year 1977-78;

(c) if not, whether the Government are aware of the large scale dissatisfaction expressed by the teachers and parents through newspapers and other public forum against this policy in the Union Territory; and

(d) whether the Union Government have issued any direction to the local Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

#### **Stoppage of Grant to Adult Education Centre, run by Women Mutual Aid Society**

7071. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped the yearly grant to the 48 adult education centres run by the Women Mutual Aid Society; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). Grant under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Agencies Working in the field of Adult Education" is given on project basis. The Mutual Aid Society was sanctioned two projects, one for running 10 libraries and the other for running 50 adult education centres in the resettlement colonies of Delhi during 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively. These projects have been completed according to the report of the Society but their accounts have not yet been settled as the organisation has not furnished audited accounts of the two projects as per the prescribed procedure. Request for continuation of the projects has been received and is under consideration.

#### **Demands of Class IV Employees of I.C.A.R., New Delhi**

7072 SHRI C. R. MAHATA:  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether Class IV employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute held a noisy demonstration on 13-3-1979 before Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi to press their various demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken so far to accede to their demands; and

(c) if no action taken to accede to their demands, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. About 250 to 300 employees (supporting staff) of the IARI came in a procession to Krishi Bhavan on 13th March 1979, shouted slogans and squatted outside Krishi Bhavan throughout that day.

(b) The main demands of the supporting staff of the Institute relate to abolition of the grade of Rs 200-250, introduction of a new scale of Rs. 260-430 and promotion of the staff on the basis of 5-yearly assessment of their work.

The demands of the employees were discussed with representatives of the Bhartiya Krishi Karamchari Sangh by Secretary, ICAR, D.G., ICAR and a Sub-Committee of the Standing Finance Committee of ICAR Society. The demands were also taken up for consideration and decision at the levels of the Governing Body and President of the Council.

(c) It has not been found possible to accept the demands of the supporting staff for the following reasons:—

(1) The position of the ICAR staff in the matter of pay scales is far better than that of comparable staff in the Central Government. While there are six pay scales for such staff in Government, there are only four scales in ICAR. Also, in Government each post has to be created separately while in the ICAR the ratio 8:4:2:1 has been introduced for the four grades.

(2) As a result of improvements made in the salary scales and method of creation of posts for the supporting staff in the ICAR Institutes, the following promotions have been made by the ICAR with effect from 13th July 1978:

Category	No. of posts prior to 13-7-78 (Before re-structuring)	No. of posts after 13-7-78 (after re-structuring)	Net
(I) Rs. 196—232 . . . . .	7366	5067	(—)2299
(II) Rs. 200—250 . . . . .	1117	2533	(+)141
(III) Rs. 210—290 . . . . .	983	1267	(+)284
(IV) Rs. 225—308 . . . . .	34	633	(+)599
	9500	9500	

It will be seen that as against only 34 posts which existed in the scale of Rs. 225—308 prior to 13th July 1978, there are now 633 posts in this scale. It is not possible to give a higher scale of Rs. 260—430 or introduce the system of five-yearly assessment for the supporting staff in the ICAR Institutes, since such a scale or system of periodical assessment does not exist in Government of India for this category of staff.

#### Agricultural Research Institutes in Purnea, Bihar

7073. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start some Agricultural Research Institutes in Purnea District of Bihar to promote agriculture in that area; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to start Agricultural Research Institute in Purnea district of Bihar.

(b) Agricultural Universities at the State-level have been entrusted with the responsibility for state-wide agricultural research, education and extension education in sixteen States. Thus in Bihar, Rajendra Agricultural University is responsible for organising need-based agricultural research in the State. However, the ICAR by way of complementing the efforts of the Agricultural Universities provide financial support and the technical guidance for research under the framework of the All India Coordinated Research Projects. In so far as Purnea District is concerned there are two centres of research in Kathiar region doing research on Oilseeds and Jute. The centres working on different aspects and located outside Purnea District but within similar Agroclimatic region are supposed to cater to the needs of Purnea District.

#### Area Under Second Cropping Scheme

7074 SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of cultivable land in India is utilised for second cropping; and



(b) by when the entire cultivable land in the country can be brought under second cropping scheme?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The area cropped more than once is estimated at 28.4 million hectares during 1977-78. Efforts are under way to increase the area sown more than once through providing additional irrigation facilities and evolving duration varieties of crops. However, keeping in view the available resources, it is difficult to say, if second cropping on the entire cultivable land may be possible in the foreseeable future.

ग्रहिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् को भूमि का आबंटन

7075. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रहिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् के नाम में सरकार द्वारा पट्टे पर दी गई जमीन का क्षेत्रफल कितना है ;

(ख) क्या इस भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने के लिये सरकार ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान अधिसूचना जारी की थी , और

(ग) क्या रचनात्मक कार्य में संलग्न ऐसी सस्था के प्रति यह अन्याय है और यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार अधिग्रहण आदेश को रद्द करेगी ?

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

(क) 37 बीघे तथा 17 बिस्वे जो लगभग 7-1/2 एकड़ के बराबर हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं, इस भूमि के सम्बन्ध में भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम की धारा 4 के अन्तर्गत 1959 में इसी अधिनियम की धारा

6 के अन्तर्गत 1966 में नोटिस जारी किये गए थे । आवासकारों के पुनर्वास तथा डेरियों के स्थानान्तरण के लिये भूमि का अन्तिम रूप से अर्जन पूरा होने पर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को 13 मई 1977 को भूमि का कब्जा दिया गया था ।

(ग) भूमि अर्जन की कार्यवाही को इस समय रोकने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि , इस भूमि को ग्रहिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् द्वारा बनाये गये बलवन्तराय मेहता पंचायतीराज फाउन्डेशन नामक ट्रस्ट का वापस करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Reference to Committee for fixing procurement prices

7076. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether Union Government have referred the question of fixing the procurement price for the year 1979-80 to the Cabinet Committee;

(b) if so, the main reason for referring this issue to the Committee;

(c) when the committee is likely to submit their recommendations; and

(d) what was the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission?

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

(b) to (d). The Union Cabinet has since decided to fix the support price for wheat at Rs. 115 per quintal. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation has made a statement on this subject in the Lok Sabha on the 12th April, 1979.

**Coconut Plantation**

7077. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state State-wise figure for coconut plantation and which State is planting coconut higher than the Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The State-wise figures for coconut plantation during 1977-78 is furnished in the enclosed Statement. No other State is planting coconut higher than Kerala State, in the country.

**Statement**

State	Area in '000' hectares during 1977-78
Kerala: . . . . .	699.1
Karnataka . . . . .	155.6
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	109.4
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	39.8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	20.4
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	18.7
Orissa . . . . .	13.8
Maharashtra . . . . .	9.3
West Bengal . . . . .	6.7
Assam . . . . .	4.9
Lakshadweep . . . . .	2.8
Pondicherry . . . . .	1.6
Tripura . . . . .	0.8
All India Total . . . . .	1082.9

**Award for the abadi lands in village Arakpur, New Delhi**

7078. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether this is a fact that the residents of village Arakpur Bagh

Mochi, New Delhi have made representations to the Minister and also to the officials of the Delhi Development authority in the month of January, 1979;

(b) whether this is a fact that the Ministry of Works and Housing and the DDA officials have not so far disclosed that they do not have any award for the abadi lands situated in village Arakpur, Bagh Mochi, New Delhi; and

(c) whether instead of redressing their grievances they were subjected to demolition on 3rd March, 1979?

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

**चम्बल द्वारा भूमि कटाव से प्रभावित इटावा और कोटा के बीच के जिले**

7079. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इटावा और कोटा के बीच ऐसे कितने जिले हैं जिसमें चम्बल से भूमि कटाव होता है ;

(ख) भूमि कटाव से प्रभावित ऐसा कुल क्षेत्र कितना है जो खेती योग्य नहीं रहा ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र का कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री कुरबीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) इटावा और कोटा के बीच चम्बल नदी के दोनों किनारों पर 10 जिले पड़ते हैं जिन में से 4 जिले राजस्थान में, 4 मध्य प्रदेश में और 2 उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। ये जिले चम्बलवादी के भूजरण से प्रभावित

होते हैं।

(ख) इन जिलों में उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि के कटाव से प्रभावित होने वाला अनुमानित क्षेत्र लगभग 12.00 लाख हेक्टर है।

(ग) श्री (घ) : उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि का सर्वेक्षण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जा रहा है। हमारे पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा मार्च 1978 तक राजस्थान मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रमशः 3.19, 0.454 और 7.50 लाख हेक्टर भूमि का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है।

**Supply of Text Books to the Students in Refugee Camps at Chandrapur, Maharashtra State**

7080 SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Bangali students from the Refugee camps from the Chandrapur District in Maharashtra State have not been issued the text books even till this day;

(b) if it is true, why have they not been issued so far;

(c) is it not the duty of the Government to supply the text books to them every year; and

(d) who will be responsible if the students failed in their Examination, because of this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) There is at present no refugee camp in Maharashtra State. Presumably, the reference is

to the rehabilitation villages set up in District Chandrapur. If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

(b) to (d). Due to mass desertion of migrant families, alongwith their wards, between the period February, 1978 to June, 1978 and their consequent return in small batches from July, 1978 onwards, it was not found possible for the Zila Parishad, Chandrapur, which is administering the schools in the rehabilitation villages under the normalisation programme, to assess the requirement of books for the migrant students and to make purchases in time. Assessment has now been made and books are being purchased and will be supplied to the students shortly.

**Slum Colony in Nehru Nagar, Delhi**

7081.. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give the ownership rights to the allottees of slum/J. J. colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps Government is taking in the matter;

(c) whether a slum colony—known as Nehru Nagar—has some shops in ground floor and flats on the first-floor, and the shops are presently being used for factories by some industrialists and thereby causing the health-hazardness to the allottees of market flats;

(d) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to remove the factories from there and converting them into shops for which they were originally allotted;

(e) whether the market flats of Nehru Nagar there is no provisions of water in the latrine and one latrine is being used by 3 houses allottees; and

(f) if so, whether Government is taking any steps to give the facility

of a separate latrine to allottees, as has been provided to the allottees of Nehru Nagar blocks?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (b). While no decision has been taken about colonies under JJR Scheme, Government has issued necessary instructions to the M.C.D. to start execution of lease deeds etc. for transfer of ownership rights on lease hold basis to bonafide allottees of slum tenements in slum colonies.

(c) Small units such as lathe workshop, coil winding, electrical welding, manufacturing of auto parts, Ice Cream Factory etc. etc. are being run in 13 shops on the ground floor of Nehru Nagar. No health hazardous trade has been reported to be running in these premises.

(d) Question does not arise, in view of the position stated against (c) above.

(e) At present there are 14 latrines for 42 flats. It is correct that the water does not reach the latrines on the first floor.

(f) The allottees are being provided with individual latrines by converting the existing 26 bath rooms into latrines. The work on these bath rooms is expected to be taken up drawn up to be taken up shortly. A scheme has also been drawn up for shortly. A scheme has also been augmenting the water supply of the colony as a whole.

#### **Terms and Conditions for taking over of NDS Instructors**

**7082. SHRI MADAN TIWARY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in their letter No. F. 1:4 (27)/R&S/75 dated September 29,

1975 issued by Directorate of Education, Delhi to the Principal, the Services of NDS Instructors were termed as fresh entrants to Government service as per the terms and conditions settled with the Government of India; if so, what were the terms and conditions settled between Central Government and Delhi Administration at the time of their taking over on November 1, 1972; and

(b) whether a copy of these terms and conditions will be placed on the Table of the House?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible

#### **भीलवाड़ा में मंडल कार्यालय की स्थापना**

**7083. श्री रूप लाल सोयानी :** क्या संवाद, मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भीलवाड़ा में अब तक मण्डल कार्यालय की स्थापना न करने के क्या कारण है, हालांकि इन बारे में पहले सिफारिश की गई थी और इसकी कब स्थापना की जायेगी;

(ख) धौलपुर, पाली, जोधपुर और अन्य स्थानों में विद्युत् उपकरणों की सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण है, जबकि भीलवाड़ा शहर और जिले में संचार सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के लिए उनकी जरूरत है;

(ग) क्या इस तथ्य के बावजूद कि टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए काफी समय पहले भीलवाड़ा शहर में एक विशेष योजना के अधीन लगभग 100 व्यक्तियों ने 80,000 रु० की धनराशि और 10 व्यक्तियों ने 40,000 रु० की धन राशि जमा कराई थी, उन्हें अभी तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये

थे हैं और यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें कनेक्शन कब दिये जायेंगे, और

(घ) भीलवाड़ा जिला और शहर में सार सेवाओं के विस्तार के लिए सरकार की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) भीलवाड़ा में सकल कार्यालय की स्थापना हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन भीलवाड़ा के लिए 1978 में एक स्वतन्त्र डाक मण्डल मंजूर किया गया था।

(ख) (ग) और (घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

#### Implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act by the States

7084 SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY.  
SHRI P. M. SAYEED.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Chief Minister of Karnataka has alleged that vested interests in the Central Secretariat were stalling the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act,

(b) if so, whether he has stated that State Government was helpless in the matter as the rules under the Act had not yet been framed and State Government could not therefore enforce the Act;

(c) whether State Governments which have adopted the Central Act could not make their own legislation;

(d) if so, whether Karnataka was the first to have taken action to bring ceiling legislation in operation; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by the Union Government to make laws so that the Karnataka Government could take early action for its implementation?

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

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 came into force on the 17th February, 1976 in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union territories.

(e) It is for the Government of Karnataka to implement the Urban Land Ceiling Act in the State in accordance with the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Rules, 1976 and the guidelines issued by the Government of India from time to time

The progress of action taken by the State Government is as follows:

Number of Statements of excess vacant land received upto 31-12-78	.. 68,987
Number of statements scrutinised	.. 15,170
Number of statements finally disposed of	. 196
Extent of vacant land acquired and vested with the State Government,	72 45 hectares

#### Special Allowance to Personal Assistants in BHU, JNU

7085. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Personal Assistants in the Banaras Hindu University are getting special allow-

ance for handling confidential papers and also rent free accommodation in addition to the usual pay and allowances attached to this post;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to extend the same allowances to the Personal Assistants in the Jawaharlal Nehru University and other Central Universities?

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.

#### Rural Housing in West Bengal

7086. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rehabilitation, reconstruction programme due to flood damage-destruction and Keenness to build houses for the poor, whether there are housing schemes for service class (income below Rs. 600 and above 700 00 per month) in Rural areas in West Bengal, under which Loan assistance is given to people there for building houses on their own plots under average cost per dwelling unit in HUDCO sanctioned schemes and assistance for monthly instalment of repayment of loan; and

(b) if so, terms, conditions total cost of LIG, MIG, EWS Schemes and duration for completion of construction of rural Housing?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). HUDCO's rural housing scheme which is executed through the designated State agencies is meant for persons belonging to economically weaker sections

namely those whose household income does not exceed Rs. 350 per month. In the case of West Bengal for construction of houses in the flood affected rural areas of the State, HUDCO had decided as a special case to increase the quantum of assistance under its rural housing scheme from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of the total project cost. The State Government has been asked to formulate suitable schemes on HUDCO's guidelines.

राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र, देहरादून के कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य जमा राशियों की प्रदायगी

7087. श्री नवाज सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय नेत्रहीन केन्द्र, देहरादून के कर्मचारियों को अनिवार्य जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत देय राशि की प्रदायगी फरवरी, 1979 तक नहीं की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में गलती के लिये कौन व्यक्ति दोषी है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Medium Irrigation Projects from Maharashtra pending clearance

7088. SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how long the medium irrigation projects Sankha, Sangli district and Kasari, Chikutra and Kadvi, Kolhapur district, Maharashtra State are pending clearance from the Government;

- (b) the broad details thereof; and  
(c) the steps taken to clear those projects at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Kasari, Chikutra and Kadvi medium irrigation projects in Kolhapur district of Maharashtra have already been considered and cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission in February, 1979 subject to certain observations. The broad details of these three projects are given in the attached statement. The project report of Sankha medium scheme in Sangli District has not yet been received in the Central Water Commission from the State Government

#### Statement

*Kasari Irrigation Project, District Kolhapur estimated cost Rs. 6.15 lakhs,*

The project envisages construction of an earth dam 48.82 mt. high with a gross capacity of 78 565 M. cum across Kasari river (a left bank tributary of river Panch-ganga in Krishna basin). The water stored in the reservoir will be let down in the river and picked up at twelve submersible weirs on the downstream in a stretch of about 48 Kms. from where it will be pumped for irrigation at suitable locations. The annual irrigation proposed is 9458 Ha.

2. *Chikutra Irrigation project—District Kolhapur estimated cost Rs. 428.49 lakhs,*

The project envisages construction of an earth dam 27.5 mt. high with a gross capacity of 42.8 M. cum. across Chikutra river (a right bank tributary of Vedganga river in the main Krishna basin) with 8 Nos. of submersible weirs in a stretch of about 13 Kms. The water stored in the reservoir will be let down in the river to the weir

from where it will be pumped for irrigation at suitable locations. The annual irrigation proposed is 4696 Ha.

3. *Kadvi Irrigation project—District Kolhapur estimated cost Rs. 347.30 lakhs,*

This project envisages construction of an earth dam 26.5 mt. high with gross capacity of 72.75 M cum across Potphugi river (a left bank tributary of Kadvi in Warna sub-basin of main Krishna basin) with 9 Nos. of submersible weirs in a stretch of about 19 Kms. The water stored in the reservoir will be let down in the river to the weirs from where it will be pumped for irrigation at suitable locations. The annual irrigation proposed is 9219 Ha.

#### Sanction of Estimate of Polavaram Project on Godavari River

7089. SHRI G. MALLIKARJUNA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received the proposal from the Andhra Pradesh State Government regarding the sanction of the estimate of Polavaram Project on Godavari river; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Report of Polavaram Project Stage-I (Phase-I) was received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in December, 1978. This being a major irrigation project, is under examination in the various specialised Directorates of the Central Water Commission and other Departments.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राइवेट सौर पर बलाए जाने वाले कालिखों की वशा सुधारने के लिए कार्यवाही

7090. श्री गंगा बल्लू सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट तौर पर चलाये जाने वाले कालेजों की दशा सुधारने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से प्रभावी कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1979-80 में किन स्थानों पर ऐसे कालेजों का विकास करने का विचार है तथा वहाँ कितने कालेजों का विकास किया जाएगा और सरकार उन पर कितना व्यय करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी जाने वाली विकास सहायता का लाभ ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित कालेजों को भी मिल सके इसके लिए पांचवीं योजना के दौरान पात्रता की सामान्य शर्तों में उनके मामलों में ढील दे दी गई थी। दो-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम चलाने वाले कालेजों के लिए 270 छात्रों और 15 शिक्षकों की सामान्य पात्रता शर्त के मुकाबले में ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित कालेजों में यदि 200 छात्र और 10 शिक्षक हों तो 5.00 लाख रुपये तक और यदि उनमें 150 छात्र और 7 शिक्षक हों तो 3.00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। तीन वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम चलाने वाले कालेजों के लिए 5 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता हेतु 400 छात्रों और 20 शिक्षकों की घाम पात्रता शर्त में, ढील देकर ये संख्या 300 और 15 तथा 3.00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता के लिए क्रमशः 200 और 10 कर दी जाती है। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान आयोग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित 109 कालेजों को, जो कि दो-वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम चला रहे हैं, सहायता प्रदान की।

(ख) 1979-80 से लेकर भावे कालेजों को आयोग द्वारा दी जाने वाली विकास सहायता से सम्बन्धित व्ययों को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

### Supply of Foodgrain Bags to Punjab

7091. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what was the number of food-grain bags supplied to Punjab up to the months of March last year and in the current year for storage of wheat;

(b) whether the bags supplied till now are much less than demand;

(c) whether he is aware that it will create a serious crisis if the demand is not met in time; and

(d) what steps are being taken to supply adequate bags?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 1,32,078 bales upto March, 1978 and 67,834 bales upto March this year were supplied to the Punjab Region (each bale contains 300 bags).

(b) The supply is less than the demand due to strike in the Jute Industry in the beginning of January, 1979.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the situation. The Director General, Supplies and Disposal, has been requested to expedite supplies of the contracted quantity and also to cover the balance requirements. The Punjab State Government has also authorised one of their agencies to make limited local purchases of about 10,000 bales.



मंत्रालय द्वारा निकाली गई पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के लिये मलाहकार और सम्पादक मंडल

वैयक्तिक सहायक	.	.	1
टंकक एवं लिपिक	.	.	1

7092. श्री राज नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

“कुरुक्षेत्र”—हिन्दी

(क) मंत्रालय से संबंधित कार्यालयों द्वारा कौन-कौन सी अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ निकाली जाती हैं और उनके स्टाफ तथा संपादक मलाहकार मंडल का स्वरूप क्या है;

सहायक सम्पादक . 1

उप-सम्पादक . 2

टंकक . 1

चपरासी . 1

(ख) इन पत्रिकाओं के मलाहकार मंडलों के सदस्यों की क्या योग्यताये हैं तथा इनकी कितनी बैठकें हुई और क्या निणय किये गये,

(अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों के लिए)

(ग) क्या हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं जैसे कुरुक्षेत्र, भगीरथ आदि के संपादक मंडलों की बैठकें समयानुसार नहीं हुई हैं जिससे ये पत्रिकाये उपेक्षित रही हैं; और

पुराना सम्पादक मंडल अब विद्यमान नहीं है तथा नये सम्पादक मण्डल का गठन किया जा रहा है ।

(घ) पत्रिकाओं का पर्याप्त सुविधाये देने और उनकी ऐसी उपेक्षा दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

(ङ) सम्पादक मण्डल का समय-समय पर पुनर्गठन किया गया है । 1972 में गठित पिछले सम्पादक मण्डल में राज्य मंत्री (अध्यक्ष), 3 संसद् सदस्य, और सम्बन्धित सरकारी अधिकारी शामिल थे । इसकी आर बैठकें हुई थी तथा मुख्य निर्णयों का सम्बन्ध कुरुक्षेत्र (हिन्दी) की पाक्षिक बनाने, प्रतियों के निःशुल्क वितरण में वृद्धि करने, विभाग द्वारा शुरू किए गए ग्राम विकास तथा विशेष कार्यक्रमों की नयी नीतियों की ओर ध्यान केन्द्रित करके पत्रिकाओं की विषय-वस्तु में सुधार लाना, विज्ञापन से आय में वृद्धि करने आदि से था ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस विभाग द्वारा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रकाशन प्रभाग के अध्यक्ष “कुरुक्षेत्र” पत्रिका (पाक्षिक) अंग्रेजी में और “कुरुक्षेत्र” (मासिक) हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जाती है । इन पत्रिकाओं का प्रकाशन कार्य निम्नलिखित सम्पादकीय कर्षचारी-वर्ग द्वारा किया जाता है :—

(ग) दोनों पत्रिकाओं के लिए एक संयुक्त सम्पादक मण्डल था । 1972 में इसके पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् इसकी आर बैठकें हुई थीं, अन्तिम बैठक 31-3-1976 को हुई थी । सम्पादक मण्डल की विभिन्न सिफारिशों पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है । पत्रिकाओं की कोई उपेक्षा नहीं हुई है ।

“कुरुक्षेत्र”—अंग्रेजी

सम्पादक . 1

सहायक सम्पादक . 2

(घ) कुश्नोत्र (हिन्दी) मासिक पत्रिका को पालिका पत्रिका में परिवर्तित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सम्पादक मण्डल का पुनर्गठन किया जा रहा है। संसाधनों के समग्र नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत पत्रिकाओं के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें पहले ही उपलब्ध करा दी गई हैं। पत्रिकाओं को विशेष रूप से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक लोकप्रिय, ज्ञानप्रद तथा उपयोगी बनाने हेतु जोरदार प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

#### Population of Lion

7093. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Lions at present in India;

(b) whether this population is showing a downward or upward trend; and

(c) if downward, steps taken to conserve its population?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) One hundred and eighty according to the last census of 1974 in Gir Sanctuary.

(b) and (c). Actual Lion population trend will only be known after the next census due in May 1979 is carried out in Gir sanctuary.

#### Self-Sufficiency in Almonds

7094. SHRI GANGA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government are adopting to make India self-sufficient in Almonds;

(b) whether Government are thinking of giving incentives to Almond growers in India; and

(c) whether India, at present import almonds and if so, from which country and of what value?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) With a view to increase the production of almonds in the country the Government of India had sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of package Programme on dry fruits which includes almonds also, to the states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan. Under this scheme an area of 525 Ha. in Uttar Pradesh and 1050 Ha. in Himachal Pradesh were targetted to be covered by almond Plantation by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-79).

(b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme almond growers were being given incentive by way of subsidy @ 50 per cent for planting material of the high yielding and true to type trees. Besides, the Government of Himachal Pradesh is giving 50 per cent subsidy on all inputs for the development of dry fruits including almonds in tribal areas which are ideally suited for cultivation of this fruit.

(c) 'Yes' A statement is enclosed.

## Statement

Country-wise import of almonds fresh/dried shelled during the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 (up to June 78) according to Indian Trade Classification Revision-2

(Quantity in thousand kgs. Value in Rs lakhs)

Description of items/country	1977-78		1978-79 (up to June, 78)	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A Almonds/Kernels</b>				
1 Afghanistan . . . . .	962	129.61	90	13.99
2 Australia . . . . .	1	0.28	..	..
3 Indonesia . . . . .	6	1.50	.	.
4 Iran . . . . .	461	112.19	161	38.28
5 Singapore . . . . .	2	0.79	1	0.32
6 Iraq . . . . .	3	1.36	1	0.10
7 Tanzania Republic . . . . .	Neg.	0.10	..	..
8 Others . . . . .	470	109.39	227	46.06
Total . . . . .	1905	355.20	480	98.75
<b>B Almonds, in shell</b>				
1 Afghanistan . . . . .	1108	142.09	351	35.82
2 Iran . . . . .	312	40.33	75	13.26
3 Iraq . . . . .	..	..	1	0.10
4 Italy . . . . .	4	0.40	2	0.20
5 Singapore . . . . .	5	1.20	2	0.40
6 Spain . . . . .	6	0.87	.	..
7 Others . . . . .	105	23.79	41	8.85
Total . . . . .	1540	208.87	472	58.63

NOTE : Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Sources : Advance data received in the office of Economic Adviser from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

**Water to be given to Madhya Pradesh by Rajasthan at Parvati Aqueduct of Chambal Right Main Canal**

7095. SHRI CHHABI RAM ARGAL.  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) what is the agreed discharge of water to be given to Madhya Pradesh by Rajasthan at Parvati Aqueduct of Chambal Right Main Canal i.e. at the State border;

(b) whether it is a fact that the agreed discharge of water is not being made available to M.P. by Rajasthan, when it is crucial to crops and whether World Bank Officials have drawn attention of Central Government to this deficiency; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Central Government to persuade Rajasthan to deliver water at the border in quantities agreed to and required by Madhya Pradesh area?

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

**Tenders for import of technology for new design of Telephone**

7096. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has floated global tender for import of telephone technology for manufacturing of new design of telephone; and

(b) if so, response so far received from abroad in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). With

a view to possible induction of foreign technology in the manufacture of new types of telephone instruments, an advertisement was inserted in August 1978 in two trade journals calling for samples and technical data. Seven foreign manufacturers responded to the advertisement. In addition, two other manufacturers submitted their samples subsequently.

**Vacation of Piece of Land by C.P.W.D. at Madras**

7097. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central school sanctioned by the Government of India could not be started in this academic year due to not sparing the vacant lands at Besant Nagar, Madras which are in possession of Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing have refused to spare the vacant lands as they are not reserved for schools but for residential purposes as per M.M.D.A. plans and there is already a school in the area;

(c) whether there would be no difficulty in obtaining exemption from M.M.D.A. to start a Central school there which is quite different from local school; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not allotting the vacant lands to the Ministry of Education for establishing a Central school?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Central School was sanctioned allotment of land in K. K. Nagar, Madras in March, 1978. It is only in March, 1979 that the Central School asked for a revised sanction for allotment of land in Besant Nagar.

(b) and (d). The plot of land in question in Besant Nagar was special-

ly acquired for construction of residential accommodation.

(c) This question has not arisen so far.

**महाराष्ट्र से मंजूरी के लिये प्राप्त योजनाएं**

7098. श्री केशवराव घोंडगे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र सरकार से 1978 के दौरान मंजूरी के लिए कितनी सिंचाई योजनाएँ प्राप्त हुई;

(ख) सरकार ने उनमें से कितनी योजनाएँ अब तक मंजूर की है; और

(ग) यदि योजनाएँ मंजूर नहीं की गई हैं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) दो बृहद् और पांच मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें महाराष्ट्र सरकार से 1978 के दौरान केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त हुई थीं। इनमें से एक मध्यम स्कीम (कालू सिंचाई परियोजना) पर योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की फरवरी, 1979 में हुई बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था और कुछ टिप्पणियों के साथ उक्त स्कीम को स्वीकार्य पाया गया है। शेष दो बृहद् और चार मध्यम स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में टिप्पणियाँ केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा राज्य सरकार के पास अनुपालन के लिए भेज दी गई हैं।

#### Allowance to Athletes

7099. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sports council finances coaching camps for the athletes;

(b) if so, what is the amount paid to the athletes as allowance;

(c) whether Government received any complaints about the amount of allowance; and

(d) if so, what are the steps taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) No, Sir. Such camps are financed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

(b) Rs. 16 per head per day.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Government Accommodation

7100. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3749 on 19th March, 1979 regarding permission to sell house built on D.D.A. allotted land and state:

(a) by what time Government accommodation will be allotted to all those employees who have put in 9-10 years' service till date; and

(b) the details regarding part (c) (iv) of the reply referred to above?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Though Government have launched upon a massive house building programme, it is not possible to lay down any time limit for providing Government accommodation to employees who have put in 9-10 years service.

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

**Import of Agricultural Implements by  
Agro-Industrial Development  
Corporation**

7101. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agricultural implements imported by the Agro-Industrial Development Corporations of all the States each year during last three years indicating the amounts involved in such imports; and

(b) what type of implements and the countries from which these are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) None of the 17 State Agro-Industries Corporations have imported any agricultural implements during the last three years.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Rs. 160—Crore U.S. Oil-Bomb**

7102. SHRI SRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports published in the 'Blitz' dated the 10th March, 1979 under the heading 'Rs. 160 crore U.S. Oil-Bomb';

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to meet the situation?

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

(b) The main points mentioned in the press report are as follows:

(i) The imported oil will be pumped into Gujarat which is one

of the principal producers of groundnut and edible oil in the country.

(ii) The imported oil will be sold to consumers through cooperatives and the sale proceeds will be utilised to run oil mills to be set up in the cooperative sector. Since Gujarat has already an idle capacity in the oil milling, it is difficult to understand the creation of more idle capacity by setting up mills in the cooperative sector.

(iii) This reconstruction has set off a confrontation between the organised oil mill sector and the farmers, mainly over the management of the project, handling of such huge funds, and the sharing of benefits

(iv) The oil miller's lobby no doubt is nervous about the intrusion of the cooperative sector in this field. They fear they will no longer be able to dictate terms to farmers or have effective control over prices of groundnut oil. The Gujarat Small Oil Mills Federation feels that the incentives proposed to be given to the cooperative sector would put the private industry at a great disadvantage.

(c) The exact position in respect of the above points is indicated below *ad seriatum*:

(i) In the initial stages, the project is proposed to be implemented in eight districts, five in Gujarat which is the most important groundnut growing State in the country, and three in other districts outside Gujarat. In due course the scope of the project will be extended to cover 20 districts in total which will spread over in States other than Gujarat also. The districts are still to be selected.

(ii) The main objective of the project is to generate funds by the sale of gifted oil and to utilise the

funds, so generated for the development of oilseeds production in the country by way of production of seeds, carrying out adaptive research, provide extension advice to the farmers, procurement of produce and arrange for processing. To achieve these objectives it is proposed to organise a federation of oilseeds growers' cooperatives. The establishment of processing mills is incidental to the project because it is felt that integration of processing and marketing of the produce by the cooperatives, under the project, would help the growers to get a fair price for their produce.

(iii) Nothing such has come to the notice of the Government.

(iv) The objective of organisation of a federation of growers' cooperatives is to help the cultivators to adopt production techniques which would decrease the vulnerability of the groundnut crop to climatic variations while also raising yields and offering year to year price stability thereby increasing growers' income. It is expected that the project may result in lessening the role of speculators and middlemen in manipulating prices.

मिडिल स्कूल स्तर तक संस्कृत एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जाना

7103. श्री यमुना प्रताप शास्त्री :

श्री शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय के द्वारा कृपा करके कि क्या यह सच है कि विश्व संस्कृत सम्मेलन के जनवरी, मे इलाहाबाद में हुए अपने सम्मेलन में यह मांग की है कि संस्कृत की मिडिल स्कूल स्तर तक एक अनिवार्य विषय बनाया जाए और यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार का क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री  
310 प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :

सरकार को जनवरी, 1979 में इलाहाबाद में हुए विश्व संस्कृत सम्मेलन द्वारा की गई कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। तथापि एक समाचार के अनुसार सम्मेलन ने एक संकल्प द्वारा यह मांग की थी कि संस्कृत की शिक्षा को प्राथमिक से उच्चतर माध्यमिक परीक्षाओं तक एक स्वतंत्र भाषा के रूप में या किसी अन्य भाषा अथवा तृतीय भाषा के रूप में कुछ राज्यों में अनिवार्य किया जाए।

आमतौर पर संस्कृत को द्वितीय भाषा अथवा तृतीय भाषा के रूप में कुछ राज्यों और सघ शामिल क्षेत्रों में पढ़ाया जाता है। कुछ राज्यों में यह एक वैकल्पिक भाषा है और कुछ अन्य में इसे मातृभाषा के साथ साथ सामाजिक पाठ्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में पढ़ाया जाता है। केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड द्वारा अपनाई गई भाषा शिक्षण की नई पद्धति के अनुसार प्रत्येक छात्र को 24 निर्धारित भाषाओं में से कम से कम दो भाषाएँ ज़रूर लेनी पड़ती हैं। निर्धारित भाषाओं में संस्कृत भी है।

### Integrated Population Education

7104 SHRI DHARAMVIR VASISHT Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that population education formed one of the significant aspects of the adult education, and

(b) if so, the in depth details of the integrated population education evolved in consultation with the Family Planning Association of India; and headway if any, made in achieving physical targets?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) The content of adult education is to include literacy, functional development and aware-

ness regarding the rights and responsibilities of the learners. One of the important aspects of functional development is an understanding about health and family welfare. This component is being integrated with education programmes at all levels. Discussions and consultations have taken place with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, as well as non-official agencies including the Family Planning Association of India. In cooperation with that Association the Directorate of Adult Education of this Ministry organised a seminar at Bombay from the 3rd to the 7th March, 1979 on Intergration of Population Education with the National Adult Education Programme. As a result of these official and non-official consultations it is expected that a framework would be created to give effect to integration of population education with the National Adult Education Programme.

दिल्ली के सरकारी अस्पतालों में काम कर रही नर्सों के लिए आवास

7105. श्री सन्तोष राय मोहं :  
श्री सुधीर कुमार घोषाल :

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

(क) विभिन्न सरकारी अस्पतालों में काम कर रही नर्सों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन करने के लिए प्राथमिकता तारीख क्या है ;

(ख) क्या नर्सों को उनके अस्पताल के नजदीक सरकारी आवास का आवंटन करने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न नर्सों को उनके कार्य के स्वरूप को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न सरकारी अस्पतालों के

नकद सरकारी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) क्या नर्सों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर अथवा पारी बाहु आधार पर सरकारी आवास का आवंटन करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्वास और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

#### Disproportionate increase in the cost of DDA Flats

7106. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tentative cost of DDA flats for retiring Central Government servants was Rs. 9,800 for flat opposite Bus Depot at Madangir whereas the disposal cost was Rs. 16,800;

(b) whether the Baweja Committee appointed on the functioning of the DDA had remarked that the price increases made by D.D.A. for different flats were absolutely disproportionate to the corresponding rise in the general cost of construction;

(c) if so, whether Government would consider returning to this poor category of retired Government servants whose monthly pension is only between Rs. 100/- and Rs. 200/- and who were allotted Janta type Flats in South Delhi Opposite Khanpur Bus Depot, New Delhi, a reasonable amount out of the excess amount of Rs. 7000/- arbitrarily charged from them over the advertised price of Rs. 9,800/-; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?



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

(b) No, Sir. The Baweja Committee has only stated that adhocism should be avoided and effective measures should be taken for reduction and control of Costs.

(c) and (d). No, Sir, as Delhi Development Authority has informed that the disposal cost has been fixed on a no-profit no-loss basis.

#### Procurement of Kharif Cereals

7107. SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total procurement of kharif cereals as per latest figures available;

(b) what is the share of each State; and

(c) what is the rough estimate about current years procurement of both kharif and rabi cereals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 5.53 million tonnes as on 11-4-1979.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) About 5.8 million tonnes of kharif cereals and 5.7 million tonnes of rabi.

#### Statement

Procurement of Kharif Cereals.  
(Position as on 11-4-1979).

(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	Rice including Paddy in terms of rice	Coarse Grains	Total
Andhra Pradesh	559.8	..	559.8
Assam	31.8	..	31.8
Bihar	10.6	..	10.6
Haryana	839.7	Neg.	839.7
Himachal Pradesh	0.3	..	0.3
Jammu & Kashmir	58.0	..	58.0
Karnataka	101.7	14.3	116.0
Kerala	0.6	..	0.6
Madhya Pradesh	250.1	..	250.1
Maharashtra	29.2	82.1	111.3
Manipur	0.9	0.2	1.1
Orissa	33.0	..	33.0
Punjab	2656.1	..	2656.1
Rajasthan	16.4	0.2	16.6
Tamil Nadu	18.5	..	18.5
Tripura	0.2	..	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	709.5	..	709.5
West Bengal	112.9	..	112.9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.6	..	0.6
Arunachal Pradesh	1.4	..	1.4
Chandigarh	0.8	..	0.8
Pondicherry	0.7	..	0.7
Total	5432		

### द्विभाषी समाचार एजेंसियां

7108. श्री शरद यादव : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब देश 15 अप्रैल, 1978 से द्विभाषी समाचार एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही है और उन्होंने देवनागरी टेन्सिटरों पर कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मशीनों में और उन के संकटों में त्रुटियों के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या सुधारात्मक उपाय किए हैं ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मशीनों की खराबियां और परिपथों के दोषों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ग) (i) इन परिपथों के कार्य निष्पादन पर नजर रखी जा रही है तथा फील्ड यूनिटों को निर्देश दिये गये हैं कि दोष उत्पन्न होने पर वे शीघ्र तकनीकी कार्यवाही करें ।

(ii) देवनागरी टेन्सिटर मशीनों के रख-रखाव पर तैनात तकनीशियनों के लिए विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

### Irrigation schemes for Rajasthan

7109. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of irrigation schemes sanctioned for the State of Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether all the schemes have been taken in hand and financial assistance by Centre given;

(c) whether some of the schemes could not be given practical shape for want of financial assistance by Centre

and if so, details thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) what other steps have been taken by the Central Government for immediate implementation of the irrigation schemes; and

(e) whether Central Government have received suggestions from the State Government for the speedy implementation of irrigation schemes and if so, action taken by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) Five medium irrigation schemes of Rajasthan (viz Wagon, Daia, Jhadol, Kothari and Kanota) were accepted by the Planning Commission during the last three years (1976 to 1978) for inclusion in the development plan of the State.

(b) The Wagon, Daia and Jhadol irrigation schemes are reported to be already in progress.

(c) to (c). Irrigation is a State subject and funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Government within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central Assistance to State Plans is given in the form of block loans/granted which are not related to any individual sector of development or project.

### Developmental Funds to Wakfs

7110. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) the amount granted as a loan to various Wakfs for their development so far;

(b) which are the Wakfs so assisted and when the amount of the loan was paid to them; and

(c) whether the entire amount paid has been utilized so far; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) An amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has been released so far as loans to various wakfs for their development.

(b) The information is included in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The development projects for which loans have been released pertain to construction of buildings which normally takes some time. This is often delayed on account of local problems which arise in the completion of the projects.

#### Statement

*Loans advanced to the Wakfs during the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78*

Sl No.	State	Wakfs	Amount paid by the CWC	Date of payment
1	2	3	4	5
1	Delhi	Roshan-ud-Daula Mosque, Daryaganj, Delhi	2 lakhs	30-6-1977
2	Delhi	Masjid Paltanwali, Daryaganj, Delhi	2 lakhs	30-6-1977
3	Delhi	Kamra Bangash Wakf Property, Delhi.	1.5 lakhs	30-6-1978
4	U P.	Nishat Kothi Wakf, Aligarh	1 lakh	19-6-1978
5	Bihar	Badshah Nawab Wakf, Patna	1 lakh	15-6-1978
6	Bihar	Dargah Hazarat Sistani Wakf, Bihar Sharif	1.5 lakhs	15-6-1978
7	Rajasthan	Guest Houses, Dargah Khawaja Saheb, Ajmer.	5 lakhs 2 lakhs 1 lakh 1 lakh 1 lakh	6-5-1976 10-6-1977 7-4-1978 12-5-1978
8	Kerala	Hashimya Madrasa Wakf, Alleppey.	2 lakhs	29-6-1977
9	Maharashtra	Wakf Masjid Azamgunj, Latur	1 lakh	29-5-1978
10	Karnataka	Wakf Dargah Syed Hameed Shah, Bangalore.	7 lakhs 2 lakhs 1 lakh 2 lakhs	23-6-1976 18-5-1977 29-6-1977 25-5-1978
11	Karnataka	Wakf Dargah Madar Shah Makan, Tumkur	1 lakh	27-6-1978
12	Karnataka	Wakf Anjuman-e-Islam, Hubli	2 lakhs	27-6-1978
13	Tamil Nadu	Wakf Madrasa Jamalia, Madras.	1 lakh	23-6-1978
14	Tamil Nadu	Peria Jumma Mosque Wakf, Sankaranainarkovil	5 lakhs 1 lakh 1 lakh 2 lakhs 1 lakh	4-3-1975 25-6-1976 21-6-1977 18-3-1978

1	2	3	4	5
15	Andhra Pradesh	Imdad Ghar, Serai Mosque, wakf, Vijayawada	11.5 lakhs	1 lakh 1-3-1975 3 lakhs 28-6-1975 3 lakhs 21-6-1976 2 lakhs 27-6-1977 1.5 lakhs 3-4-1978 1 lakh 12-5-1978
16	Andhra Pradesh	Wakf Complex Mahboob-nagar, Mahboobnagar	5.5 lakhs	1 lakh 24-6-1976 2 lakhs 27-6-1977 2.5 lakhs 12-5-1978
Total Rs			50 lakhs	

पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की नदियों का उपयोग किया जाना

7111. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि.

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड, टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों से होकर बहने वाली बेतवा डासन, जमना ऊर और कान नदियों का पूर्ण उपयोग उस क्षेत्र का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए नहीं किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार अब इन नदियों का पूर्ण उपयोग करने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख). इस क्षेत्र में कई परियोजनाएँ पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और कई निर्माणाधीन हैं। भविष्य में भी कई परियोजनाओं के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव है। मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र के जल संसाधनों के विकास के लिए एक मास्टरप्लान तैयार करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एक संयुक्त नियंत्रण बोर्ड गठित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है।

#### Cost of Telephone Service in Rural Areas

7112. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone services in the rural areas are costly as compared to the urban area;

(b) the number of adjustable calls in rural areas as well as the urban area; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to encourage telephone system to be made popular in the rural area?

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

(b) Rural areas are covered under the Flat Rate scheme and local calls are free. In urban areas where metering has been introduced the first 250 calls in a quarter are free.

(c) Yes Sir, recently advance deposits have been reduced substantially for rural areas.

#### Removal of scavengers and labourers in DDA

7113. SHRI SHYAM LAL DHURVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of scavengers and labourers who had been on different jobs in DDA for the last two years and more and were on the muster roll of DDA have been removed from service without any reason and notice; if so, the details thereof i.e. total number of such persons and their place of service; and

(b) whether that this has badly affected the colonies where these services are being done by DDA as the same have not been taken over by MCD?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Housing loans to persons belonging to M.I.G.

7114. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have abandoned the plan to offer loans to build houses to the middle income group;

(b) whether Government have directed Delhi Administration to abandon the plan to advance loans to middle income groups; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों में जिलों के मुख्यालयों और तहसीलों के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाईन

7115. डा० कृष्णदीपक सिंह साहू : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ पिछड़े जिलों के

मुख्यालयों को संचार प्रणाली के द्वारा तहसील मुख्यालयों से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है और एटा के जिला मुख्यालय और तहसील अलीगंज के बीच सीधी टेलीफोन लाईन कब तक बिछाई जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : तहसील मुख्यालयों तथा जिला मुख्यालयों के बीच पहले से ही संचार व्यवस्था प्रदान की हुई है परन्तु अनेक मामलों में यह व्यवस्था मध्यवर्ती एक्सचेंजों की माफत है। सीधे कनेक्शन तभी प्रदान किये जाते हैं जबकि परियात के आधार पर ऐसे कनेक्शनों का औचित्य बनता हो।

अलीगंज तहसील और एटा के बीच सीधा संचार संपर्क नहीं है। परियात के बढ़ने पर और औचित्य बनने पर सीधे कनेक्शन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

Fall in percentage of production of Foodgrains

7116 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that during 1949-50 to 1959-60, foodgrains output increased at an annual rate of 3.30 per cent but this rate dropped to (a low of) 2.25 per cent per annum between 1960-61 and 1976-77; and

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

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

(b) According to the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, the target of production of foodgrains during this pe-

riod is envisaged to be between 140.5 million tonnes and 144.5 million tonnes, representing an annual rate of growth of 3.03 per cent to 3.61 per cent. The higher level of production possibilities for 1982-83 is based on better management of various inputs and somewhat better average weather conditions. The measures envisaged for increasing foodgrains production include: expansion of cropped area, extension of irrigation facilities and improvement in crop yields through intensification of problem-oriented research, expansion of the programme of multiplication and distribution of certified seeds, expansion of area under high-yielding varieties, improvement in the use and efficiency of chemical fertilisers, judicious use of pesticides, command area development, water management, expansion of institution credit and community nursery and mini-kit programmes.

**Action against defaulting allottees in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi**

7117. SHRI SHANKER SINHA VA-GHELA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons to whom the land was allotted through draw of lots in Pitampura Residential Scheme have so far not taken possession of the land;

(b) how many persons who have so far taken possession of the land so allotted have not submitted the building plans;

(c) the action being taken by the Government against the persons as at (a) and (b) above;

(d) whether Government are aware that persons who get the land allotted do not construct houses but sell the land in black market at high rates and give the authority to construct the houses by such purchasers through power of attorney; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in such cases?

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

**S.T.D. facilities from district headquarters to Patna in Bihar**

7118. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which S.T.D. telephone facility between every district headquarters and Patna in Bihar is proposed to be provided;

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for providing S.T.D. telephone facility from Bhagalpur, which is headquarter of the division and Patna during the current year; and

(c) if so, the time by which it will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) Due to limited availability of financial and materials resources, direct dialling facilities between all district headquarters and respective State Capitals is expected to be provided progressively during next 10 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Bhagalpur is a manual exchange and is likely to be automatized only during the next Plan period. STD facilities will be extended to it after it is automatized.

**आपराधों को रोकने के लिये गोष्ठी**

7119. श्री श्रीराम प्रताप त्वाणी: क्या कृषि और शिक्षाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में 24 जनवरी 1979 को एक सात दिवसीय गोष्ठी हुई थी जिसमें बहुत से देशों के प्रतिनयियों ने दक्षिण एशिया में बाढ़ों, सूखों, सूखा आदि जैसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए विभिन्न उपायों पर विचार किया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गोष्ठी में क्या निष्कर्ष निकाले गये; और

(ग) गोष्ठी में किये गये निर्णयों को देखते हुए भारत द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं ?

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

(ख) मुख्य निष्कर्ष इस प्रकार हैं :—

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सकारिज

#### 1. आपद्-व्यवस्था संगठन

भाग लेने वाले देशों को आपद्-व्यवस्था संबंधी अपने कार्यालय बनाने चाहिए। इस कार्यालय में राष्ट्रीय तथा निचले स्तर पर आपदा के लिए तैयार ऐसी व्यवस्था और संगठन होना चाहिए जो कारगर सिद्ध हो।

#### 2. आपदा सम्बन्धी कानून

आपदा के सम्बन्ध में एक कानून बनाना तथा इस बात को स्पष्ट करना कि इसके तहत क्या-क्या आना चाहिए, आवश्यक है। यह कानून तुरन्त तथा लाभप्रद होना चाहिए।

#### 3. सामुदायिक सहयोग

आपदा-प्रतिरोधी कार्यों के लिये समुदाय में से ही स्वयंसेवकों को जड़ावा दिया जाए ताकि उन ग्रामबासियों का सहयोग मिल सके जो अपने हितों की रक्षा में रुचि रखते हैं और अपने विकास के लिये कार्य करते हैं।

क्षेत्रीय स्तर के लिये सकारिज

#### 4. क्षेत्रीय तथा द्वि-पक्षीय सहयोग

(क) आपदा सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को सोचने तथा बनाने के लिये सहयोग आवश्यक है।

(ख) वन-रोपण, बाढ़ तथा समुद्री तूफान सम्बन्धी चेतावनियाँ, संचार और बाढ़-नियंत्रण आदि के बारे में अधिक सहयोग होना चाहिए।

(ग) पनाहगाहों, शौचालयों, शौ० बॉ० एम० ए० सहित नौकाओं, शौचालयों, टीकों, बचाव कार्यों आदि के रूप में सहयोग की जरूरत है।

(घ) राहत संग्रह सामग्री का संचय क्षेत्रीय लाभ के लिये होना चाहिए।

(ङ) वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में तकनीकी सहयोग दिया जाना चाहिए।

(च) और अधिक क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन और गोष्ठियाँ आयोजित की जानी चाहिए। हर दो साल में एक बार क्षेत्रीय गोष्ठी की जा सकती है।

(छ) प्रोटोटाइप उपकरणों और गोदामों के डिजाइन और योजनाएं बनाई जायें और परस्पर लाभ के लिये उपयोग किया जाय।

#### 5. परस्पर दोरे

एक दूसरे के संस्थानों और अधिष्ठानों में परस्पर दोरे किये जाने चाहिए।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सकारिज

#### 6. आभले की सहकारिता

एक अध्ययन दल को, जो प्रत्येक देश द्वारा बनाया जाये, विभिन्न देशों में आई विपदाओं के बारे में अध्ययन करने का कार्य सौंपा जाये और वह दल उसको अपनी गोष्ठी (चाहे वह दो वर्ष एकवार हो) में प्रस्तुत करे।

### 7. परस्पर सहायता सम्बन्धी करार

परस्पर सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों के बारे में सामान्य तौर पर विचार-विमर्श किये जाये ताकि परस्पर सहायता सम्बन्धी करार और कार्यकारी करार करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया जा सके।

### 8. क्षेत्रीय समन्वय कक्ष

संभवतः श्रीलंका में एक क्षेत्रीय समन्वय कक्ष स्थापित करना वांछनीय रहेगा।

### 9. वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता

अपनी विशिष्टता प्राप्त एजेन्सियों सहित संयुक्त राष्ट्र को, रेड क्रॉस लीग और अन्य स्वैच्छिक एजेन्सियों तथा अमरीकी सहायता संगठनों को इस क्षेत्र में अधिक वित्तीय तथा तकनीकी सहायता देनी चाहिए और उसका व्योरा दिया जाना चाहिए। अमरीकी सहायता संगठन तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र को क्षेत्र के अध्ययन हेतु प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम चलाने चाहिए।

### 10. सेंट्रलाइट आपरेशन

सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन को लैण्डसेट और मैट सेंट्रलाइट के प्रचालन क्षेत्र को बढ़ाकर इस क्षेत्र को भी उसके अन्तर्गत लाना चाहिए ताकि पूरे क्षेत्र की उसके तहत लाया जा सके। जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो सेंट्रलाइट अभिग्राही केन्द्र बना दिये जाने चाहिए।

### 11. रडार के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र

जो क्षेत्र मौसमी रडारों के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते उनको सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों द्वारा उपयुक्त सहायता दी जानी चाहिए और आवश्यकतानुसार इन क्षेत्रों को उनके अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिए।

### 12. भूकम्पीय क्षेत्र

इस क्षेत्र में भूकम्प सम्बन्धी प्रविध्य-बाणी देने के बारे में अनुसंधान कार्य में

सहायता के लिए और अधिक भूकम्प-विज्ञान संबंधी केन्द्र खोलने की जरूरत है। सही स्थल का निर्धारण करने के लिए सहायता दी जानी चाहिए।

### 13. सांभवियों का प्रसार

अमरीकी सहायता तथा यू० एन० डी० आर० ओ० से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस क्षेत्र के सभी देशों को अधिक तकनीकी मामूली तथा संबंधित जानकारी दें।

### 14. प्रावधिक दौर

विचारों के आदान-प्रदान के लिए अमरीकी विकास एजेंसी तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास अनुसंधान संघ के अधिकारियों से इन क्षेत्रों में प्रावधिक दौर करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास अनुसंधान संघ का कार्य

15 संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास अनुसंधान संघ से इस क्षेत्र की सहायता के लिए और अधिक क्रियात्मक कार्य करने तथा सभी आपदा सम्बन्धी कार्यों को समन्वित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

16. संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास अनुसंधान संघ को आपदा सम्बन्धी सभी पहलुओं के विषय में अध्ययन जारी रखने चाहिए तथा और अधिक गोष्ठियाँ, सम्मेलन आदि आयोजित करके आपदा प्रबंध सम्बन्धी शिक्षा पर बल देना चाहिए।

### 17. दाता देशों द्वारा आपदा सहायता

दाता देशों द्वारा आपदा-सहायता पूर्णतः मानवीयता के आधार पर दी जानी चाहिए और यह किसी अन्य कार्य के लिए नहीं होनी चाहिए।



18 संवयन

उपयुक्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों द्वारा महायता सामग्री ऐसे स्थान पर एकत्रित करनी चाहिए जहाँ से राहत कार्य शीघ्र हो सके।

19 आपदा निरोधक बनाम राहत

आपदा निरोधक एवं तैयारी के कार्य को राहत कार्य से अधिक महत्व दिया जाना चाहिए तथा निरोधक कार्यक्रमों के लिए धन देने का कार्य समुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम, अमरीकी विकास एजेंसी तथा विश्व बैंक द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए।

20. कृषि आकस्मिक योजनाएं

जन-जीवन के ह्रास तथा कृषि धर्म-व्यवस्था की क्षति को कम करने के लिए उपयोग में लाई जाने वाली भूमि का सीमांकन करने के लिए कानून बनाने व बाधों आदि के टूटने की स्थिति में लोगों को बहा से निकालने के लिए बाढ़ आरक्षित क्षेत्रों के संघ में आकस्मिक योजनाएं तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसमें तूफानों तथा बाढ़ से बीज तथा अनाज की सुरक्षा करने की उन्नत पद्धति तथा फास पशुओं तथा उपकरणों की सुरक्षा भी शामिल है।

(ग) गोष्ठी की सिफारिशों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सभी राज्य सरकारों/सब राज्य क्षेत्रों को राज्य एवं स्थानीय स्तरों पर आपदा सम्बन्धी तैयारी के लिए संगठन बनाने, आवश्यकतानुसार कानून बनाने तथा विद्यमान संहिता एवं राहत नियमावलिओं को अद्यतन बनाने, अधिसूचना एवं चेतावनी-देने की पद्धति में सुधार करने तथा सामुदायिक तैयारी कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सुझाव दिए हैं। विशेषकर नागरिक सुरक्षा तथा होम गार्ड संगठनों से आपदा सम्बन्धी कार्यों की तैयारी में जन सामान्य को प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए सक्रिय सहयोग देने का भी प्रस्ताव है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा

तमिलनाडु के समुद्री तूफान से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों में तूफान-राहत-आवश्यकों के निर्माण का कार्य किया जा रहा है। बाढ़ से प्रभावित होने वाले क्षेत्रों में राहत सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सामग्री, दवाइयों एवं संक्रामक-रोगियों को इकट्ठा करने का प्रस्ताव है। उत्तर-पूर्वी भारत के भूकम्पीय क्षेत्रों में होम गार्ड तथा नागरिक सुरक्षा कर्मिकों के सक्रिय सहयोग से सामुदायिक तैयारी-कार्यक्रम तथा राहत सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण के कार्यों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है।

Extension Service to Farmers at Doorsteps

7120 SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has paid any special attention towards improving the availability of extension services to the farmers at their doorsteps to help them in planning and cultivating agricultural crops particularly oils and pulses,

(b) whether any scheme has been evolved by ICAR to encourage kitchen gardening on a widespread scale and also for maximum intensive use of the smallest landholdings in the country so as to increase agricultural production in all directions without adversely affecting the area under wheat|rice|cotton|sugarcane|jute cultivation, and

(c) details of such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Principally, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is responsible for promotion and coordination of agricultural research and higher agricultural education in the country. Transfer of new technology emanating from research thus becomes its import-

ant function for example, under the All India Coordinated Project on National Demonstrations, Research Scientists demonstrate the potentialities of high yielding varieties and new production practices of cultivators' fields so as to obtain maximum production per unit area per unit time. These national demonstrations aim to train both the extension workers and the early adopters amongst farmers. It has been possible to obtain yields of the order of 9 to 11 tonnes per hectare from 2 to 3 crops per year. Pulses and oilseed crops also find a special place under this project and are rotated with other crops under these demonstrations. Another extension activity of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is represented by Operational Research Projects. Here an integrated approach to rural problems is adopted on a water-shed basis. The Council has also initiated one such project for increasing the production of pulse crops in the district of Mahendragarh (Haryana).

During the 6th Five Year Plan, the Council has proposed to intensify research on oilseeds and pulses through the All India Coordinated Project on Oilseeds and Pulses. An extension Specialist is being provided in these projects with the objective of having close linkage with the farming community and research scientists.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research proposes to launch a campaign of nutrition/kitchen gardens starting from the year 1979 which is also being celebrated as International Year of the Child. This is an approach to find simple agricultural solution to nutritional maladies. Under this programme, agricultural universities/ICAR Institutes, Krishi Vigyan Kendras and other agencies have been requested to help in the layout and establishment of nutrition gardens. These kitchen gardens would not replace in any way the area under

wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, jute etc. Such gardens will only be established on small pieces of land that would primarily be used for raising vegetables.

### Complaints on faulty working of Ludhiana Auto Exchange, Punjab

7121. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received regarding the faulty working of Ludhiana Auto Exchange;

(b) whether the plant installed at Ludhiana is basically faulty ridden; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove the faults?

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

(b) No, Sir. The exchange equipment is not faulty ridden; however, the air-conditioning plant of the exchange was out of order.

(c) Faults in the air-conditioning plant have been removed and the plant put into working order. The exchange performance is now expected to improve.

दिल्ली में दस्तियों को नियमित करना

7122. श्री राम कंवर बरवा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुर्नर्बात यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सब क्षेत्र दिल्ली की पहले अनधिकृत घोषित की गई दस्तियों को अब सरकार द्वारा नियमित घोषित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन दस्तियों में प्लाटों तथा बने हुए मकानों का गंभी-

करण दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किया जा रहा है ,

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार (केन्द्र सरकार, दिल्ली प्रशासन, दिल्ली नगर निगम, नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका) इन कालोनियों में मकानों के निर्माण तथा मकानों की खरीद के लिए ऋण प्रदान करेगी , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ,

निर्माण और अवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : सरकार ने 16-2-77 को यह निर्णय किया कि उस तारीख तक जो अनधिकृत कालोनियां बनी हुई थी , दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा उन्हें ले-आउट प्लान में उपयुक्त रूप से व्यवस्थित कर के नियमित कर दिया जाय और ले-आउट प्लान में सड़को, पार्कों तथा अन्य सामुदायिक सेवाओं के लिए उचित स्थान रखा जाए। बाद में यह निर्णय किया गया कि अनधिकृत कानियां में 30-6-77 तक बनाए गए रिहायशी निराणों को भी सरकार के उपयुक्त आदेशों में शामिल किया जायेगा।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि प्लाटों तथा मकानों के विक्रय विलेखों आदि का पंजीकरण दिल्ली सच राज्य क्षेत्र के रूप रंजीयको द्वारा निम्नलिखित से अनापति प्राप्त होने पर किया जाता है —

(i) नगर-भूमि अधिकतम बीमा तथा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

(ii) दिल्ली भूमि (अन्तरण पर प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1972 के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी।

(ग) तथा (घ) जिन सरकारी कर्म-चारियों पर गृह निर्माण अधिनियम तथा

उनके अधीन भारत सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी की गई हिदायतें लागू होती हैं, वे गृह निर्माण अधिनियम की सुविधाओं के पात्र हैं बशर्ते कि उसके लिए कुछ निर्धारित शर्तें पूरे करते हों और इन में अन्य शर्तों के साथ साथ यह भी शर्त है कि सम्बन्धित सरकारी कर्मचारी का भूमि अथवा मकान पर पूर्ण स्वामित्व होना चाहिए तथा मकान का नक्शा सक्षम स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा अनुमोदित होना चाहिए।

#### Employees of erstwhile Rehabilitation Department in C.P.W.D

7123 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of erstwhile Rehabilitation Department now absorbed in CPWD are working in their same respective scales/grades for more than 25 years, and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove stagnation amongst the effected?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the various offices of CPWD which are scattered all over the country and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Confirmation of erstwhile Employees of Rehabilitation Department working in C.P.W.D.

7124 SHRI ANANT DAVE Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that erstwhile employees of Rehabilitation Department now working in the CPWD, who have put in more than 25 years service are still temporary in their respective scales/grades;

(b) whether Government have any intention to make them permanent in their respective scales/grades in order to give them benefits of their service after retirement and in the case of death if occurs earlier; and

(c) if so, how much time Government propose to take to make them permanent?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the various offices of CPWD which are scattered all over the country and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

योजना में शिक्षा अनुदान नियतन में कटौती

7125. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा अनुदान के लिए नियत राशि में छठी पंच-

वर्षीय योजना में घोर कटौती कर दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि शिक्षा के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसमें वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना में शिक्षा हेतु अनुदानों के लिए दी गई राशि की प्रतिशतता क्या थी ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना में अनुदानों के रूप में कितने प्रतिशत राशि व्यय हुई ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चव्वा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद, योजना के सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यय अनुमोदित करती है। पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप में शिक्षा के लिए पांचवीं योजना (1974-79), के लिए की गई 1285 करोड़ रुपये के परिष्वय को व्यवस्था के मुकाबले 1955 करोड़ रुपये के परिष्वय की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना दर्शाने वाला विवरण सलग्न है।

#### विवरण

विभिन्न योजनाओं के दौरान शिक्षा पर योजनागत परिष्वय और व्यय

	शिक्षा के लिए परिष्वय (करोड़ रु० में)	कुल के अनुपात में शिक्षा पर परिष्वय की प्रतिशतता	शिक्षा पर व्यय (करोड़ रु० में)	शिक्षा पर परिष्वय की तुलना में व्यय की प्रतिशतता
प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना .	170	7.20	153	90.00
द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना .	277	6.16	273	98.55
तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना .	560	7.47	589	105.18
चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना .	822	5.17	786	95.62
पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना .	1285	3.3	लागू नहीं होता	—
प्रस्तावित छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना .	1955	2.8		

**Central Prohibition Committee**

7126. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Prohibition Committee has requested the State Governments to stop the sale of country liquor from 1st April during the current year, and

(b) whether the Committee has also requested that the sale of liquor near the educational institutions and religious places etc. should be banned and neither new licences for the sale of liquor should be issued nor old licences should be renewed, and if so, whether the laws will be duly amended with the view to enforce this policy successful and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Guidelines issued by the Government of India to the State Governments for implementation of prohibition include the following provision:— withdrawal of licences to shops:

(i) near industrial, irrigation and other projects.

(ii) on highways, residential areas, educational institutions, religious places and colonies of workers.

These guidelines were approved by the Central Prohibition Committee at its meeting held on 27 September 1978.

Enactment of legislation for prohibition and its enforcement are the responsibility of the State Governments.

**पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पशु पालन विकास**

7127. श्री हयाराम शास्त्री :

श्री कुमल शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में पशुपालन विभाग के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में कितनी राशि की सहायता की ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). देश के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में पशुपालन विभाग के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच नहीं की गई है। तथापि मध्यावधि योजना वार्षिक योजना पर विचार करते समय इस क्षेत्र में पशुपालन विकास की समीक्षा की गई थी।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

**विवरण**

**राशि**  
(लाख रु०)

1. कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय, कृषि विभाग की योजनाओं के जरिए सहायता . 68.88
2. अनुसन्धान योजनाओं के लिए भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् से सहायता . 19.43
3. गृह मंत्रालय से उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद् को सहायता (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) . 123.45
4. आदिवासी उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय से असम, मणिपुर और त्रिपुरा को सहायता 60.50 (1978-79)†

† 1977-78 के दौरान पशुपालन और डेरी विकास सहित कृषि और सम्बन्ध क्षेत्रों को 293.65 लाख रुपयों की सहायता प्रदान की गई थी।

**Dam on Kalpani River**

7128. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

**TURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the construction of a irrigation dam on Kalpang river in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) since when the investigation was undertaken and when completed; and the salient recommendations of the investigation Division of CWPC?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). An investigation division of the Central Water Commission started investigations of certain schemes for multipurpose benefits in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during 1970-71. The report on Kalpang Stage-I (estimated to cost Rs. 12.71 crores to provide a firm power of 940 Kilo Watt and irrigation to 400 hectares of land) was received from the Union Territory in December, 1977. The Scheme was not found economically feasible. The Report of Kalpang Stage-II is under finalisation. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 9.43 crores and provide a firm power of 215 Kilo Watt and irrigation to 1080 hectares.

A Central Team set up by the Government of India visited the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in January, 1978, and found that this Scheme is also economically not viable. In their Report submitted in December, 1978. The Team have, *inter alia*, recommended that irrigation in the Islands can be provided only through minor irrigation schemes for which they have indicated necessary guidelines.

**Permission to BIG Monopoly Houses for Fishing in Andaman and Nicobar Waters**

**7129. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India permitted "TATAS" to employ fishing trawlers in the Territorial waters of Andaman and Nicobar Is-

lands and fish captured sent direct to Thailand; if so, the terms and conditions, with details;

(b) whether TATAS are using more than the permitted number of trawlers and whether any such checking has been made in this regard;

(c) whether any other big monopoly house are permitted for fishing in the Territorial waters of Andaman and Nicobar; if so, the names of such parties with details of terms and conditions; and

(d) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration was not kept informed about the details of such permission; if so, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA):** (a) M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd., have been permitted to charter fishing trawlers from Thailand for operating from Port Blair. The fish is exported from Port Blair in the said boats after completing necessary customs and export formalities. A small portion of the catch is also made available for local consumption. The salient features of terms and conditions are appended.

(b) The Government have not received any report that M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd., are operating more than the permitted number of trawlers. The Company obtains licence for each chartered vessel from the Director General of Shipping and starts fishing operations only after obtaining the required clearance from the naval and intelligence authorities from security angle.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Andaman and Nicobar Administration has been kept informed of the permission issued to M/s. Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.

#### **Statement**

(1) The charter is an all inclusive time charter for a period of one year and the charter hire is US \$ 258,000 per trawler. The main port of operation shall be Port Blair.

(2) The export of marine products out of total catch should not be less than 60 per cent of the total value of the catches. The non-exportable varieties should be processed and marketed by them in up country markets to the satisfaction of the local Government.

(3) The charterer shall furnish valuation and sea worthiness certificate from a recognised agency.

(4) The foreign company should give training to the nominees of the Indian charterer in fishing, processing and in matters pertaining to operation of fishing trawlers.

(5) The charterer shall furnish to the Government quarterly statement of fish landings and exports with all necessary details as stipulated by the Government.

(6) The area of operation shall be beyond the area of operation of small mechanised and non-mechanised fishing boats.

(7) The equipment and machinery on the fishing vessels will be opened for inspection by the representative of the Government and the trawler shall commence operation only after the necessary clearances.

(8) The representatives of the Government may inspect the fishing trawlers at any time without prior notice.

(9) The Wireless equipment on board the fishing trawlers shall be sealed when the fishing trawler reach on the Indian port.

(10) Necessary clearance from the Government should be obtained for the foreign crew.

(11) An undertaking to the effect that no oceanographic research, exploratory or survey work will be conducted by the fishing trawlers should be given by the Charterer.

(12) The material on board the fishing vessel including the fish caught will be subject to the duties and taxes as may be applicable.

(13) The operation of the vessel will be subject to provisions in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act and permission of the Directorate General of Shipping shall be obtained for the movement of the fishing trawlers in the Indian Waters.

### **Withholding of Admit Cards of A & N Students for 10th Class Examination**

7130. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Examination fees to Central Board, Delhi from number of students from Andaman and Nicobar Islands for 10th class examination were accepted and admit cards issued from Board but Education Department, Andaman and Nicobar Administration withheld the admit cards so that the students could not appear in the Examination; if so, state the number of students with names of schools and the reasons for doing so; and what action Government contemplates to take; and

(b) whether the same has been represented to the Chief Secretary of Andaman and Nicobar Administration by the members of Home Minister's Advisory Committee; and if so, what action has been taken to remove the difficulties if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

### **Deputy Education Officer, Diglipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

7131. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of Primary and Middle Schools placed under supervision and control of Deputy Education Officer, Diglipur, Andaman and Nicobar Islands since last two years;

(b) how many days he was on tour on official duty for the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the total expenditure incurred; and

(c) what are the names of the Schools he has visited during the past two years and how many times he visited each school?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Andaman and Nicobar Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as possible.

#### **Uniformity in Pattern and Standard of Education**

**7132. SHRI S. S. LAL:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that varying patterns and standards of education exist in our universities even after thirty years of independence; and

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to bring some sort of uniformity of pattern and standard in all our universities?

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

(b) Efforts are being made by the University Grants Commission to improve the standards of university education at different levels on a continuing basis. However, there is no attempt to ensure uniformity of pattern or standards among all the universities in the country.

#### **Misuse of the Plot earmarked for School Building**

**7133. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Delhi Development Authority number of times during the last few years about the conditions created by the misuse of the plot reserved for School building in the

Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society, Ltd., Vasant Vihar, New Delhi as a place of public convenience free from all thus posing a constant health hazard for the inhabitants close-by;

(b) whether the contemplated school building has not come up during the last more than a decade and even the Delhi Municipal Corporation has also failed to take over this plot to put up the proposed school;

(c) what difficulties lie in the way of the DDA to convert this plot into a park for the time being and thus stop this nuisance being committed on this vacant plot all the time; and

(d) the action which DDA propose to take in the matter?

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

#### **Telephone Exchange in Karnataka**

**7134. SHRI JANARDHANA POOLJARY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges that are likely to be opened in Karnataka State during the next plan period; and

(b) the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):** (a) About 200 telephone Exchanges.

(b) All the exchanges are proposed to be opened in rural areas, in villages with demands of 15-20 telephones.

#### **Area under Cultivation**

**7135. SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the land under cultivation at present in each state with the percentage of the total available land;



(b) the cultivable waste land at present in each State;

(c) the percentage of total cultivable land in each State covered by irrigation facilities at present; and proposed to be covered by irrigation facilities during the next five years, year-wise; and

(d) the cultivable waste land in each state which is proposed to be brought under cultivation during the next five years, year-wise?

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

(c). The enclosed statement gives information on area under cultivation, the percentage of cultivated area to the total reporting area, the extent of cultivable waste land and the percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area for different States for the latest available year, namely, 1975-76. The state-wise targets of additional irrigation facilities during the period 1978-83 have yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

(d) According to the Draft Plan, the net cropped area in the country is not likely to increase during the 1978-83 Plan.

#### Statement I

Total cultivated area, percentage of cultivated area to reported area, cultivable waste-land and percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area in India during 1975-76 Statewise (Provisional)

(Thousand hectares,)

State	Total cultivated area †	Percentage of cultivated area to reporting area for land use statistics	Cultivable waste land ††	Percentage of net irrigated area to net sown area
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	13,240	48.9	2,380	30.8
Assam	2,712	34.5	543	22.0
Bihar	10,071	58.1	1,589	32.6
Gujarat	10,112*	53.8	2,538(a)	14.6
Haryana	3,749	85.1	34	48.4
Himachal Pradesh	613	20.9	176	16.1
Jammu & Kashmir	799	17.7	266	43.5
Karnataka	11,310	59.2	1,524	13.2
Kerala	2,225	57.3	221	10.4
Madhya Pradesh	19,466	43.8	3,023	9.6
Maharashtra	19,107	62.1	2,016	9.9
Manipur (b)	140	6.3	24	46.4
Mizhalaya	229	10.2	871	24.7
Nagaland	113	6.8	..	32.7
Orissa	6,692	49.1	1,072	16.5
Punjab	4,224	83.9	66	75.1
Rajasthan	17,038	49.8	8,911	16.9
Sikkim		Not Available		

	1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu . . . . .		7,405	57.0	1,114	42.8
Tripura . . . . .		245	23.4	92	12.5
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		18,163	60.8	2,890	46.1
West Bengal . . . . .		6,185*	69.8	900*	24.1
All-India . . . . .		154,740	50.8	31,018	24.3

†Comprises the sum total of net area sown and current fallows.

‡Comprises the sum total of fallow land other than current fallows, land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown and culturable waste land.

\*Estimated.

(a) Relates to the year 1973-74.

(b) Ad-hoc estimates.

#### Vacation timings of Central Schools at Simla

(b) if so, what are these timings and what are the reasons therefor; and

7136. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) what steps are being taken for having vacation timings in Central Schools in Simla at par with State Government schools in Simla.

(a) whether it is a fact that the vacation timings of Central Schools and State Government schools in Simla are different;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). Vacation periods of the Kendriya Vidyalaya, Simla are:—

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (i) Winter Vacation . . . . . | 50 days—from 1st January to 19th February.   |
| (ii) Autumn break . . . . .   | 10 days—coinciding with Dussehra holidays; & |
| (iii) Summer break . . . . .  | 10 days—in June.                             |

Vacation timings in the schools belonging to the Government of Himachal Pradesh located at Simla are:—

country. While fixing these vacation-timings the climatic conditions of the area have been taken into consideration.

(i) First Monday of August to Saturday; and

(ii) 26th December to 21st March.

As Kendriya Vidyalayas do not form a part of any State School system, both administratively and academically it is desirable to have a uniform system of a long vacation and short breaks, for all the Kendriya Vidyalayas spread throughout the

#### Promotion of Adventure Scheme

7137. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked during 1978-79 for the promotion of Adventure Scheme;

(b) the names of organisations/associations which have been given grants under the Adventure Scheme with the quantum of money given to each during the said period; and

(c) if a grant of more than Rs 75,000/- has been given in any case, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER). (a) to (c). Under the Promotion of Adventure Scheme during 1978-79, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs (Plan) and Rs 225 lakhs (Non-Plan) was allocated. A statement showing the

names of organisations/associations which have been given grants under the Scheme, is attached.

2. During the last financial year, a grant of more than Rs. 75,000/- was allocated to three institutes. A grant of Rs. 3.56 lakhs and Rs. 1,00,000/- have been given to the Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi and Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling respectively for maintenance of these institutions. Rupees one Lakh has also been given to the Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi for purchase of equipment for trekking, hiking and camping.

# Statement

Sl No	Name of the Organisation/Association/Institution	Amount (Rs.)
1	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta	7,000
2	Saurashtra University, Bhavnagar	13,500
3	Bharat Outward Bound Pioneers, Pune	13,000
4	Cathedral and John Connon School, Bombay	20,000
5	College of Vocational Studies, New Delhi	10,800
6	Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay	1,000
7	St John's College, Agra	16,400
8	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	9,500
9	Karnataka Regional Engg. College, Surathkal	12,680
10	Yuvak Pragati Sahayog, Buldana	46,650
11	Government College, Simla	22,320
12	Delhi College of Engineering, Delhi	3,326
13	Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttar Kashi	11,500
14	Climbers and Explorers Club, New Delhi	38,000
15	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	15,170
16	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana	10,800
17	Indian Mountaineering Foundation, New Delhi	3,56,000
18	St Stephen's College, Delhi	10,854
19	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	18,248
20	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar	13,100

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation/Association/Institution	Amount (Rs.)
21	Sardar Patel University, Anand, Gujarat . . . . .	8,000
22	"Himansh" Dhanbad . . . . .	8,000
23	Lok Vikash Parishad, Chamoli . . . . .	5,000
24	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong . . . . .	21,000
25	Satyawati Co-educational College, Delhi . . . . .	270
26	Delhi Mountaineering Association, Delhi . . . . .	43,400
27	H.V.P. Mandal, Amravati . . . . .	3,000
28	University of Pune, Pune . . . . .	2,800
29	Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi . . . . .	1,125
30	Institute of Exploration, Calcutta . . . . .	4,000
31	All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi . . . . .	1,217
32	University of Delhi, Delhi . . . . .	4,000
33	National Institute of Community Health Bhubaneswar . . . . .	2,700
34	Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Tonk . . . . .	4,500
35	Lok Seva Parishad, Lucknow . . . . .	20,000
36	Mahavir Mahavidyalaya, Kolhapur . . . . .	9,000
37	Sri Prayag Mahavidyalaya, Bijainagar . . . . .	8,000
38	"The Mountaineers" Bombay . . . . .	1,100
39	Kolhapur College, Kolhapur . . . . .	5,000
40	University of Allahabad, Allahabad . . . . .	2,000
41	Youth Hostels Association of India, New Delhi . . . . .	1,00,000

**Sanction of Funds by Dandakaranya Development Project for Education of Displaced People**

7138. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-  
GO: Will the Minister of WORKS  
AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND  
REHABILITATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority of Koraput District Orissa sanctioned money to the colleges of the district for the higher education facilities of the displaced peoples of the district;

(b) if so, names of the colleges received such grants so far;

(c) whether the authority received schemes from the Nowrangpur and Koraput colleges for the grants; and

(d) if so, when these colleges will receive the grants from Dandakaranya Development Authority, Koraput?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs was sanctioned in 1961 as grant-in-aid to the Jeypore Intermediate College, Jeypore, District Koraput, in consideration of preference to settlers in admissions.

(c) Yes, Sir. Proposals for grant-in-aid to DAV College, Koraput and Nowrangpur College were received.

(d) The Dandakaranya Development Authority are providing educational facilities in their area of operation up to secondary stage together with the State Government; and hence it has not been possible to agree to these proposals.

#### Drinking Water arrangements for Tribal Sub-Plane Areas

7139 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) is it fact that his ministry has not to receive the authentic data as to the size and extent of the problem of drinking water in the tribal sub-plane areas of the country by the States;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the ministry to get the reports from the States so far;

(c) problem villages covered by the drinking water schemes purpose, by the States, State-wise;

(d) amount to be earmarked by his ministry to the States for tribal areas; and

(e) state sector outlays for the year 1979-80 for sub-plane areas?

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

(b) The Ministry of Works and Housing has already addressed the State Governments in the matter and their reply is awaited in most of the cases

(c) Complete information in respect of problem villages in tribal sub-plane areas is not available.

(d) and (e). This can be finalised only after getting the necessary information from all the States.

#### Allotment of Flats in Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi

7140. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that in the first week of January, 1979 a lottery was held for allocation of Sheikh Sarai Flats and that two coveted flats with attached garden were given to Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs and to a retired judge;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation against such a allotment;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

मानावर, राजकोट, ग्रहमदाबाद और बम्बई के बीच सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

7141. श्री धर्मासिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मानावर तल्लुका इन्स्टीट्यूट एण्ड मरचेंट्स एसोसियेशन, मानावर जिला जूनागढ़, सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात ने महाप्रबन्धक दूरसंचार ग्रहमदाबाद तथा महाप्रदेशक टेलीफोन्स, नई दिल्ली और मानावर से राजकोट, मानावर से ग्रहमदाबाद और मानावर से बम्बई तक सीधे डायल घुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धों व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) अब तक स्वीकार की गई मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है और किस-किस तारीख को स्वीकार की गई और कोन सी मांगें अब तक स्वीकार नहीं की गई हैं और इसके कारण क्या हैं और ये मांगें कब तक स्वीकार की जाएंगी ; और

(घ) 1-3-1979 को टेलीफोन के लिए मानावदर से प्राप्त कितने आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन थे, वे किस-किस तारीख को विचाराधीन हैं और इसके कारण क्या हैं, आवेदनपत्र भेजने वालों की संख्या कितनी; कितनी है और उनके गांवों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके आवेदनपत्र विचाराधीन हैं और उनको टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दे दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) हां ।

(ख) (i) मानावदर से राजकोट, मानावदर से अहमदाबाद तथा मानावदर से बम्बई के बीच हर एक के लिए सीधे डायलिंग परिपथ की व्यवस्था ।

(ii) मानावदर से जूनागढ़ तथा मानावदर से केशोड के बीच हर एक के लिए अतिरिक्त परिपथ की व्यवस्था ।

(ग) (i) मानावदर से राजकोट, मानावदर से अहमदाबाद तथा मानावदर से बम्बई के बीच सीधे उपभोक्ता ट्रेक डाइलिंग प्रणाली सुविधा की व्यवस्था की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई । क्योंकि वर्तमान परिणाम के हिसाब से इसका औचित्य नहीं बनता । वर्तमान योजना अवधि के अन्त तक एस-टी-डी

की व्यवस्था किए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ii) मानावदर से जूनागढ़ के बीच एक अतिरिक्त ट्रेक परिपथ तथा मानावदर से केशोड के बीच सीधे परिपथ की व्यवस्था का औचित्य बनता है जिसके 1980 तक चालू हो जाने की आशा है ।

(घ) 1-3-79 की स्थिति के अनुसार मानावदर से टेब.फोन लेने के लिए नवम्बर, 78 से 15 प्रार्थना पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े थे । इन सभी 15 मांगों की मार्च, 1979 में पूर्ति कर दी गई है ।

बालवा जामजीधपुर, जामनगर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

7142. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के जिला जामनगर के जामजीधपुर तालुका में बालवा और जामव.लीग.व के लगभग 17 व्यक्तियों ने अहमदाबाद, राजकोट तथा धोराजी टेलीफोन अधिकारियों को आवेदन पत्र दिए हैं जिनमें 'बालवा' गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वे किस गांव के हैं और प्रत्येक ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन पत्र कब दिया था ;

(ग) किन-किन व्यक्तियों के नाम मांग नोटिस जारी कर दिए गए हैं और यदि हां, तो कब तथा किन-किन व्यक्तियों ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए धनराशि जमा करवा दी है तथा प्रत्येक जमाकर्ता ने कितनी राशि और कब जमा कराई है और कहां पर जमा कराई है ; और

(घ) इन सब व्यक्तियों को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जायेंगे और कहाँ से ?

(ख) और (ग) विवरण में व्यौरा दिया गया है ।

संख्या संख्या में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हा ।

(घ) 1979-80 वर्ष के दौरान बलवा में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना है । कुछ प्रस्तावित परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर मार्च, 1980 तक अधिकांश प्रांतियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिए जायेंगे ।

### विवरण

क्रमांक	नाम	गांव	प्रायना की तारीख	डिमांड नोट को जारी करने की तारीख	जमा की गई राशि	जमा करने की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	श्री प्रजुन भाई मावजा	जामवली	7-7-77	17-8-77	800	27-8-77
2	श्री कल्याणी बादर्स	जामवली	7-7-77	17-8-77	800	29-8-77
3	सेवा सहकारी मण्डली	बलवा	12-7-77	24-12-77	800	3-1-78
*4	श्री करसन देवशी	बलवा	24-12-77	2-8-77	800	5-1-78
*5	श्री शांतिप्रसाद होराजी खान्ते	जामवली	7-7-77	2-8-77	800	15-3-79
*6	गापाल दास एड कम्पनी	जामवली	7-7-77	2-8-77	800	15-3-79
*7	किशोर एड कर्पन	जामवली	7-7-77	2-8-77	800	15-3-79
8	श्री दिनेश कुमार धर्मासिंह पटेल	बलवा	19-2-79	7-3-79	800	15-3-79
9	श्री माधवजी रावजी भाई पटेल	जामवली	19-2-79	7-3-79	800	15-3-79
10	श्री जीवनलाल गणपतदास पटेल	जामवली	19-2-79	7-3-79	800	15-3-79
11	श्री गजानिमा अय्यशी लाल	जामवली	19-1-79	7-3-79	800	15-3-79

\*सभी मुक्तान अग्रिम में दिया गया है ।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<hr/>						
* 12. श्री रहीकलाल अम्बावी भाई पटेल	बलवा	19-2-79	2-8-77 7-3-79	800	15-3-79	
13. श्री गोविन्दलाल एन० पटेल	बलवा	19-2-79	7-3-79	800	18-3-79	
14. श्री जीवनलाल एंड बास	बलवा	7-7-77	17-8-77	कुछ नहीं	भुगतान नहीं हुआ ।	
15 श्री श्रीनगर पुलशंकर कालिदास	बलवा	30-7-77	17-8-77	कुछ नहीं	भुगतान नहीं हुआ ।	
16. श्री श्रीकुरजी अम्बावी भाई पटेल	जामवली	19-2-79	7-3-79	कुछ नहीं	भुगतान नहीं हुआ ।	

\*सभी भुगतान जमजोधपुर में किया गया है ।

बरडिया, जामनगर, गुजरात में टेलीफोन  
एक्सचेंज तथा टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

लोगों ने राशि जमा करा दी है और कब कराई  
है ; और

7143. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या  
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के  
राजकोट जिला के जामकंडोरणा तालुका की  
श्री बरडिया ग्राम पंचायत, बरडिया ने जून,  
1978 में राजकोट, धोराजी और अहमदाबाद  
के टेलीफोन के अधिकारियों को बरडिया  
गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल कर बरडिया  
चिवावड, सातोदड़ धोराला, गुंदासरी जाम-  
दादर आदि गांवों में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने  
के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने कनेक्शन  
गांववार मांगे गये हैं, वे कब से मांगे गये हैं  
और इन गांवों में से किन-किन गांवों के कितने

(ग) बरडिया ग्रामवा किसी अन्य उपयुक्त  
गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कब तक खोला  
जायेगा और सभी लोगों को टेलीफोन कने-  
क्शन कब तक दे दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
नरहरि प्रसाद लुखवेय साय) : (क) श्री  
बरडिया ग्राम पंचायत ने उपमंडल अधिकारी  
धोराजी को तारीख 17-7-1978 को  
बरडिया ग्राम में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने  
के लिए प्रार्थना की थी ।

(ख) ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा जुलाई,  
1978 में मांगे गए टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की



भारत सरकार संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

बरेलिया 4

बिलावड 5

सातोदड़ 3

थोराड 1

गुंदासरी 1

जामदादर 1

टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवश्यक ग्रामिण सहित आवेदन पत्र अभी तक व्यक्ति विशेष से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये आवश्यक ग्रामिण जमा सहित आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज योजना तैयार की जाएगी। अधिक रू. से व्यवहार करने पर योजना की मजूरी दी जाएगी योजना की स्वीकृति और इस प्रकार के एक्सचेंज के लिए कनेक्शनों के दिए जाने में लगभग एक से डेढ़ वर्ष तक का समय लग जाता है।

सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ के गांव अजब में उपडाकघर खोलना

7144. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले में कोशोद तालुका के 6,000 जनसंख्या वाले गांव अजब में अभी तक भी एक उपडाकघर न खोलने का क्या कारण है;

(ख) अजब में एक उपडाकघर कब खोला जायेगा; और

(ग) अजब गांव में एक उपडाकघर न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि वहां एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज पहले से ही काम कर रहा है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी सहाय) : (क) और (ग)

अजब शाखा डाकार का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उपडाकघर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, गुजरात सर्कल द्वारा 1976 में जांच की गई थी, कार्य भार के आधार पर जिसका औचित्य नहीं पाया गया। अतः प्रस्ताव पर आगे कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव को पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल, गुजरात सर्कल द्वारा सक्रियता से पुनः जांच की जा रही है। यदि औचित्य पाया गया तो शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उपडाकघर बना दिया जाएगा।

Absence of Basic Amenities in the  
D.D.A. Colony Subhash Nagar,  
New Delhi

7145. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-  
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even the basic facilities such as the provision of storm water drains, footpaths, road and street light have not been provided in the outer periphery of D.D.A. (M.I.G.) colony situated near Subhash Nagar crossing, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the absence of these facilities the residents of that colony have to suffer a great deal;

(c) if so, the early steps proposed to be taken to provide these facilities there; and

(d) whether any officers of D.D.A. have ever visited that colony and seen the deplorable conditions prevalent there and if so that reasons why they have not taken any action to improve the situation?

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

**Direct Dialling with Foreign Countries**

7144. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) which countries are presently available on direct dialling from India on telephones;

(b) which more countries are likely to be brought under direct dialling systems from India in the near future; and

(c) what are overall plan of the Government in respect of getting more and more countries on direct dialling from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI) (a) The whole of UK is presently available on direct dialling from Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta. This facility will be extended to Madras city also shortly.

(b) and (c). Necessary action is in hand for augmentation of telephone switching capacities at the Bombay and New Delhi Gateway Centres of Overseas Communications Service. Extension of direct dialling telephone facilities to other countries will be considered after implementation of these Schemes.

**Houses for Persons Living on Footpaths**

7147. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) what steps the Government is taking to provide housing for a large number of people who are living on footpaths and in small huts;

(b) has Government got any plan to ensure that even poorest class of people is able to live in a small house instead of huts or on footpaths; and

(c) how long it will take to provide small housing to all the citizens of the country and what is that plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SURENDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme, which is in the State Sector, permits construction of hostels, dormitories and night shelters for sheltering persons living on footpaths. The main thrust of Government's housing policy is directed towards alleviating the living conditions of the economically weaker sections of society. The programme for improvement of environmental conditions of slums in the urban areas has been given a substantially increased location in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83. Similarly, the public sector allocation for housing in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 has also been increased to 2½ times the allocation made in this sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan. A major part of this allocation is for implementation of the programme for provision of house sites to landless labourers in the rural areas and for meeting the housing needs of the economically weaker sections in the urban areas. While bulk of this programme is being undertaken within State Plans, the activities of Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the Central Sector have been geared up to meet the expanding demand for funds. The major beneficiaries of the housing and plot development schemes sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation are the economically weaker sections and the low income group and the cost ceilings have been kept at a low level. No time bound programme has been adopted to solve the housing problem in the country.

**Foodgrains purchased by F.C.I.**

7148. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) the quantity of foodgrains (other than wheat) purchased by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains damaged due to floods, rain or any other reasons; and

(c) what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b) The required information is given below.

(Figures in ,000 tonnes)

Marketing Season	Quantity Purchased	Quantity Damaged
1976-77	3766	5.7
1977-78	4432	2.8
1978-79	4989*	3.6**

\*Kharif purchases upto 31.3.1979

\*\*1 pto 1.3.1979

(c) The following steps are taken to avoid damage to foodgrains —

(i) The godowns constructed are rat white-ant and damp proof and provide adequate ventilation and aeration to grains to minimise insect infestation.

(ii) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water.

(iii) Modern pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird pests.

(iv) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of the foodgrains.

The following steps have also been taken to ensure safety of stocks stored in 'CAP' —

(i) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains.

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene cover to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity storms etc.

(iii) Monofilament nets and cover tops are also provided in major 'CAP' complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather.

(iv) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is arranged to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(v) Aeration of stocks by lifting the covers is regularly done to avoid damage due to condensation.

(vi) Special attention is paid to regularly inspect and preserve the stocks stored under CAP.

#### Conversion of Type II Quarters into Type III in DIZ Area

7149 SHRI PIUS TURKEY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to convert the Type II quarters into Type III in Sector 'D' of DIZ area, and

(b) what extra facilities will be given to the allottees in case of such a conversion?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) Government have decided in 1975 to revise the plinth areas of various types of Government residential accommodation in the General Pool in Delhi and other stations. On the basis of this the existing Government residences in Delhi will be reclassified in phases. As a result of such reclassification, a number of Type II quarters is being upgraded to Type III. Type II quarters in DIZ area have not yet been upgraded but will be taken up for upgradation in due course.

- (b) No additional facilities are proposed to be given.

**Wash Basin for Type II Quarter, D.I.Z. Arda, New Delhi**

7150. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the facility of wash basin in Type II quarters of Sector 'C' Type II in D.I.Z. area is available while in Sector 'D' quarters in the same locality this facility is not available; and

(b) if so, why there is discrimination in the same type of quarters at the same place?

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

(b). Type II quarters in Sector 'C', constructed in the year 1978, have been provided with less plinth area than the similar type quarters constructed in the year 1971 in Sector 'D'. With the reduction in plinth area, the prescribed scale of amenities was also revised. Type II quarters in Sector 'C' have, therefore, been provided with wash basin as per the revised scale of amenities.

**Post Offices in Alipurduars District, West Bengal**

7151. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) the number of Post Offices in the Alipurduars district of West Bengal at present;

(b) whether there is any consideration under the Government to open more Post Offices in that area; and

(c) if so, the number of Post Offices to be opened in that area during the next 5 year plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Alipurduar is a revenue sub-division of Jalpaiguri District. The number of posts offices in Alipurduar sub-division as on 1-4-79 is 78.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the current Five Year Plan it is proposed to open 20 Post Offices in Alipurduar sub-division.

**गुजरात में संकलित विकास के लिए खंड**

7152. श्री छोट्टुभाई गामित : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में गुजरात के विकास खंडों को योजनाबद्ध विकास हेतु लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो संकलित विकास के लिए कितने गांवों का चयन किया गया है और योजनावार उस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जाएगा और यह राशि कितनी अवधि में व्यय की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए गुजरात में 100 खण्डों को लिया गया था । इन में से 96 खण्डों को लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूबाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम अथवा कमाण्ड क्षेत्र विकास के तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से एक अथवा अधिक के अन्तर्गत लाए गए क्षेत्रों में चुना गया था तथा 4 खण्डों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों से चुना गया था जिन्हें इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत नहीं लिया गया है । चुने खण्डों के अन्तर्गत अने गांवों सहित गांवों का समन्वित ग्राम विकास

कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया गया है। यह एक जारी कार्यक्रम है तथा पहले चुने क्षेत्रों के अलावा और खण्डों को पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि (1978-83) के शेष वर्षों में प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा। इन खण्डों को उपयुक्त तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत न लाए गए क्षेत्रों से चुना जायेगा। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए 236.70 लाख रुपए की राशि बंटित की गई थी। इन राशि को कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध गतिविधियों, ग्रामीण उद्योगों तथा ग्रामीण कारीगर कार्यक्रम में विभिन्न लाभभोगी उन्मुख योजनाओं पर उपयोग में लाये जाने के लिए सामान्यतः वित्तीय वर्ष को समाप्त होने से पहले योजना-वार आवंटित नहीं किया जाता है।

**Take over of Sugar Mills not started Crushing**

7153. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUP-TA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) is it a fact that the Government issued a notification empowering to take over sugar mills which did not start crushing by a specified date;

(b) if so, the number of such defaulting mills;

(c) is it also a fact that large arrears are still pending for payment to the farmers;

(d) what is the total arrears which are pending for payment; and

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to see that these arrears are paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir Under Section 3 of the Sugar Undertaking (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, management of four sugar undertakings have been taken over by the Government; for

failure to start crushing by specified date.

(c) and (d). The total arrears of sugarcane price payable by sugar factories as on 15th March 1979 are Rs. 122.91 crores

(e) Government of India have taken a number of steps to impart greater liquidity and viability to the sugar mills to enable them to discharge their obligations towards the cane growers. These include grant of a loan of Rs. 20 crores to U.P. Government to assist the cooperative and public sector units in the State to clear their cane dues; decision to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes and liberalisation of bank credit facilities to the sugar factories. These measures have been successful in improving the liquidity of the sugar mills. In case of factories attracting the provisions of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, suitable action will certainly be taken.

**P.M.'s Inquiry into Complaints about J. N. University**

7154 PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister as Chancellor of the Jawaharlal Nehru University looked into several serious and grave complaints of mal-administration, corruption, irregular appointments etc. at the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the years 1974 to 1977;

(b) if so, broad outline of his findings;

(c) what directives, if any he gave to the Minister of Education as well as the J.N. University authorities in the matter of improving the said situation; and

(d) concrete results, if any, achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Prime Minister conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaints against the Jawaharlal Nehru University about irregularities in the matter of admissions, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees, arrest of students, etc. The Prime Minister's Report was received by the Education Minister for initiating action consistent with the norms followed in such cases in regard to other universities. Steps have been taken to initiate action on the various recommendations/suggestions made in the Report in consultation with the authorities concerned. Relevant extracts from the Prime Minister's report have been brought to the notice of the University authorities for their consideration and corrective action, wherever possible.

### राजस्थान में पेय जल

7155. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रों यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेय जल की योजनाएँ चलाने के लिए डेमाईक तथा अन्य देशों के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनसे कितनी सहायता प्राप्त होने की आशा है और उसे राजस्थान के किन क्षेत्रों के लिए उपयोग में लाया जाएगा ?

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

(क) जो, हाँ। डेमाईक सहायता के लिए प्रस्तुत किये जाने वाले एक प्रोजेक्ट तथा विश्व बैंक सहायता के लिए एक अन्य प्रोजेक्ट पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रहा है।

(ख) इन प्रोजेक्टों को अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है तथा अनुमादित किया

जाना है और डेमाईक प्राधिकरणों तथा विश्व बैंक द्वारा इन प्रोजेक्टों को स्वीकार किये जाने के बाद ही सहायता का वास्तविक धनराशि के बारे में पता चलेगा।

### Alleged irregular appointments in Jawaharlal Nehru University

7156. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several irregular appointments to different faculties were made at the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the years 1974, 1975 and 1976;

(b) if so, full facts thereof?

(c) whether steps are being taken to correct the said situation;

(d) if so, what are they; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Certain complaints alleging certain irregular appointments in the Jawaharlal Nehru University were received and looked into by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's report was received by the Education Minister for initiating suitable action on the various recommendations/suggestions made in this report in consultation with the authorities concerned. Relevant extracts from the Prime Minister's report have been brought to the notice of the University authorities for their consideration and corrective action, wherever possible.

### Telephone Network in Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat

7157. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Gandhi Nagar district in

Gujarat is inadequately served by telephone net work;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to improve the situation;

(c) if so, how and when; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir. The telephone network in Gandhinagar District in Gujarat is generally comparable to other Districts in the country.

(b) to (d). Gandhinagar itself is served by a 1,100 lines MAX-II type automatic telephone exchange. Telephone exchanges also exist at Dabodha, Adalaj, Sadara and Randheja. Long distance Public Call Offices have been provided at Savdhav, Valad, Rupaj and Pedhapur.

In pursuance of the policy to extend facilities progressively to villages with population exceeding 5,000. Long distance PCO's are planned to be opened at Unava, Aolabada and Unvarsad during 1979-80.

**Representation by Vice-Chancellors of Agriculture Universities for Financial Aid for Agricultural Education**

7158. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellors of various Agricultural Universities recently represented to the Government about the need for increasing financial assistance for various programmes of agricultural education in their campuses and in the country;

(b) if so, what was the substance of the said representation; and

(c) Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In a recent meeting of the Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities convened for discussing the quantum of central assistance to agricultural universities during the Medium Term Plan (1978-83), the Vice-Chancellors emphasized the need for larger central assistance to agricultural universities to implement various programmes of agricultural education in their campuses.

(c) As against an outlay of Rs. 41 crores during Fifth Plan, the ICAR has earmarked Rs. 53 crores for agricultural university development scheme during 1978-83. Besides a National Agricultural Research Project has also been initiated to strengthen Regional Research capabilities of Agricultural Universities at a cost of Rs. 42.30 crores during 1978-83.

**Expenditure on Publicity by N.B.O.**

7159. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the publicity expenditure of National Building Organisation during the last three years;

(b) the names of the news dailies and the periodicals utilised for publicity during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and language-wise; and

(c) the details of the publicity of the organisation?

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

(b) Statement 'B' is enclosed.

(c) The National Buildings Organisation is a research organisation. The activities of the organisation and the

services provided by it are publicised through the issue of press notes, radio and television programmes etc. Films on low cost housing for the benefit of the common man are also screened in cinema houses. National Buildings Organisation, being an attached office of the Ministry of Works and Housing, publicity of its activities is done through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

#### Statement 'A'

Statement giving details of the Publicity expenditure incurred by the DAVP for N.B.O. during the last three years

Year	Printed publicity	Radio Advt.	Outdoor publicity	News paper Advt.	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1976-77 . . . .	13,744	22,243	Nil	9,190.15	45,177.15
1977-78 . . . .	9,182	10,208	Nil	3,323.37	22,713.37
1978-79 . . . .	3,209.73	Nil	8,550	8,521.63	20,281.36
TOTAL . . . .	26,135.73	32,451	8,550	21,035.15	88,171.88

#### Printed Publicity

Consists of Brochure on Low Cost Housing, Houses for poor, Houses for landless, Clay Pozzolana and Dry-hydrated line, Booklet on NBO. These are bilingual.

#### Radio Advt.:

To inform people about services provided by NBO.

#### Out door publicity :

Cinema slides, hoardings, plastic folders.

#### Newspaper Advt :

Classified Advertisements such as tenders for coal, lime-stone, bags, dust lime sale, hydrated lime sale, situation vacant and display advertisement.

#### Statement 'B'

Details of Advertisement given to News Papers during 1976-77

Sl. No.	Name of the Newspaper	Language	Place of Publication
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Indian Express . . . .	English	Delhi
2	Times of India . . . .	English	Delhi
3	National Herald . . . .	English	Delhi
4	Hindustan Times . . . .	English	Delhi



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Patriot . . . . .	English	Delhi
6	Hindu . . . . .	English	Madras
7	Amrit Bazar Patrika . . . . .	English	Calcutta
8	Indian Trade Journal . . . . .	English	Calcutta
9	Nav Bharat Times . . . . .	Hindi	Bombay
10	Hindustan . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
11	Janyug . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
12	Nav Bharat Times . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
13	Tej . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
14	Aljamat . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
15	Milap . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
<i>Details of Advertisement given to Newspapers during 1977-78</i>			
1	Indian Express . . . . .	English	Delhi
2	Times of India . . . . .	English	Delhi
3	National Herald . . . . .	English	Delhi
4	Vij Arjun . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
5	Hindustan . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
6	Milap . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
7	Pratap . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
8	Janta Express . . . . .	English	Dehradun (UP)
9	Panthak Samachar . . . . .	Punjabi	Delhi
<i>Details of Advertisement given to Newspapers during 1978-79</i>			
1	Statesman . . . . .	English	Delhi
2	Times of India . . . . .	English	Delhi
3	Indian Express . . . . .	English	Delhi
4	Hindustan Times . . . . .	English	Delhi
5	Patriot . . . . .	English	Delhi
6	Nav Bharat Times . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
7	Hindustan . . . . .	Hindi	Delhi
8	Rajasthan Patrika . . . . .	Hindi	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
9	Adhikar . . . . .	Hindi	Jaipur (Rajasthan)
10	Milap . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
11	Pratap . . . . .	Urdu	Delhi
12	Pratap . . . . .	Urdu	Jullundur (Punjab)

**खम्बल के निकट नेशनल पार्क**

7160. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मंदसौर जिले में खम्बल बांध (गांधी सागर) बांध) के निकट नेशनल पार्क विकसित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रस्ताव का व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**भाबगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय**

7161. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंदसौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में भाबगढ़ में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय स्थापित करने की मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ एक पुलिस स्टेशन, एक हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल है और बड़ी संख्या में लोग रहते हैं और यह राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश की सीमा पर स्थित है ;

(ग) क्या इस क्षेत्र के लोगों ने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय स्थापित करने की बार-बार मांग की है क्योंकि इसके न होने से उन्हें बड़ी कठिनाई और असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी स्थापना कब की जाएगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) से (घ) तक : मंदसौर जिले के भाबगढ़ गांव में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन व संयुक्त डाकघर की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इस स्थान पर सब-इंस्पेक्टर के अधीन एक थाना है जो कि सीमित घाटे के आधार पर टेलीफोन और तार सुविधा प्राप्त करने का हकदार है। वर्ष 1979-80 की चौथी तिमाही में कार्य पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

**I.I.T. Employees' Grievances**

7162. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of I.I.T., Kharagpur have many grievances;

(b) whether on 21st September, 1978, the I.I.T. Employees Union, Kharagpur placed before the Director a long list of grievances; and

(c) if so, what are those grievances and what action, if any, has been or is being taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). On 21st September, 1978 the I.I.T. Employees' Union, Kharagpur placed before the Director a list of grievances. They relate to revision of payscales of certain posts, payment of certain fringe benefits like Risk Allowance, Shift Allowance etc., rent free quarters for security and hospital staff, permanency of temporary employees who have served for more than seven years etc. Some of the demands have already been settled and implemented. Discussion/consultation with the Union are in progress in respect of the others.

**Long Distance Public Telephone in Orissa**

7163. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long distance public telephones to be installed in the State of Orissa during the year, 1979; and

(b) how many of them are likely to be installed in rural areas, particularly in the tribal and adivasis area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Fifty (during the year 1979-80).

(b) Twenty-two.

**Students studying in Public Schools**

7164. SHRI K. MALLANNA;  
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY;  
SHRI A. K. ROY;  
SHRI YUVRAJ:

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

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the number of students reading in Public Schools (State-wise);

(b) what is the amount of money spent by the parents of the students (average) annually upto the Standard of Xth, as well as the details regarding the grant of Central Government as recurring and non-recurring grants during 1978-79 (State-wise); and

(c) whether Government have also conducted any survey regarding the Class/Community and others, who are very much interested to give education to their children in Public Schools, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). Public Schools are generally meant to be

those schools which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference which is a Voluntary Organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act. There are 55 such schools at present. As the Ministry have no control over these schools the number of students studying in these schools at present is not known.

The Ministry of Education is not giving any maintenance grant to any of the public schools. However some State Governments are giving grants to some of the public schools located within their respective territorial jurisdictions. The Motilal Nehru School of Sports at Raj which is one of the 55 public schools, is a State Government institution and the entire expenditure on this school is being met by the Government of Haryana. The Military schools, which are members of the Indian Public School Conference, are under the Ministry of Defence and the expenditure on them is met out of the Defence Service estimates. As regards Sainik Schools, no recurring grants are given to these schools by the Central Government. However, ad hoc grants are given to some of the Sainik Schools by the Scholarship sanctioning authorities for meeting certain liabilities on the construction of buildings, purchase of equipments and furniture etc.

**Vacant Posts of Science Supervisors/Educators and Education Officers (Science) in Education Deptt. of Delhi Administration**

7165. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of posts of Science Supervisors/Educators and Education Officers (Science) and supporting staff are lying vacant in Education Directorate of Delhi Administration;

(b) whether a number of posts of Additional Director, Joint Director and Deputy Director are also lying

vacant in the Education Directorate of Delhi Administration;

(c) if so, the names and number of posts lying vacant and the period for which they have been vacant; and

(d) when are these posts proposed to be filled, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI). (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Establishment of State Institute of Science Education

7166. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration had entered into an agreement with UNICEF through Government of India in connection with establishment of State Institute of Science Education in 1972-73 for promoting teaching of science in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether as per agreement the State Institute of Science Education has been set up;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) when will the Institute be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

डी० डी० ए० द्वारा प्लॉटों की नीलामी द्वारा बिन्की

7167. श्री कचवलाल हेमराज जैन :  
श्री राम कंवर बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 में शालीमार बाग, पीतमपुरा, सफदरजग एनक्लेव आदि स्थानों में 200 वर्ग मीटर या इससे कम के प्लॉटों की सार्वजनिक नीलामी की थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या 200 वर्ग मीटर या इससे कम के प्लॉट केवल मध्य तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को अलॉट करने के लिए हैं परन्तु ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या 200 वर्ग मीटर या इससे कम के प्लॉटों के लिए उक्त सार्वजनिक नीलामी के मध्य तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लोग बोली लगाने वालों में नहीं थे ;

(घ) डी० डी० ए० ने 200 वर्ग मीटर या इससे कम के कितने प्लॉटों की नीलामी अब तक की है और उनका क्षेत्रवार ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भविष्य में 200 वर्ग मीटर या इससे कम के प्लॉटों की ऐसी सार्वजनिक नीलामी पर रोक लगाने का है कि ऐसे प्लॉट केवल मध्य तथा निम्न आय वर्ग के लोगों को आवंटित किये जायें ?

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

**मध्य प्रदेश में कालिजों को विश्वविद्यालय  
अनुदान आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता**

7168. श्री कच्छलाल हेमराज जैन :  
श्री शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन कालिजों का नाम क्या है जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा उनका विकास के लिए आर्थिक सहायता दी जाती है ,

(ख) वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने क्या गण रखी है , और

(ग) क्या छोटे कालिजों के विकास के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग शर्तों में छूट देगा और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण विवरण क्या है और यह कब तक किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन कालिजों का नाम, जिन्हें 'आनंदी योजना अधिनियम' द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विकास अनुदान मजूर किया गया है, सलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ,

(ख) और (ग) पाचवी योजना के दौरान ऐसे कालिज, जो तीन वर्षों, डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करते हैं और जिन्हें विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम की धारा (2) (ब) के अन्तर्गत और जहाँ आवश्यक है धारा 2क के अन्तर्गत भी मजुरी दी गई है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का विकास सहायता प्राप्त करने के तब ही पात्र होते हैं, जब उनमें 400 छात्र और 20 अध्यापक हों । ऐसे उन कालिजों के सम्बन्ध में जो ग्रामीण और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं पाचवा की शर्तों में डील दी गई है और 5 00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता के लिए

उनमें 300 छात्र और 15 अध्यापक और 3 00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता के लिए 200 छात्र और 10 अध्यापक होने चाहिए । यदि कालिज दो-वर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान कर रहे हैं तो 4 00 लाख रुपये तक की सहायता के लिए 270 छात्रों और 15 अध्यापकों का नामान्य शर्तें मंडील दी जाती हैं और यमसंश्लेष 200 और 10 तथा 3 00 लाख तक की सहायता के लिए क्रमशः 250 और 7 है । मध्य प्रदेश के कालिज तीन-वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान कर रहे हैं ।

**विवरण**

**ए० पी० सिंह विश्वविद्यालय**

- 1 छात्रसाल सरकारी कालिज, पन्ना
- 2 सरकारी कालिज, सिधौ
- 3 सरकारी कालिज शाहछोल
- 4 सरकारी बालिका डिग्री कालिज, रेवा
- 5 सरकारी कालिज, मतना
- 6 सरकारी कालिज, टीकमगढ़
- 7 सरकारी कालिज, रेवा
- 8 महाराजा कालिज, छत्तरपुर

**भोपाल विश्वविद्यालय**

- 1 सरकारी डिग्री कालिज, टी०टी० नगर, भोपाल
- 2 सरकारी कालिज, शिहोर
- 3 सरकारी हमीदिया कला तथा वाणिज्य कालिज, भोपाल
- 4 एम० एल० बी० बालिका कालिज, भोपाल
- 5 एम० बी० कालिज, भोपाल

**इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय**

- 1 सरकारी बालिका स्नातकोत्तर कालिज, इन्दौर

2. सरकारी कला तथा वाणिज्य कालेज,  
इन्दौर
3. सरकारी कालेज, भहु
4. होलकर विज्ञान कालेज, इन्दौर
5. सरकारी बालिका कालेज, इन्दौर

#### जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय

1. हवाबाग महिला कालेज,
2. सरकारी तिलक कालेज, कटनी
3. सरकारी विज्ञान कालेज, जबलपुर
4. महाकौशल कला महाविद्यालय, जबल-  
पुर
5. गृह विज्ञान एम० एच० महिला  
कालेज, जबलपुर
6. राज्य विज्ञान शिक्षा संस्थान,  
जबलपुर ।

#### जिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय

1. अम्बहू पी० जी० कालेज, अम्बहू
2. सरकारी कालेज, मोरार
3. सरकारी कालेज, दतिया
4. सरकारी कालेज, गुना
5. सरकारी कालेज, शिवपुरी
6. सरकारी विज्ञान कालेज, खालियर
7. कमला राजा बालिका डिग्री कालेज,  
खालियर
8. एम० आर० एस० एस० कालेज,  
मिण्ड
9. सरकारी बालिका डिग्री कालेज,  
मोरार

#### रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय

1. छत्तीसगढ़ कालेज, रायपुर
2. सी० एम० डी० पी० जी० कालेज,  
विलासपुर
3. दुर्गा महाविद्यालय

4. सरकारी कला तथा विज्ञान कालेज,  
दुर्ग
5. सरकारी बालिका डिग्री कालेज,  
विलासपुर
6. सरकारी बालिका डिग्री कालेज,  
रायपुर
7. सरकारी पी० जी० कालेज,  
विलासपुर
8. सरकारी एल० सी० एस० कालेज,  
अम्बागढ़ चौकी
9. सरकारी डिग्री कालेज, रायपुर

#### सागर विश्वविद्यालय

1. कमला नेहरू महिला महाविद्यालय  
दामोह
2. एम० जी० ए० कालेज, केराली
3. एस० जी० जे० आर० महिला कालेज  
बुरहानपुर
4. एस० एस० पी० कला तथा वाणिज्य  
कालेज, वारासियोनी
5. कला और वाणिज्य कालेज
6. एम० जी० एम० कालेज, इटारसी
7. सरकारी पी० जी० कालेज, छिन्द-  
वाड़ा
8. सरकारी डिग्री कालेज, नरसिंहपुर
9. सरकारी डिग्री कालेज, सियोनी
10. सरकारी पी० जी० कालेज, दामोह
11. जे० एच० सरकारी कालेज, बेतूल
12. एम० सी० सरकारी बालिका डिग्री  
कालेज, खाण्डवा
13. रानी डी० सरकारी डिग्री कालेज,  
माण्डला
14. सरकारी पी० जी० कालेज, बाला-  
घाट

**विक्रम चिरबन्धुवाक्य**

1. माधव कालेज, उज्जैन
2. माधव विश्वान महाविद्यालय, उज्जैन
3. सरकारी कालेज, सेंधवा
4. सरकारी बालिका कालेज, रतलाम
5. बाल कृष्ण शर्मा नवीन सरकारी कालेज, झाजापुर
6. सरकारी कालेज, बरवानी
7. सरकारी कालेज, धार
8. सरकारी कालेज, जावड़ा
9. सरकारी कालेज, खरगोन
10. सरकारी कालेज, झाबुवा
11. सरकारी कालेज, मन्दसौर
12. सरकारी कालेज, नीमच
13. सरकारी कालेज, रायगढ़
14. सरकारी कालेज, रतलाम
15. सरकारी कालेज, रामपुरा
16. सरकारी बालिका कालेज, उज्जैन
17. जवाहरलाल नेहरू सरकारी कालेज, बारबाहा
18. जे० एल० एन० समाराती सरकारी कालेज, गुजालपुर
19. सरकारी के० पी० कालेज, देवास
20. नेहरू सरकारी कालेज, भद्रमालवा ।

**छत्तीसगढ़ डिवीजन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों की कमी**

7169. श्री कृष्णलाल हेनराज जैन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ डिवीजन में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों की कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां अधिक गोदाम बनाने की कोई योजना सरकार क विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये गोदाम कब तक बनाये जायेंगे ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ डिवीजन में भण्डारण क्षमता पर भार है लेकिन वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भूकेले ही 91,340 मीटरी टन की क्षमता के अतिरिक्त गोदाम बनावाए जा रहे हैं। आगा है कि वर्तमान डिपो कम्प्लेक्स के अन्दर की अतिरिक्त क्षमता 1979 में पूरी हो जाएगी और विश्व बैंक परियोजना के अधीन जो क्षमता है वह 1981-82 तक पूरी हो जाएगी ।

**Animal Husbandry in Konkan, Maharashtra**

7170. SHRI S R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any Central Scheme for Animal Husbandry in Konkan area in Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government are implementing a Central Scheme in Thana district in Konkan area of Maharashtra. The scheme involves assistance to small, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers for setting up poultry and piggery production units. The poultry units are of 50 or 100 birds each and the piggery of 3 sows or 10 weaner pig-lets. Small farmers are subsidised to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of the units and marginal

farmers and agricultural labour to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent. The beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Tribes are subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent.

**Demand, Supply and Import of Fertilisers during 1979-80**

7171. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated production of Fertilizers during the year 1979-80;

(b) what is the estimated demand for fertilizers during the year 1979-80;

(c) what is the estimated quantity of fertilizers proposed to be imported by the Government during the year 1979-80; and

(d) what are the measures being proposed by the Government to increase the production of fertilisers during the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The estimated production of fertilisers (nitrogen and phosphates) during the year 1979-80 is 34.5 lakh tonnes.

(b) The estimated requirement of fertiliser nutrients (Nitrogen + Phosphates + potash) during the year 1979-80 is 56.1 lakh tonnes.

(c) It is not in the public interest to disclose these figures.

(d) Modification programmes are under implementation in a number of operating units with a view to improving their performance. In addition about 6 to 7 new fertiliser projects are likely to commence production during the course of the year 1979-80; these are expected to contribute substantial additional production.

**New Seeds Farm**

7172. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the new seeds farms proposed to be set up by the National Seeds Corporation during the year 1979-80; and

(b) the expected capacity of production of various types of seeds in these new seeds farms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The National Seeds Corporation has no proposal to set up new seeds farms during 1979-80.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

**Legislation for Ban on cutting of Forests**

7173. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposals for prohibiting the cutting of trees in forests for timber, in view of the repeated floods in our river systems which have been causing devastation and suffering, on the lines of the legislation passed by Himachal Pradesh State Government recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the House on its receipt.

**Marketing of Mangoes Produced in Southern States**

7174. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Government propose to have advance action or steps to ensure better marketing of mangoes produced in the Southern States to avoid frequent gluts and shortages in production; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Since the mangoes have the tendency of alternate bearing the total production is bound to fluctuate during any two consecutive years. The mango season in the Southern States starts 4-6 weeks earlier as compared to the areas in Northern States. During this interval, there is a good market for mangoes of the Southern States in Northern parts of the country. Therefore, normally, even in a good year of production there should not be any glut affecting the local prices in the Southern parts of the country. To facilitate movement by rail, the Railways have set up Advisory Committee at Divisional levels for the allotment of wagons, etc. These Committees include among others representatives of traders, producers and the concerning State Governments. No specific problem about the marketing of mangoes in the ensuing season in the Southern States has been brought to the notice of the Government of India by the State Governments of Southern India.

**Agency to Market and Process Oilseeds as suggested by A.P.C.**

7175 SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state,

(a) the reason for not constituting a public sector agency to market and process oilseeds as suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission as early as 1964; and

(b) when such a public sector agency is likely to be set up for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in 1965 and as such it did not suggest the constitution of a public sector agency to market and process oilseeds in 1964.

(b) In its different reports on price policy for various oilseed crops, the Commission has been referring to the need for direct intervention in the market by a public sector agency for disciplining the market prices. Accordingly, the Government of India, while announcing support price for different oilseeds, from time to time, has been entrusting the support price operations to public sector agencies like Food Corporation of India (FCI) in the past and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED) at the present.

**Restrictions on creation of Posts in groups 'D' & 'C' in Administrative Offices**

7176. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) is it true that the Government imposed restrictions on creation of Posts in Group 'D' and Group 'C' in P&T Administrative Offices whereas the posts in Group 'A' and 'B' are being created liberally in the same offices;

(b) if so, the number of officials/officers in each category on the date of imposition of restrictions as on 1st January, 1979;

(c) whether the Government will take any step to remove their discrimination; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No, Sir. There is a ban on creation of posts in non-operational branches in Administrative Offices which applies to posts in groups A, B, C and D equally. In fact the ban is on creation of posts in certain branches and not on categories of posts and as such there is no discrimination in creating posts in Groups 'C' and 'D' as against those in Groups 'A' and 'B'.

(b) to (d). Not applicable in view of (a) above.

#### Copying in Examinations

7177. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the students copying in the examination hall recently in certain schools at Delhi and in other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the examinees indulging in mass copying in collusion with invigilators and policemen on duty have also been found at some centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Reports of alleged mass copying in the examinations, conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, appeared in the

press. These reports were investigated by the Board and it was found that no mass copying had taken place. The Government is not aware of any mass copying in the examination conducted by State Boards of Secondary Education.

#### Expenditure on Institutions relating to Jawaharlal Nehru and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose

7178. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the expenditure made by the Ministry of Education for institutions and other purposes related to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru after Janata Party came into power;

(b) facts about the expenditure made by the Ministry for purposes related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose during the same period;

(c) whether Government have decided to publish the writings and speeches of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose;

(d) if so, details of the facts thereabout; and

(e) person entrusted to edit such contemplated publications?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Crisis in Publication of Text Books

7179. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether publication of text books for Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools and University Colleges are suffering due to lack of supply of paper to the publishers and

strikes by the printing presses and the paper mills in West Bengal;

(b) whether such text books are being sold in black market;

(c) if so, facts thereabout and whether the Ministry will ask the Ministry of Industry for supply of paper to the text book publishers in West Bengal for removing the crisis in publication of text books; and

(d) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):  
(a) to (d) Government have not received any complaint about the alleged non-availability of or black marketing in the sale of text-books in West Bengal due to lack of supply of paper or strikes in paper mills and the printing presses

For the year 1978-79, the Central Government had allotted 4000 tones of paper to West Bengal for publication of text-books. Another 400 tones of paper has been allotted to the State for the quarter April-June, 1979 for the purpose. The quantity so allotted is expected to meet the State Government's requirement of paper for text books

#### चावल का स्टॉक

7180. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिवार्ड मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चावल की मांग कितनी है ,

(ख) वर्ष 1977 तथा 1978 में चावल का क्रय. कितना-कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1978 की खरीफ की फसल से पहले भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास चावल का 50 लाख टन से अधिक का स्टॉक था , और

(घ) इसके पश्चात् चावल के स्टॉक की मात्रा कितनी रह गई और क्या यह स्टॉक इसकी मांग से अधिक है ?

कृषि और सिवार्ड मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) : फल और सब्जियों, दूध और दूध से बने पदार्थों मांस, मछली, अण्डों आदि उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्यों, आय-स्तर, जनसंख्या से वृद्धि, शहरीकरण की रफ्तार आदि जैसे अन्य वैकल्पिक अनाजों और अनुपूरक खाद्यों की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए, जैसाकि करना पड़ता है, मानव उपयोग के लिए चावल की कुल आवश्यकताएँ काफी हद तक लचीली होती हैं। इनकी दृष्टि में, देश की चावल सम्बन्धी समूची आवश्यकताओं की ठीक ठीक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है।

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान चावल का उत्पादन 527 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। आशा है कि 1978-79 में चावल के उत्पादन से सम्बन्धित अनुमान वर्तमान कृषि वर्ष के अन्त के बाद अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त 1979 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि प्रारम्भिक अनुमानों के अनुसार, 1978-79 के दौरान देश में चावल का कुल उत्पादन (ग्रोप्स — चावल सहित) गत वर्ष (1977-78) प्राप्त किये गये 527 लाख मीटरी टन के रिकार्ड स्तर के निकट हो सकता है।

(ग) और (घ) 1-11-78 अर्थात् 1978-79 विपणन मौसम के प्रारम्भ में, सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास कुल लगभग 60.7 लाख मीटरी टन चावल का स्टॉक था, जिसमें से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास 52.9 लाख मीटरी टन का स्टॉक था। 1-3-79 को सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास चावल का कुल स्टॉक बढ़कर 95.2 लाख मीटरी टन हो गया था, जिसमें से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास लगभग 86.9 लाख मीटरी टन का स्टॉक था। देश की खाद्य प्रत्यक्ष व्यवस्था को स्थिरता प्रदान करने की दृष्टि

से सरकार ने 120 लाख मीटरी टन का बफर स्टॉक बनाने और उसकी देख-रेख करने का निर्णय किया था। यह स्टॉक पहली अप्रैल तक के 35 से 38 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच के रेंज में रखे परिचालन स्टॉक, जोकि प्रत्येक वर्ष पहली जुलाई को 82 से 88 लाख मीटरी टन हो जाता है, के अतिरिक्त था। पहली मार्च, 1979 को सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों के पास खाद्यान्नों (चावल सहित) का कुल प्रत्यक्ष स्टॉक लगभग 169 लाख मीटरी टन था, जोकि कुल मिलाकर सरकार की बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने की नीति के अनुरूप है।

#### **Training to farmer on modern technology and crop-pattern**

7181. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Governments' consideration to give training to farmers in agricultural production at block level in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the farmers grow their crops in a haphazard manner, on account of which they do not get remunerative prices as it has happened in the case of sugarcane; and

(d) if so, steps the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments are taking to impart proper training on modern technology, crop-pattern and production of various items of foodgrains alternatively?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no new proposal under the consideration of the Government to give training to farmers in agricultural production exclusively at the Block level.

(b) The farmers are being imparted training in agriculture and allied fields at village and block level through a well designed programme of Farmers

Training and Education and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. So far, 150 Farmers Training Centres and 19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been established in the country for this purpose. In 9 States where the new extension system of "Training & Visit" operates, a systematic method of transfer of agricultural technology has been developed which ensures effective training to farmers in agricultural production.

(c) Farmers grow their crops according to agro-climatic conditions taking into consideration their basic needs. They do not grow crops in a haphazard manner. The price of commercial crops like Sugarcane is governed by various factors.

(d) Following specific measures have been taken to provide training opportunities to farmers in agricultural production:

(i) Through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Farmers Training & Education, a massive programme of farmers training in 150 selected districts has been undertaken. This system provides an opportunity to farmers to have training in production of foodgrains as well as commercial crops.

(ii) 19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been set up with a specific purpose to provide a skill oriented training to farmers. The support in this training is provided by the Specialists and Agricultural Scientists.

(iii) Under the scheme of Farmers Exchange Programme, farmers have the opportunity to visit the farms of their counterparts in the other States to study the modern agricultural technology.

(iv) Recently, under a World Bank assisted programme "Training & Visit System" which has been introduced in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan & West Bengal, the Village Level Workers and Subject Matter Specialists impart training to farmers on a regular basis.

**Cultivation of Wheat, Sugarcane, pulses and paddy**

7182. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land under cultivation at present in respect of wheat, sugarcane, pulses and paddy in each State;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Governments consideration to advise the farmers to grow such crops the shortage of which has been felt in the country during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The State-wise area under wheat, sugarcane, pulses and paddy during 1977-78 is given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) Shortage of pulses and oilseeds has been felt in the country during the last three years. The Government of India have taken up Centrally Sponsored Schemes on pulses and oilseeds development to help State Governments/farmers to increase production of these crops. Financial assistance has been provided under these schemes for:—

(i) lay out of demonstrations with improved practices on farmers fields

to motivate them to adopt the improved technology.

(ii) multiplication of seed of improved/short duration varieties which can be grown as catch crop, inter-crop and mixed crop under multiple cropping programmes.

(iii) production of rhizobium culture for supply to farmers to treat the pulses seed before sowing.

(iv) Subsidy on cost of plant protection chemicals and also plant protection equipment for control of insect pests and diseases in pulses. The plant protection operations in all oilseeds and plant protection chemicals in respect of mustard only are also being subsidised.

(v) The State Governments are organising campaigns to make available inputs timely and in sufficient quantities so that complete package of practices could be adopted by farmers in cultivation of these crops. Farmers are being advised to bring more area under moong, urad and cowpea in rice fallows or after wheat harvest. Similarly the farmers are being advised to bring more area under soybean and sunflower.

(vi) Support price of pulses viz. gram, arhar and moong and oilseeds, viz., groundnut, sunflower, soybean and mustard has been fixed to enthruse the farmers to use more inputs for higher production.

**Statement**

*Estimates of area under wheat, sugarcane, pulses and paddy during 1977-78*

(*'000 hectares*)

State/Union Territory	Wheat	Sugarcane	Pulses	Paddy (Rice)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	31.2	169.3	1,266.1	3,553.9
Assam . . . . .	73.4	45.4	100.2	2,252.6
Bihar . . . . .	1,983.8	138.5	1,508.8	5,592.2

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat . . . . .	684.2	61.8	451.5	483.6
Haryana . . . . .	1,368.0	197.0	1,211.6	370.0
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	317.7	4.0	75.7	88.3
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	186.4	2.1	46.4	272.0
Karnataka . . . . .	361.6	151.6	1,277.5	1,095.7
Kerala . . . . .	..	7.2	40.4	838.3
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3,228.6	79.7	4,813.2	4,686.9
Maharashtra . . . . .	1,214.6	246.0	2,842.2	1,499.4
Manipur . . . . .	..	1.5	5.7	179.1
Meghalaya . . . . .	2.0	0.2	1.6	106.6
Nagaland . . . . .	..	3.1	4.6	69.5
Orissa . . . . .	67.2	43.0	1,314.0	4,404.6
Punjab . . . . .	1617.0	116.0	391.3	831.0
Rajasthan . . . . .	1,831.3	61.2	4,019.9	183.5
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1.8	164.1	588.2	2,670.0
Tripura . . . . .	4.0	2.0	5.1	305.2
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	6,654.0	1,691.4	2,989.8	4,828.0
West Bengal . . . . .	515.2	29.5	564.2	5,414.2
A. & N. Islands . . . . .	..	0.1	1.6	10.1
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.2	..	..	79.0
D. & N. Haveli . . . . .	0.3	..	5.5	9.8
Delhi . . . . .	60.8	0.5	6.8	1.1
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	1.4	..	53.4
Mizoram . . . . .	..	0.9	0.4	93.4
Pondicherry . . . . .	..	2.0	3.9	30.3
All-India . . . . .	21,203.3	3,219.5	23,536.3	40,001.4

**Government accommodation for Central Government Employees**

7183 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) what are the dates of priority at present, of Central Government employees of Delhi, for allotment of Government accommodation under different categories of Central Pool,

(b) how many Government employees are in waiting list under different categories as per applications invited for 1978-80,

(c) when they are expected to be allotted the Government accommodation, and

(d) what steps are being taken for speedy allocation of Government accommodation to the employees?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKARDAR BAKHT).

(a) and (b) A statement showing the information in respect of General Pool in Delhi is attached

(c) and (d) During the financial year 1978-79, Government have sanctioned construction of 15,300 houses in Delhi. In all, a total number of 21,000 quarters are under construction/sanctioned for construction in Delhi and they are likely to be completed during the next two or three years. In addition, a hostel with 800 suites is being constructed for allotment to the delegates attending the UNIDO Conference in January-February, 1980. After the conference, these suites will also be added to the General Pool accommodation. It is not, however, possible to indicate any likely date by which all the employees will be provided Government accommodation.

**Statement**

Statement showing the priority dates covered as on 31st March, 1979 in General Pool in Delhi/New Delhi.

Type	General Pool	S C quota	S T quota	Ladies Pool		Tenure Pool
				Single	Married	
A	26-6-58	30-6-58	1-10-61	5-12-57	12-8-54	.
B	8-7-47	23-4-54	2-1-61	20-12-56	17-2-47	.
C	20-12-47	29-5-51	23-1-54	*9-11-49	*14-10-47	.
D	21-5-52	15-12-54	5-6-61	1-6-77	19-3-63	2-7-66
E	15-5-71	..	..	.	1-1-73	30-6-71
F-1	4-1-70	..	.	.	..	..
L 2	31-3-78	(For Secretary Status Officers).				
L 3	Julv 1969	(For Secretary Status Officers)				

\*Priority dates of the senior most employees in waiting list.

(B) Persons waiting for allotment in various categories as on 31st March, 1979.

Type	General Pool	S.C. waiting list	S.T. waiting list	Ladies pool		Tenure Pool	Total
				Single	Married		
A . . .	4,944	2,199	260	10	67	..	7,480
B . . .	17,582	3,212	253	1,112	3,707	..	25,866
C . . .	14,832	1,132	88	26	88	..	16,166
D . . .	3,430	145	28	17	13	42	3,675
E . . .	1,506	..	..	..	4	40	1,550
E-1 . .	765	..	..	..	..	..	765
E-2 . .	145	..	..	..	..	..	145
E-3 . .	95	..	..	..	..	..	95
TOTAL .	43,299	6,688	629	1,165	3,879	82	55,742

#### Implementation of U.G.C. Pay Scales by Universities

7184 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Universities are functioning in the country at present, State-wise position;

(b) in how many Universities, UGC scales have been implemented, out of which, how many are in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) what active steps are being taken by the Government to get UGC scales implemented in all the remaining Universities?

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

(a) There were 108 Universities and 10 institutions deemed to be universities functioning in the country as on January 1, 1979. The number of uni-

versities in each State is shown in the attached statement.

(b and (c). The revised scales recommended by the University Grants Commission from 1-1-1973 have been implemented in all the seven Central Universities and also in eight institutions deemed to be Universities. As far as State Universities are concerned the revised scales have to be accepted and implemented by the State Governments. All the State Governments except those of Kerala and Madhya Pradesh have since adopted the UGC scales in their Universities. While the Government of Kerala have not accepted the UGC scales, the Government of Madhya Pradesh have informed that they are considering the adoption of those scales. Among the institutions deemed to be universities, the proposal of Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram has not yet been finalised while another, namely, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, a constituent unit of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research is governed by the Council's scheme of pay scales and conditions of service.



**Statement**  
**Implementation of U. G. C. Pay Scales by Universities**

S. No.	State	Number of Universities	Number of Universities deemed to be Universities
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	8	1
2	Assam . . . . .	3	Nil
3	Bihar . . . . .	8	1
4	Gujarat . . . . .	8	1
5	Haryana . . . . .	3	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	2	Nil
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	2	Nil
8	Karnataka . . . . .	4	1
9	Kerala . . . . .	4	Nil
10	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	10	Nil
11	Maharashtra . . . . .	10	1
12	Meghalaya . . . . .	1	Nil
13	Orissa . . . . .	4	Nil
14	Punjab . . . . .	3	Nil
15	Rajasthan . . . . .	3	1
16	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	5	1
17	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	19	1
18	West Bengal . . . . .	8	Nil
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1	Chandigarh . . . . .	1	Nil
2	Delhi . . . . .	2	2
<b>TOTAL :</b>		<b>108</b>	<b>10</b>

विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य और  
व्यय

(रुपये प्रति क्विंटल)

7185. श्री राम विलास पासवान :  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की  
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न प्रकार  
के खाद्यान्नों के लिए किसानों को प्रति क्विंटल  
क्या मूल्य दिये गये ;

(ख) राशन व्यवस्था के अधीन सप्लाई  
किये जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्यान्नों  
के लिए उपभोक्ताओं से क्या औसत मूल्य  
लिए गए ; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा प्रति  
क्विंटल कितना व्यय किया गया और मदवार  
व्यय का औसत क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) : (क)  
एक विवरण संलग्न है। (अनुबन्ध 1)

(ख) बृहत्तर कलकत्ता और आसनसोल  
दुर्गापुर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र को छोड़कर, देश के  
अन्य किसी जगह सावित्रिक राशन व्यवस्था  
नहीं है। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से  
दिये जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों का केन्द्रीय निर्गम  
मूल्य, जो कि सारे देश में समान है, नीचे दिया  
जाता है :—

(रुपए प्रति क्विंटल)

जिन्स	1-11-73 से 31-12-74 तक	1-1-75 से
चावल .		
कोर्स	125.00	135.00
मध्यम	140.00	150.00
बड़िया	150.00	162.00
बहुत बड़िया	160.00	172.00

90.00 125.00 130.00  
(8-11-73 (15-4-74 (1-12-  
से से) 78 से)  
14-4-74 तक)

माइलों :

80.00 86.00 70.00  
(1-1-75 (8-11-76  
से) से)

मोटे अनाज :

(ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी)

80.00 86.00  
(1-1-75 से)

देश भर में केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य समान है।  
राज्य सरकारें सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली  
से सप्लाई करने से पूर्व केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य  
में अपने उपयुक्त प्रासंगिक खर्च को जोड़ती  
हैं।

(ग) विवरण संलग्न है। अनुबन्ध 2,  
3 और 4)

#### Price and expenditure for various Foodgrains

7185 SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state

(a) per quintal prices given to  
farmers for various foodgrains during  
the last five years,

(b) the average price charged from  
consumers for different foodgrains sup-  
plied under rationing system, and

(c) the per quintal expenditure in-  
curred by the Food Corporation of India  
and the details of the expenditure  
item-wise?

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

(b) Excepting greater Calcutta and the Asansol Durgapur industrial belt,

there is no statutory rationing anywhere in the country. The Central Issue Prices of foodgrains supplied under public distribution system which are uniform throughout the country are as under:—

COMMODITY		(Rs. per quintal)	
Rice		(from 1-11-73 to 31-12-74)	(from 1-1-1975)
Coarse Medium	. . . . .	125.00	135.00
Medium	. . . . .	140.00	150.00
Fine	. . . . .	150.00	162.00
Super fine	. . . . .	160.00	172.00
WHEAT	. . . . .	90.00 (from 8-11-73 to 14-4-74)	125.00 (from 15-4-1974 to 1-12-78) 130.00 (from 1-12-78)
MYLO	. . . . .	80.00	86.00 (from 1-1-75) 70.00 (from 8-11-76)
COARSE GRAINS (Jowar, Bajra, Maize & Ragi)	. . . . .	80.00	86.00 (from 1-1-75)

The Central Issue Prices are uniform throughout the country. The State Government and their reasonable incidentals over and above the Central Issue Prices before supplying them

through the public distribution system. The incidentals vary from State to State.

(c) Statements II, III & IV are attached.

#### Statement I

*Procurement prices of foodgrains (According to marketing year)*

		(Rs. per quintal)				
Commodity		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Paddy (Standard)	. . . . .	74.00*	74.00*	74.00*	77.00*	85.00*
Jowar	. . . . .	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	85.00
Bajra	. . . . .	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	85.00
Maize	. . . . .	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	85.00
Ragi	. . . . .	74.00	74.00	74.00	74.00	85.00
Kodon & Kutki	. . . . .	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Wheat	. . . . .	105.00	105.00	105.00	110.00	112.50
(----- All varieties -----)						

\*For Coarse Varieties.

N.A.—Not Announced.

## Statement II

*Details of Procurement incidentals on wheat for the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 (RE) 1979-80 (OE)*

(Rate Rs. per Quil.)

	1975-76 Rate	1976-77 Rate	1977-78 Rate	1978-79 Rate (RE)	1979-80 (OE) Rate
1. Obligatory charges (Mandi charges, cost of gunnies & Sales Tax) .	11.81	11.40	11.76	12.98	13.00
2. Storage & Interest charges .	3.47	1.96	2.07	1.19	1.16
3. Handling charges, Mandi labour & forwarding charges and internal movement etc. . . . .	3.03	2.92	2.76	2.64	2.66
4. Establishment charges .	1.10	1.06	0.96	0.95	0.92
5. Other Misc. Items (Bank commission etc.) .	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.09	0.07
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>19.50</b>	<b>17.49</b>	<b>17.62</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>17.81</b>

## Statement III

*Details of procurement incidentals on rice for the year 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 (RE) and 1979-80 (OE)*

(Rate Rs. per Quil.)

	1975-76 Rate	1976-77 Rate	1977-78 Rate	1978-79 Rate (RE)	1979-80 Rate (OE)
1. Obligatory charges (Mandi charges, cost of gunnies & Sales-tax) .	6.78	6.78	5.91	8.78	8.84
2. Storage & interest charges .	0.02	0.43	1.54	1.57	1.56
3. Handling charges (Mandi labour & forwarding charges and Internal movement etc.)	0.77	0.91			
4. Establishment charges . . . . .	0.43	0.56	0.40	0.37	0.36
5. Other Misc. Items (Bank commission etc.) . . . . .	0.06	0.10	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>10.76</b>

## Statement IV

Statement showing details of Storage Movement and distribution incidentals incurred during 1975-76 to 1979-80 (OE)

(Rs./Qlt. of sales)

Storage Distribution and Movement etc.	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (R E)	1979-80 (O E)
Freight . . . . .	6 11	4 51	4 17	4 50	4 80
Interest . . . . .	3 08	4 61	4 65	4 15	4 44
Transit and storage loss . . . .	2 06	1 36	1 27	1 35	1 42
Storage charges . . . . .	0 91	0 72	0 89	0 93	1 08
Handling expenses at the godowns .	1 21	1 35	1 31	1 59	1 53
Administrative Overheads . . . .	2 67	2 76	2 54	3 33	3 86
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>16 54</b>	<b>15 31</b>	<b>14 83</b>	<b>15 85</b>	<b>17 13</b>

## Crisis in poultry industry

7186. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA.  
SHRI HUKUM CHAND  
KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the crisis the poultry industry is facing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps being taken to remove the above problems?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The poultry industry has been making steady progress and it is not facing any crisis.

(b) Does not arise.

## Plots in Yamunapuri sold by DDA

7187. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether plots in Yamunapuri were sold by Delhi Development Authority in 1976;

(b) whether no light and sewage facilities have been provided to the residents of this colony upto now when more than half the plots have been constructed; and

(c) time limit by which Government will be able to provide the above facilities to the residents of this colony?

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

## Subsidy in supply of waters for irrigation purposes

7188. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government supplied water for irrigation by major irrigation projects on a subsidised basis; and

(b) if so, what is the amount of subsidy in the supply of waters for irrigation purposes in each of the last three years ending in the year 1978?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The water rates at present being charged by the States are not adequate to meet the operation and maintenance expenditure as well as interest charges. There is, thus, a subsidy in the matter of supplying water for irrigation.

(b) Irrigation is a State subject. The water rates are fixed by the States and the revenues are collected and the accounts maintained by them. The actual subsidy, State-wise during the past 3 years is not available.

### राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के लिए विदेशी सहायता

**7189. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :**  
क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड को कुल कितनी पूजी उपलब्ध कराई गई और किन-किन देशों से तथा कितनी-कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई और बोर्ड ने अमूल को कितनी सहायता दी ; और

(ख) अमूल को कब तक देशवार कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई और उक्त सहायता किन माध्यमों पर प्राप्त की गई थी ।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) तथा (ख): जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Per capita availability of milk

**7190 SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita availability of milk in the country is very short of its minimum requirements; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the measures being taken to increase the production?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b) According to the Indian Council of Medical Research, the balanced vegetarian diet should include 241 gms. of milk daily per head and for non-vegetarian diet, it should be 154 gms. While precise statistical information is not available, the daily per capita availability of milk is estimated to be about 107 gms. per day.

Some of the important measures being taken to increase milk production are as follows—

- (1) Cross-breeding through artificial insemination.
- (2) Establishment of Frozen Semen Banks
- (3) Establishment of Bull Mother Farms.
- (4) Buffalo productivity programme.
- (5) Health coverage.
- (6) Supply of balanced cattle feed.

### Blue-Green Algae as new fertiliser for rice cultivation

**7191. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agricultural Research Institute has developed Blue-Green Algae (BGA), a new bio-fertiliser quite suitable for rice cultivation;

(b) the main advantage of this new fertilizer; and

(c) how does the Government propose to popularise use of this new fertilizer amongst rice cultivator?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND**

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The main advantage of Blue-green Algae application is that it can meet the nitrogen requirement of Rice crop to the extent of 25 to 30 kg. nitrogen/ha by fixing atmospheric nitrogen.

(ii) The rate of chemical fertilizers can be reduced by 30 per cent wherever blue green algae is used, thus resulting in saving of commercial fertilizer.

(c) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute recently organized a Training Course in the Production and Utilization of Algae Bio-Fertilizers for the personnel of the State Departments of Agriculture. The Institute has also conducted field trials in different States of the country with the cooperation of the local authorities, in order to popularise the technology among the farmers. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has also published a Research Bulletin entitled "Algae Technology for Rice", the copies of this Bulletin are also being sent to the Extension Departments of different Agricultural Universities for making the technology more useful and popular among the rice cultivators.

Land holdings under Co-operative Farming

7192. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY:

SHRI S. R. REDDY:

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

(a) the details regarding the land holdings in the country under co-operative farming vis-a-vis individual holdings, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to have a time-bound programme to bring all the land holdings under co-operative farming; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The area of land commanded by Joint Farming Societies and Collective Farming Societies is 0.55 million hectares forming 0.38 per cent of the total net cultivated area, as on 30-6-1976. Statewise details are given in the Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statement**  
*All India net cultivated area, Commanded as well as Cultivated Area under joint Farming and Collective Farming Societies and percentages for both.*

(As on 30-6-76)

Sl No.	State/UT	Net Cultivated area (Area in '000' hect).	Joint Farming/ Society Command Area	Collective Farming Societies Command Area	Total of Col. 4 & 5.	% of 6 : 3	Joint Farming Societies Cultivated Area	Collective Farming Societies Cultivated Area	Total of Col. 8 & 9	% of Col. 10 : 3
1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh .	12572	28261	54666	82927	0.65	22353	43614	65967	0.52
2	Assam .	2643	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Bihar .	10055	30042	..	30042	0.29	18042	..	18042	0.17
4	Gujarat .	9716	3190	22811	26001	0.26	2140	16741	18881	0.19
5	Haryana .	3384	12131	1261	13392	0.39	11385	1177	12562	0.37
6	Himachal Pradesh .	559	395	10	405	0.07	300	10	400	0.07
7	Jammu & Kashmir .	787	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Karnataka .	10860	39822	6814	46636	0.42	31914	4727	36641	0.33
9	Kerala .	1402	2803	2070	4863	0.35	2570	889	3459	0.24
10	Madhya Pradesh .	18530	25740	51442	77182	0.41	23257	38044	61291	0.33
11	Maharashtra .	18074	8603	34502	43105	0.23	5604	23384	28988	0.16



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Manipur	.	.	1200	1820	3022	..	818	13356	2174	..
13	Meghalaya	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	Orissa	.	.	5689	86	2136	0.04	839	..	839	0.01
16	Punjab	.	.	3824	2534	52264	1.36	49730	2534	52264	1.36
17	Rajasthan	.	.	16962	15379	36943	7.21	1931	2844	4775	0.02
18	Sikkim	.	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	.	.	7071	41	310	..	20	..	20	..
20.	Tripura	.	.	13	768	781	..	6	44	50	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	.	.	17258	15023	131222	0.70	88883	11540	100423	0.50
22	West Bengal	.	.	4484	600	4114	0.09	2191	338	2529	0.50
23.	Re naining States/U.Ts.			1209	53	79	..	2277	42	2319	0.19
				335933	209889	55822	0.38	264350	147274	411624	0.28
				million							

### Rural resource corps

7193 SHRI R K MHALGI Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a Rural Resource Corps as recommended by the Jain Committee

(b) when this scheme is proposed to start and its financial implication, and

(c) the salient features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) Yes Sir The Rural Resource Corps will be an integral part of the proposed National Centre for the Coordination of Research and Transfer of Rural Technology

(b) The proposal is submitted to the Planning Commission for their concurrence. The scheme will be implemented after the proposal is approved by the Government of India. The budget provision for the Rural Resource Corps in the scheme is 1.74 crores for Sixth Five Year Plan.

(c) There is need for providing organised opportunities for canalising the genuine upsurge of interest and enthusiasm among young professionals who are interested in making a specific contribution to rural development. It is hence proposed to initiate a Rural Resource Corps.

The Rural Resource Corps will be drawn from among young professionals who have volunteered to work in the field of rural development for a minimum period of 2 to 3 years. These volunteers will not receive a regular salary, but instead will be paid a consolidated fellowship that will equate them with the post-graduate fellow in a university. They will function as professional interns and will work under supervision in completing clearly defined assignments. They will re-

ceive credit for this period spent in rural development at the point when they begin their regular professional careers. It is assumed that this period of service will help them in acquiring both professional maturity and competence and a greater insight and sympathy in understanding the realities of life in rural communities.

The volunteers of the Rural Resource Corps will be thoroughly trained before putting them on the job. The volunteers will be provided a fellowship of Rs 500 p.m. with a nominal travelling and contingent of Rs 250 per person per month.

### Shortage of storing capacity for foodgrains

7194 SHRI S S LAL  
SHRIMATI MOHSINA  
KIDWAI

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that all over the country and especially in the surplus states there is an acute shortage of storing capacity for the foodgrains and the position may worsen in the coming rabi season,

(b) what is the total latest estimates of production of foodgrains and the available capacity to store the surpluses, and

(c) if reply to part (a) is in affirmative what immediate and positive steps are proposed to be taken to save the foodgrains from damage due to exposure and rain etc., as an improvement over the past years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) (a) and (c) Adequate facilities for storage of foodgrains procured by Government exist. The pressure on storage capacity is, however, felt during peak procurement season, for which appropriate measures are taken. To avoid damage to grains, additional scientific capacity is being built, space is being hired from private parties under ARDC assisted scheme, appro-

prate preservation, maintenance and security measures are being taken.

(b) The final estimated production of foodgrains for 1977-78 is 125.6 million tonnes. Information about 1978-79 is being compiled but overall foodgrain production of 1978-79 is likely to exceed the 1977-78 level.

The Food Corporation procures foodgrains as a price support operation. For storage of procured stocks, it has a total capacity of 21.93 million tonnes. Besides, procurement is also done by the state agencies, who provide storage for the same till the stocks are taken over by the Food Corporation of India.

#### **Pay scale of Drawing Teachers**

7195. **SHRI S. S. LAL:**  
**SHRI DAJIBA DESAI:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales of the Drawing Teachers' in Delhi, when promoted from grade III to grade II, have been revised from Rs. 425-640 to Rs. 440-750 vide letter No. A-11014/26/76-UT-1/Sch. 6 dated 27-7-1978;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that such of the orders have not been communicated to the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration for implementation;

(c) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay; and

(d) when the needful is likely to be done?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

#### **Development of dairies in Tribal Areas**

7196. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATH-AWA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Government schemes in regard to development of dairies in Tribal Areas particularly in Gujarat State; and

(b) the names of the districts in Gujarat State which have been selected for development of dairies?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The Dairy Development Programme in Tribal Areas in Gujarat broadly includes the following:

- (1) Supply of milch animals.
- (2) Mini Spear-head Teams.
- (3) Managerial/secretarial subsidy for milk cooperative societies.
- (4) Equipment subsidy for milk cooperative societies.
- (5) Training of society secretaries.
- (6) Subsidy for establishment of pasteurisation plants/chilling centres/cooling centres.
- (7) Transport subsidy.

(b) The districts of Amreli, Banaskantha, Jamnagar, Kutch, Panchmahal, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and Mehsana have been selected in Gujarat State for Dairy Development under Tribal Area Development Programme.

#### **Amount earmarked for development of major and minor irrigation projects in Gujarat**

7197. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATH-AWA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the development of major and minor irrigation projects in Gujarat;

- (b) the amount spent;
- (c) the details of work done during that period; and
- (d) the details of work in hand which is to be completed?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b) An outlay of Rs. 78.25 crores was approved for major and medium irrigation projects in Gujarat during 1978-79. This was further revised to Rs. 80.15 crores. The State Government have indicated that an expenditure of Rs. 81 crores would be incurred during the year with the creation of additional potential of 85,000 hectares.

The approved outlay for the States minor irrigation schemes was Rs. 11.83 crores for 1978-79. The likely expenditure is indicated to be Rs. 11.95 crores with an additional irrigation potential of 32,000 hectares.

(c) and (d) During the year 1978-79, out of 11 on-going major and 29 on-going medium irrigation schemes, 2 major irrigation schemes namely, Ukai and Kakrapar and 4 medium irrigation schemes were completed substantially and the rest are under execution.

The spillover programme in respect of minor irrigation schemes is given below:—

	No. lakhs
	<i>Spillover cost</i>
(i) Schemes more than 3 years old	151 Rs. 432.87
(ii) More than 2 years old	105 Rs. 313.57
(iii) Rest of the Spillover schemes	99 Rs. 225.89
	<hr/> 355 972.33

**Policy to extend facilities of quarters to P and T employees**

**7198. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government to extend the facilities of availing the quarters of the P&T employees;

(b) what is the percentage of employees of P&T having the housing facilities;

(c) whether this Ministry has contacted the housing Ministry to cope up with the housing problem;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether his Ministry alone can solve this problem?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):** (a) Within the limited resources available, it is the policy of the Government to extend the facility of departmental staff quarters to as many P&T employees as possible.

In common with other Central Government employees, P&T employees are also provided loans for construction of their own houses under the Ministry of Works & Housing scheme.

(b) As on 31-3-78, 6.25 per cent of the P&T employees had been provided departmental housing by the Government.

(c) and (d) As far as the construction of the departmental houses is concerned, this is regulated by the Department's 5 Year Plans. The Department had proposed a target of availability of departmental accommodation for 10 per cent of its employees by 1989 and had proposed an allocation of Rs. 150 crores for the 6th Plan period. Due to limited funds being available, the Planning Commission could agree to only a total of Rs. 52.5 crores. The matter is being further pursued with the Planning Commission.

As far as the funds for the housing loans to the P&T employees are concerned, the Ministry of Works and Housing has been approached for increasing the allocations. This is under discussion with them.

(e) Does not arise.

**Foreign Assistance for Igada Project**

7199. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the Igada Project in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) the financial assistance secured from foreign countries for the project?

(d) whether Government are aware of the newspaper reports that the development works under this project had not proved effective and foreign financial assistance not utilised properly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 94 schemes implemented under the IGADA Project in Almora district in U.P. with counterpart funds include *inter-alia*—

(i) creation of infrastructure i.e. construction of godowns, setting up of soil testing laboratories, liquid nitrogen plants, fodder nurseries, engineering workshops, seed processing plant, bull-station-cum-semen laboratory, development of Karmi farm and generator house, dairy unit and setting up of Krishi Kendra;

(ii) Lift Irrigation Schemes, installation of pumping sets;

(iii) Demonstrations in horticulture, agriculture and peatures;

(iv) Training of horticulturists, sheep breeders and farmers etc.

(v) Three dimensional forest farming.

(b) An amount of Rs. 84,35,481.67 has been spent since inception of the Project.

(c) Financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 2,39,36,662/- was received from the FRG in the shape of supply of fertilizers and equipments since inception of the project upto March, 1979.

(d): The Government has not come across any newspaper reports commencing adversely on the development works under taken under the above project nor about improper utilisation of foreign financial assistance.

(e): Does not arise.

**दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अस्सिस्टेंट की नियुक्ति**

7200. श्री बाजीबा देसाई : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में अस्सिस्टेंटों के कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं और नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाई जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को यह भी सुझाव दिया गया है कि शत प्रतिशत पद विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने चाहिए ;

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा 50 प्रतिशत पद बाहर से और 50 प्रतिशत पद विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) :** (क) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचित किया है कि इस समय सहायकों के ग्रेड में कोई रिक्ति नहीं है । इस संवर्ग में अब तक भर्ती 50% वरिष्ठता एवं योग्यता के

आधार पर उससे निकले संवर्ग अर्थात् (लिफ्ट/टंक) में से तथा शेष 50% खुली भर्ती द्वारा की गई है। विश्वविद्यालय में वरिष्ठ सहायकों का भी संवर्ग है, जिसके लिए भर्ती अब तक सहायकों तथा आशु-टंककों के संवर्ग में से 100% पदोन्नति के आधार पर की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपतियों की सिफारिशों पर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के तीसरी तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित पदनामों वेंतनमानों/भर्ती तथा पदोन्नति नियमों व अन्य सम्बन्धित मामलों को तर्कसंगत बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। इस समिति ने, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, सहायकों तथा वरिष्ठ सहायकों के पदों पर भर्ती से सम्बन्धित कुछ सिफारिशों की है। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट को, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इस पर विचार करने से पहले 16 अप्रैल, 1979 को होने वाली केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों की समिति की बैठक में रखे जाने की आशा है।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा तैयार की जाने वाली मार्गदर्शी रूप रेखाओं/सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहायकों के पदों के लिए अग्रामी भर्ती की नीति के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय पर निर्भर करेगा।

12.03 hrs.

#### RE SITUATION IN JAMSHEDPUR

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Sir, 400 people have been killed. The situation is very bad .... (Interruptions):

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order, I am on my legs. It is an extremely important matter. I have decided to

allow a full discussion on the matter. At present I am going to allow a discussion for two hours, between 5 P.M. and 7 P.M. on Wednesday.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): The matter is so serious.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to allow a full discussion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayekil): Sir, we want to censure the Government.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

\* \* \*

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): The question is one which has attracted the attention not only of India, but of the whole world, because lots of Muslims have been murdered. If at all we are going to discuss the matter, it is much better that the Government of India, or the Home Minister on behalf of the Government, makes some statement....

MA. SPEAKER: I will ask him.

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN: on the basis of which we can have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI YESHVANTRAO CHAVAN: Two hours are not sufficient.

MR. SPEAKER: If necessary, we will extend it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): There are two aspects to this question. One is, when this incident has happened there, how the Lok Sabha behaves is a matter of great importance not only for the whole country but to the whole world. We cannot

\*\*\*Not recorded.

proceed with that sort of an indifference which may amount to a criminal indifference. It must come in the form of an adjournment motion, not as a mere discussion. Unless you hold that the Government have no responsibility in this matter there is no reason why an adjournment motion cannot be allowed. I leave it to you. A mere discussion is only academic. That is not sufficient for the purpose. Hundreds of lives have been lost. Somebody has got to be answerable for that. The House must have an opportunity to pinpoint the responsibility on somebody. You must consider this aspect of the matter also. The House must not be denied an opportunity to bring the matter as an adjournment motion. It may end in nothing. But it will give us an opportunity to pinpoint our accusing fingers against persons whose ever may be responsible for this great calamity that has taken place in the country.

Secondly, if an adjournment motion is not allowed, then a discussion must not be delayed, as late as Wednesday. This is the most urgent matter. The House must discuss it urgently. The people in Jamshedpur must feel that the supreme Parliament in the country is aware of their agony; the country must feel that we are aware of their agony. It will give no credit to this House if you treat this matter as a casual matter, a mere discussion on Wednesday and we carry on our affairs as usual. This is absolutely not a correct way to do. This is a matter which, if possible, must be discussed today itself or latest tomorrow. Let a statement, as demanded by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, be made here so that we can have it and have a full discussion tomorrow. If it is an adjournment motion, it can be taken up at 4 O' Clock. Even if you do not allow an adjournment motion, the time can be adjusted like that so that we get a sufficient opportunity to discuss the matter. Kindly allow it as an adjournment motion and, in any

case, do not hold it over till Wednesday. If the Home Minister is not here, there are other Ministers of State here, or, the Home Minister must rush to Parliament and tell us what has really happened. There cannot be a more urgent matter than this. The Home Minister must come here and give an answer to this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My submission is that the whole thing is one-sided. It has become a mass grave-yard of Muslims.... (Interruptions) The whole world is laughing at it.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a discussion today and again. I will consider the matter. If you are entering into a discussion now, there is no point in having another discussion. (Interruptions).

SHRI KARNWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Anybody, whosoever is responsible must be punished. Let us have a full discussion.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving you a full opportunity to discuss the matter. No further discussion now. I am not allowing anything more. I have not allowed adjournment motion. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. (Interruptions) You will have an opportunity to discuss all these things.

Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: I shall think over the matter. We can have more time. If necessary, the time can be extended. There is no difficulty in that. The House is the master.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

(Interruptions)\*

12.20 hrs.

**RULING ON THE QUESTION OF  
PRIVILEGE REGARDING CERTAIN  
OBSERVATIONS BY A COUNSEL  
AND A JUDGE OF THE CALCUTTA  
HIGH COURT**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now we will come to the notice of question of Privilege raised by Shri Jyotirmoy, regarding certain observations by a Bosu, Member of Parliament re-Counsel and a Judge of the Calcutta High Court on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 176th Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) in paragraphs 9.1 to 9.16.

Shri Bosu has given notice of a privilege motion under Rule 222/223 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha against Mr. Justice Tarun Kumar Basu, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court in respect of a judgment delivered by him on March 8, 1978, in *Grindlays Bank Ltd. vs. ITO*. Therein, the petitioner Grindlays Bank Ltd. had challenged the validity of notices issued on them by the Income-tax Officer under Section 148 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of the assessment years 1958-59, 1966/67 to 1970-71. This case was tried along with another case which is not-relevant for the present purpose. Therein the Judge was considering the scope of the expression "information" found in Section 147(b) of the Income-tax Act. Various contentions were raised in that case. Most of them are not relevant in these proceedings.

It appears to have been contended on behalf of the Income-tax Officer that the report of the Public Accounts Committee constituted an "information" within the meaning of Section 147(b). That contention appears to have been rebutted by the Counsel for the petitioners. Relevant observations are found at pp. 727-728 of the *Income-tax Report* (1979) 116 I.T.R. They read as follows:—

"Lastly, Dr. Pal submitted that the report of the Public Accounts Committee could not be an "information" because the Committee did not form any opinion as to the allegations of under-assessment but had merely indicated the allegations made by one R.P. Gupta, who is the ex-employee of the petitioner-bank; and was dismissed by the bank on 13th Nov 1971. It was pointed out that unlike in the case of *R. K. Malhotra vs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai* (1977) 199 ITR 537 (S.C.) on which Mr. B. L. Pal relied, there was no formation of opinion on view of the Public Accounts Committee".

"All that was stated was that there were allegations by Mr. Gupta and investigations were in progress. It was submitted that the notice under S. 147(a) or S. 147(b) could not be issued merely for investigation. (See the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Chhugamal Rajpal vs. S. P. Chaliha* (1971) 79 ITR 603 and the case of *Sheo Nath Singh vs. AAC* (1971) 82 ITR 147)."

"Lastly, Dr. Pal pointed out that, in the recorded reasons, there is no mention of the Public Accounts Committee Report and, consequently, it did not lie in the mouth either of Mr. H. P. Roy who had filed the affidavit or of Mr. B. L. Pal who argued the case before me that this report of the Public Accounts Committee constituted "information" justifying the reopening. As I have already indicated, according to Dr. Pal, the Public Accounts Committee did not form any opinion.

Even assuming that the PAC had formed any opinion which could be an "information" within the meaning of s. 147(b) of the Act, it was submitted the opinion must be of a person, body, authority or authorities competent and authorised to form the opinion of pronouncing the law as was held in the case of *R. K. Malhotra vs. Kasturbhai Lal-*



bhai (1977) 109 ITR 537 (S.C.). It was submitted that the Public Accounts Committee was not competent to form such an opinion.

In my view, the contention of Mr. Pal must be accepted. On the materials and on the submission made, I find that even for the assessment years 1969-70 and 1970-71, there is no "information" within the meaning of s. 147(b) of the Act which could justify the reopening."

As the contempt alleged is said to be against the PAC, I thought it desirable to get the opinion of the PAC before deciding upon the next step. I accordingly referred the matter to the PAC.

The PAC opined that as the learned judge had accepted the first two of the three contentions advanced before him, it was not necessary for him "to make a reference to the competency of the Public Accounts Committee to form an opinion constituting 'information' within the meaning of section 147(b) of the Income-tax Act." The Committee proceeded to observe:

"The Judge was not called upon to pronounce the judgement on this aspect and by accepting Dr. Pal's contention in this regard, he expressed an opinion which, in view of the implications involving the working of a Committee of Parliament could have been avoided."

In the opinion of the PAC it is competent to form an opinion which would constitute 'information' both in fact and in law—under section 147(b) of the Income-tax Act. It felt that the decision of the judge on this point will detract from the Committee's effectiveness in general and in matters pertaining to the vital area of taxation by the Union Government in particular. Consequently, it felt that appropriate measures should be taken in order to meet the legal position arising out of the said pronouncement. The Committee refrained from expressing any opinion as to whether there was any breach of privilege of

the PAC. It opined that that question should be decided in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Let me assume (without deciding) that the view of the learned Judge on the question of law formulated above is incorrect. What follows then? An incorrect decision by itself either on a question of law or on a question of fact does not amount to a breach of privilege of the House or its Members. No malice is attributed to the Judge.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. After I have given my ruling, then you may raise it. A wrong decision has to be corrected by adopting procedures recognised by law and not by taking punitive action against the concerned Judge. The theme of committed Judges is alien to our jurisprudence. The rule of law runs through the veins of our Constitution. Any idea of subordinating the judiciary to the other organs of the State is repugnant to our Constitution. Each organ of the State functions within the limits laid down by the Constitution. Harmony and mutual respect and not confrontation between the various organs is the very prerequisite of our polity. Difference of opinion should not be viewed as a contempt. Courts of law have struck down many laws enacted by this Parliament as being beyond its competence. That does not amount to disrespect for this House. It is well recognised that Parliament is the most important and most powerful organ of the State. But under our Constitution, Parliament is not omnipotent. Power without restraint is self-destructive. Restraint is inbuilt in our Constitution. As a facet of this restraint, Courts have been given the power to decide about the validity of laws enacted by the legislatures or a rule made by a rule-making authority or decision taken by an official.

[Mr. Speaker]

The protection of the privileges of this House and its Members is very important. The power conferred on this House to punish for any breach of its privilege is very large. Therefore, the same has to be used sparingly and only in appropriate cases. There is no question of any breach of privilege in this case.

In this view, it is not necessary for me to go into the question whether the present proceedings are barred by Article 121 of the Constitution, which prescribes that no discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President, praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided.

For the reasons mentioned above, I am unable to accord my consent to the motion before me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order. The Lawyer for Grindlays Bank had evaded huge amount of tax and he had made illegal remittance, abroad. It was submitted that the Public Accounts Committee was not competent to form such an opinion. Sir, the Public Accounts Committee is a duly-constituted authority.

MR. SPEAKER: I am assuming that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Public Accounts Committee is a duly-constituted authority under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha, which derives its authority from the Constitution of India. The Public Accounts Committee is competent to form an opinion.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I am proceeding on that basis. I accept that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I move, Sir.

"That the House conveys its deep concern and displeasure in this regard to the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court."

MR. SPEAKER: Public Accounts Committee has an authority. I accept that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the House convey its displeasure, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Bosu, it is not done at all; you cannot express displeasure.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table, Shri Barnala.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: People cannot get away by saying this.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, can you get away from the Constitution? Order please. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Barnala.

12.30 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF NATIONAL SEEDS CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1977-78, A STATEMENTS AND NOTIFICATION UNDER COPRA CESS ACT.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Seeds Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year

1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4285/79.]

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 270(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1979, specifying the duty of excise on copra consumed in any mill in India with a view to producing or manufacturing goods therefrom, issued under section 3 of the Copra Cess Act, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4286/79.]

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI, NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Akademi for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4287/79.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Cor-

poration Limited, Madras, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4288/79.]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you about the draft Education Policy report that has come out in the press. The Parliament is in session, yet we find that almost each and every newspaper has carried out detailed text of the draft Education Policy. While the press has done its duty by publishing this important item, we are unable to understand, why the Minister has chosen not to place it on the Table of the House. This is not proper. Will you kindly ask the hon. Minister to clarify the position?

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry that it should have happened. What is the reason? When the House is in session, how is it that the matter has leaked out to the press?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, we do not know how it has been published. In the course of the preparation of the draft, we had to consult various persons and authorities like State Governments, Union Territories Administration, Ministers even Members of the Consultative Committee of the Parliament. It is a draft, it is not the final decision of the Government; it is in the course of preparation. When it is finalised, it will be laid on the Table of the House, discussions will take place and then the final decision will be taken. I have not given anything to the press; I have not made any declaration in this matter. It is only a draft, not the final decision.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The hon. Minister can say whether it is authentic or not.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GOVERNMENT  
SAVINGS BANKS ACT, POST OFFICE  
SAVINGS BANKS RULES, DELHI SALES  
TAX ACT AND CUSTOMS ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
ZULFIQARULLAH):** I beg to lay  
on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 311(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4289/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 312(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979 notifying rate of interest on a Public Account in the Post Office Savings Banks, issued under rule 9 of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules, 1965. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4290/79].

(3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.4(2)/78-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th March, 1979, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4291/79].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 518 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1979 regarding exemption to Canisters from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 240(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1979, regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion

of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or *vice-versa*, together with an explanatory memorandum [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4292/79].

12.35 hrs. .

**ANNOUNCEMENT RE: REPORTS  
OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE  
OF THE ESTIMATES COMMITTEE**

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have to inform the House that the Chairman of the Estimates Committee, Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha, has under proviso to clause (viii) (a) of Direction 101 of Directions by the Speaker has presented to me a copy each of the Reports of the Sub-Committee on Defence of the Estimates Committee on (i) Assessment of Potential Threat to India's Security and (ii) Modernisation of Defence—Navy. The Sub-Committee at their sittings held on 19th and 20th March, 1979, had approved these Reports. As in the view of the Sub-Committee, these Reports contain information of classified nature, the disclosure of which is likely to be prejudicial to national security, the Chairman has desired that these Reports may be treated as Secret and has also desired me to forward these reports to Government. I have accordingly forwarded these reports to the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence with a request that the action taken thereon may, in due course, be intimated to the Chairman, Estimates Committee.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now, we take up Calling Attention.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I have written to you in this regard on 15th April...

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are not one of the persons; you cannot....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not at all going into the merits. Have you not gone through my letter?

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through, but...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, when the matter is coming up before the House and when a formal reply will come from the Minister, why is it that another Minister makes a statement to the press involving National Herald and saying that it has been a den of corruption and malpractices. We know that the employees have been straving. On this we agree.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Calling Attention Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

12.38 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED CONTINUED LOCKOUT IN THE NATIONAL HERALD GROUP OF PUBLICATIONS

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :

मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की शीघ्र संसदीय कार्य तथा धर्म मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे —

“नेशनल हेराल्ड प्रकाशन समूह (नेशनल हेराल्ड, नई दिल्ली और लखनऊ तथा नवजीवन और कौमी आवाज, लखनऊ) में एक महीने से अधिक समय से चल रही तालाबन्दी तथा कर्मचारियों को वेतन न दिये जाने, जिससे उन्हें बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है, के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDEA VARMA): Sir, The industrial disputes in the Delhi

and Lucknow establishments of National Herald fall essentially within the jurisdiction of the Delhi Administration and the Government of Uttar Pradesh which are the appropriate Governments to deal with the lockouts under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

According to the information available, the employees of National Herald, Delhi, resorted to a strike from 10th March, 1979 in support of their main demands relating to payment of wages in time, reinstatement of suspended workers and 2 telephone operators. The Delhi Administration called the parties for discussion at Conciliation Meetings on 12th and 13th March, 1979, but no settlement could be arrived at. The Management thereafter declared a lockout from March 15, 1979. The reasons for the lockout as reported by the Management to the Delhi Administration are: financial difficulties, alleged indiscipline and sabotage by the employees. The Labour Commissioner, Delhi Administration again called both the parties for discussion at Conciliation Meetings on March 20, 27 and April 3, 1979 to resolve the disputed issues and to explore the possibility of lifting the lockout. No settlement could be reached at these meetings. The Delhi Administration is, however, continuing its efforts to resolve the matter and have the lockout lifted. For this purpose it has called the parties for a discussion on April 18, 1979. As for non-payment of wages, we understand that the employees have been paid wages upto January 1979. The Delhi Administration has already initiated legal action in respect of the wages due for February and is initiating similar action in respect of wages due for the month of March, 1979 with a view to securing wages for the months of February and March, 1979.

The “lockout” in the Lucknow units of the National Herald Group from the 6th March, 1979 was preceded by “lay off” for about 15 days during

January 1979. The State Government are making efforts to have the lockout lifted. As regards non-payment of wages, according to the information available, the employees have, by and large, been paid wages upto January 31, 1979. The State Industrial Relations Machinery has already initiated legal action for the payment of wages due for the month of February and is initiating similar action in respect of the wages due for March, 1979 with a view to securing payment of wages to the employees for the months of February and March, 1979.

Legal action has also been initiated by the CPFC's Organisation and ESI Corporation against the Management of Messrs. Associated Journals Ltd. (Lucknow and Delhi Units) for the recovery of ESI and Provident Fund dues.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): No mention about Rs. 80 lakhs of black money?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर नेशनल हेरल्ड प्रकाशन समूह भ्रष्टाचार और घोटाले का केन्द्र बन गया है स्टेटमेंट में यह कहा गया है कि प्रबन्धको द्राग दिल्ली प्रकाशन को तालाबन्दी के लिए बताए गए कारण ये हैं —

वित्तीय कठिनाई, कमचारियों द्वारा कथित अनुशामनहीनता और तोड़-फोड़।

ये दोनों ही बातें बिल्कुल सत्य से परे हैं। झूठ शब्द का मैं इस्तेमाल करता हूँ किन्तु उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि वह अससदीय है, अन्यथा वही शब्द उसके लिए उचित होता।

कर्मचारियों और पत्रकारों को पिछले कई महीनों से वेतन नहीं दिया गया है। स्वयं मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि जनवरी तक का वेतन दिया गया है फरवरी मार्च का नहीं। किन्तु वेतन की ही बात

नहीं है। प्राविडेंट फंड, ई एस आई, सैलरी सेविंग स्कीम और एल आई सी वगैरह का जो प्रीमियम डिपॉजिट करना चाहिये था वह भी नहीं किया जा रहा है किन्तु इसे उनकी सैलरी से डिडक्ट किया जा रहा है। चूंकि कर्मचारियों को तन्वाह नहीं मिल रही है इस वास्ते तमाम बे कर्मचारी जो बीमार पड़े हैं उनकी दवा वगैरह का भी कोई साधन नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि तीन कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु हो गई है जिस में एक आई आर भी वहां के प्रबन्धको के खिलाफ लाज किया गया है और कार्रवाई हो रही है, जो कुछ भी सीगल कार्रवाई हो सकती है हो रही है। लेकिन स्थिति बिगड़ती चली जा रही है और आने वाले समय में और भी स्टारबेशन डेंप्स की सम्भावना बढ़ती जा रही है। जिन तीन व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है उन में से दो व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन की एल आई सी पालिसीज लैप्स कर चुकी है क्योंकि प्रीमियम डिपॉजिट नहीं किया गया। अब उन्हें कोई कम्पेंसेशन भी एल आई सी की तरफ से नहीं मिलेगा। मैनेजमेंट ने नेशनल हेरल्ड कोओपरेटिव क्रेडिट एंड डिपॉजिट सोसाइटी के वैसे भी कर्मचारियों के वेतन काट लिए थे लेकिन उनको भी जमा नहीं किया गया है। स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ चुकी है और बिगड़ती चली जा रही है और आने वाले दिनों में कर्मचारियों के लिए बहुत कठिन स्थिति पैदा होने जा रही है। नौ महीने में तीन गाड़ियां जिन में से एक डीजल गाड़ी भी है की मरम्मत के लिए 65 हजार रुपये खर्च किए जाने की बात कही पर एक कागज में कही गई है जो कि बिल्कुल गलत है। नौ महीनों में तीन गाड़ियों की मरम्मत और डीजल वगैरह के लिए इतना खर्च नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब की जांच होनी चाहिये। सी०बी०आई० की जांच बिठाई जानी चाहिये और पता लगाया जाना चाहिये कि क्या हो रहा है और मैनेजमेन्ट इसके लिए मुख्य रूप से दोषी है या नहीं ?

वर्तमान प्रबन्ध निदेशक पिछले चौदह महीने से काम कर रहे हैं और तब से किसी भी महीने में ग्राज तक वेतन का भुगतान समय पर नहीं किया गया है। इसका कारण क्या है ? चौदह महीने से हमेशा ही कर्मचारियों को परेशान किया जा रहा है और उनको वेतन नहीं दिया जाता है और जब कभी भी कोई इसके खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं तो उन के ऊपर दबाव भी डाला जाता है। इस प्रकार से कर्मचारियों को पूरी तरह से तबाह किया जा रहा है। कम्पनी अफयर्स ने एक जांच की थी जिसमें बताया गया था कि अनप्रकाउण्डेड मनी करीब 35.15 लाख रु० क करीब है। यह पता नहीं कि यह पैसा किस स्रोत से आया। इस प्रकार के तरह तरह के घाटाले इस सगठन में किये जा रहे हैं जिसका नतीजा यह है कि कर्मचारियों का सकट दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। एक श्री प्रेम प्रकाश शर्मा नाम का व्यक्ति है जो पहले कांग्रेस कम्पेन कमेटी क कार्यालय में एक साधारण क्लर्क था, लेकिन अब वह जनरल मैनेजर है। नेशनल हेराल्ड की गाड़ियां रात के 12 और 1 बजे तक होटलों में रहती हैं जहां पर यह लोग तरह तरह के मनोरंजन का कार्यक्रम करते हैं। इसके मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर श्री यशपाल कपूर जो इसके लिये मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार है। मैं सरकार से मान करता हूँ कि सरकार या जो सी० बी० आई० से इसकी जांच कराये अब्बा संसदीय समिति का गठन

करे जो इसमें हो रहे सारे घोटाले की जांच करे।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री जी से कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

(ए) एल० आई० सी० की जो पोलिसीड लेफ्ट हो गई है उसका भुगतान कौन करेगा ?

(बी) क्या सरकार कोई व्यवस्था इसके लिये करेगी अब्बा नहीं ?

(सी) क्या सरकार अपराधी प्रबंधकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी और सी० बी० आई० या संसदीय समिति द्वारा जांच करायेंगी ?

(डी) क्या सरकार लाक आउट समाप्त करेगी ?

(ई) क्या सरकार प्रबन्ध को अपने हाथ में लेगी ?

(एफ) क्या सरकार पत्रकारों एवं कर्मचारियों की सहायरी समिति को प्रबन्ध सौंपेगी ?

(जी) क्या सरकार देखेगी कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को जो प्रबन्ध समिति के अत्याचार का विरोध कर रहा है, उसे दंडित न किया जा सक ?

(एच) क्या सरकार सभी प्रकार क बकायी, वेतन, अतिरिक्त सहायता आदि का तुरन्त भुगतान करायेंगा ?

श्री अनन्त राम जाधववाल (कंजाबाद) : मान्यवर, इसमें एक सवाल और जोड़ दिया जाय.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं चलता है।

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

\*\*Not recorded.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Mr. Speaker, Government is fully aware of the gravity of the situation created by the failure of the management of the National Herald to make payment of wages in time. As the hon. Member Harikesh Bahadur himself pointed out wages for the workers have been paid till the 31st of January 1979. Therefore the question is primarily related to wages for February and March. As far as the Lucknow unit is concerned payment has been made upto the end of January; for February out of a wage bill of Rs. 2,40,000, Rs. 1,15,000 has already been disbursed, and the state industrial relations machinery, as I stated earlier, is taking steps to ensure payment of wages...

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you begin answering others' questions there will be no end.

My hon. friend referred to the reconstitution of the Board of Directors and said that the Board of Directors and the management have been responsible for many serious irregularities. As the House knows, because of the complaints that were made, an inspection was ordered under section 209A of the Companies Act and this inspection report has been received. According to the report that has been submitted after the inspection, it was found that the management has been guilty of serious irregularities and infringement of the company law. I wish to inform the House that on the basis of this report, the Government has taken action. First of all, there were certain irregularities which needed a fuller enquiry by the CBI. Therefore, the CBI has been asked to undertake a further enquiry into those serious irregularities. Some irregularities pertained to matters within the jurisdiction of the Registrar of Companies, and some others to the Banking Department and some to the income-tax

On the question of the provident fund and the ESI, the hon member said that dues which were collected have not been deposited. This is a fact. I do not know whether the hon. member wants me to read out the figures month by month. That is not essential, because the fact remains that dues have been collected but not deposited. (Interruptions). I will answer every question, but I cannot answer all questions simultaneously, and in one sentence. It is beyond me.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** Action is being taken according to the provisions of the Provident Fund Act as well as the ESIC to ensure that the money collected is deposited. Action has been taken on three counts. One is to recover the amount. The other is prosecution under section 14 of the Provident Funds Act and also under sections 406 and 409 of the IPC for embezzlement and criminal misappropriation. All such steps are being taken both in Lucknow and in Delhi. (Interruptions). I suppose the hon. members are interested in listening to the answers.



MR. SPEAKER: They are not interested in hearing the answers. They are only interested in talking.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon Member referred to the unfortunate fact that three workers of the *National Herald* in Lucknow passed away. We have made a thorough enquiry into all the three cases to see whether there has been any negligence on our part, or there has been any absence of medical attention because of disintitlement. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The re-constituted board of the *National Herald* consists of Shri Charanjit Singh, Chairman, Shri Yashpal Kapur, Managing Director, Shri Mallikarjun, Director. (Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chukkodi): There has been a serious allegation against the Minister by an hon Member of this House. The allegation was not recorded and the reply of the Minister also was not recorded. The hon. Minister has circumvented your ruling and mentioned the name of Mr. Mallikarjun.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, only as a member of the Board of Directors.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Mallikarjun is a director who has every right to express his views.

MR. SPEAKER: No. He can give a personal explanation later. This is not a point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Mallikarjun must be given a chance.

MR. SPEAKER: There are procedures laid down under the rules. If there is any wrong representation about any Member he can apply to

\*\*\*Not recorded.

the Speaker for personal explanation. He must give the personal explanation in writing to the Speaker.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): He has mentioned me as one of the directors.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not give you a right to say anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. Rule 371 says:

"If the vote of a member in a division in the House is challenged on the ground of personal, pecuniary or direct interest in the matter to be decided, the Speaker may, if he considers necessary, call upon the member."

Mr. Mallikarjun is a director. Therefore, he has no moral right or authority to come and shout here.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point or order.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The other members of the Board are Vimal Mehrotra and H. R. Basavara.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has used wrong words against me.

MR. SPEAKER: If there is any unparliamentary word, I will expunge it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In answer to my hon. friend's question about the persons against whom prosecution cases have been filed, I have to inform the House that they have been filed in the Lucknow unit against S. D. Pillai, Mohd. Yunus, B. H. Zaidi and the company. In Delhi, they have been filed against Mr. Yashpal Kapoor and the company.

13 hrs.

Then, the prosecutions under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident

Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act have also been launched both in Lucknow and in Delhi, Summons have been issued to the accused in Lucknow. As far as Delhi is concerned, the case is pending before the Court of the Metropolitan Magistrate.

He asked a question whether the Government is considering taking over of these Associated Journals. I want to make it absolutely clear that the political complexion of the management or the views expressed in the columns of the papers will not, in any way, affect the attitude of the Government, as far as such a question is concerned.... (Interruptions) I suppose, the House is interested in hearing the answers to the question raised.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** On one occasion, on a previous occasion, in Delhi, there was a suggestion made by the employees' organisations that the management of the undertaking should be handed over to a workers' cooperative. At that time, there were discussions between the management and the representatives of the employees. But no agreement could be reached on the paper being handed over to the workers' cooperative. In the same way, in Lucknow, now a proposal has been made, a demand has been made, by the employees organisations that the Government should take over the paper and hand it over to the workers' cooperative. A workers' cooperative has been registered in Lucknow. The hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh recently stated that the Government would consider the proposal of handing it over to a workers cooperative if the lock-out was not lifted within a reasonable time. This is all that we know. It is the statement of the Chief Minister, U.P. to which I am referring. More than that, we have no information as far as U.P. is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I had allowed you also to raise your point of order. I had allowed others also.

of his answer, certain statements were made with respect to the management. It is alright. But when he has stated that Mr. Mallikarjun is a member of the Board of Directors, those allegations against the management come against Mr. Mallikarjun also. Therefore, Mr. Mallikarjun has got a right to explain and to reply to the allegations made. I submit that there are two aspects to it. When in the course of the debate immediately a Member rises to explain his position a statement was made that he was a member of the Board of Directors ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jaiswal please sit down. I am hearing a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The procedure is that if he wants to make a personal explanation he must write to you giving the statement and all that applies only when the demand for an explanation is not made on the floor of the House immediately when the statement is made. There are two occasions. If a statement made is unnoticed and if a challenge is not made immediately, even as Dr. Karan Singh did the other day, the Member can write to the Speaker giving the statement and asking for the right of personal explanation. But when the matter is before the House and the Member rises up and says that he wants to make a personal explanation, it is a settled procedure that the Member is immediately allowed to make his personal explanation. The other procedure does not follow at all. Very serious allegations have been made. Criminal prosecution will have to be launched. The Minister went out of the way and has stated that Mr. Mallikarjun is a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Mallikarjun has got a right to make an explanation on the allegations made against the company which means against the Board of Directors, which is controlling the company, which means against Mr. Mal-

likarjun also. Therefore, the right of personal explanation must be upheld and he must be allowed to make his explanation on the allegations made on the floor of the House.

I would make another submission here. The purpose of the Call Attention, as you know, is limited: a brief statement, the Minister has got to make, and the questions have got to be answered. But here it is assuming the shape of a sort of a debate. We are sitting here quiet, absolutely quiet; it is a one-way traffic going on.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is absolutely dangerous; this is absolutely wrong. We are keeping quiet, and if that is taken advantage of, it is absolutely wrong.

I am now pleading for the right of the Member of the House to make a personal explanation on the allegations made against him by the Minister in the course of the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to say something on this....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. First of all, I will deal with the point of order raised by him. I am only hearing the Minister....

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: May I say a word... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Before giving my ruling, I am only hearing the Minister....

AN HON. MEMBER: Then the others also must be heard.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The point of order I have raised is not eliciting the opinion of the Minister. If he is to be heard, then the others also must be heard. Either you give your ruling on the point of order raised by me or if you are hearing the Minister, then you should hear the others also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling. I am not allowing a debate on this.

I have heard the point of order raised by the leader of the Opposition. I am unable to accept the contention advanced by the leader of the Opposition. The allegation in this case, if any, is against the company and not against any individual Director.

Therefore, the question of personal explanation does not arise.

Mr. Ram Dhan.

श्री रामधन (लालगंज) माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

You seem to be in a mood to disturb.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why did he mention his name?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a different matter. He mentioned the names of all the Directors. He did not say anything against anybody. (Interruptions) Mr. Ram Dhan.

Don't record. (Interruptions)\*\*

I am not allowing. I have called Mr. Ram Dhan. Please take your seat.

श्री रामधन : मैं विरोधी दल के नेता से अपील करूंगा कि वे अपने मेम्बर को शन्त कराए।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ram Dhan, you please put the question. This is not against director.

The law is very clear on this point. This is not going on record. (Interruptions)\*\*

Not a word is going on record. There was no allegation against you. Allegation against the management is not an allegation against a Director.

\*\*Not recorded.

Mr. Ram Dhan, please come to the question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. I am on my legs. Please take your seat.

Mr. Ram Dhan.

श्री रामधन माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है। इस से..... (स्वभावतः).....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, I am requesting you to help me. Don't put me in a difficulty. I have decided that he has no right.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A Member has a right to explain his position.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: No allegation has been made. Mr. Ram Dhan, please continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why have you not allowed? The Member has a right to explain. He may be allowed to make his submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can dictate to me.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Nothing is recorded.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gopal, if I allow you, I have to allow others also Order please.

Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: I have repeatedly said that if there is any allegation against Shri Mallikarjun, he will be allowed to give an explanation. But, I am going to expunge all the allegation.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I want to make a submission. During the course of the reply, the Minister has said something and something has gone on record. I am not going into the merits of the case at all. If any statement by the Minister warrants a personal explanation by the Member concerned, kindly allow him to do that.

MR. SPEAKER: I will certainly allow that; I will go through the record.

Shri Ram Dhan.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record Mr. Ram Dhan.

श्री रामधन : मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और आपके द्वारा बिरोधी दल के नेता से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put any question to the Leader of the Opposition. Do not create more trouble.

SHRI RAM DHAN: I am only appealing to the Leader of the Opposition to cooperate. Kindly listen to the translation; you did not listen to the translation, therefore, there is confusion.

\*\*Not recorded.

श्री रामधन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल हेराल्ड एक ऐसा अखबार है जिससे राष्ट्र की भावनायें सम्बद्ध हैं। स्वर्गीय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने नेशनल हेराल्ड की स्थापना की थी और उसमें बाद बहुत से ऐसे सम्पादक ने इसमें काम किया जो केवल 10 रु० प्रति माह लेते थे, एक मिशनरी लाइफ था वहाँ के पत्रकारों की और उन्होंने अपनी सारी जिन्दगी दे दी इस पत्र को बचाने के लिये। लेकिन अब खेद की बात है कि इस पत्र को आज एक परिवार की सम्पत्ति बना कर के उसे नष्ट किया जा रहा है...

श्री ज्योतिष्य बसु (डायमंड हाबेर): कायदे से किया है वह भी।

श्री रामधन : मेरे लिये आप रनिंग कमेटी न करें, क्योंकि मैं आपके लिये, कभी नहीं करता हूँ।

यह जो अखबार है मेसर्स एसोसियेटेड जनरल्स लिमिटेड है उसमें कहा गया है कि जननिधि ट्रस्ट जो लखनऊ में रजिस्टर्ड है वह उसमें पैसा जमा करे। कीन ट्रस्टी है, क्या है इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी जाती है। यह भी सही है कि बहुत दिनों से इस अखबार को व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति बना कर अपने प्रचार के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाता रहा। बहुत से सम्मानित सम्पादक उसमें हुए हैं जिनमें से श्री चेलापति राव का नाम उल्लेखनीय है, जिन्होंने इस समाचार-पत्र के लिये अपना जिन्दगी दे दी। उन्हें मजबूर हो कर इस पत्र से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद करना पड़ा। और इसके बाद भी यह बारबार झगड़ा उठता रहा, 1977 में यह प्रश्न ससई के सामने उपस्थित हुआ, बॉर्डर आफ

[श्री रामधन]

डायरेक्टर्स बॉज हुए। किस तरह से बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स बनाये, उसके बारे में कुछ इस सदन में कहा गया। यह बात भी मुझे सदन की जानकारी के लिये रखनी है, माननीय श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा ने इसी लोक सभा में श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि किस तरह से Employees Provident Fund contributions, including employees' share and employer's share; Family Pension contributions; Administrative charges under Employees' Provident Fund Scheme; Deposit-linked Insurance contributions, Administrative charges under Employees' deposit-linked insurance scheme...

इस तरह से बहुत कच्ची रुपये का गोलमाल किया गया।

यह भी सही है कि इस समाचार-पत्र को जो कागज का कोटा मिया जात था, इन सप्ताहों को, उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचा गया और यह भी है कि 80 लाख रुपये का न्यूजप्रिंट कंट्रोल रेट पर खरीदा गया था और सरकार को फिगर भी गई कि अखबार का सर्कलेशन बहुत अधिक है और उसको ब्लैक मार्केट में हर महीने बेचा गया।

20 लाख रुपये की वेंस्टेज, रद्दी और मेटल भी जो रद्दी होती है, इन सब को बेचा गया और उसका कोई भी एकाउंट नहीं लिखाया गया।

श्री यशपाल कपूर मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर 1978 में हुए थे, लेकिन उनके एम्पाइमेंट की पुष्टि बाद में की गई थी और 10 लाख रु० का जो इनक मनी धाया, उसका भी कोई हिसाब नहीं दिया गया। यह सारे काफ़ी हैं।

मैं एक बात और बता देना चाहता हूँ कि राय-सभा में श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर ने कम्पनी-ला अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर श्री शांतिभूषण से इस सम्बन्ध में सवाल किये थे, वहाँ शार्ट नोटिस कवेंशन हुआ था, उस वक़्त भी सरकार ने कोई स्थिति साफ़ नहीं की थी, कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ बकाया राज्य सरकारों पर नेशनल हेरल्ड का है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में श्री मन्लिकार्जन कहते हैं, वह बकाया मिलना चाहिये, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन हमारे सामने ऐसे भी उदाहरण हैं कि जब इस तरह के समाचार-पत्रों में गड़बड़ियाँ हुईं, गोलमाल और चोटाले हुए तो ऐसे अखबारों को सरकार ने स्वयं ले लिया और जब स्वयं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री रहीं बंगाल का "बसुमति"। देखी एक ऐसा अखबार था उसी सरकार ने ख़द ले लिया। इसी तरह के ग्राउन्डज पर, और बेंनेट एंड कोलमैन की भी गड़बड़ी हुई थी, उसे भी उसी सरकार ने लिया था। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वर्तमान सरकार है, क्यों, इस तरह की अभी तक देर कर रही है?

यह हिचकचाहट क्यों है? जब भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, ने स्वयं इस तरह का कार्य किया था, तो फिर यह सरकार किस तरह के मोह-जाल में फँसी हुई है, जिसकी वजह से इन सब अखबार-सम्पत्तियों पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, इस कम्पनी पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है?

ये अखबार वे हैं, जिन पर ब्रिटिश सरकार जब जब जुमाना करती थी और जिनकी जमानत जफ़्त करवें

की कोशिश करती थी, तो जनता एक एक पैसा इकट्ठा करके उसकी रक्षा करती थी लेकिन आज इन भ्रष्टाचारियों के लाखों लाख रुपयों का गोल-माल किया गया है, जिसकी वजह से मजदूरों को भुखों मरना पड़ रहा है। श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि दवा की कमी की वजह से उनकी मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि इस देश में कितने ही बेकारी लोगों की आत्म-हत्या करने से मृत्यु हो जाती है? बेकारी की वजह से लोगों को भुखों मरना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा सदन इस बात का समर्थन करे, क्योंकि इन भ्रष्टाचारियों के साथ नेशनल सैन्टीमेंट्स जुड़े हुए हैं। अगर सरकार इन सब भ्रष्टाचारों को अपने हाथ में ले लेती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे सारी समस्याएँ हल हो जाएंगी।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से साफ शब्दों में यह पछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दैनिक बलुमति की तरह से सरकार इन भ्रष्टाचारियों को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है, और अगर वह इन्हें अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहती है, तो क्या वह इन्हें मजदूरों की को-ऑपरेटिव यूनियन को देना चाहती है? इन भ्रष्टाचारियों को फिर से निकालने के लिए जो कुछ भी इन की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी, क्या सरकार वह धन देने के लिए तैयार है? जो मुकदमे दाबर किये गये हैं, यदि उनमें काफी देर हो, तो क्या ये मुकदमे स्पेशल कोर्ट्स में नहीं भेजे जा सकते हैं? इन सब मामलों पर सरकार तुरन्त जवाब दे।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not think it is necessary for me to deal with the many irregularities of

which the hon. Member made mention; some of these have been referred to in the reply that my colleague the hon. Minister of Law and Company Affairs gave in the Rajya Sabha and perhaps here too. The main question that he asked was about the government attitude to the question of taking over this newspaper. I should like to say in answer to this, primarily, that the government has powers under Section 408 of the Companies Act to appoint government directors on the board; but this is done when it is proved that for public interest as well as for the benefit of the undertaking it is necessary for the government to do so. It is therefore clear that the government must have undertaken an enquiry and investigation and must have convinced itself both of the necessity to appoint such directors and to take further action of the kind the hon. Member referred to, to see that the undertaking becomes viable. In this case as I said earlier an inspection has been conducted under section 209A, precisely to go into those allegations and irregularities. After the report was received, action has been taken, and further action has now been taken with the issue of the order to undertake an investigation under section 237, which is a far more comprehensive investigation than the inspection under section 209A. And if it is revealed after this investigation or during this investigation that the situation cannot be salvaged without the appointment of government directors, government will certainly consider doing so; and that will be done on the merits of the case, and not because of any animosity towards anyone.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): The hon. Minister of Labour and Parliament Affairs has in the course of his statement given a casual answer as regards the process of conciliation between employers and the employees, both at Delhi and Lucknow.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

The hon. Labour Minister understands and knows that the procedure as laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act is a time consuming process but also the law does not provide for the compulsory attendance of the representative of the management in the tripartite conferences which are generally called by the Conciliation Officer. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he agrees with me or not that in the course of the reply which has been given by the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs in the other House on 12th March last. .

MR. SPEAKER: Normally we do not refer to the proceedings of the other House. That is the convention.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: There is a catalogue of irregularities. I have got that list. I do not want to quote. There has been complaint against the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. There has been complaint against the Ministry of Industries as there has been violation of Industrial Development and Regulation Act. You know to-day morning newspaper carries the news saying that the Minister of Industries Shri George Fernandes has also publically announced that the Company needs a thorough probe. It is not only the question which can be tackled by regulating or governing the relation between the employers and employees—viz., Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act or Provident Fund Act relating to the welfare of the labour, but it concerns also four departments of the Government, i.e., Ministry of Company Affairs, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Ministry of Industries and Ministry of Labour. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he agrees with the natural process of reconciliation. Under the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act cannot he solve these chronic problems of the National Herald? In view of that

does the Government propose to take a co-ordinated and well thought out action against this Company in order to finally take over the management of the company so that the journal can survive and the workers interests are protected? Is this kind of comprehensive action for take over being contemplated by the Government? He has taken shelter under the provision of the Companies Act 209A or something, by virtue of which only a Director can be appointed in the Board of Management of Companies. My question is, since the matter is a comprehensive one, the management does not want to run the company in accordance with the laws of the land, they want to go on with their own purpose, is it not the duty of the Government to take over the management of the Company? It should not simply depend on the Companies Act or the provisions of Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The hon. Member's question has two parts. One is about the alleged mismanagement in the undertaking. Does the Government propose to have a concerted plan of action for the take over of the undertaking? This part I have already answered.

MR. SPEAKER: Probably it will require examination.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He has not answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not answered.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I said that this question of taking over is related to the question of appointment of Government directors under section 408. There are various ways in which an undertaking or the management of an undertaking can be dealt with. I referred to sections 209A, 237 and 408.



**MR. SPEAKER:** Taking over is different from appointing Directors. Probably for taking over, a special law may be required. I do not know if under the existing law you can take over.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** The main question, as I understand, Sir, is how to deal with the situation created by what is described as mismanagement. There are various ways of dealing with that situation. One extreme way is what the hon. referred to, i.e. taking it over totally. There are many other steps which this Government can take under the existing laws to deal with the situation of mismanagement. I was referring to them. As you said if it is a question of taking over and entrusting it to a person who is specially appointed or to a workers' cooperative etc., that is a different question. At the moment, in my earlier answer, I referred to the Chief Minister's statement as far as UP is concerned. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we are not considering such a proposal at the moment.

About the first part of the question about conciliation and its being time-consuming, I do not think this is the context in which I should make any general observation about the time-consuming nature of conciliation proceedings. Conciliation proceedings in this case are related to two things. One is to ensure the payment of wages soon, and the other is to the lifting of the lockout. The basic question of ensuring that there is no mismanagement is the second part of his question, to which I have already referred.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** He has not answered fully. I said that four departments are involved in this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has referred to it earlier.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** I asked about taking over the management of this company under the existing law, i.e. Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says, at present they have no such proposal.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

### THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eightieth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

13.43 hrs.

[**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR** in the Chair]

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** (**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA**): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th April, 1979."

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Motion moved:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th April, 1979."

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): These no-day-yet

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

named motions are religiously published and I think the tenth list has come out. I do not know the serial number. I feel this system should be abolished because it is a futile exercise the members are made to do. We are sitting here from 19th February and in these two months, not one out of the list has been taken up for discussion. Why go in for this wastage of paper, stationery and printing, when there is scarcity of paper? The day never comes! I call it a graveyard of motions.

About the Jamshedpur incidents, about which there was a lot of furore in the House today, the Speaker in his wisdom said, there will be a discussion for 2 hours only. What is happening in Jamshedpur has hardly any precedent in recent years. It is mass killing of minorities and total failure of the administrative ministries. Therefore, the discussion has to last for at least six hours. We cannot skip over this sort of thing, because we are answerable to the people. Those who become ministers lose contact and touch with the people. Therefore they do not feel the pulse of the people. But we are being closely interrogated, questioned and criticised that four days have passed and nothing has happened. I would request you to kindly ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who is a very considerate man, to fix 6 hours for this debate on Jamshedpur.

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** It is for the Business Advisory Committee to decide. It can be raised there. I do not have to make any statement about it.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponhan):** Madam Chairperson, I have to raise a very serious point which is agitating the minds of the members here. The Business Advisory Committee has recommended to the House to sit till 7.00 p.m. in order to find

more time to discuss the various Demands for Grants. I suggest that the House may sit-over longer than 7.00 p.m. in order to discuss in depth the anti-Muslim communal holocaust at Jamshedpur even with bombs and fire-arms.

Madam, Chairperson, we must realise that there was a pre-planned massacre of the Muslims with proper planning and with proper organisation. There has been a total and dismal failure of the administration and the police who are there. The fact that bombs and firearms were used and the fact that tension had been going on for the past more than a week, is a great indication of the snoring attitude of the Intelligence. We will have to consider all these aspects. We will have to consider the connivance of the administration and the police to this holocaust that has been perpetrated over there. Therefore, it is necessary that the House may even sit beyond 7.00 p.m. to discuss this particular thing.

Madam Chairperson, in Jamshedpur, we had a situation that calls for the dismissal of the Bihar Government. When such is the situation, the discussion that takes place here must not only be in full but must also be imminent. A suggestion has been made for a six-hour debate. I even think that a 12-hour debate is wanted on this subject. What has happened in Jamshedpur is a serious blot on democracy and secularism. And the Government that has failed, needs to be dismissed from there. When such a situation is being considered, I suggest that a 12-hour discussion should be allowed.

The responsibility of even the Central Government is very heavy.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please do not go into the merits of the case.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Army that was called in withdrew after merely two hours because of technicalities...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot let you go into the merits of the case. I have noted your suggestion. Please take your seat.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have to plead my case before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your case for a longer discussion; that is all. There, I say there should be a 12-hour discussion.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Chairman Madam, I rise on a point of order. Rule 289, which deals with the Report of the Business Advisory Committee, reads as follows.

"The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report."

Then rule 290 says:

"At any time after the report has been presented to the House, a motion may be moved that the House agrees, or agrees with amendments, or disagrees with the report."

My hon. friend, Shri Banatwalla has not done any of these things.

"Provided that an amendment may be moved that the report be referred back to the Committee."

—that has not been done—

"either without limitation or with reference to any particular matter."

Nothing of these has been done. My hon friend is rightly agitated. I do not question his feelings. But this is not the time to mention all this. Let him say all he wants to say when the motion comes before the House for discussion, not now when the report of the Business Advisory Committee,

is before the House. This is totally outside the limitations imposed upon us by rules 289 and 290. That is my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The statement made by Shri Banatwalla is out of order. I accept the point of order of Shri Kamath. I cannot allow Shri Banatwalla to go on with his speech. He has made the suggestion. The Speaker has already given us an assurance that this matter will be discussed thoroughly.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When this motion is before us, I have to express my dissatisfaction...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. The question of increasing the time for discussion will be taken up at that time. Now the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th April, 1979."

*The motion was adopted.*

13.53 hrs.

# MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) LANDING FACILITIES AT GAUHATI AIRPORT AND OTHER AIRPORTS OF THE NORTH-EAST REGION

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I want to mention the following matter of urgent public importance:

The Indian Airlines services are the only mode of quick transport between Calcutta and other parts of the North East. The demand is for flying an Air Bus directly from Delhi or via Calcutta, to carry all the air

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha].

passengers who demand accommodation for air travel at the present time. The landing area of the Gauhati airport has not been enlarged even for the smaller aircraft that are being used for several flights between Calcutta and other stations in the North East. As an example, it may be cited that on the 8th April 1979, when the Prime Minister's Aircraft was kept at the bordering area at Gauhati airport, the flights due to take off from Calcutta before 0900 hours were all delayed, as Gauhati airport notified that the landing area was being occupied by the Prime Minister's aircraft. The weather at Calcutta and Gauhati was clear and ideal for taking off and landing of aircraft. Because of the delay in taking off at the starting point, the passengers are made to suffer terrible loss in the business, social or political mission on which the people travel by air at such high cost. And when there are lack of facilities at the landing area at the airport, it becomes all the more objectionable. These difficulties to the travelling public are being additionally created by the possession of the airfields in the north-east by the Indian Air force. Tezpur, Jorhat, Chabua (Dibrugarh) etc. are controlled by the Air Force, causing considerable inconvenience to civilian travellers. For the sake of the public, firstly the landing area of Gauhati and other air stations should be enlarged and air force control restricting the entry etc. to the airfield areas of *bona fide* passengers should be removed and proper lounges etc. should be opened where necessary.

(ii) NEED FOR CONVERSION OF HYDERABAD AIRPORT INTO AN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

SHERI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU (Chittoor): Madam Chairman, with your permission, I raise the follow-

ing matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:

Many people are going every day from Andhra Pradesh to Middle East and other countries through Hyderabad Airport. We can roughly estimate them to be at least 30 persons per day.

Although Hyderabad Airport has been declared as customs clearance Airport, the import requirements of Andhra Pradesh manufacturers have still to be made through the Madras and Bombay Ports causing them much inconvenience. Even the exports of the twelve groups of commodities by air from Hyderabad Airport are transhipped either at the Bombay Airport or Madras Airport into international flights entailing delay till space in international flights is available.

If Hyderabad Airport is upgraded as an international Airport it may not only remove the traffic congestion at the existing International Airports, but also help increase the tourist traffic as Andhra Pradesh is having many places of historical interest and also equipped with star hotels for attracting the tourists in a big way. It will help promote the A.P. exports and imports. Hence the State Government in industries and Commerce Department, Andhra Pradesh, have requested the Commerce Ministry, Government of India, for upgarding Hyderabad Airport as an international airport.

I therefore request the Government to convert Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport.

(iii) REPORTED HUNGER STRIKE BY PHOTOGRAPHERS AND DEALERS IN PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL IN DELHI DUE TO SHORTAGE OF FILM ROLLS

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Madam, with your permission I raise the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:

Photographers and dealers in photographic material have gone on an indefinite hunger-strike in Delhi. This is to focus the attention of the Government to the acute shortage of black and white still photographic roll films. The President of the All India Federation of Photographic Trades Association has brought to the notice of the Government the acute shortage of films and the rampant blackmarketing of the material. Professional photographers are facing great hardships while the amateurs are virtually starving.

The shortage of black and white roll films is the direct result of the gross mismanagement and inability of Hindustan Photo Films. They have not been able to meet their production target. A survey conducted by Hindustan Photo Films in 1975 was wrong and grossly underestimated the actual demand of film rolls. The situation has further worsened due to the ban on the import of film rolls. There is a demand from photographers to set up another manufacturing unit for production of photographic material. The professionals need about 100 roll films per month while the Hindustan Photo Films is hardly giving them 25 per month. Even this quota is not now being fulfilled. I call upon the Government to urgently solve this problem by reorganising the Hindustan Photo Films and as a temporary measure by importing film rolls to end this acute shortage.

(iv) REPORTED REFUSAL BY BANKS TO  
ACCEPT LOW DENOMINATION CURRENCY  
NOTES IN AGRA

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): Madam, with your permission I rise to mention the following matter of urgent public importance under Rule 377:

A serious situation has arisen in Agra which threatens to bring trade and industry to a stand-still because

of the persistent refusal by banks, both nationalised and non-nationalised, to accept low denomination notes below Rs. 50 in the day-to-day business transactions, viz. payment of bills, issue of drafts and deposits.

The trouble has arisen from the refusal of the State Bank to accept notes of denomination below Rs. 50 because of the lack of space in their currency chest.

The matter has been brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank, the Finance Ministry and other concerned authorities, but so far no relief has been forthcoming. I would, therefore, request the Government immediately to intervene and remedy the present situation so that smooth functioning of trade and industry is not hampered.

(v) REPORTED PLAN TO DEMOLISH THE  
WESTERN COURT HOSTEL FOR MEMBERS  
OF PARLIAMENT

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): By your leave, I proceed under rule 377 to make a statement on the following matter of urgent public importance:

14 hrs.

Reports appearing in a section of the Press tend to suggest that the Western Court Hostel for M. P.s. is likely to be demolished in the near future. It would not be out of place or inappropriate to recall, in this context, a similar proposal mooted in 1964 by the then Minister of Works and Housing, the late Shri Mehr Chand Khanna, which was strongly and successfully resisted by M.P.s. then residing in Western Court including Prof. N. G. Ranga, Shri Homi Daji and myself. I may reiterate here what I then said in the Lok Sabha, that my colleagues and I would have to be physically removed from the Hostel, and further that if the demolition scheme was implemented, the Minister would find a place among the worst vandals in

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath].

history. The scheme was subsequently abandoned.

It is needless for me to add that Western Court is one of the finest landmarks in New Delhi, and its architecture has been compared by many European visitors to that of the magnificent historic Acropolis of Athens in Greece.

I am sorry to say that its maintenance and repair over the years have been very poor, and if this can be geared up vigorously, I have no doubt that it will continue to be a good hostel for M.Ps. and others till even the end of this century.

14.02 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Shri Anantram Jaiswal may continue his speech. He has taken 14 minutes already. He may try to wind up in two or three minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): How many hours remain?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One hour and 30 minutes is the balance, time left, out of which the Minister will take about an hour.

श्री अनन्तराम जयसवाल (कोटाबाद): सभापति महोदय, पिछले दिन मैं बोल रहा था कि सरकार की तरफ से हमेशा यह आंकड़े पेश किये जाते रहे कि अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ रही है। बढ़ी थी है। लेकिन उसी के साथ साथ जो दूसरी बात छोड़ दी गई बढ़ यह कि

जहाँ एक तरफ अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ी वहीं दूसरी तरफ जनसंख्या भी बढ़ी है और जिसका नतीजा यह है कि प्रति व्यक्ति अन्न की उपलब्धि जो है उसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं हुआ। और उसी के साथ साथ दाल की खपत बढ़ी है दूध का कहीं नाम नहीं है। तो इस तरह की कमियों का दुष्परिणाम यह है कि हमारा पोषण नीचे गिर गया है और जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं उनमें बायलाजिकल डिफ़ोरमिटी शुरू हो गई है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि जब कभी अन्न की पैदावार के बारे में बात की जाये तब दो, तीन चीजों को हमेशा ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

(1) दो तिहाई हमारी आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे है, प्रति व्यक्ति अन्न की उपलब्धि नहीं है, और कम से कम नीचे के जो 6, 7 करोड़ लोग हैं उनको मुश्किल से चार छटाक अन्न आज भी मिलता है और जहाँ तक कैलोरीज का सवाल है करीब डेढ़ हजार कैलोरीज का हमारे यहाँ औसत होगा जब कि सम्पन्न देशों में ढाई से तीन हजार कैलोरीज लोगों को मिलती हैं। इसकी वजह से बायलाजिकल डिफ़ोरमिटी शुरू हो गई है। जब यह चीजें आयें तो एक तड़प होनी चाहिये सरकार और उसके प्रादमियों में कि खाने पीने के मामले में कितने पीछे दुनिया में हम हैं।

एक दूसरी चीज मैं और जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पैदावार एक दफे बढ़ जाती है फिर घट जाती है और इसी तरह फिर बढ़, और घट जाती है। अभी तक यह सिलसिला रहा है कि हम पिछली उपलब्धि को नहीं बचा पाते। इस पर जब गौर किया जाता है तो अन्त में एक ही चीज समझ में आती है कि पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। अभी तक हमारी पूरी खेती लायक जमीन को पानी नहीं मिल पाता है, मुश्किल से एक-बीघाई जमीन के सिंचाई के साधन हैं। 1 करोड़ 70 लाख

का जो छोटी योजना में लक्ष्य रखा है, मैं बड़े धराब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह लक्ष्य बहुत कम है। इतना लक्ष्य तो एक साल के लिये निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये, अगर इसको हासिल करना है। उसमें भी जो पुराने तरीके हैं, उनको छोड़ दिया गया है। कभी बड़ी सिंचाई, कभी मध्यम सिंचाई और कभी छोटी सिंचाई कर दिया जाता है। आजकल छोटी सिंचाई पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। साधारण किसान को मतलब नहीं कि किस तरह से सिंचाई हो रहा है, उसके खेत को तो पानी मिलना चाहिये। 30 साल का समय बीत चुका है लेकिन अभी तक तीन-चौथाई जमीन सिंचाई के लिये बाकी है। इस चीज को विशेषा ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

इधर एक श्री मुसीबत है। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि अनाज की पैदावार रिकार्ड है, दूसरी तरफ अन्न के भंडार पहले से ही भरे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े हुए पैदावार को कहा रखा जायेगा? उसके लिये अगर साव-विचार या इमेजीनेशन होता तो पहले से ही यह समझा जाता कि ज्यादा गोदामों की जरूरत है और इसके लिये नये बजट में शुरुआत के लिये नहीं बँडे रहना चाहिये पा, बल्कि उसके निर्माण की कार्यवाही बहुत पहले शुरू हो जानी चाहिये थी। इसमें भी गफलत हुई है कि समय रहते गोदाम बनाने की कोशिश नहीं की गई। 360 करोड़ रुपये बल्ले बैंक से मिले हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसका कितना उपयोग हुआ? उससे काम की शुरुआत हुई कि नहीं? मैं चाहूँगा कि जब मंत्री महोदय अपने वक्तव्य के लिये खड़े हों, तो इन चीजों की जानकारी दें। अभी तक जितने गोदाम बने हुए हैं वह शहर-अभिमुख हैं, किसान-अभिमुख नहीं रहे हैं। किसान के काम का जो धोखे है, गोदाम उनके निकट बनने चाहिये। यह चीज ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसान की जगह से गोदाम की जगह में 10 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा का अन्तर नहीं हो।

खाली उसको डाइवर्ट करना है। बड़े-बड़े गोदामों की जगह छोटे छोटे गोदाम बनाये जाने चाहिये।

तो गोदाम भी नहीं बनाये गये और साथ ही साथ बोरे भी नहीं हैं। यह चीज कितने जोरो से कहें कि घर नहीं, जगह नहीं, बोरे नहीं तो यह अनाज कहा कहा जायेगा? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह किस की साजिश है कि इतने बड़े पैमाने पर अनाज को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है?

कुसारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (मेहसाना) हमारे देश 500 मन् गेह तो सड़ गया है।

श्री अनन्त राम जाधवबाबू इसमें आपने विभाग की तरफ से कमी यह रही है कि पहले से कोई सोच-विचार नहीं किया गया कि इसके लिये बोरे चाहिये तो कहाँ से आयेंगे। किसान अब त्राहि-त्राहि करता है कि न जगह है, न बोरे हैं, साथ ही साथ रेलवे में पूरा टोटल कॉर्नप्स है, बैगन नहीं मिलते, बाह्य आलू की पैदावार हो अन्न की पैदावार हो, कोयला पहुँचाना हो या खाद पहुँचानी हो, किसी भी चीज के लिये आज बैगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। कम से कम 25, 30 फीट की खाद अभी भी बाहर से मगाना पड़ रहा है। हमारे यहाँ नामरूप का फट्टासाइज़र वा कारखाना इसलिये बन्द हो गया कि उनकी पैदावार को रखने के लिये भी गोदाम की जगह नहीं है और खाद को दूसरी जगह से जाने के लिये बैगन नहीं है। यह सब क्या हो रहा है और कौन इसके लिये जिम्मेदार है? कोई कहेगा कि बहुमणा जी जिम्मेदार है, कोई किसी किस्म का को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं दिखाई पड़ता। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि स्टील का प्रोडक्शन घट गया, सीमेंट मिलेगा नहीं गोदाम बनाने के लिये, बैगन मिलेगा नहीं, डाल्टा के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं और मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आने वाले

[ श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल ]

समर की प्रोर पत्री महीदय का ध्यान बीचना चाहता हूँ। सरकार के प्रवक्ताओं ने कहा था कि महुंगाई सिर्फ एक परसेंट बढ़ेगी। लेकिन पिछले एक महीने में महुंगाई तीन परसेंट बढ़ चुकी है। ग्राइस इन्डेक्स में तीन पायसेस की वृद्धि हो गई है। इस तरह एक परसेंट के बजाये तीन परसेंट महुंगाई पहले के बढ़ गई है। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि सरकारी कर्मचार महुंगाई भत्ते की मांग करेंगे, जनता में रोष होगा, जकरत की बीजे उचित मूल्य पर बाजार में नहीं मिलेगी। इस से प्रत्यूष पैदा होगा, जिसका सामना हमले चार छः महीनों में सरकार को करना पड़ेगा। यह अच्छी बात है कि सरकार के विरोध में ऐसे लोग हैं, जो राजा लोग हैं, जिनको जनता से कोई मतलब नहीं है, वनां अब तक विरोध खड़ा हो गया होता।

मैंने शुरू में एक तस्वीर रख कर कहा था कि खेती में बहुत पूंजी लगाने की जरूरत है कुछ लोग यह उपाय बताते हैं कि किसान की उपज के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायें यह नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि इस देश की राष्ट्रीय भाषा का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा एक प्रीसबी बड़े लोगों के हिस्से में चला जाता है। और बाकी दो-तिहाई पूरे देश को मिलता है। खेती में जो लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी भाष पांच, साढ़े पांच रुपये के घास-पास है। जब देश की यह हालत है, तो खेती में लगाने के लिए पूंजी का निर्माण असंभव है। किसान का सहारा लेने से यह नहीं हो सकता है।

सरकार एक उपाय जानती है कि टंकसें को बड़ा दिया जाये या डेफ़िसिट क्रिनासिग कर दिया जाये। 1976 से मन। सकुलेशन 60 परसेंट के घास-पास और बढ़ा दिया गया। उसके अलावा अधिक निवेश के लिए सरकार के पास धन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

तीसरा उपाय मैं बताता हूँ। हमारे किसान नेता चाहेंगे कि खेतिहर की उपज

के दाम बढ़ाये जायें। जब उनके दाम बढ़ाये जाते हैं, तो भुखें भी खुसी होती है। लेकिन इससे कोई सुधार नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि खेतिहर की उपज के दाम बढ़ाने के बजाये कारखानों की चीजों के दाम घटाये जायें, उनपर से एक्साइज इयूटी और टैक्स हटा कर उनके दाम गिराये जायें और दामों के रिस्ते में एक संतुलन कायम किया जाये। अभी तक कपड़े, चीनी, मिट्टी के तेल और औजारों के दामों तथा खेती की उपज के दामों में इस तरह का कोई रिस्ता नहीं है। अगर एक चीज का दाम बढ़ेगा, तो दूसरी का दाम भी बढ़ता चला जायेगा। सभी चीजों के दामों में अभी तक कोई संतुलन नहीं रहा है। इसलिए खेती के दामों को देखते हुए कारखाने की चीजों के दाम घटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

जहां तक बड़े पैमाने पर पूंजी लगाने का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने पिछली दफ़ा भी कहा था और मैं फिर पूरे जोर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किफ़ायतशीलारी करे और बड़े लोगों के खर्च पर पाबन्दी लगाये। यह अच्छी बात है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने एक कमेटी बनाने की घोषणा की है, जो सरकारी किफ़ूलखर्चों की जाच करेगी और उसको रोकेगी। लेकिन इस बारे में जल्दी होनी चाहिए। सरकार किफ़ूली और किफ़ूलखर्चों दोनों की रोके। इससे सरकार को पूंजी-निवेश के लिए पैसा मिलेगा और शायद वह खेती का विकास कर सकेगी। सम्पूर्ण ग्रामीण विकास योजना, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास की योजना, प्लाक स्तर पर सधन विकास की योजना और मरुस्थल, रेगिस्तान के विकास की योजना आदि जो योजनाएँ बनाने गई हैं, वे बहुत सुन्दर हैं और उनके तहत काम होना चाहिए, लेकिन उनके लिए पूंजी नहीं है। इन योजनाओं को पीसमील ङंग से लागू किया जा रहा है। जैसे, उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ एक जिले मिर्जापुर में—और पूरे मिर्जापुर में



भी नहीं, उसके एक-आध ब्लॉक में समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास योजना चालू की गई है। इससे देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। पड़ने में ये योजनाएँ अच्छी हैं, उनमें लफ्फाची अच्छी है, लेकिन उनसे विकास नहीं हो पाता है। मंत्री महोदय देश की असली तस्वीर को—उन्नोक्ता और किसान दोनों की तस्वीर को—सामने रख कर इस बारे में विचार करें। लोगों को उनसे बहुत आशा है, क्योंकि वह खेती की समस्या से अच्छी तरह से अवगत है। हमारे पुराने दोस्त इस वक्त हैं नहीं, उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में वह हमारे साथ-साथ थे और जब बोलते थे तो जिस दर्द और जज्बात के साथ बोलते थे सरकार के काम में भी वह जज्बात रहें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री राजकिशन (भरतपुर) : समापित महोदय, कृषि और खाई हिन्दुस्तान के जीवन और संस्कृति का मंग है। मैं फिलहाल जो सरकार की उपलब्धियाँ हैं उन पर चर्चा नहीं करूँगा क्योंकि हमारी अनाज की वैदावार बढ़ी है, इस के लिए देश आभारी है, हमारे देश में अनाज का अच्छा स्टॉक है इस से देश में बहुत बड़ा अंसाव है। सिंचाई के लिए भी सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है, इसकी भी मैं सराहना करना चाहूँगा। लेकिन हमारी खेती का असल सबाल जो आजादी की लड़ाई से शुरू हुआ था, आज ऐसा मानूस पड़ता है कि उस सबाल को जानबूझ कर के समाप्त कर दिया गया है। वह सबाल यह था कि हम लोग जब आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते थे तो उससे एक यह लक्ष्य था कि हम ग्राम के गरीब को जमीन देने और जमीन केवल उन के पास रहेगी जिनका अच्छा खेती होगा। लेकिन आज तक पिछले सारे समय में कांग्रेस सरकार जमीन के सबाल को निरन्तर उठाती तो रही मगर उठाने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे किसानों को भूमिहीनों को कुछ मिला हो, ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता। अब हम आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ने से अब समय हम ने एक योजना कमेटी का निर्माण किया था और हमें आशा थी कि

जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद होगा तब भूमिहीना निर्धारित कर के कम से कम दस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी ले लेंगे जिस को हम छोटे किसानों और भूमिहीनों में बाँटेंगे। आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना पर जब हम ने विचार किया उस समय हम ने यह अनुमान लगाया था कि देश के अन्दर 5 से लेकर 8 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन ऐसी होगी जो भूमिहीनों में बाँटी जा सकेगी। लेकिन आज हालत यह है, से उस सारे प्रकरण में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन एमर्जेंसी के समय जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एमर्जेंसी लगायी और उनके बाद 20 सूची कार्यक्रम शुरू किया तो उसमें यह बाँटा गया था कि हम देश के बड़े-बड़े किसानों से 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि लेकर भूमिहीनों में बाँटेंगे। मगर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी एमर्जेंसी लगाने के बाद भी न कोई ज्यादा जमीन ले सकी और न उस को भूमिहीनों में बाँट सकी।

कांग्रेस का जो इतिहास रहा हो, वह रहा मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि जिस जनता पार्टी का मैं भी सदस्य हूँ, उस जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने भूमि के सबाल पर या तो बिल्कुल चुपचाप साध ली है या बिल्कुल उस की अवहेलना कर दी है। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम ने 6 लाख हेक्टेयर में ज्यादा जमीन बाँट दी है लेकिन मैं उन से साफ जानना चाहूँगा कि जनता सरकार बनने के बाद कितनी जमीन राज्यों में अधिग्रहण की गई है? वे जिस जमीन का हिसाब दे रहे हैं वह जमीन वह नहीं है जो जनता सरकार के जमाने में अधिग्रहण की गई है। असल बात यह है कि जानबूझ कर या अनजाने जो दूसरे लोग हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं कि जनता पार्टी साधनों की और पूँजीपतियों की पार्टी है, वह सरकार उस आरोप को अपने आचरण से अपने आप सिद्ध करती चली जा रही है और आज मुझे अफसोस है कि खास तौर के जहाँ-जहाँ जनता सरकारें हैं चाहे हरियाणा से लें; गुजरात से लें या पंजाब से लें, वहाँ

[श्री रामकिशन]

लेस मात्र भी काम हम दिया में नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि जो थोड़ा बहुत काम हुआ था उस को भी समाप्त कर दिया गया है। जिन किसानों को जमीन दी गई थी उस जमीन को छीना जा रहा है। तो माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी सिंचाई की सुविधाएं बढ़ाएं, खेती की पैदावार बढ़ेगी लेकिन जिस बाढ़े को लेकर हम यहाँ आए सामाजिक न्याय देने के लिए और गांधीवादी समाजवाद की स्थापना करने के लिए, मैं चाहता हूँ कि या तो अपने बोधणा-पत्र से इस शब्द को हटा दें या कम से कम मेहरबानी कर के जैसे कांग्रेस से समाजवाद को बदनाम किया वैसे ही जनता पार्टी भी अपने प्रचारण से इस शब्द को बदनाम न करे जिससे भागे भागे वाली पीढ़ियाँ इस का उपयोग करना चाहें तो कर लें। मैं समझता हूँ इस मामले पर सरकार को खास तौर से जोर देना चाहिए।

आज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या गांवों में गरीबों की है। दो करोड़ से ज्यादा भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं जिनकी जिन्दगी का सहारा नहीं है। इसी तरह से छोटे किसान भी हैं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल, जिसका निराकरण आगामी सालों में हमारी जनता सरकार को करना है, वह है भूमि बितरण का सवाल। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई दृढ़ इरादा है? क्या आप राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में प्रभावी कदम उठाने के लिए प्रभावित कर सकेंगे?

दूसरा बड़ा सवाल देश में किसानों पर कर्ज का है। आज देश के छोटे किसान जिनके पास बार एकड़ से कम जमीन है और जो भूमि-हीन मजदूर हैं उन पर 40-50 अरब का कर्जा है। इतने पैसों की ही उन्हें हर साल जरूरत होती है। संगठित क्षेत्र में जो बैंक ग्रहण को अपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं वे 10-11 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं देती हैं। पुरानी सरकार ने छोटे लोगों पर कर्ज माफ करने की बात

कही थी लेकिन यह सरकार उस बात को भूल गई। इस भयंकर शोषण से गांवों के गरीब को बचाने की आवश्यकता है। जिन लोगों को वहाँ कर्ज की जरूरत है उनके लिए कर्ज का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। आज जिस प्रकार से ग्रामीण धनी किसान और साहूकार गरीबों को लूट रहे हैं उस तरफ जनता सरकार की नजर नहीं जा रही है। आर्थिक कार्यक्रम तभी सफल हो सकते हैं जबकि राजनीतिक और सामाजिक कार्यक्रम उनके साथ जुड़ जाते हैं। यदि ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारी जड़ें कमजोर हो जायेंगी और दस साल में गरीबी बेरोजगारी हम तभी मिटा पायेंगे जबकि दस साल तक हम शासन में रहेंगे। इसके लिए हमें आर्थिक एवं राजनीतिक कार्यक्रमों के नारे देने होंगे और कार्यक्रम बनाने होंगे। इस मोर्चे पर मैं जनता पार्टी को उत्साहवर्धक नहीं मान सकता; इसलिए इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

आज मैं आंकड़ों के चक्कर में न जाते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय सबसे बड़ा सवाल कीमतों का है। जैसा कि प्रान्तराम जी ने जिक्र किया, इमरजेंसी लगाने के बाद दाबा किया गया था कि कीमतें नीचे गईं और कुछ दिनों के लिए नीचे गई थी लेकिन उस समय आप देखेंगे कि खेती से उत्पादित चीजों के दाम 28 परसेंट गिरे थे जबकि कारखानों की चीजों में 0.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी। लेकिन अब उल्टी गंगा बह रही है कि खेती की पैदावार के दाम निरन्तर गिर रहे हैं और कारखानों की चीजों की कीमतें ऊँची जा रही है। इस सरकार में ऐसे लोग हैं जो कि डा० लोहिया की दाम नीति के प्रशंसक थे लेकिन आज वे चुप हैं। मैं नहीं समझता किस प्रकार से यह सरकार जनता को न्याय दे पायेगी। जब तक सरकार कीमतों तथा गरीब भूमिहीन मजदूरों का सवाल हल नहीं करेगी तब तक इस देश में खेती का विकास सम्भव नहीं है। आज हमारे पास अनाज का बहुत बड़ा कण्डार है लेकिन आज जो खपत

है और जो जन्म दर है उसके हिसाब से अगले 25 साल में इस देश की जनसंख्या एक अरब हो जायेगी और उस समय इस आधार पर 25 करोड़ टन खाद्यान्नी की आवश्यकता होगी। इसलिए सरकार की धाज नहीं बल्कि अगले 15-20 साल में देश की क्या तस्वीर होगी उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मन्त्री जी ने दावा किया है कि पिछली सरकार के मुकाबले में अधिक सिंचाई की सुविधा उपलब्ध की है लेकिन धाज भी 70 प्रतिशत भूमि कुदरत के भरोसे पर है। हमारे कुछ छोटे-छोटे पड़ोसी देशों ने तो शत प्रतिशत जमीन पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। यदि हम छोटे किसानों को थोड़ी जमीन देकर भी पानी की व्यवस्था कर दें तो वे अधिक पैदा कर सकते हैं। मिसाल के लिए आप फार्मोसा को ही ले लें—मैं वहां पर राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कह रहा—आप कोरिया को ले लें, वहां 6-8 एकड़ का किसान जितनी पैदावार लेता है उतनी पैदावार हमारे देश में 50-60 एकड़ का किसान भी नहीं ले पाता। जिन प्रणालियों को अपना कर वहां पर हर एक खेत पर पानी की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, हमें भी उनका अनुसरण करना चाहिए। मेरी राय में बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाओं के स्थान पर छोटी योजनायें हाथ में लेकर जल्दी से जल्दी खेतों में पानी का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए। अगर ये चीजें हो जायेंगी, तब हम समझेंगे कि हमारी सरकार भूख और गरीबी के सबाल को मिटाने के लिये सही दिशा में चल रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सरकार ने कोई अच्छा काम नहीं किया है, लेकिन पिछले तीन सालों में मौसम भी हमारे इतना अनुकूल रहा है, जिस की वजह से हम सुखद स्थिति में हैं। लेकिन यदि एक-आध साल मौसम ने झटका दे दिया, तो यह सरकार सम्भाल नहीं पायेगी। इस लिये जरूरत इस बात की है कि हम अल्प-कालीन और दीर्घ-कालीन उपाय करें। अल्प-कालीन उपायों के लिये सरकार थोड़ा-बहुत

चिन्तन कर रही है, लेकिन दीर्घ-कालीन उपायों तथा समानतामूलक समाज के निर्माण की दिशा में जाने का प्रयास हम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—भूमि सुधार के मामले में जब तक आप तेजी से कदम नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तब तक यह सरकार 10 सालों तक नहीं टिक सकेगी। यदि दस सालों तक टिकना है तो भूमि सुधार के कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेना होगा।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

बीबरो राम गोपाल सिंह (बिल्हौर) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और कानपुर की कुछ गम्भीर समस्याओं की तरफ, जहाँ किसान का शोषण हो रहा है, आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। इसमें सन्देह नहीं है कि बिजली, पानी, खाद तथा बीज की व्यवस्था करके सरकार ने किसानों को प्रोत्साहित किया है और किसानों ने भी अधिक परिश्रम करके उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है, जिससे हमारा देश अन्न के मामले में आत्म निर्भर हो गया है। यह बड़ी प्रशंसा और गौरव की बात है। साथ ही सरकार ने ग्राम-विकास और ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिये अधिक धन निर्धारित किया है, किन्तु हर जगह प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भ्रष्टाचार हाने के कारण उस राशि का सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और किसानों की माली-हालत ही सुधर सकी है। इसके कुछ अन्य कारण भी हैं।

जब कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ता है तो दाम घटता है और जब उत्पादन घटता है तब दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, जिससे किसानों को कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है। इससे उनका मनोबल और उरसाह गिरता है। पिछले साल अन्न की यही हालत हुई और इस साल आलू की हालत भी यही हुई। हमारे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने आलू का

[श्रीवरी राम गोपाल सिंह]

भाव 25 रुपये या 30 रुपये प्रति-क्विटल बताया है लेकिन यह भाव मण्डियों का है, जहाँ पर पहुंचने में 15 या 16 रुपये प्रति क्विटल खर्चा पड़ जाता है। बहुत से लोग पैसे के अभाव में बारदाना भी नहीं खरीद सके हैं, उनका भालू खेत में ही पड़ा-पड़ा सब रहा है। भ्रष्टाचार होने के कारण साधारण किसान कोल्ड-स्टोरेज में भी भालू नहीं रख पा रहा है। यदि यही हालत चलती रही और सरकार कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकती, तो भालू 2 रुपये प्रति किलो के भाव पर बिकेगा और उसका लाभ साधारण किसान को न होकर बड़े लोगों को होगा।

कृषि में अनेक दैवी-प्रकोप होते रहते हैं, खास तौर से तिलहन और दलहन में, जिसके कारण किसानों को बड़ी हानि उठानी पड़ती है। इसीलिये इन फसलों को बोने में किसान रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं, जिसके कारण दाल बाजार में 5 रुपये प्रति किलो तक बिक रही हैं, जबकि किसानों को उनका लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मेरा मुझाब है कि सरकार इन फसलों की रक्षा के लिये कोई उपाय निकाले ताकि किसानों को उचित मूल्य मिल सके।

सरकार किसानों को ट्यूब-वेल आदि के लिये ऋण देती है, लेकिन वे ऋण सीधे किसानों को न देकर किसी डीलर के नाम दिया जाता है, जिससे किसानों को अधिक कमीशन देनी पड़ती है। यही हालत गाय-भैस के खरीदने से भी होती है। सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करे कि किसानों को पूरे-का-पूरा ऋण या अनुदान मिल सके। एक समस्या मेरे कानपुर की है जो कि मेरे क्षेत्र में आता है। वहाँ पर कानपुर के निकट शहरी विकास हेतु जो भूमि सन् 1967-68 में अर्जित करने हेतु नोटिस दिये गये थे, उसका सरकार ने अभी तक न तो कब्जा लिया और न मुआविजा दिया और इस भूमि को नगर महापालिका

अब कब्जे में ले रही है। इससे कुछ किसानों को पुराने रेट पर 1200 रुपये से 1800 रुपये तक प्रति एकड़ की दर से मुआविजा दे रही है और जो सम्पन्न किसान थे, जिन्होंने इसके खिलाफ कुछ आपत्ति प्रकट की थी और मुकदमे दायर किये थे, उनको 30 हजार प्रति एकड़ की दर से मुआविजा दिया जा रहा है और जो गरीब किसान हैं, उनके साथ बड़ा ही अन्याय हो रहा है क्योंकि उनको सिर्फ 25 पैसे प्रति गज के हिसाब से मुआविजा मिल रहा है जबकि नगर महापालिका 200 रुपये प्रति गज के हिसाब से जमीन बेच रही है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस तरह के अन्याय को समाप्त किया जाए। जो बेरोजगार किसान हो गये हैं, जिनकी जमीन छीनी जा रही है, वे अकेले घर में रह कर क्या करेंगे। इन को एक समान मुआविजा दिलाया जाए और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह पूछा जाए कि यह असमानता क्यों बरती जा रही है। किसी को 1200 रुपये एकड़, किसी को 1800 रुपये एकड़ और किसी को 30 हजार रुपये एकड़ मुआविजा दिया जा रहा है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जो लोग मुसीबत में फसे हुए हैं, उनको बचाने के लिये वे तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें। इसी क्षेत्र में जो भूमि कृष योग्य है, उसमें एक अर्बन सीलिंग एक्ट लागू कर दिया गया है जबकि इस एक्ट का उपयोग शहर के अन्दर बड़े-बड़े बगले व अहातों में पड़ी हुई खाली भूमि को लेने हेतु था न कि कृषि योग्य भूमि जिस पर खेती हो रही है। इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत कृषि योग्य भूमि पर मुकदमे चला कर ली जा रही है और किसानों को बुरी तरह से परेशान किया जा रहा है और इस क्षेत्र में आबपासी, सिंचाई का रेट भी दुगुना कर दिया गया है। बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या के कारण ट्रैक्टरों से खेती करना सम्भव नहीं है, जमीन छोटे-छोटे टुकड़ों में बंटती जा रही है जिसके कारण बैलों द्वारा ही खेती करना सम्भव है। अतः सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है

कि शीघ्रता पर तुरन्त प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाए ताकि खेती का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चल सके और पौष्टिक पदार्थ भी समाज को मिल सकें।

अन्त में मेरा मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि कोई भी प्रतिनिधि अगर किसी प्रष्ट अधिकारी की सिफारिश करे, तो उस पर अमल न किया जाए क्योंकि मन्त्री जी ने यह कहा था कि कुछ प्रतिनिधिगण इस प्रकार की सिफारिश करते हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार ऐसे मामलों में सक्त कार्यवाही करे ताकि प्रष्टाचार दूर हो, तभी समाज का और किसानों का कुछ कल्याण हो सकता है वरना हमेशा इस प्रकार हम लग चिल्लाते रहेंगे और न समाज का कोई लाभ होगा और न किसानों की गरीबी दूर हो सकती।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आनरेबल मिनिस्टर।

SHRI PURNANARYAN SINHA (Tezpur): You have given 20 to 30 minutes to so many Members. You have to allot time regionwise. I have not been given a chance to speak on this subject.

सभापति महोदय : अब समय समाप्त हो चुका है, अब मिनिस्टर साहब बोलेंगे।  
I am not in a position to give you time.

SHRI PURNANARYAN SINHA (Tezpur): You can extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it cannot be done.

(Interruptions)

सभापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब, आप बोलिये, देखिये, कृपा करके आप सब बैठ जाइए। यह मेरे हाथ की बात नहीं है।  
I have already called the Minister and the Minister will speak

श्री उद्योग (देवरिया) : आप संसदीय मन्त्री जी को बुला कर बात कर लें। हमने लिख कर दिया है। आप एक घंटा और बढ़ा दीजिए और सबको पांच, पांच मिनट बोलने के लिए दीजिए। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मिनिस्ट्री है, जिस पर हम बोलना चाहेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : आप मिनिस्टर आफ पार्लियामेंटरी एफेयर्स के पास जाकर बात कर लें।

I have called the Minister: I am not going to change. The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Madam Chairman, I am very thankful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate in the Demands for Grants of my Ministry and have shown a lot of interest in the subject as usual. I am also thankful to the chair for allotting maximum time from the Demands of this Ministry. At the same time, I am sorry that still some of the hon. Members have not been able to participate in the debate and they are now expressing their regrets

श्री उद्योग : हम लोगों को भी सुन लेते थोड़ा सा तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। हम लोगों के भी कुछ अधिकार हैं... (ब्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : जनता पार्टी के होकर आप मिनिस्टर को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब को बोलने दीजिये।

श्री उद्योग : हम रिक्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं कि हमारी बात सुन कर जवाब दें।

सभापति महोदय : बारह घंटे डिबेट इस पर हो चुकी है। और समय नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: More than sixty hon. Members have participated in the debate and they

[SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA  
—Contd.]

have raised various points. Because of limitation of time, it will not be possible for me to reply to all the points that have been raised here. My colleague, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, while intervening had covered many points; I will be covering some of the other points which were not replied by him.

I have gone through the points made during the debates on the subject relating to the earlier years and have found that the trend of debate has now changed. A couple of years before, the emphasis in the debate was on the shortages of production, shortages of availability of foodgrains in some parts of the country and also high prices in the free open market for agricultural produce. In some areas, there were problems of availability of foodgrains due to various reasons. So, always the emphasis had been on these matters. But now, I find that the thrust of the debate has changed entirely. No, the complaint is mainly regarding the insufficient prices being paid to the farmers, not regarding the availability of foodgrains in any part of the country but regarding the surpluses in some parts and the complaint is that because of these surpluses, the prices go down; this happens whenever there is larger production of certain agricultural items. A mention was made regarding potatoes; a lot of discussion has been going on regarding sugarcane, cotton and other items. I think, all this has happened because of increase in agricultural production in the country. That is a very happy and healthy sign.

I am also happy to note that several hon. Members have underlined the importance of remunerative pricing of agricultural commodities and in fact, it is only the foundation of remunerative pricing policy on which the edifice of scientific agriculture can be built up.

Many of the hon. Members mentioned about the Agricultural Prices Commission; they criticised the Commission saying that their terms of reference should be changed and these should be made more realistic. I may inform the hon. Members that we are considering suitable changes in the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. We have constituted a Committee headed by Dr. S. R. Sen to go into the refinement of the procedures adopted for calculating the cost of production of the principal agricultural commodities under differing growing conditions.

And an integrated input-output pricing policy is essential. At the same time, we should do nothing which would lead to a rise in prices of principal commodities to such an extent that consumption is adversely affected. What we need urgently is a widening of the consumer base so that we are not faced with uncomfortable glut of agricultural produce, whenever there is an improvement in the production. I would, therefore, like to assure the hon. Members that it will be my constant endeavour to develop and promote a public policy package which would help to stimulate simultaneously production as well as consumption.

The hon. Members know that because of certain policy regarding sugar, the consumption of sugar in the country has increased during the last two years; and it is not a minor increase. From about 37.5 lakh tonnes in 1976-77, we are hoping that the consumption will reach about 60 lakh tonnes; and our total production now is only 65 lakh tonnes. We are to export about 6.5 lakh tonnes. In addition a buffer stock of about 5 lakh tonnes is also to be created. So, we will be consuming some sugar from the stocks of the previous year. That is necessary for maintaining a balance. Just now my hon. friend was mentioning what will happen if the prices soar higher. How this is a problem again, Madam Chairman. If

the prices of sugar are kept at a certain level, at a comfortable level, then the prices of sugar cane fall. If the prices of sugar-cane are slightly pitched up, then the prices of sugar go up. That is why we have to adopt this policy; and it was due to the fact that most of the hon. Members were asking about it.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I am not telling about the failure; I am telling about the remunerative prices

MR CHAIRMAN: Let him complete first. Then you can ask questions.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Last time when the debate was going on, a large number of Members from both sides were asking that the control on sugar should go. Now they should not at all be complaining about this, because of the control having been removed. The prices of sugar came down, but they came down to such an extent as was not a healthy trend for the production of sugar. Now if the sugar prices are maintained at about Rs. 2.70 or Rs. 2.30 or something like this, then it will be possible to run the sugar mills properly and also pay suitable prices for the cane growers.

As our agriculture advances, we will have greater responsibility for enlarging both internal and external agricultural trade. I may inform the hon. Members that the Task Force for making suggestions regarding export was constituted in the Department; and from their report, which was a thorough report, it has been estimated that there is a possibility of exporting Rs. 3100 crores worth of agricultural produce in the near future instead of the present Rs. 1848 crores. Action has been initiated to implement the major recommendations of this Task Force. I may also inform the House that the export will not be done at the expense of the home consumption but

will rather be designed to promote consumption through greater opportunities for gainful employment also

Recently, when Janata Government came into power, a lot of groundnut extraction was being exported with the result that the price of groundnut extraction in the country was Rs. 2000 a tonne. There were lots of complaints for poultry farmers, dairy farmers because cattle feed was selling at a very high price. So, we initiated some control measures; and I am happy to inform the hon. Members that the prices of groundnut extraction came down; and it was brought down to about Rs. 1000 per tonne from Rs. 2000 per tonne. And since that time, we are having good reports from the poultry farmers, dairy farmers and feed manufacturers. And the feed is easily available. So, at the cost of internal consumption, we do not intend to have export. But we will have export considering the requirement, in the country.

Regarding the achievements during the year 1977-78, my hon. friend Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh also pointed out that it was a record crop. Commendable advance was in rice production which went to a peak of 52.7 million tonnes, exceeding the previous highest level by 4 million tonnes. This gave us a new hope because earlier advance had been made only in wheat production, not rice production. A lot of advancement has been made in jowar production also which was 11.8 million tonnes and it was 1.4 million tonnes higher than the peak level reached during 1974-75. In respect of commercial crops also, 1977-78 was significant as compared to the previous year. Production of cotton in 1977-78 was higher by 21.6 per cent, of oil seeds, which are in short supply even now by 13.2 per cent, of sugarcane by 18.7 per cent. The overall index of agricultural production in 1977-78 at 132.7, was 13.9 per cent higher than the previous year.



[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

May I now take the opportunity to share with the hon Members available information on preliminary assessment of production levels in respect of foodgrains, cotton, jute, oilseeds, etc. during 1978-79. In spite of losses to the tune of three million tonnes of foodgrains due to floods and excessive rains and hailstorms during the last kharif season the total output in the current year is expected to be around 127 million tonnes.

Regarding cotton also the output is expected to reach a record level of 75-76 lakh bales, jute and mesta production at 81 lakh bales is 13.4 per cent higher than last year, the highest on record. Production of oilseeds may exceed last year's level by about five lakh tonnes. Sugarcane production is estimated to be around the record level of last year. In brief the crop year 1977-78 was the best on record and the crop year 1978-79 is likely to be still better. Thus, the accent on sound public policies we have introduced is bound to pay good dividends in the coming years.

However, I would hasten to caution that there is no cause for euphoria and absolutely none for complacency. We cannot relax our efforts to make agriculture an important instrument of rural and agrarian prosperity.

Some of my hon friends were mentioning about pulses. They are worried about pulses. Last year they were worried about vegetables also. This time they did not talk of vegetables because vegetables were in good production and prices have come down. Some hon. Members mentioned inter crop imbalances; food grains production had increased while the production of pulses and oilseeds has not increased considerably. We are aware of this problem and special efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses. Research efforts for evolving high yielding varieties had been intensified. Production of breeder, foundation and certified seeds

of good quality is being promoted. The Central Government gives subsidy for production of certified seeds at the rate of Rs. 150 per quintal and on breeders' seeds at the rate of Rs. 300 per quintal for gram, arhar and lentil and Rs. 500 per quintal for moong, urad and cow peas. Measures such as the application of phosphatic fertilisers, rhizobial culture, plant protection measures, intensive training of farmers in improved technology of production of pulses, cultivation of moong and urad in rice fallows and inter-cropping of pulses are being undertaken for increasing their output. Cultivation of short duration zaid crop of moong in Uttar Pradesh gave encouraging results last year. On the basis of that experience, the cultivation of zaid crop of moong is being extended over an area of about 30 lakh hectares in the current year. In Orissa and in other States also this is being taken up.

Then there was a mention that the support price of pulses should be raised. I may mention that the minimum price of gram was Rs. 95.00 per quintal. The hon. Member may be knowing that in 1977-78 the support price of gram was only Rs. 95.00. But it was raised to Rs. 125.00 last year and the price has again been raised now to Rs. 140 per quintal for a current year's crop. Further, for the first time the support price of Arhar and Moong was fixed at Rs. 155 and 165 respectively last year. Special extensive drive will be launched to promote cultivation of pulses in all the irrigated areas.

Similarly, regarding oilseeds also special efforts have been made for production of good seeds and support price also has been raised for groundnut from Rs. 140 per quintal in 1976-77 to Rs. 175 per quintal in 1978-79. During the same period the support price of Sunflower seed has been raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 165. In case of Soyabean which is now taking good roots in the country, the minimum support price was stepped up



from Rs. 145 per quintal in 1977-78 to Rs. 175 per quintal in 1978-79. This year's production of Soyabean has been very good particularly in Madhya Pradesh and we had initiated purchase on support price and we have purchased about 70,000 tonnes of Soyabean for the first time.

One of the reasons for the low yields of these crops has been their cultivation mostly under unirrigated conditions. We are now planning to introduce suitable pulses and oil seeds crops in all the irrigated farming systems. This together with the price support policy already introduced should help us to step up production of pulses and oil seeds considerably.

I must congratulate scientists for developing a wide range of crop varieties possessing resistance to major pests and diseases. Recently the Central Committee on Release of Varieties has approved the release of 17 new wheat strains suitable for cultivation in different parts of the country. Similarly, our rice scientists have developed a wide range of new varieties some of which do well in conditions of water stagnation.

I must inform the hon. members that the weather both in 1977-78 and in 1978-79 was very favourable for incidence of diseases like wheat rusts. However, our crops were not affected largely because of disease control strategy developed by our scientists. I am also happy to report that the seed of wheat variety we supplied to Pakistan last year has done very well. Some of the leading newspapers in Pakistan have reported that the varieties like HD-2009, WL 711 and Sonalika supplied by India have been free from diseases and are expected to give good yields.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research which is completing 50 years of useful service to the farming community this year has chosen 'Lab. to Land' as its major activity during the Golden Jubilee Year. This programme envisages a massive effort in the

area of transfer of the latest scientific skills and knowhow from the laboratories of Agricultural Universities and Institutes to the fields of marginal and small farmers. The 'Lab. to Land' programme will be closely integrated with our programme for intensive rural development so that we are able to make speedy progress in bridging the wide gap now existing between potential and actual farm yields.

Hon. members are aware of the various steps we have taken to build up grain reserves and to enhance our storage capacity. My colleague, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh has dealt with that aspect and I need not mention anything more. But Shri Jaiswal today said that we are not creating enough storage capacity for the food-grains and that is why a lot of food-grains get wasted. He is correct in saying that enough storage capacity, as was required in the country, was not created. Now there is an effort from many sides to bridge that gap and to have more and more covered storage capacity. I may inform hon. members that within the last two years we have got about 40 lakh tonnes of new covered storage capacity through various methods. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh has mentioned that we have a plan for having about 2000 rural storages with a capacity of 200 to 250 tonnes, which will be very useful. These block level storage structures will be designed not only to store grains but also inputs like seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. In addition, a cold storage wing for storing perishable commodities will be added to the block level storage system wherever necessary. We did not have community drying facilities so far. Community drying facilities will be provided as a part of the storage complex. This is particularly important since there are several reports now which indicate that liver diseases occur due to the infection of grains by fungi leading to the formation of toxins in the grains. Such infection occurs only in grains containing a high moisture content, as a result of

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

inadequate drying. That is why we are trying to provide drying facilities also.

Regarding ecological security also, several members have made mention. Without adequate ecological security, we will not be able to sustain agricultural advance continuously. That is very important. There were complaints of deforestation. I myself have those complaints. I have been mentioning to my colleagues, that deforestation takes place on every pretext. Whenever there is to be a dam, or reservoir, deforestation takes place. When those people have to be rehabilitated, they are rehabilitated on forest lands. So, again forest lands are denuded. Whenever a road is to be constructed, particularly in mountainous areas where there are forests, that is also done at the cost of the forests. Whenever any project is introduced in any State, it is at the cost of forest land. I saw in some areas where high tension electricity wiring was to be done, this was done at the cost of forest area. The forest was cut wherever the lines had to be taken. So, everything is done at the cost of the forests. I am myself quite worried about that. We are adopting a strategy whereby we can maintain the forest wealth that we have now and also we could increase the forest wealth in a suitable manner.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is there any time-bound programme for that?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We are trying to have a time-bound programme also.

I shall now mention the major factors which have contributed to increase in agricultural production. One is, continuous flow of improved technology. We are very satisfied with this. In fact, we are trying to improve this also. Our agriculture scientists are some of the best in the world and this has been acknowledged by other top-most scientists in the

world. I had opportunities of talking to many of them and they have praised our agriculture scientists very much. Then, extension of irrigation facilities, substantial step-up of fertiliser consumption, extension of areas under high-yielding varieties, arrangements for quick and effective transfer of new technology to farmers, larger and easier flow of agricultural credit to farmers, remunerative price and improved marketing policies. These are the main factors.

15 hrs.

Regarding irrigation, my hon friend, Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh, had already mentioned that last year, there was a record increase of irrigation facility in this country. I may inform the hon. Members that during the year 1979-80, we are hoping to achieve a bigger goal. We are aiming at 32 million hectares during the next year as compared to 28 million hectares achieved this year. So, there will be a significant improvement and we hope that within the next five years the target of 17 million hectares of irrigation will be achieved.

Among the irrigation programmes, special emphasis has been laid on minor irrigation schemes which are quick maturing, less expensive and generate large employment. The measures taken in this regard include increase in investment on minor irrigation schemes, particularly from institutional resources, identifying and removing bottlenecks and achieving closer coordination with the rural electrification programme. A programme for installation of 3500 public tubewells, 2.25 lakh private tubewells, 2.75 lakh dug wells and 3.5 lakh electric pumpsets has been taken up during 1978-79, and we hope that it will be achieved.

The major and medium irrigation works take time to be completed. Our irrigation strategy provides for a high priority to expeditious completion of a large number of irrigation projects which have been under implementa-

tion for the last several years, so that they start yielding benefits in terms of more irrigation.

Drainage which had been neglected in the past is now receiving special attention. We are carefully examining this aspect and necessary provision is being made under all new projects for adequate drainage facilities as a part of the modernisation programme. At the instance of the Government of India some of the State Governments have already set up expert groups to make a thorough study of the problem and formulate a comprehensive programme for modernisation of irrigation projects.

The command area development programme which aims at optimising the utilisation of the available irrigation potential has made further headway. 38 command area development authorities have been set up in the States. The programme now covers 60 irrigation projects having an ultimate irrigation potential of about 13 million hectares. The programme under the current Five Year Plan envisages construction of field channels in 10 lakh hectares and completion of on-farm development works over an area of 20 lakh hectares.

Regarding flood control which is also very important, last year's severe floods raised many issues which we have tried to solve. A Working Group was constituted to go into this matter. They have prepared an action plan which provides for an integrated approach to engineering works, soil conservation, afforestation and watershed management. It will involve an investment of Rs. 1000 crores on engineering works and Rs. 700 crores on soil conservation, afforestation and watershed management within the next five, six years.

Regarding fertilisers, its consumption has registered significant advances in recent years. We are not only trying to take care of inorganic fertiliser but we are taking care

of compost fertiliser also. A comprehensive programme for the development of local manurial resources is also being implemented in the country. This includes production of rural and urban compost, green manuring, sewage and sullage utilisation, setting up of mechanical compost plants and installation of gobar gas plants. A low cost bio-gas plant has been developed and the technical feasibility of installing such plants on a large scale is being explored.

The high yielding varieties programme was taken to more and more areas. During 1977-78 the programme covered 38 million hectares which is likely to be extended by another 4 million hectares during the year 1978-79. There will be further increase during the coming year.

Special extension effort has also been made so that the technology of improved irrigation, improved agriculture, improved seed can be taken from the laboratories of universities to the farmer's field. This is also being done.

I would like to make a special mention of the "Training and Visits System" of agricultural extension, which has already been taken up in 9 States and is being extended to other States as well. This has proved very successful.

Then I come to agricultural credit, which is very important and which was mentioned by several hon. Members. We are trying to improve the availability of agricultural credit. The quantum of credit extended to farmers rose from Rs. 2,000 crores in 1976-77 to Rs. 2,400 crores in 1977-78 and is likely to go up to Rs. 2,750 crores by the end of June, 1979. The commercial banks increased the number of borrowers from 32.74 lakhs in 1976-77 to 52.74 lakhs in 1977-78. It is expected to go up to 63 lakhs in 1978-79, which is almost doubling, and it is a very good sign.

There are many allied sectors of agriculture like animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries and forestry which we are taking care of. For want of time, I will not be able to deal with them in detail. In the animal husbandry sector, the programmes for increasing the production of protective foods of animal origin, viz., milk, eggs etc. have received special emphasis. The Special Livestock Production Programme for Cross-bred heifers and setting up poultry, piggery and sheep production units for the benefit of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been extended to more areas and 268 projects are now in operation in 183 districts of the country. It is estimated that each project will benefit at least 5,000 families of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under the Cross-bred Calf Rearing Programme, 3,000 families under the Poultry and sheep Production Programme and 500 families under the Piggery Development.

A massive Cross Breeding Programme and selective breeding has resulted in increasing the milk production. My hon. friend was saying that it has never been mentioned as to what is the milk production in the country and how it is affecting the availability. The milk production rose from 23.2 million tonnes in 1973-74 to 27.5 million tonnes in 1977-78. The per capita availability of milk per day has increased from 111 grammes in 1973-74 to 120 grammes in 1977-78. We know this is not enough, this is not sufficient. That is why we want to increase this production further under this programme. Similarly, the production of eggs has increased from 7,700 million to 11,000 million by the end of 1978.

The availability of livestock and poultry feed at reasonable prices has been assured. This has been achieved mainly through rational export policy of feed nutrients like groundnut extraction and monitoring of demand and supply of nutrient, like rice polish, wheat bran etc.

Coming to dairy development, I would like to make a special mention of the Operation Flood II Programme, which represents a massive effort for increasing the production of milk in the country. This is a fairly big programme with an investment of Rs. 485 crores over a seven-year period. It is expected to benefit 10 million farm families and encompass a national milch herd of 15 million productive cross-bred cows and up-grade buffaloes.

Coming to fisheries, high priority is being accorded to the development of fisheries for providing nutritious food as well as for generating employment. It is proposed to increase fish production to 22 lakhs tonnes from the Marine Sector and 12 lakh tonnes from the Inland Sector during the five year period 1978-83.

The declaration of 200 miles of exclusive economic zone from the coastline has placed at our disposal vast resources which are proposed to be exploited through massive efforts of deep sea fishing. As against 52 vessels at the beginning of last year, by the end of this year the number will increase to 130.

15.10 hrs.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan in the Chair].

In addition, 1202 additional small mechanised boats were introduced. In all, about 15,432 small mechanised boats are expected to be in operation by the end of 1978-79. To avoid unhealthy competition between the country boats, mechanised boats and deep sea trawlers, our endeavour would be to improve the harvest from the sea by stimulating on an equitable basis, the growth of country boats, mechanised boats and deep sea fishing trawlers.

To promote inland fisheries, 50 Fish Farmers Development Agencies have been set up for utilisation of tanks and ponds covering an area of 1.6 million hectares for intensive fish culture.

The Central Sector Scheme of brackish water fish culture is also being implemented in maritime States mainly for utilisation of brackish water area for fish culture available in the country to the extent of 142 million hectares.

Regarding afforestation, Madam, the Government has accorded high priority to the development of forest resources with a view to preventing recurrence of floods, controlling soil erosion and maintaining ecological balance. The programme for the development of social forestry, raising of fast-growing species and other valuable species of economic and industrial importance, adoption of better extraction techniques and improvement of forest communications, were intensified during the year. There have been good results also. "For example, in social forestry, the investment in 1976-77 was Rs. 1.63 crores only. In 1977-78 the investment was Rs. 7.37 crores and in 1978-79 the investment has been Rs. 9.20 crores in social forestry and the results obtained are also good. In 1977-78 the plantation of wastelands was 17,600 hectares and mixed and degraded lands, 43,800 hectares and 5,400 of running kilometres, that is, alongside roads and canals etc. In 1978-79 much more improvement has been made that, is for plantation of wastelands, the area is 36,630 hectares, for mixed plantation 83,700 hectares, and regarding afforestation of degraded forests, canal banks, roads etc. 37000 running kilometres. This was an achievement which is, to my mind, a good achievement."

It is estimated that a total area of 34 million hectares would be covered under man-made forestry through State as well as Centrally sponsored schemes.

The draft of the Revised National Forest Policy is under the consideration of the Government of India and we are taking into consideration many points. One is that diversion of forestry lands to non-forestry uses

should be allowed only through the approval of State Legislatures. Secondly, the limit of forest area in the hill regions of the country should be at least 60 per cent of the total areas of the region and thirdly, all projects which involve deforestation should be examined from environmental and ecological angles by the Planning Commission and National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination, Government of India, and no project should be taken up unless it has been cleared by these agencies. So, that is the method by which we try to impose some restrictions on the State Governments for achieving this object.

Regarding land reforms, Madam, a lot has been said by many hon. Members that nothing is being done. I may say and reiterate once again that the Government is committed to the speedy implementation of land reforms. Just now an hon. Member was saying: "We should be told what has been achieved during these two years." After the assumption of charge by the Janata Government, I must say that since March 1977, 5 lakhs acres of land have been distributed to more than 3.03 lakhs beneficiaries during these less than 2 years. So, I may say that we are committed to speedy implementation of land reforms and I would say that this record is better than the previous record.

An important step has also been taken in this direction by setting up a committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Raj Krishna, Member, Planning Commission, to review the progress of land reforms, and they have submitted their first report. One of the recommendations of that report has also been adopted.

I may mention here that the Government of India has decided to amend the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution so as to cover all land reform laws which have not been so far included therein or which may

be enacted by the States in future, with a view to protect them from avoidable delays through vexatious challenges in courts of law, because that is the main problem. A lot of court cases are pending. Though the State Governments have taken possession of some land, courts issue injunction and stay orders. That is why the distribution of land is stayed, and State Governments face difficulty. So, we are bringing all these laws under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution.

**SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara):** What about the Kerala Bill?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Would it be proper for me to mention it here?

Mention was made here by many Members of the fixation of prices, and it was said that the prices which have been fixed for wheat, rice etc., are not remunerative. Many types of objections were raised. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members—I have taken the data for the last 10 years—that in 1968-69 the price of standard paddy was Rs. 52.50 per quintal in Punjab and Haryana, and that of standard wheat was Rs. 76. Paddy prices were again revised in 1972-73 to Rs. 53. Till then, for five years it remained almost the same. From 1968-69 to 1973-74, the price of wheat remained at Rs. 76. Nobody changed the price. But now some Members want a change every year. Then, after the hike in world prices, because fertiliser prices went up, the urea price to Rs. 2000 a tonne, the prices were revised. In 1974-75 the prices of paddy was raised to Rs. 76 and the price of wheat was raised to Rs. 105 and thereafter it remained like that for three years again. Till 1976-77, till the end of the emergency, the prices remained the same but in 1977-78 we raised paddy price from Rs. 76 to Rs. 79 and wheat price from Rs. 105 to Rs. 110. Again, last year, in 1978-79, the paddy price was increased by Rs. 8 to Rs. 7 and wheat

price by Rs. 250 to Rs. 112.50. Now again it has been raised by Rs. 250 and now the wheat price is Rs. 115.

**SHRI B. K. NAIR:** Why no revision for paddy?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** It is coming later.

This is the situation. Prices remained constant for many years, at Rs. 76 for six years and at Rs. 106 for three years, when, I remember, we used to agitate that they should be raised because the cost of inputs had gone up, but it was not raised for three years continuously. It was raised only in 1977-78.

Some hon. Members have also mentioned that prices of wheat have been raised more steeply than that of paddy. This also is not correct. I may mention that between 1969-70 and 1978-79, in the marketing season the procurement prices of wheat have been raised from Rs. 76 to Rs. 115, i.e., by 50 per cent. As against this, the increase in the procurement price of paddy has been about 65 per cent so that the contention is not correct that wheat prices have been raised more than paddy prices. The prices of almost all the other commodities, as I have mentioned in my reply, have been raised from time to time. So, what is now required and what is agitating the mind of the hon. members is marketing. We are producing some of the items, particularly these perishable items, for which we do not have enough market, we do not have processing facilities, storage facilities and that is why we have this difficulty in the case of potatoes and in the case of vegetables also this year. But we are adopting certain policies now for storage and for export also and we are trying to evolve some strategy which will be ultimately beneficial to those farmers who are producing these items like potatoes and onions. These are two items on the export of which we had imposed a ban at a time when their prices in the country

had gone very high. Then, when the production was good, that ban was removed and we have brought them under OGL also. But still, because there has not been enough market, there has not been enough export. We have been able to export only 23,000 tonnes of potatoes so far. Much more should have been exported because NAFED has purchased a lot more, but they have not been able to export it. For exporting certain items, we have to remain in the export market for a long time and for that we are evolving a strategy that we should produce these items for export purposes in a larger quantity so that they can be utilised for export only. Similarly for vegetables also, fresh vegetable market is close at hand in the Middle East. We are in a position, to export some vegetables. It was not possible last year because the prices of vegetables had gone high here as a result of the shortage of vegetables. But this year, the prices of vegetables have come down considerably. Now we are thinking of exporting green vegetables to the neighbouring countries, and to remain in the market for a long time. For that we are asking the State Governments to create some infrastructure through which they can have production of vegetables, particularly the special type of vegetables on a larger scale for a longer time. Some Governments, like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, are interested in producing more vegetables so that a part of that can be exported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are the special type of vegetables?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Lady fingers and brinjals are the two types of vegetables which are required in the Middle East. Punjab Government have recently told us that they are in a position to supply twenty tonnes each of both these vegetables every day for export purposes and that they can send one special plane every day. Similarly Maharashtra is

willing to produce ten tonnes each of these two vegetables.

We are thinking of exporting vegetables like this. For potatoes we need more cold storage facility in the country. During the last five years, the production of potato has nearly double but the cold storage capacity has increased by about 50 per cent only. That is not enough to meet our requirements. About 80 per cent or more of the cold storage capacity is essential to be used for storage of potatoes...

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया (इटाबा) : कोल्ड स्टोरेज की जो तादाद आपने दी है कि 50 परसेंट बढ़ी है, यह ज्यादा बता दी आपने।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 50 परसेंट बढ़ी है थोड़े दिनों में।

(स्थगवान)

मैं बात करता हूँ। पहले हम कोशिश यह कर रहे हैं कि डोमेस्टिक कंपन्यशन बढ़ाया जाये, जैसे शहर के बारे में मैंने कहा था डोमेस्टिक कंपन्यशन इतना है। अपनी तो आबादी इतनी बढ़ी है कि डोमेस्टिक कंपन्यशन बहुत हो सकता है। अब आलू की पैदावार 90, 91 लाख टन के समीप है। लेकिन इतनी आबादी के लिये काफी नहीं है।

एक आन्वेषिक सब्सिडी आलू तो सड़ गया।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : सड़ तो इस लिये गया कि लोग खाने के आदी नहीं हुए हैं।

श्री बलूना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : लोगों की परवेसिंग कैपेसिटी नहीं है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : परवेसिंग कैपेसिटी है। आलू तो मिल रहा है 40 पैसे का एक किलो और चावल बने हुए मिल रहा है सत्ता रुपये और डेढ़ रुपये का किलो। हरेक आदमी गरीब से गरीब भी चावल और गेहूं खरीदना चाहता लेकिन 40, 50 पैसे किलो



### [श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

का भालू नहीं खरीदेगा हालांकि उसकी कूड़ बिल्कुल ज्यादा है।

मुझे पता है, श्री को शायद पता नहीं हो कि सरदार इरुबाल सिंह भालू बहुत ताबाय में पैदा करते हैं और उनको पट्टो किंग कहा जाता है। उनके पास जमीन ज्यादा नहीं है, [मीन की बजह से पट्टो ज्यादा नहीं होता है He is the topmost producer of potato in the country. So, he knows all this. इसलिये उनको कोल्ड-स्टोरेज का काफी पता है, कहाँ कैसे दिक्कत आई है यह भी पता है। भालू रेलवे स्टेशन पर पड़ा रहा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you said, "potato king", I thought, he consumes the largest number of potatoes!

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Not that. But I have a complaint on that score against him because he does not consume much sugar nor potato. I would request the hon. Members that, in fact, we should encourage the potato eating habit. Potato should be taken not as a vegetable—ऐसा नहीं कि भालन की तरह चावल के साथ या रोटी के साथ थोड़ा खा लें। Potato eating should be made a food habit.

Now, we have started producing potato in all parts of the country. Two days back, I was in Calcutta. They are producing so much potato. 21 lakh tonnes of potato have been produced in West Bengal alone. Earlier, potato from U.P. and other parts used to go to West Bengal and Assam. They are now producing potato for themselves.

श्री कमलराम जलजलस : आप अपने पास मीडिया का इस्तेमाल करिये।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मास मीडिया का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये, मास मीडिया का सबसे बड़ा या काम तो हमारे मेम्बरस कर सकते हैं वह 50, 60 हजार की गैररिंग में जाकर जब बोलते हैं तो उनको लोगों से कहना चाहिये कि भालू खाना अच्छा है। तो थोड़ा भालू का प्रचार होना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : चीनी के बारे में...

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : चीनी तो कुछ समय के बाद आपको मिलेगी नहीं। मुझे तो यह मालूम हुआ है कि जो एक चम्मच चीनी खाता था, वह अब दो चम्मच खाते लगा है। पहले चीनी गांव में जाती नहीं थी, अब जाने लगी है इसलिये 37 के बजाय 60 लाख टन चीनी की कंजम्पशन होने लगी है। पहले यही था कि उनके पास गांव में पहुंचती नहीं थी, शहर के लोग ही खा जाते थे, रामन में भी ले ली और वैसे भी ले ली। किसी न किसी तरह से शहर में ही इस्तेमाल हो जाती थी इसलिये दिक्कत रहती थी। अब गांव में जाने लगी है, गरीबों के पास पहुंची है। अभी तक लोग समझते थे कि शायद यह अमीरों के लिये ही बनी है हमें तो गुड़ ही खाने के लिये मिलता है। अब गांव में लोगों ने खाना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिये चीनी की कंजम्पशन बढ़ी है। कंजम्पशन हर बात की बढ़नी चाहिये।

अनाज के बारे में कहा गया कि हमारे पास बहुत हो गया, लोग कहते हैं कि सड़ गया है। सड़ने की बात नहीं है। अनाज ग्राम तौर पर कहीं रखा जायेगा, कोई भी रखेगा, आप घर में भी रखेंगे, मैं भी थोड़ा बहुत अनाज घर में रखता हूँ तो जानता हूँ कि जकर थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान हो जाता है। कभी सैलान में नुकसान हो जाता है, चूने खा जाते हैं, काबू नहीं कर सकते हैं, कीड़े भी लग जाते हैं, तो थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान हो जाता है। देश में बहुत से बंधार ऐसे थे जिनके ऊपर छत नहीं थी तो उन पर



पोलीसीन कैस रखनी पड़ीं। साइक्लोन का प, उससे बह नीचे गिर ज, इसी तरह घाँधी, व रिक्त घाई तो उससे थोड़ा बहुत नुकसान होता रहा है। कई जगह सीकेज शुरू हो जाता है, अपने बरों में भी कोसिश करने के बा-जूद सीकेज हो जाता है। इसलिये हमारा लास इतना नहीं है, जितना कि कहा जाता है कि बहुत सड़ गया। जहा इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में घनाज रहता है, 15 मिलियन टन, 17 मिलियन टन तो कही कही उसमें थोड़ा बहुत लाल होता रहता है लेकिन इससे फायदा यह हुआ है कि देश के किसी भी हिस्से में घाज ऐसी विपकत नहीं है कि हमारे यहाँ घनाज नहीं मिल रहा है या ठीक दाम पर नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे देश में एक ह. दाम पर इश्यू प्राइस पर घनाज मिल रहा है, और रिमोटैस्ट पार्ट में भी मिल रहा है और यह हैल्दी साइन है।

केरल में जब मैं गया तो मैंने कहा कि आपको थोड़ा-बहुत कानून में मॉडिफिकेशन करना चाहिये। उन्होंने कानून बना रखा है, जमके नीचे —

"A particular land which has come under paddy cultivation has to remain under paddy cultivation' So, I told the State Government that they could now modify the law because enough rice is available in the country. It could move out from Andhra Pradesh; it could move out from Tamil Nadu. I told them, "Whatever quality of rice you need, that will be made available. Why not use this land for some better purpose?"

That is why I had suggested. In respect of the other States also, I have been suggesting that we should adopt only those agricultural methods and take to those agricultural crops by which the farmer gets the maximum production and the maximum yield.

I must conclude now. I have taken a long time. In the end, I thank the

Indian farmers who have been helpful in improving the agricultural production in the country, the agricultural scientists, and also the weather God who, I would say, has been quite helpful though not in all the areas equally nonetheless has been quite helpful—in increasing food production. I am also thankful to all the hon Members who have very actively participated in this debate. I would now request that these Demands for Grants may please be voted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN One at a time.  
Mr B K Nair Shri B. K. Nair

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara): I had asked a specific question about Kerala regarding institution of a welfare fund for fishermen by raising a cess on the exports. No answer has been given to that. I had also requested about the supply of suitable quality of rice to Kerala because much of it is being rejected; it is beyond the purchasing power of the people and it is held up in the godowns.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): The Agriculture Minister was advocating about parity price. What happened to it? I wanted remunerative price for the agriculturists and a reasonable price for the poor consumers.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): The Minister has informed us that five lakh acres of land have been distributed. I think, this amount of land has been distributed on the basis of the old laws. I want to know whether the Central Government is contemplating to give new guidelines to the States to have new land laws, so that more land can be extrated from the land-owning class?

श्री अमल राम बाबुलाल : राज्य नया गेहूँ खरीदने की तैयारी कर रहे है। राज्य अन्नमय कर रहे हैं कि कई जगह बोने नहीं हैं।

[श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल]

क्या मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी है ? इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है ?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि पिछले दो सालों में 3.5 लाख परिवारों को 5 लाख एकड़ भूमि बांटी गई है। क्या वह इससे सन्तुष्ट है ? इस तरह लगभग डेढ़ एकड़ भूमि एक आदमी को मिली है। इस देश में डेढ़ करोड़ परिवार भूमिहीन हैं। केवल 5 लाख परिवारों को भूमि देना समुद्र में जल-कण के बराबर है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में भूमिहीन परिवारों को जमीन दिलवाने के लिए क्या वह राज्य सरकारों को भूमि-सुधार कानूनों में इस प्रकार से संशोधन करने का निर्देश देंगे ताकि हजारों एकड़ जमीन का स्वामित्व रखने वाले किसानों से भूमि सीमा से अतिरिक्त भूमि लेकर भूमिहीनों को अपना भूमि खेती के लिए दी जा सके।

SHRI IQBAL SINGH DHILLON (Jullundur): There have been many announcements by the Government that the procurement prices of pulses and oilseeds have been raised and Government is proud of that. But the market prices of pulses and oilseeds are much more than the announced procurement prices. Therefore, how can this help the production and the farmers?

श्री चंवल सिंह (कैराना) : सभो संसद सभ्यों ने यह ठिक किया कि क्राप की और कैटल की इम्पोर्ट होनी चाहिए। तो क्या मामनीय मंत्री जी इस चीज के लिए भी कुछ आश्वासन देंगे ? जैसे गेहूँ है या तिलहन है, ओला वृष्टि से यह फसल बरबाद हो जाती है तो क्या उसके लिए क्राप इम्पोर्ट करने का आश्वासन देंगे और कैटल का भी इम्पोर्ट करने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री अश्विराम जंगल (मुरैना) : माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहा है कि भूमि कटाव रोकने के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। मैं चम्बल डिवीजन के मुरैना क्षेत्र से चुनकर आता हूँ। चम्बल नदी राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश तीन स्टेट्स से होकर जाती है और उसके द्वारा हर साल करीब 5 लाख एकड़ काबिले काश्त जमीन कट जाती है और बहुत ही जमीन बीहड़ बन जाती है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस कटाव को रोकने के लिए फ्लड कंट्रोल स्कीम के तहत कोई योजना बनाएंगे और जो बीहड़ जमीन है उसका समतलीकरण करेंगे ?

श्री राघवजी (विदिशा) : खान्दयाओ की जो सपोर्ट ग्राइम घोषित होती है वस आमतौर पर फसल के मार्केट में आने के बाद घोषित होती है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस की घोषणा फसल बोनो के पूर्व कराने की व्यवस्था करेंगे और ओला वृष्टि से जो नुकसान होता है उसे रोकने के लिए कोई वैज्ञानिक उपाय ढोजने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

MR. CHAIRMAN. I am calling those who, in the beginning raised their hands. But you cannot get ideas from other people's questions. That is not allowed, Mr. Bhagat Ram.

श्री भगत राम (फिल्लौर) : खेती में मशीनरी के इस्तेमाल से हमारे देश में जो हजारों खेत मजदूर हैं उनके हाथ कट जाते हैं और वे ऐक्सीडेंट से मर जाते हैं तो उनको कम्पेंसेशन देने के लिए मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं और दूसरा मेरा वॉरंटन है .....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question is allowed. I have called Mr. Kadiyan. You will please resume your seat.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Madam, Chairman, the hon. Minister has not replied to one important

question that was raised during the discussion regarding the recent increase in the price of sugar due to the manipulation of the sugar magnates

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is that question? You put it again.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The price of sugar which was Rs. 2.60 has gone up to Rs. 3.20. What action does he propose to take in this regard?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chilayin-  
hil) They have taken money.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajiv please allow him to put the question.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: What measures does the Government propose to take against the mill magnates both the private and cooperative sugar mill magnates, who had manipulated the price increase by not releasing adequate quantity of sugar to the market.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH-BARNALA: Madam, I could not follow Mr. Nair's question. Can you repeat that question?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want Mr. Nair to repeat his question. Mr. Nair, you will please repeat your question. That does not mean that everybody else can repeat his question.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: My question is about the institution of a welfare fund for the sake of fishermen based on a sort of a cess to be imposed on the exports which run to Rs. 180 crores a year.

MR CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nair, do not take this as an excuse for your speech.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I have suggested that a case may be imposed on the exports of marine products now valued at over Rs. 180 crores and that the fund so raised may be utilised for creating a welfare fund for fishermen and for insuring them

against accidents and death while at sea. I have also pleaded for ensuring supply of acceptable quality rice to Kerala.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have no proposal so far regarding imposition of cess on exports and then utilise that money for the betterment of fishermen. There are other schemes by which the fishermen can be benefited.

Madam, there are many questions raised and I shall try to answer all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And answer them as briefly as possible.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I shall answer them as briefly and as quickly as possible.

There was a mention regarding the Agricultural Prices Commission. The question was whether we would try to change the terms of reference of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have already mentioned in my speech that that is under active consideration. Regarding the land reforms also a mention was made by Shri Shastri ji saying that now we have 1½ crores of landless families:

उनको जमीन कब देगे ? अब मेरे हाथ में कोई जादू तो है नहीं कि मैं खींच कर जमीन को बढ़ा दू और उसको थोड़ा-थोड़ा करके बांट दू। यह तो जो जमीन अबसे बल होती है उसको बांटती है। उसमें से मैंने बता दिया है .... (अवसान)

MR CHAIRMAN: Will you please resume your seat? You speak from your knowledge. The Minister speaks from his knowledge. You cannot go on shouting.

श्री सुरजितसिंह बरनाला : जो कानून बने हैं सभी प्रांतों में, उनके नीचे जितनी जमीन मोहिया हो रही है, जितनी सरपस

[श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला]

जमीन बनती जा रही है उसको बांटते जले जा रहे हैं। इसमें किसी प्रान्त में घ घा एकड़ जमीन दी गई है, कहीं एक एकड़ दी गई है और कहीं पर डेढ़ एकड़ दी गई है। कहीं पर यह ठीक हो सकती है और कहीं पर गलत हो सकती है। किसी प्रान्त में एक एकड़ जमीन बहुत होती है और कहीं पर कुछ भी नहीं होती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बहुत जमीन दे दी गई है लेकिन इससे ज्यादा जमीन भी नहीं जा सकती थी (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has referring to Shastriji Not to you.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : दूसरी बात यह कही गई है कि पलसेज की मार्केट प्राइस ज्यादा है लेकिन सपोर्ट प्राइस थोड़ी नियत की गई है। तो सपोर्ट प्राइस एक रीजनेबल प्राइस फ़रर की जाती है जिसके नीचे अगर प्राइसेज जाती है तो सरकार को खरीदना पड़ेगा। अगर मार्केट में किमान को सपोर्ट प्राइस से ज्यादा कम मिलते हैं तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। (व्यवधान) जैसे गेहूँ के लिए 115 रुपए क्वींटल सपोर्ट प्राइस फ़रर की गई है (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसेन : एग्रीकल्चर की डिमांड्स पर हम लोगो को बोलने का मौका ही नहीं दिया गया। हमको बोलने का हक है जनता ने इसीलिए यहाँ पर हमको भेजा है। हम तो सवाल करते।\*\*

MR CHAIRMAN: Such remarks against the chair, will not go on record; Don't make any remarks against the Chair. According to the list submitted by the Party. Members are called.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Ugra Sen should not attack the lady in the Chair.

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think it bothers him whether it is a lady or otherwise. He indulges in such threats, that is part of his existence in life!

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : दिल्ली साहब ने कहा कि पलसेज की प्राइमेज मार्केट में ज्यादा है लेकिन सरकार ने सपोर्ट प्राइस कम फ़रर की है फिर इसमें क्या क्रेडिट है। तो हम इसका क्रेडिट नहीं ले रहे हैं। अगर मार्केट में प्राइमेज ज्यादा है तो बहुत अच्छी बात है लेकिन अगर सपोर्ट प्राइस से नीचे मार्केट में प्राइमेज जाती है तो सरकार को खरीदना पड़ेगा। जैसे गेहूँ के लिए सपोर्ट प्राइस 115 रुपए है, अगर बाजार में 120 रुपए मिलते हैं तो किमान वहां पर बेचे, कोई कोमॉन्स प्रोक्थोरमेट नहीं है। जितने पर भी बिकता है, बेचे लेकिन अगर मार्केट में 115 पर बेचने के लिए आयेगे तो सरकार खरीदेगी। इस लिए मैं ने कहा कि सपोर्ट प्राइस इसीलिए फ़रर की जाती है जिस पर खरीदना ही पड़ेगा।

माननीय सदस्य ने चम्बल के कटाव का जिक्र किया और कहा कि वह उनकी कास्टीट्यूट्री है। उसे पता नहीं था, अगर पता होता तो उसका जिक्र कर देता। मैंने फलड अक्सेक्यूटिव एग्रीजन्स का जिक्र किया था लेकिन यह रिक्लेमेशन की बात है। चम्बल यहाँ जहाँ से होकर जाती है, हम कोशिश में हैं कि जहाँ रिक्लेमेशन हो सकता है वहाँ कर लिया जाये लेकिन कहीं कहीं पर चम्बल का कटाव बहुत गहरा है जहाँ पर रिक्लेम करना मुमकिन नहीं है। इसलिए जहाँ पर कटाव बहुत गहरा है वहाँ पर जगन लगा लिए जायें और जहाँ पर आसानी से थोड़े पैसे में रिक्लेमेशन किया जा सकता है उसको रिक्लेम करके काबले काबत बना दिया जाए। (व्यवधान)

Regarding crop insurance and cattle insurance, Madam, I did not say anything. I forgot to say anything. Now, regarding Crop Insurance, I would like to tell the hon. Members that the General Insurance Corpora-

tion of India has finalised a pilot Crop Insurance Scheme based on area approach. The scheme will be for homogeneous agro-climatic blocks with common premia rates and indemnity. Cover would be provided against all climatic risks as also against pests and plant diseases. The State Government will have to participate as co-insurer sharing claim as well as premium to the extent of 25 per cent. This scheme involves collection of substantial data on crop cutting experiments and in-depth study for deriving indemnity limits as well as premia payable. Premium indemnity tables have already been prepared for 12 States and one Union Territory. The General Insurance Corporation has however introduced a Crop Insurance Scheme for H-4 cotton in certain parts of the State of Maharashtra and Gujarat against all climatic risks (except drought) as also against pests and plant diseases.

Now, in regard to Cattle Insurance I would like to tell you that the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India have been conducting cattle insurance business since 1974 for the indigenous, cross-bred and exotic (imported) milch cattle. The sum assured varies from 80-100 per cent of the market value or the bank advance. The insurance covers death due to accident or disease subject to some specific exclusions. The scheme is already extended all over the country.

A special concessional rate of premium is offered to the milch cattle and stud-bulls of India and cross-bred variety in the age group of 3-8 years purchased by the beneficiaries (small and marginal farmers) under the SFDA/DPAP scheme since 1st April 1977. The insurance is provided against death due to accident or disease subject to certain exclusions. A scheme for providing insurance to cover cross-bred heifers/calves in the special project areas has been finalised.

एक अनोबिल मेम्बर ने जिन्हें किया कि काम करते हुए दूसरे से हाथ कट जाता है, पैर कट जाता है—उस का भी बीमा होना चाहिये। मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये भी एक स्कीम चलाई है, जिसको 'जनत' इंसोरेंस' कहते हैं। इस के अन्तर 12 रुपया प्रीमियम देकर बीमा कराया जा सकता है और खुद-न-खास्ता दोनों हाथ कट जाते हैं या एक हाथ और एक पैर कट जाता है तो 12 हजार रुपये तक मिल जाता है। एक हाथ कट जाय तो 6 हजार तक मिल जाता है। यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है और कुछ एरिया में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है।

It was pointed out that sugar price is rising in Delhi in these days. Here in Delhi, sugar price is always 10 paise more because there is a tax of ten paise per every kilo of sugar.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is rising every day (Interruptions).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sugar price in Delhi, to my knowledge, is less than Rs. 3.0. I think it might be Rs. 2-90 or so, may be Rs. 3 0 (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: No. It is more than that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: No, it is wrong. People forget things very easily, especially the price of sugar which had been selling at Rs. 6 or Rs. 5.50 per kilo before we assumed office. We were getting it at that rate. But now it has come down very low and it could not sustain at that price. Otherwise we would not be able to pay anything to the sugarcane growers. So, our efforts are that the price should remain somewhere at about Rs. 2.80 or 2.85 per kilo and we are trying to release more sugar so that the price comes down. So, with that, I have almost entirely covered the points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, before I put the Demands to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any

(Shri Surjit Singh Barnala)

hon. Member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: I seek leave of the House to withdraw or cut motions—Nos. 7 to 64, 67 to 90, 93 to 104, 107 to 111 and 114 to 117.

Cut motions Nos. 7 to 64, 67 to 90, 93 to 104, 107 to 111 and 114 to 117 were, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless any hon. Member wishes any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will put all of them together.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want my cut motions Nos. 406, 408 and 410 to be put separately to the vote of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Except these three cut motions, I will put all other cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 137 to 192, 194, 195, 197 to 203, 223 to 267, 296 to 368, 397 to 405, 407 and 409 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put cut motion No. 406, moved by Shri A. K. Roy, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Demand under the head Department of Rural Development be reduced by Rs. 100.

['Need for setting up of public sector in agriculture with integrated State farming' (406)]."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Mr. Roy's Cut Motion No. 408 to the vote of the House. The question is: is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need for setting up of Land Army in the Blocks (406)].

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 15] [15.57 hrs

AYES

\*Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh  
Damor, Shri Somjibhai  
Roy, Shri A.K.

NOES

Balak Ram, Shri  
Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
Chandan Singh, Shri  
Chandravati Shrimati  
Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath  
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal  
Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
Godara, Ch. Hari Ram  
Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
Heera Bhai, Shri  
Hukam Ram, Shri  
Jain, Shri Kacharula Hemraj  
Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
Kailash Prakash, Shri  
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
Khan, Shri Ghulam Muhammad  
Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali  
Kundu, Shri Samrendra  
Kureel, Shri R. L.  
Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
Liaquat Hussain, Shri Syed

\*Wrongly voted for AYES

Jamaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahishi, Dr Sarojini  
 Marti, Shrimati Abha  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mishra Shri Janeshwar  
 Munda, Shri Karia  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Permat, Shri Natwarlal B  
 Patil, Shri S D.  
 Pipri Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Ra., Shri Gauri Shankar  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chawdhury  
 Ram Kishan, Shri  
 Ramachandran, Shri P.  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Pathor, Dr Bhagwan Dass  
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph  
 Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Sinha, Shri C. M.  
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani, Shri S. S.  
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri  
 Suraj Bhan, Shri  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Ugrasen, Shri  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal  
 518 LS—15

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result\* of the Division is as follows.

Ayes—3,

Noes—68.

The Motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I now put Cut Motion No. 410 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Department of Rural Development' be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in enforcing tillers' proprietorship on land. (410)]

The Lok Sabha divided;

Division No 16].

[16 hrs

#### AYES

Bhagat Ram, Shri  
 Gawal, Shri D. G.  
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra  
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh  
 Kisku, Shri Jadunath  
 Kodyan, Shri P. K.  
 Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.  
 Mahata, Shri C. R.  
 Mandal, Shri Makunda  
 Modak, Shri Bijoy  
 Pal, Shri T A.  
 Roy, Shri A. K.  
 Roy, Dr. Saradish  
 Saha, Shri A. K.  
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar  
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.  
 Shiv Shanker, Shri P.  
 Tikey, Shri Pius

#### NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish  
 Balak Ram, Shri  
 Barnala, Shri Surjit Singh  
 Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar  
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri

\*The following members also recorded their votes: for NOES Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri Brij Lal Varma, Shri Ram Deo Singh, Shri Dharam Vir Vasisth, Shri Chhabiram Argal, Shri Bharat Bhushan and Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria.

Chandan Singh, Shri  
 Chandravati, Shrimati  
 Chaturvedi Shri Shambhu Nath  
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.  
 Chauhan, Shri Bega Ram  
 Chhetri, Shri Chhatra Bahadur  
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh  
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad  
 Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh  
 Dhurva, Shri Shyamal  
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir  
 Godara, Ch. Hari Ram Makkasar  
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri  
 Heera Bhai, Shri  
 Hukam Ram, Shri  
 Jain, Shri Kacharula Hemraj  
 Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram  
 Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh  
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar  
 Kallash Prakash, Shri  
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam  
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad  
 Khan, Shri Kanwar Mahmud Ali  
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra  
 Kureel, Shri R. L.  
 Liaquat Hussani Shri Syed  
 Limaye, Shri Madhu  
 Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh  
 Mahala, Shri K. L.  
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini  
 Matti, Shrimati Abha  
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mishra, Shri Janeshwar  
 Manda, Shri Karla  
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain  
 Negi, Shri T. S.  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Patil, Shri S. D.  
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal  
 Pradhan, Shri Gansanath  
 Raghavji, Shri  
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Kishan, Shri  
 Ramachandran, Shri P.  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Das  
 Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan  
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram  
 Sarkar Shri S. K.  
 Shah Shri Surath Bahadur  
 Shastri Shri Y. P.  
 Sinha Shri C. M.  
 Somani Shri Roop Lal  
 Somani Shri S. S.  
 Sukhendra Singh Shri  
 Suraj Bhan Shri  
 Tiwari Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir  
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal  
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh  
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is as follows:

Ayes : 18;

Noes : 70.

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall 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 neces-

\*The following Members also recorded their votes for NOES:

Dr. Ramji Singh, Chaudhary Ram Gopal Singh, Shri Arjun Singh Bhardoria and Shri Chhabiram Argal



sary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second

column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the 'Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation'."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation voted by Lok Sabha*

No of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
<b>Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation</b>					
1	Department of Agriculture . . . . .	42,01,000	..	2,10,05,000	..
2	Agriculture . . . . .	23,94,61,000	107,67,99,000	119,73,05,000	538,39,96,000
3	Fisheries . . . . .	4,80,20,000	5,13,94,000	24,01,02,000	25,69,71,000
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	15,34,36,000	3,94,32,000	76,71,81,000	19,71,63,000
5	Forest . . . . .	6,23,63,000	79,00,000	31,18,14,000	3,94,99,000
6	Department of Food . . . . .	95,45,72,000	7,90,48,000	477,28,62,000	39,52,42,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	59,95,21,000	4,39,11,000	299,76,07,000	21,95,57,000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . . . .	1,70,000	..	8,50,000	..
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . . . .	14,63,50,000	..	73,17,48,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation . . . . .	5,45,85,000	1,27,09,000	27,29,24,000	6,35,43,000

16.02 hrs.

#### DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1979-80

##### MINISTRY OF ENERGY

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 28 to 30 relating to the Ministry of Energy for which 5 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move

their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

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

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr CHAIRMAN :  
out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day

of March, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos 28 to 30 relating to the 'Ministry of Energy'"]

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Energy 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 16.3.1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs	Capital Rs	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs
1	2	3		4	
<b>Ministry of Energy</b>					
28	Ministry of Energy	14,39,000		71,97,000	
29	Power Development	9,24,86,000	63,55,01,000	46,24,30,000	317,75,08,000
30	Coal and Lignite	3,93,57,000	96,56,11,000	19,77,84,000	482,80,57,000

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Sanjeevi Rao

SHRI M S SANJEEVI RAO (Kakinada) Mr Chairman I rise to oppose the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy. At the outset, I very much wish that our mild and gentle Minister for Energy would be more energetic and effective in controlling the destiny of this vital Ministry. Electric power is the basic infrastructure which is important for economic growth. This is very vital for the future development of the country. None can dispute that the primary requirement for industrial growth is power. In other words, power is very essential for the entire economic development of our country and it alone can tackle the issue of unemployment problem in the country. According to the Report of the Ministry of Energy, they have massive planning or investment. During the coming Sixth Five Year Plan, they propose to instal nearly 44,800 MW. The Planning Commission has rightly

provided nearly Rs 17,500 crores which is almost 23 per cent of the fund provided to the public sector enterprises. I want to know by merely providing this fund can we achieve our objective? The administration should gear up itself and see that the proposed installed capacity for nearly 18,600 MW is implemented in the time-bound programme. But do we have the machinery, mechanism and methods to achieve this? This Ministry should be organisationally restructured and coordinated to implement modern techniques and monitor properly and guide the construction. They should see that there is no slippage, by making sure that the concerned States provide sufficient funds for the projects in the pipeline. According to international standards, operational efficiency should be at least 75 per cent of the installed capacity. If only we can operate our thermal power stations at 75 per cent of the installed capacity we would not have this acute power shortage. But unfortunately we are able to operate

only 48 per cent of the installed capacity this year as compared to 57 per cent two years back. What a fall! What steps is he going to take to rectify the basic defect in his Ministry.

Most of the generation and distribution is done by the State Electricity Boards. This low utilisation factor is entirely due to bad management and transmission losses. Therefore the electricity boards should be restructured in such a way that their operational efficiency goes up further. At any given time, at any given day throughout the year; you are generating only three fourth of the installed capacity; one-fourth remains out of commission. The crux of the problem is that the electricity boards should revamp their out-dated board members and put in pragmatic and technically oriented members. The functional efficiency of the electricity board is further eroded by the imposition of bureaucrats. Electricity Boards have to play a meaningful role by methodical and objective operating with a technically competent management. The electricity boards should be in a position to monitor and see that the technical parameters for the operational efficiency of the thermal power generator should be properly monitored and maintained and all the defects are rectified in time. The way the janata government and the Energy Minister is operating the ministry, I could not see any future at all and I see nothing but gloom. We are going to face a fantastic deficit of power shortage for years to come. As such I want our Minister to apply his mind seriously to this problem and have a clear cut concept for the management of the boards. Who should get power? Who should wait for power? This is a very important point. He should give a clear cut guideline for the entire country to see that the agriculture, essential services and the industry get top priority. As it is 30 per cent of the installed capacity of the industry is

lying idle. This shortage of industrial production cannot be rectified by simply importing the requirement simply because we have enough foreign exchange and you have liberalised imports. I want that our Minister should rectify it immediately. Are you going to throw the workers out? Why should we install these industries? The other day the Chief Minister of Bengal clearly said that 6 lakhs of people were without any work for the last five days. I shudder at the very idea of thinking of Bengal and Bihar power crisis. There is a total break down of power supply in Bengal and to add to that Calcutta Port is the hub of activity for the entire Eastern India and for Nepal. This vast metropolitan with its environs has cluster of jute and engineering industries. All of them have come to a grinding halt on 9th of April and God only can save the State if you do not take an effective action collectively. Unfortunately, West Bengal do not have any hydel power to back up and since the thermal stations are in doldrums, even though they have an installed capacity of 1,300 M.W., they could only generate 400 M.W. No doubt the Chief Minister is making an effective attempt to rectify it, but I warn the Minister that he cannot absolve himself of the drawbacks in their improper planning and for not giving enough resources to increased electrical power in the State. With this terrific background of Bengal-Bihar crisis you have taken up a massive programme of increasing the thermal power generation. You have in a way rightly taken up super thermal power station at Singrauli in U.P., Korba in M.P., Ramagundam in Andhra Pradesh and Farakka in West Bengal at a rated capacity of 2000 MW, 2100 MW, 1100 MW and 1100 MW respectively. What steps are you taking to see that we the engineers, the technicians, the administrators and the designers take the responsibility more seriously? I want all of them to co-ordinate and co-operate in installing and generating the rated power effectively.

[Shri M. S. Sanjeevi Rao]

You are all aware that the rate of power consumption is growing, particularly for fossilised power, that is, the coal, oil or lignite and if it is converted to metric tonnes of coal, it is estimated, it will last for 400 years. But of late, with the rise in standard of living and the population explosion they have come to the conclusion that it will not last more than 40 years. So, we are in a grave situation. I want that the Minister should concentrate very seriously on the development of other sources of energy either nuclear power, hydel power or solar power, etc. But unfortunately, the Janata Party has reduced the status of the technical cadre and scientists by systematically making them second class citizens. Now we have no other alternative except to appeal to the scientists to come to our rescue and rescue us from this doldrum. The Central Electrical Authority have assessed recently that they could think of hydro power to the extent of 76200 million KW. Actually the Government are producing 7600 MW of hydro-power and have projects under way to generate 5200 MW. We have also a great potential of hydro-power if we collaborate with Nepal and Tibet of China. There are a number of common rivers between Nepal and India like Kali, Karnali, Gandak, Kosi, Ramti and Bagmati. If only we properly implement the projects, we can get huge quantity of hydro-power. I want that our Energy Minister must energetically plan and see that this great Indo-Nepalese venture succeeds so that it will be our power house for the entire eastern region. I also want him to initiate a dialogue with China, so that we can regulate and discipline the fantastic Brahmaputra river by diverting it through a tunnel so that a fabulous quantity of power could be generated, to be shared between the two countries.

I also want the Energy Minister to take equal interest in the development of hydro-power in Andhra Pradesh. You must be aware of the rapid

growth our State is making. I want you to copy it. Hardly five years back, we were producing 530 MW. Now, we are producing 1658 MW. Apart from having the coal resources for the entire South India, we have fantastic hydro-power. We are proposing to instal four reversible turbines in Nagarjunasagar. We are also about to complete the Srisaillam project which will give 770 MW. Also, our State Government has already initiated and taken advance action to create infrastructure to instal several reversible turbines for pump storage system to generate an additional 1000 MW. With this background, I would like to congratulate our State Chairman, Mr. Tata Rao, on his foresight and I want our Energy Minister to copy on those lines. You are aware that Andhra Pradesh is giving 50 MW through Orissa to the power-hungry State of West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): Have they done that?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: They are prepared to give.

I come to another subject. This is about nuclear energy. As far back as 1969, we had installed the first nuclear power station at Tarapur with the help of the General Electric of USA. But the fuel required for this plant is enriched uranium. Because of the controversy the previous Government had to instal three more power stations with natural uranium in Rajasthan, Kalpakkam and Narora. That Government created an infrastructure to instal nuclear generators for 10 per cent of the total installed capacity in 1990. The advanced countries like West Germany, France and others hope to instal nuclear generators to the tune of 25 per cent of the installed capacity by 1990 but I do not think we can reach even 5 per cent of the installed capacity by 1990.

Apart from that, I also want that the Minister should see that our Prime Minister gives enough funds for

speedily completing the experimental fast breeder reactor at Kalpakkam which will utilise plutonium and thorium instead of uranium. We have only 30,000 tonnes of uranium but fortunately, we have 6 lakh tonnes of thorium. As such, it is very very vital.

Apart from that, Germany and France have already constructed fast breeder nuclear power stations. We immediately want one such fast breeder nuclear power station to be initiated soon.

Now I come to the most important and burning issue which is facing the country. You are all aware that under the Ministry of Communications, we have the Indian Telephone Industries spread all over the country—Bangalore, Nainital and Palghat. Under the Ministry of Defence, we have the Bharat Electronics, Hindustan Aeronautics and several other factories. So also the Railways have the Perambur Integral Coach Factory, Varanasi Diesel Engine Factory, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. I appeal to the Prime Minister to see that all the four factories of Bharat Heavy Electricals at Bhopal, Hyderabad, Haridwar and Tiruchirapalli are transferred to the Ministry of Energy and see that the country is saved from the clutches of George Fernandes, the Minister of Industry, who wants to sell away the interest of the prestigious Bharat Heavy Electricals by making it a subsidiary of Messrs. Siemens of Germany. I warn you Mr. Ramachandran, don't be a fence sitter, come forward and take active interest. As you are the main consumer of the products of Bharat Heavy Electricals, please see that this nefarious deal is scuttled.

श्री राज बाल सिंह (गिरडीह) :  
सभापति महोदय, आज देश में ऊर्जा विभाग की दोनों कस्तूरियों—कोयला और बिजली—शायद 80 प्रतिशत लोगों की जवान पर हैं। इस बात की चर्चा

हो रही है कि इनकी बहुत कमी है। इस कमी के लिए कौन विभाग जिम्मेदार है—इस पर मैं चर्चा करूँगा। जियोलाजिकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया ने देश में बहुत सी जगहों पर ड्रिलिंग करके कोयले का पता लगाया है। कोयले की थिक्नेस 0.5 मीटर से लेकर 1200 मीटर तक का पता लगा है। हमारे देश में कोयले का टोटल भण्डार 1,11,600 मिलियन टन है जिसमें 89,000 मिलियन नान-कोकिंग और 22,000 मिलियन कोकिंग कोल का भण्डार है। मैं यह फीजर्स इसलिए दे रहा हूँ कि जब कोयले के इम्पोर्ट करने की बात स्टील एण्ड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से हुई तो हमने प्रश्न पूछा कि कोयला आयात करने का क्या कारण है उस पर स्टील एण्ड माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री से जवाब मिला कि हमारे सारे देश में कोकिंग कोल रिजर्व 5,475 मिलियन टन है। जो कोल-इण्डिया की रिपोर्ट है उस में 22 हजार मिलियन टन लिखा है—यानी इनना कोकिंग कोल रिजर्व है। एक तरफ मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में 5 हजार टन और दूसरी तरफ 22 हजार मिलियन टन—यह सब क्या है? इस लिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर तत्परता से विचार करने की जरूरत है कि हमारे देश में कोयले की जो मांग है, उस को कैसे पूरा करें?

सभापति महोदय, मैं अधिकांश कोलियरीज में स्वयं घूमा हूँ, मैंने अपने जीवन का 33 वर्ष कोयला-खानों में बिताया है और मैंने अपनी छाँखों से जो देखा है, वही आप के सामने रखता हूँ। इस समय हर जगह कोकिंग-कोल और नान-कोकिंग कोल का स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है। 12 मिलियन टन का स्टॉक कोल-इण्डिया में पड़ा हुआ है और जहाँ उस की जरूरत है, उस को पहुँचाने का साधन

[श्री रामदास सिंह]

नहीं है, रेलवे इस काम में फेल कर गई है। सी० सी० एल० की बात की जाती है—जहाँ 1978-79 में 23 मिलियन टन के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया था, वहाँ 23 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है, 4 परसेंट ज्यादा उत्पादन हुआ है और 5 मिलियन टन कोयले का स्टॉक वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है। मैं साउथ-करनपुरा और नार्थ-करनपुरा दोनों कोल-फील्ड्स को स्वयं देख कर आया हूँ—वहाँ 5 मिलियन टन कोयले का मिडिलिंग पड़ा हुआ है, जो पावर-हाउस में काम आता है, लेकिन उस को मल्लाई नहीं हो रही है, जिस की वजह से चारों तरफ कोयले की कमी महसूस की जा रही है। 1978-79 के लिये कितना लक्ष्य रखा गया था—102 मिलियन टन का, लेकिन कितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ—फरवरी तक 90 मिलियन टन से अधिक का प्रोडक्शन हो चुका है और इससे जितना प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, सब स्टॉक के रूप में पड़ा हुआ है। यह बात जरूर है कि 102 मिलियन टन में दो-चार मिलियन टन कम हो सकता है, लेकिन सब से बड़ी चीज यह है कि जो कोयला वहाँ पर पड़ा हुआ है—उस का भंजने की व्यवस्था की जाय।

आज जो आयात की बात की जाती है—यह सब बनावटी बात है—एक तरह का बिजनेस चल रहा है। सीमेन्ट के आयात की बात करते हैं—जब कि हमारे यहाँ पर्याप्त लाइम-स्टोन पड़ा हुआ है। स्टील के आयात की बात करते हैं, जब कि हमारे यहाँ पर्याप्त आयरन-ओर पड़ा हुआ है और जिस की क्वालिटी सब से उत्तम मानी जाती है। एक तरह का फैशन बन गया है—जब भी किसी चीज की कमी की बात आती है तो कहा जाता

है कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से हम को यह काम करना पड़ा है, जब कि उत्पादन में इतनी कमी नहीं हुई है, जितनी उस को रेलवे के द्वारा पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था में कमी है।

कोल इण्डिया को जितने वॉगन्स एलाट करने की बात हुई है—मैं आप को बलाकंगा कि उस में क्या हुआ है। मैंने इस को सरसरी निगाह से देखा है, कोल-इण्डिया की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है और ईस्टर्न रेलवे की रिपोर्ट को भी देखा है—जितने वॉगन्स एलाट करने की बात थी, उस में मुकाबले केवल 65 परसेंट वॉगन्स दिये गये हैं। पिछले साल कितना कोयला उठाया गया और पिछले दो वर्षों में कितना उठाया गया, यदि आप इन की फिगर्स को देखेंगे तो आप को पता लगेगा कि जितना दोष कोयले को दिया जाता है, उस का उतना दोष नहीं है। बिजली को लेकर भी कोयले के उत्पादन पर भ्रंसर पड़ता है, बिजली की कमी के कारण कोल-इण्डिया को 17 मिलियन टन का लॉस उठाना पड़ा है, उत्पादन कम हुआ है। कोयले के उत्पादन में 18 परसेंट की कमी केवल बिजली की गड़बड़ी के कारण हुई है। यहाँ पर यदि 5 मिनट के लिये बिजली चली जाय तो कितनी तकलीफ होती है, लेकिन जो लोग कोयला खदान में काम करते हैं, यदि 2 मिनट के लिये बिजली चली जाय तो वे लोग 1 हजार फुट नीचे धरती में होते हैं, सारी मशीनें बन्द हो जाती हैं और उन को काफी देर तक बेकार बैठे रहना पड़ता है।

यह जो फ्रिक्वेन्ट ट्रिपिंग्स होती हैं, इन से मशीनें बहुत खराब होती हैं। व्यवस्था में कमी के कारण ऐसा होता है। कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड के लिए जो

कोयला का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, उस के उत्पादन पर जब विचार करते हैं, तो इस नतीजे पर पहुँचते हैं कि कोयला इन्डिया ने अपने लक्ष्य के मूनाबिक उत्पादन किया है ।

स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिए जो कोयला इम्पोर्ट करने को पात है और उन के लिए जो कोयला इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है 1978-79 के लिए जो प्यूअल पानिसा कमेटी ने 1974 में 10 लाख टन लाटे के उत्पादन के लिए 16 मिलियन टन कोयला उनका भ्रान्त के लिए कहा था । उनका स्टाल बनाने के लिए उन को इतने कोयले का जरूरत है, जिन में से दिनभर तक 10 मिलियन टन कोयला कोल इन्डिया लिमिटेड ने स्टील प्लान्ट्स को भेजा है ।

एक चीन का तरफ मैं आता था ध्यान खीन्ना चाहता हूँ । आज स्टील प्लान्ट में क्या हो रहा है हमारा यहाँ प्राइम कोकिंग कोल और मीडियम कोकिंग कोल है और हम बाशरी में बाशरी के कोयला स्टील प्लान्ट्स को देते हैं ताकि वे काम ठीक से कर सकें लेकिन मैं अभी दुर्गापुर से आया हूँ मैंने देखा है कि जो क्लोन कोल है, जो बाशरी में धो कर दिया गया है, उस का मिस्रूज हो रहा है । वह स्टील प्लान्ट्स के लिए है लेकिन वह बायलर में झोका जा रहा है और स्टील प्लान्ट्स की सब आयेरिटीज इस को जानती है । मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि बायलर में मल से निम्नश्रेणी का कोयला लिया जाता है । वह कूड़ा-करकट की तरह उस में जलाया जाता है लेकिन उसकी जगह में कोकिंग और बायल कोल स्टील प्लान्ट्स जला रहे हैं और मैं इस के लिए आश्चर्य करता हूँ कि इस

का पाच का जाए और पता लगाया जाए कि इस तरह से उस के साथ दुर्भावहार क्यों हो रहा है । एक तरफ तो कोयले को कूड़ा-करकट की तरह फेंक रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ उसी कोयले को दूने देना । 600 रुपये टन पर बड़ा पर ला रहे हैं ।

MR CHAIRMAN. Please conclude now

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH If you give me 5 minutes at your discretion

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry it is not my discretion I have a list from your Party

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH I have seen the list

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry I will have to call the next speaker after two minutes

SHRI RAMDAS SINGH I talked to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and I know fully how much time is allotted to our party.

MR CHAIRMAN. After two minutes I have to call the next speaker. You are using up the time uselessly. You have two minutes more (Interruptions) Well I have to conduct the proceedings, not he

श्री रामदास सिंह : मुझे एवं चान कहना है कि सिंगरानी में जो कोयले का उत्पादन हो रहा है, यह रूस के कोलाब्रे-शन में इतनी बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें लगाई जा रही हैं और मशीनें लगाने से बड़ा पर काम करने वाले लोगों को काम नहीं मिलता है । रूस ने तो अपना प्लानिंग और डिजाइन किया रूस की परिस्थितियों को जान कर, बड़ा पर इतनी आबादी नहीं है और उन्हीं मशीनों और उसी तरीके पर हम भारत में जो अपनाकर काम करना चाहते हैं और

[श्री रामदास सिंह]

कर रहे हैं वह यहाँ पर कभी भी सफल नहीं होगा क्योंकि हमारे मुक्त ने बेकारी का बहुत बड़ा समस्या है। आप उसी योजना के अन्तर्गत इस को चला रहे हैं जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आप ने कहा है . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Who said? Are you quoting any report . ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi, please do not interrupt him. You can always answer in the debate later on.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am not a Minister

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't have to interrupt for that reason.

श्री रामदास सिंह : तो मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो कोयले पर पत्थर और मिट्टा है, वे बड़ी मशानों के द्वारा जलूर हटाई जा सकते हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक कोयले की कटिंग का सवाल है, हम मैनग्राना बर्क करेगे क्योंकि आप जिस योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यक्रम शुरू करेगे, उस योजना में तान चार्जों का आप ने वायदा किया है। आप ने कहा है कि बेरोजगारी और गरीबी को हम समाप्त करेगे। यह नहीं कहा है कि उस में कमी करेगे। आप ने कहा है कि आर्थिक मामलों में अभिमानता को कम करेगे। तो आपने काम के लिए क्या किया? कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड में एक साल के अन्दर पाच हजार में अधिक मजदूरों को हटा दिया। 1 जनवर, 1978 को ऊर्जा टोटल स्ट्रेण्ड 5,85,743 कर्मचारियों की थी। अब 1-1-1979 को वहाँ स्ट्रेण्ड रह गई 5,80,829 कर्मचारियों की। आपने 4,914 कर्मचारियों का स्ट्रेण्ड एक साल के अन्दर घटाया है। दूसरी ओर आपने

सिगरेटों को क्लिस्टरी में कर्मचारियों की स्ट्रेण्ड को बढ़ाया है। वहाँ 1-1-1978 को 55,534 कुल कर्मचारियों थे जबकि 1-1-1979 को 60,938 कर्मचारियों काम कर रहे हैं। यान एक साल में आपने वहाँ 5,404 नये कर्मचारियों बढ़ा किये हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि एक तरफ तो आप स्ट्रेण्ड बढ़ा रहे हैं वहाँ दूसरी तरफ पूर्वो क्षेत्र में आप कर्मचारियों का संख्या घटा रहे हैं। यह भय कभी हो रहा है? पूर्वो क्षेत्र में कर्मचारियों का बर्मा का क्या कारण है? कृपया यह बताये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am calling the next speaker. Your time is over.

श्री रामदास सिंह : समाप्ति महोदय आपने उधर 40 मिनट का समय दिया है, हमें पाच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, I am sorry.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Frequent power failure in many States (28).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have enough of power to supply to cement and steel plants (29).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for giving subsidy to State Governments to reduce the tariff rates of power for agriculture (30).]



"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for supplying enough to Andhra Pradesh to take up the pending schemes (31).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing investment for rural electrification schemes through Rural Electrification Corporation (32).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing Geothermal Power (33).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for thoroughly investigating and formulating a master plan for 'power development' in the country (34).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing bio-gas to meet the growing rural energy needs (35).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for developing Wind Energy to meet the growing rural energy needs (36).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing enough of money under the "Minimum Needs Programmes" of the Rural Electrification Corporation (37).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convince the Electricity Boards to set up capacitors in the transformers, instead of asking the agriculturists to have the capacitors attached to their pump sets (38).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to the industries (52).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of efficiency in the Coal India Ltd. (53).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for encouraging the coal production (54).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reduction in production of lignite in Neyveli (55).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in arresting the embezzlement of coal (56).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in increasing the efficiency of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (57).]

SHRI ROBIN SEN (Asansol): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to scrap the Baveja Committee Report (76).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply coal to steel and power industries (77).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in wage negotiations due to undue interference by Bureau of Public Undertakings and anti-labour policy of the Coal India Ltd. (78).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to democratise the Coal India Ltd. and check too much dependence of Ministry on bureaucrats (79).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to invest more capital in ECL for opening of new mines, thus creating more employment opportunities (80).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to eradicate malpractices amongst certain high officials in ECL (81).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100"

[Failure to check malpractices in contract system in the supply of sand and timber for sand filling (82).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper sand filling and other steps, thereby causing serious subsidence of lands in Asansol-Raniganj coal belt under E.C.L. (83).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure in checking malpractices in the matter of distribution of coal thereby causing serious coal scarcity in West Bengal and in other States (84).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to industries, causing serious cut down in production (85).]

SHRI BIJOY MODAK (Hooghly):  
I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy regarding distribution of coal to power plants and steel industries on priority basis (86).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to treat distribution of coal as an emergent measure by making it a collective responsibility of the Central Government (87).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to supply good quality coal with less ash content to thermal power stations (88).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to have effective coordination between the Railways and other concerned Ministries in respect of supply of coal (89).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avert recurring power cuts throughout the country (90).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply required quota of coal to Thermal Power Stations in West Bengal (91).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply requirement of coal on a priority basis to all Thermal Power Plants in general (92).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to speed up a negotiated settlement on the demand for Wage rise with Coal-mine Workers Organisations and thereby avert any possible continued strike by them (93).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check corruption in coal mines in league with contractors in sand filling of the mines (94).]

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Constant Power failure disrupting the economy and life of eastern part of the country (99).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deterioration in capacity utilisation of the existing power plants (100).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of coordination between the departments of Coal, Rail and Power (101).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Loss of energy in transmission and distribution of electricity (102).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Increased foreign dependence in the power industry (103).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of a National Grid in the country (104).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to have captive Railway to ensure supply of coal to Steel and Power Plants (105).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide drinking water and quarters to the miners in Dhanbad coalfield (106).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in finalising new Wage Board for the workers (107).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to reject Baveja Committee Report in toto (108).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regularisation of contract and casual workers in the coal belt doing perennial type of job (109)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide employment to the villagers whose land had been taken away by the Moridih Project during emergency in Dhanbad (110)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Wrong policy of mechanisation at the cost of employment and with imported machines thus increasing foreign dependence (111)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to look into mal-practices in Mirsa Mugma zone of the E.C.L. (112)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reinstate Harijans and Adivasi workmen thrown out of employment in the collieries (113)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce expenditure in CIL by abolishing the post of Chairman (114)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for public distribution of coal to the villages through Pan-chayats (115)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check indiscipline, politics and strike of the officers in the coal belt (116)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to settle the problem of land-lessers due to mining in Dhanbad coal field (117)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end contract system, money lending and gangsterism in Dhanbad coal field (118)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in the coal belt and E.C.L. (119)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the demands of the villagers at Kathara in E.C.L. (120)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Systematic elimination of female workers from employment in the collieries (121)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Sudden cracking of Adivasi village at Bhowrah due to wrong mining by the coal belt (122)].

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to solve the problems of widespread illegal mining of coal in Dhanbad and Hazaribag districts of Bihar. (123).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Forcible dispossession of Adivasis of their land at Chandrapura by the D.V.C. without giving them employment and rehabilitation. (124).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to give minutes of discussion by the G. M. Kathara (Central Coalfield Limited) to the Bhartiya Coal Karamchari Union and the discriminatory attitude adopted (171).]

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to create an All India Service of Engineers. (125).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to establish a National Grid to meet the growing power crisis. (126).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to undertake integrated programme of research, manpower planning and training for State Electricity Boards. (127).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check effectively, losses in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. (128).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to avert recurring power cuts throughout the country. (129).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a policy regarding distribution of coal to power and steel plants. (130).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the power shortage in both public and private sector industries. (131).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the existing capacities of power projects. (132).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to evolve a uniform wage policy for workers in Electricity Industries. (133).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of participation of workers in the management of Electricity Boards (134).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to constitute an All India Wage Guideline Committee for electricity Workers. (135).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to supply coal to steel and power industry. (136).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to come to a settlement in workers' wage negotiation in the coal industry. (137).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to abolish contract labour in coal industry. (138).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to evolve a suitable policy for the distribution of coal to various industries. (139).]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharurapuri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of having the Chairman of Central Electricity Authority as the Secretary to the Government. (142).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow the State Electricity Authorities to fulfil the power needs and enable the Regional Electricity Boards to function effectively. (143).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the entry, of foreign multinationals like Siemens in the vital sector of power distribution in the country. (144).]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Energy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inability to transport coal to industrial units and thermal

plants to ensure economic distribution of available power. (145).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a Power Development Finance Corporation. (146).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revamp the working of the Central Electricity Authority by making it a truly independent body and by appointing the Chairman of State Electricity Authorities as its Members. (147).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inflation of achievement figures so far as generation of electric power is concerned. (148).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Claiming that the plants have started generating power, while they have been put only on "TURNING GEAR", after which nearly six months lapse before power is generated. (149).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of construction of Mettur Thermal Plant. (150).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to start work on Hogenakal Hydel Project. (151).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have proper maintenance of power plants which have led to the severe power crisis in West Bengal. (152).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Encroachment on autonomy of State Electricity Boards by making the Chairman of such Boards as the Members of Regional Electricity Boards which are treated as subordinate offices of Central Electricity Authority. (153).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to wind up the Regional Electricity Boards which have not served the purpose of utilising the available electric power economically. (154).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the advice of the Regional Electricity Boards. (155).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the lowest tenders for the supply of equipment to Northern Regional Electricity Boards' Load Despatch Centres. (156).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interests of public Exchequer in the matter of accepting tenders for supplying the equipment to Load Despatch Centres. (157).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acceptance of technically unsuitable offer of Messrs Siemens Limited in the matter of supplying equipment to Load Despatch Centres which has cost the nation Rs. 90 lakhs of excess payment. (158).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Decision of Central Electricity Authority to trip down the production of power by Thermal Plants in Northern Region by 40 per cent and directing them to use furnace oil in the place of coal which is not available. (159).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Damage that would be caused to the machinery by the use of furnace oil in Thermal Plants as directed by the Central Electricity Authority. (160).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Ministry to reply to the Members of Parliament who have pointed out the collusion/bureaucracy with Messrs Siemens. (161).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint C.B.I. enquiry into the Siemens deal for the supply of equipment to Load despatch Centres. (162).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop day to day interference in the working of Regional Advisory Boards by the Central Electricity Authority. (163).]

"That the demand under the head 'Power Development' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to stop the system of keeping engineering staff in the Central Electricity Authority but making the Regional Electricity Boards show such people on their staff strength. (164).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to implement labour laws in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation (165).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to clear the lakhs of tonnes of coal lying at the pit-heads which has resulted in heavy losses to Coal India Limited (166) ]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Decision to explore lignite in Gujarat (167) ]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to maintain proper production schedule in coal mines (168).]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to reassess the working of Coal India Limited in view of continuous heavy losses being incurred by it (169) ]

"That the demand under the head 'Coal and Lignite' be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Failure to modernise the coal mines machinery equipment which

led to frequent disasters in the mines. (170).]

MR CHAIRMAN The cut motions are before the House

SHRI D D DESAI (Kaira). On 7th April, in the presence of an important Cabinet Minister, Mr. Tata Rao, President of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board, had this to say:

"If only the units that were erected in the recent past from the indigenous sources had performed well, even partially, the country, I am sure would not have been required to face the shortages it has been facing all these years and still continues to face in some of the regions "

He added

"While it is true that one may have to pay a heavy price for learning how to design, fabricate, erect and commission major power plants and equipment, it is a pity that the Electricity Boards which are at the receiving end of such equipment are putting all the blame of the performance of the plant and the equipment manufactured by those who refuse to learn and worse still refuse to pay for their mistakes and make the Electricity Boards not only the objects of criticism but also make them pay dearly for all the mistakes of the manufacturers

In the ordinary course the consumer or the customer is the king. In the private sector the customer is the emperor. But is he having his say here? Do the equipment's purchased come up to performance to internationally acceptable standards?

Members have talked about the power problems in West Bengal, Bihar etc I may say that as early as 1967, when Dr Vikram Sarabhai was the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Com-



mission, I had requested that we should go in for larger capacities and higher voltages. In fact, I happened to be the Chairman of the Development Council, with which I was associated from 1955, and we gave him details of the "3/4 power law", by which every 100 per cent increase in KW rating would require only 86 per cent increase in weight or additional raw materials. In other words, the basis was laid for 400 KV, 200 to 500 MW unit sets and so forth.

Today, what are we facing? We had, as early as 1956, gone in for the Metropolitan Vickers Impulse Turbine of AEI, but suddenly somebody comes up from nowhere and says we should change over to the Reaction Turbine. He has ever got the foggiest idea of what he is talking about. Nobody in the world would agree to change from one design equipment to another so abruptly or thoughtlessly, because all the design, training and experience of our personnel will go near waste. We will have to un-learn and re-learn at great cost. Our hon. Minister does not realise this. Unfortunately, Mr. George Fernandes, who has been carried away by some of these things, I am afraid, also does not realise it. I will just tell our Minister this much that as early as 1949 when I asked Daimler Benz and the makers of Mercedes cars as their agent in India, to make some minor change in the engine, they laughed at me and asked: how old are you? I said: 33 years. They said: "be 65 and then come to us." It had taken Mercedes Benz 30 to 40 years to reach maturity, efficiency and reliability through feed back and this engine has now been perfected. It is a very vital subject. We have provided Rs. 15750 crores for power in the Sixth Plan. Unfortunately you are going to have only tombs, not power plants. The equipment which you are purchasing and installing do not perform well. But even in our own country, there are plants with imported equipment which perform differently. Renu-sagar is the star performer, which has

the impulse turbine made by GE as it generates 8300 Kwh per installed KW and another is Tata's Trombay AEG Turbo sets giving 7000 Kwh per KV station. Other plants are Dhruvaran and Ahmedabad. They are doing well. If you are keeping a good record and if you had seen it as to how the turbine designs have been performing in our country, then you would have drawn your own conclusion and you would not have agreed to be guests of collaborators, who bribe, who entertain the officials and who even pay money to the political parties...

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** Are we now indulging in this?

**SHRI D. D. DESAI:** It may be that it was done by the previous Government or this Government, but that makes no difference. If any of these people have palmed us with something which is not right, we should sue them. Just now our friend was talking about power problems. There have been stoppages. But you are fortunate that you are in this country. In other countries, you would have been sued and the damages would have run to hundreds of crores of rupees. When we have to collect data we do not go to the collaborators. We go to organisations like Edison Electric Institute of the United States. There is also the United Nations and there are also Institutions of Engineers. These people have enough data, correct data and objective data and from that we draw the conclusion as to which equipment is performing better and which one we should purchase and not waste our tax-payers' hard earned money.

My own investigation has shown that there is a big difference between No. 1 leader and No. 2 leader in the turbo sets industry. No. 1 leader in this industry is the General Electric Company of the United States which has best sustained service heat rates, least percentage of forced outages,

## Statement

maximum reliability, largest number of units and KW in operation for longest periods, maximum experience, etc. My information is that they had begged for entering into collaboration with us and my enquiry has shown that they tried their best. But our fellows threw them away crudely. They came back and told us that GE, USA, are not prepared to give us the technology. But the fact is the other way round. My information is that their rates and costs were lower when compared to that of Kraftwerk Union, which does not have the capability to manufacture dependable turbines.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this pertains to tomorrow's demands.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: He should not buy a single turbine which he does not approve and he should insist on what he wants. Otherwise, nothing will happen. If he is meek, then the whole country will go to dogs and the blame will squarely rest on his shoulders. He is responsible to see how the money is spent. That is why I said at the outset that the customer should not be the king but the Emperor and he should see that each of equipment that is purchased is the best. Coming to specific things,...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't go into the details of that deal.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unfortunately, that is a very important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to him as the purchaser.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have been in the electrical industry since 1937. I started my career as an attendant of turbines in 1937.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not deny your knowledge.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I have to tell him something; he must know what we are talking about. He is a gene-

ralist; he is not expected to know all the details of it.

It takes nothing less than 10 years to mature a design; to perfect you need above 20 years. KWU which comprises AEG and Siemens were both licensees of USA firms, namely, AEG was a licensee of GE and Siemens was a licensee of Westinghouse. Both the licensees were terminated in the late '60s. KWU has not got experienced designers. You cannot create a good team in less than 20 years. Do you know to whom KWU is selling turbines? They are selling to developing and under-developed countries, like Brazil, Iran and others who are ruled by dictators, who buy anything given to them if they are personally enriched. It appears, this is what we are heading for in this country also. Even in West Germany, the Siemens do not sell many turbo-sets. I have been the Chairman of the Brown Boveri units in India. I know what it is. KWU upto 100 MW may be all right. We want large turbo-sets in range of 500 MW to 2000 MW. There is no other choice than GE of USA.

A sudden change from one to another is going to hurt us so badly because the designing, manufacturing, installation, operating, maintenance and servicing of one will have to be unlearned and we have to re-learn a totally different one. When the General Motors were asked to change the Chevrolet car engine, they said that the engine was designed in late, '20s and that improvements made during the last 50 years were little here and little there to finally give a dependable engine. It had taken 50 years for General Motors to perfect the Chevrolet car engine. Today, suddenly, you allow a big change which is going to harm us. There is a fundamental difference in the design of two turbines, Impulse turbine and Reaction turbine. The design difference is there; the construction difference is there. The two operating principles are different. In the Re-

action turbine, there are more stages and pressure is divided between the rotating parts and the stationary parts. In the Impulse turbine, the stages are less and pressure is on the stationary parts. It is more rugged. GE make the best. There is such a vital difference which makes designing and manufacturing different. I do not know how you are going to get over these things. If it were that you were only affected, we would not have bothered about it. But the whole country will have to suffer on account of this.

I have got a lot of details with me. If you want, I can read out all the details for you and show you how big differences are there. In any case, I can give you all the details in a separate letter..

MR. CHAIRMAN: And he can reply to you in a separate letter!

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Recently, an inspired article has come out in the press on "Soviet technology—the cost of collaboration". This is an inspired article which shows that Soviet technology has been absolutely worthless and that it has been very costly. It is true that Soviet technology is a little outdated but it is upto us to pick their advanced technology. They are one of the shrewdest purchasers and are also more choosy. They are not stupid. They have gone for Hitachi turbines for international cooperation. Hitachi and Toshiba of Japan are the licencees of GE of USA, not of KWU, and they make Impulse turbines. This is an inspired article. After all, you are not someone who can be carried away by such articles. You concentrate on the data of turbo-sets performance made and operated in all the countries.

Unfortunately, in our country, we have not got the system by which accurate data are made available in regard to day-to-day failures, variations in voltage, frequencies, etc. Where is the voltage consistency? Where is the dependability of frequency? Where is the availability? Inter-

ruptions are so many. All these things are such that we cannot say that we are generating electric power and are supplying satisfactorily to the consumers. In any other country, this sort of thing would not be tolerated. They would sue and demand, not a few crores, but several hundred crores. But our Electricity Boards are, unfortunately, taking it easy. Unfortunately, our Indian people are milder people and they do not know what others in other countries do and their rights under the law and they do not know how they can go ahead and get the compensation.

There are many things connected with the failure of BHEL equipment. We have established one of the finest plants in the world; the BHEL plant in Bhopal is one of the finest plants. It was set up in collaboration with the Associated Electrical Industries of U.K. They can produce very good machines. The people are very well trained, but unfortunately our top management requires to be changed because the top management which we have got now does not seem to know what they are talking. I just read in one of the books about one Dr. Sharan, an employee of one of the modest companies in Switzerland, namely, Sulzer; it is not a big company. In Switzerland, with whom I have had a long association, the largest company is Brown Boverys, I have been the Chairman of that company's Indian Subsidiary. Sulzer is, comparatively, a smaller company. Somebody from there comes here, poses himself as somebody worthwhile, goes round and tries to get for us technology. He even thumped the table at General Electric. I was told that he thumped the table at General Electric and made such a nuisance of himself that the General Electric lost interest in us. That is how this thing was dropped. Like this we have, unfortunately, driven out people...

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I have not driven out anybody.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can have your say when you reply.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I am not concerned with any particular person. It is not a question of Desai or anybody. It is a question of our country. When we are going to get technology, we are not going to buy on account of somebody's advice or opinions; we are going to examine the data. Then dependability and reliability of the data and several other factors are also involved. Unless and until those data are outstanding, we are not even going to talk to those people. Even if the data are good, we get the offer for the total advanced technology and then see whether it is complete and whether it is worthwhile. Otherwise, we will be unnecessarily hurting the interests of our country and the future development of our country. We have a future. We do not want to waste our life in some worthless pursuits and leave a large number of our people in unemployed condition or poverty. Already a large number of our labour force has been laid off. Factories are closing down. Lastly, plants and investments are idling. All this is because of idiotic decisions taken by somebody somewhere and without understanding what is what. I hope you are not going to be a party to it. If anybody in the Ministry is thinking that way, we should be bold enough and put an end to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you should try and conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Yes. Then, we had some collaboration for manufacturing boilers with the Combustion Engineering. That is all right. Mr. Krishnamurthi had been one of those who had been responsible for this thing. But, I believe, that even there, the Americans are not absolutely benefactors. You have to know in totality what to get and you must also make the fullest use of it; otherwise they will just give you partially or nothing. They are afraid that India will be another Japan. They do not want to create that sort of a competitor in India. Therefore if you touch the American equipment or American

technology, you will have to be extremely careful and you make sure that what you are getting is definitely the best that they have got. Otherwise, they will put you into a serious difficulty.

This is a note of warning which I must give. Having collaborated with the Americans, I know these people are not friends of ours. (*Interruptions*). Be at arm's length. We are not concerned here with any individual.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, I think you should conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There is a large number of points. Unfortunately I am keeping with me a very large number of items. Please allow me some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The limitation of time is there according to what the Business Advisory Committee has allowed. So, it is not in my hands. If it had been in my hands, I could have given you the extra time.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Madam, this information is helpful and the country will benefit by it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, you promised that you will write to him about that.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I shall write. But, unfortunately, it will fall in the hands of bureaucracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a practice of releasing letters to the press.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): He won't reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As I said, there is a practice of releasing the correspondence to the press.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: I will tell you one simple thing. What is the use of grudging here. When a decision in 1969 was taken to suspend the imports, I had opposed that strongly to the Chairman of the Development

Council and I said that at least we should have fifty per cent of our generators imported. By suspending the imports, you will only be ruining our future and we will be put into difficulty. Unfortunately these people did not agree. Even with regard to one final import which they had agreed to that was also not allowed to be arranged. You are now seeing the consequence of it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai I am again asking you to conclude now because there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There are still more outstanding items.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have thought about it much earlier. They will continue to remain outstanding. And somebody else will deal with them. I am sorry, Mr. Desai, you should conclude now.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: There are a large number of complaints coming.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai you have taken nearly half-an-hour.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Unfortunately the thing is this. You must also realise that even in the wagons they are now putting stones instead of coal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wish you realise the importance of coal earlier.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Somebody is expected to pay for it in advance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, you are now forcing me to call the next speaker. Will you please resume your seat? I am sorry Mr. Desai.

Mr. Jasrotia.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: Thank you, Madam, for whatever time you have given.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Madam I am thankful to you for providing me this opportunity

to speak a few words in support of the Budget Demands of the Ministry of Energy. Of all the problems the country is facing to-day the most irritating one is the problem of shortage of energy. This is not only so to our country but it is the problem of the world also. So, I shall confine myself only to our country.

16.59 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

The energy is needed not only for our industries but also for agricultural purposes which is the economic structure of our country. This country has got many sources of power—the sun-shine, showers energy every day—equal to the fossil fuel-water-falls, the tide in the sea, the winds. The whole atmosphere is full of energy—still we are short of the energy. To overcome this problem what should we do? Where is the defect? To my mind, the only difficulty is that there is no proper storage of energy. To be more correct, I should say that we have to do something for better energy storage techniques to meet the demands and to make better utilisation of the energy. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect of the problem, because, if a generator fails, then, there is no provision for us to get light or energy. Therefore, we should make necessary efforts so that we may have proper efficient, economical ways to collect, store and distribute or use energy for the benefit of all of us. For proper and efficient storage of electric power we must have efficient and economical sources of power. If we can build better 'Energy Mousetraps' or have with us, then, the whole world will make path to come to our door.

17 hrs.

I may mention in this connection that, according to the Report of the Water Commission, the river Chenab in Jammu and Kashmir is most potent for hydro-electric power.

[Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia]

Sir, sometime back, the Centre took upon itself the task of going in for the Salal Project in Jammu and Kashmir. That was in the year 1970 and initially it was estimated to be at the order of Rs. 55 crores. The date of commissioning was to be 1978. But, Sir, I am sorry to say this. Even today, after spending nearly Rs. 222 crores on the project, the project is not going to be commissioned as it was scheduled.

The hon. Minister was pleased to tell us in this House sometime back that they are going to commission this project by 1982. But, recently I happened to visit that place. I am sorry to say that even if other things remained the same, this project cannot be completed before 1986. This is what I feel. For that, Sir, who is responsible? The machinery worth crores of rupees should have to work for 2,000 hours in one year. But what has happened here? It has hardly worked for about 12 to 13 hours in one year. This is the situation there. For this again, who is responsible? The officials at the site and even the Ministry are responsible for these faults because there had been no effective supervision or probe in this direction. We should have a proper check on those persons who are dealing with this project of vital national importance. This is my respectful submission. If it is commissioned it will yield 690 M.W. of power. But this is not being commissioned and is a serious matter.

Sometime back, I made a request to the hon. Minister that a probe should be made in bad handling of Salal and what has been done in this regard. So far, Sir, no reply has been given to me. I don't know what steps, if any, will be taken by the hon. Minister.

Then, I wish to bring to your notice that in the case of Loktak in Manipur and Bairaial in Himachal Pradesh, they are also sick. According to my

information, these two projects are also being handled by the department here. When the Centre has taken upon itself the responsibility of developing these projects, may I ask, is it not high time that the Minister takes appropriate steps in this connection, to put maximum efforts for the commissioning of these projects?

Sir, I understand that they are going to construct a project called Gulhasti project on Chenab river near Kishtwar in the Jammu region. But even the approach road for that has not been constructed so far. The Water Commission has mentioned that at ten places on the Chenab river the various projects can be constructed and if this is done, Sir, this will illuminate in all the respects the whole of Northern India. I find no reason why urgent steps should not be taken by the Ministry at the Centre. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to rise to the occasion so that the needful could be done in the matter. Something needful should be done in the interest of the whole nation because every day we hear that there is shortage of power in one part of the country or the other. Power plays a very important role in the modern civilisation. The hon. Minister should see that the power supply is augmented without any loss of time.

\* Now, I would like to make a mention with regard to the development of power, which is very essential for running the modern machinery, for increasing the agricultural production, and for running almost all the industries. So far as our country is concerned, nature has been kind enough and we should fully utilise the solar energy. We should also tap the energy from the sea. It is high time we utilised all kinds of power that is available in the country. With these words, I conclude and I hope the hon. Minister will consider all the points brought out by me. I support the Ministry's Demands for Grants,

**SHRI BHOY MODAK (Hooghly):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry has given a rosy picture about its performance with regard to the position of coal and electricity. But as it appears, the position in regard to coal and electricity in this country is very very gloomy. Sir, coal industry is passing through a deep crisis and the production of coal is lagging behind the target. On the other hand, we are seeing a spectacular stock of coal at the pit-heads; and we have accumulated coal to the tune of 14 million tonnes. But the paradox of the situation is that we are having an acute scarcity of coal in the midst of plenty. I would like to mention some of the facts of the shortage of coal in India.

Sir, we have seen the reports in Parliament that there is acute scarcity of coal in Gujarat, in U.P. and M.P., on the other hand, all the thermal power stations all over India are actually having a stock which is very very meagre. We are having one or two days' stock of coal in all the power stations, which supply electricity to Calcutta and the adjoining industrial belt. During the last power crisis in West Bengal the Calcutta Electric Supply Company could not generate 70 megawatts of power because of shortage of coal. In Chandra-pura Power Station, which is under D.V.C., they have one day's stock of coal. They have complained that they have been supplied with rejected coal with 47 to 48 moisture. As a result of this, there is a shortage of power production to the tune of 150 megawatts. Gujarat is living hand-to-mouth. They are trying to bring coal by sea.

Regarding Badarpur power plant, enough promises were made by the Minister in the House the other day, but in spite of that, on 11th of this month, there was a report that one unit out of three units at Badarpur was out of operation for the last four months. Due to this, the loss in power generation was to the extent of thirty-

three per cent. When a query was made to the Railway Ministry about the supply of coal to this plant, they said that no demand had been made with them by the Ministry of Energy as far as this plant was concerned.

Then, there is a report that the thermal power plant at Bhatinda in Punjab was closed a month back for want of coal and this was continuing even now. It has an installed capacity of 440 mw. In U.P. also, some power plants are closed down for want of coal.

Now, I come to the position of coal stock at the steel plants. Normally, the steel plants carry a stock of fifteen days, but there are reports that they had two or three days stock only. The Minister of Steel has also said that the production of steel has fallen down due to shortage of coal in the plants. Bokaro steel plant is in the midst of coal belt, yet it is suffering from shortage of coal. At Bhilai steel plant, there is a precarious condition because of shortage. As such, they are importing coking coal from Australia. The Government have imported coking coal to the tune of one million tonnes and they are thinking of having a captive mine in Australia to meet their requirements.

The other day, the Minister of Industry said that there was shortage of coal in a number of industries and on 11th April, there was a report in the newspapers also that ten cement factories had closed down due to shortage of coal. The Fertilizer Plants at Nangal and Bhatinda were closed in February and these have restarted now, but the Gorakhpur Plant is still in a very precarious condition. The brick manufacturing and other small industries are in a very bad plight; they have been hard hit by the shortage of coal. Hundreds of workers have been laid off and production worth crores of rupees has been lost. In Gujarat also, the textile mills are suffering due to shortage of coal. Then, 140 trains have been cancelled all over India due to shortage of coal.



[Shri Bijoy Modak]

and the most astonishing part of the whole thing is that including a number of important trains, as many as 73 trains, are not in operation in Punjab due to shortage of coal.

This is the dismal picture throughout India on account of the shortage of coal and everything including generation of power is suffering. On the other hand, we have been seeing break-down of power in recent months in West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu etc. This leads to loss of national production amounting to crores of rupees. We know that the State electricity boards are responsible for maintaining these plants. I want that there should be no breakdown. These boards are looking into the matter. They are doing their job; but it is astonishing to hear the Minister of Energy actually saying that this is their job. It means that the Central Government have no responsibility for this. It is high time that this attitude changes. They must take full responsibility, in cooperation with the State electricity boards, to help them in all matters, including the supply of trained personnel to help in effective functioning of the plants and also in supplying good variety of coal with less ash content. That is required of them.

Sir, coal and power crisis has thus become the biggest saboteur of national production. In West Bengal, recently when for 6 days the industry was actually shut down, there was a daily loss in production to the tune of Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores. But it is astonishing to hear the Minister actually denying this and saying that the loss in production was not due to power shortage but to other causes. So, it is high time that the Government realizes the gravity of the situation and sees that the shortage of fuel power and rail transport are mutually reinforcing, and they cannot be solved piece-meal by any Ministry. They must take the whole thing in their own hands. My suggestion is

that a high-powered committee must be formed by the Government, so that they can go in depth into all aspects of power and coal production. A coordinating committee should also be formed under the Union Cabinet, so that they can implement the decisions of this Committee; and that has to be done on a war footing.

Sir, another big crisis is really looming large in the coal industry. That is about the protracted strike in the coal mines. As you know, one year back the agreement between the coal miners and the industry has expired. A new agreement is going to be arrived at; but the negotiations are lingering on for one year. And the tripartite negotiations with the Trade Unions are not making any progress, due to the obstructionist attitude of the Government. 6 lakhs of coal miners resorted to a one-day strike, but it has not brought any sense to the Minister of Energy. A letter has been written by the Central Trade Union leaders, giving an ultimatum to the Government. It has been signed by the Secretary, CITU, Mr. M. K. Pandhe, for INTUC, Mr. S. Dasgupta, for AITUC, Mr. Kalyan Roy, for BMS, Mr. B. S. Azad and Mr. M. Kumar of HMS. It says:

"We urge upon the managements and the Ministry to consider the entire question with all seriousness and come forward with definite proposals acceptable to the workers in the next meeting of the JBCCI to be held on the 19th and 20th April 1979.

We reiterate our earlier decision to resort to indefinite strike if the managements do not accept our demands.

We, therefore, warn the management that if they fail to bring forward acceptable proposals in the next meeting of the JBCCI for a reasonable settlement, the Central Trade Unions will have no other alternative but to announce the date



of the strike action to force the management to concede the just demands of the workers."

If the Government does not change its attitude, there is possibility of an indefinite strike of coal mine workers. And the responsibility shall lie solely on the shoulders of the Government. I would request the Minister to consider the entire question seriously and take steps to avert the situation.

The Baveja Committee appointed by the Government has made suggestions which will hit the workers very hard; 50,000 workers will be retrenched, most of them being women workers. The Minister gave an assurance to trade union leaders that they will be consulted before implementation of the recommendations. I am sorry to say that they have not been consulted and the recommendations are being implemented unilaterally. I hope the Baveja Committee's recommendations will be scrapped *in toto* for the benefit of the workers.

In coalmines, the Government have resorted to large-scale mechanisation causing lot of unemployment. Lakhs of existing workers are retrenched. This is not in accordance with the election pledge of the Janata Party and not with the promises they had held for solving the problem of unemployment within 10 years.

On the other hand, Government is not implementing the recommendations of Safety Conference and Accident Enquiry Committee on Safety rules for miners. The accidents have been increasing daily and as a result of that, a large number of miners are losing their lives.

The coalmines have become the hunting ground of contractors. They are minting any amount of money because of this. In one unit, that is, E.C.L., the officers are in league with the contractors and are earning money in the matter of supply of sand and timbers for sand filling. Because of

this malpractice there are serious land-subsidences in Asansol-Rani Ganj Belt.

These days coalmines are full of gangsters who also act as money-lenders. Here murders have become a common affair. In Dhanbad belt alone over hundreds of murders have been committed. Police openly connive with the gangsters in return for a share of the booty.

Lastly, I want to say that Government must pay full attention to the load shedding. It has become a most common and recurrent phenomenon. They must change their attitude and give full help to the State Electricity Boards. I would request the Energy Minister to look into this fact and give all sorts of help to the State Electricity Boards regarding replacing defective plants and also supply trained personnel for the maintenance of the plants. They should also supply good quality of coal with less ash content. That is being recommended by so many experts for efficient maintenance of the thermal plants. With these words, I conclude.

डा० राजजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :

ऊर्जा राष्ट्र की आर्थिक संरचना की प्राण वायु है और आर्थिक प्रगति का भी यह मेहराब है। जो राष्ट्र ऊर्जा का संरक्षण नहीं कर सकता है वह प्रगति की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता है। इसीलिए इंस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी कहा था की प्रतिरक्षा के पश्चात् ऊर्जा विभाग पर ही राष्ट्र को सब से अधिक खर्च करना होता है। लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि सॉलेंट या कुछ दूसरी चीजों को तो विदेशों से मंगाया जा सकता है लेकिन बिजली का आयात विदेशों से नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वजह से इस पर हमारा जीवन और मरण निर्भर करता है। इसको इस वजह से हमें यहीं पैदा करना होगा। जो राष्ट्र बिजली के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भर नहीं होगा वह आर्थिक प्रगति के द्वार को बन्द कर देगा।

[श्री रामचन्द्रा कट्ट]

अभी हमारे मित्रों ने जनता सरकार की बड़ी धानाचना की है। होनी भी चाहिये। जनसत्ता का यही आधार है। अभी पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार और दिल्ली तक में भी ऊर्जा का संकट प्राया है। आलोचना का इस बास्ते यह सब से उपयुक्त अवसर है। लेकिन पिछले 31 साल में ऊर्जा पर जितना खर्च हुआ है, टोटल खर्च दुगुना है, छठी योजना में उस पर हमने उससे भी ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान किया। अगली योजना में 149 करोड़, दूसरी में 452 करोड़, तीसरी में 1252 करोड़, चौथी में 2932 करोड़ और पांचवी में 7016 करोड़ खर्च हुआ था और इस तरह से कुल 11800 करोड़ खर्च किया गया था। इसके मुकाबले में जनता सरकार ने छठी योजना में 16750 करोड़ खर्च का प्रावधान किया। इस बास्ते यह कहना कि हम ऊर्जा संकट की गम्भीरता से नहीं लेते हैं ठीक नहीं है।

दूसरा प्रश्न ऊर्जा के कुप्रबन्ध का है। क्या दो वर्ष से हमने सारी चीज को अस्तव्यस्त कर दिया है? क्या स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड केन्द्र द्वारा संचालित होते हैं? अभी वीस्ट बंगाल में एकाएक ऊर्जा का संकट पैदा हो गया तो क्या वह केन्द्र ने पैदा किया? क्या ऊर्जा पंजी श्री रामचन्द्रन ने कुछ ऐसा कर दिया जिस के कारण वह पैदा हुआ? इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स को राज्य सरकारें संचालित करनी हैं। उनका प्रबन्ध गलत रहा, उनकी कार्यकुशलता का अभाव रहा है और यही कारण है कि यह संकट आज देश में फैला है। पिछली सरकार में समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की औद्योगिक व्यवस्थाओं का टीक से आकलन नहीं किया था और ऊर्जा की योजना बही बनाई थी और वही कारण है कि ऊर्जा का संकट हम चीज रहे हैं। कर्म का फल तो भोगना पड़ता है। यह मैं पिछले प्रशासन की आलोचना करने की दृष्टि से नहीं कहता। लेकिन पिछले प्रशासन के कुकर्मों का फल आज हम को भोगना पड़ रहा है, इस में कोई

सन्देह नहीं है। राजन साहब मुसकान रहे हैं लेकिन क्या वह कह सकते हैं कि रामचन्द्रन का सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन दो साल में बनाया जा सकता है। अगर पिछले दस वर्ष तक इस संकट को दूर करने की गम्भीरता रहती तो सुपर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाए जा सकते थे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। हमने बंदम रखा है और 31 साल में जितना खर्च किया गया है उससे डेढ़ गुना में ज्यादा खर्च करने का प्रावधान छठी योजना में किया है। यह है हमारी नीति और ऊर्जा के प्रति हमारे प्रेम का अंश तक। जो शार्टफाल है वह आज का नहीं है। पहले प्लान में एनर्जी का 15 परसेंट शार्टफाल था, दूसरे में 35.7 परसेंट और तीसरे प्लान में यह 54 परसेंट हुआ। इस का सारा दोष रामचन्द्रन साहब के मत्थे नहीं पड़ा जा सकता है। यह 31 साल की गलत ऊर्जा नीति का परिणाम है; इसीलिये हमें सोचना है कि इस शिशा में हमें क्या करना चाहिये। सचमुच जब ऊर्जा संकट के विषय में विचार करते हैं तो हमें इसके उपायों के सम्बन्ध में भी विचार करना होगा। और यह विषय ऐसा नहीं है जिसको पार्टी का विषय बनाया जाय। इसके लिये तो एक नेशनल एनर्जी पोलिसी होनी चाहिये। जो रिपोर्ट है बाबेज कमिटी या न्यूल हनबवायरी कमिटी की रिपोर्ट है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोल जो हमारा ऊर्जा का सबसे शक्तिशाली स्रोत था वह क्षीण हो रहा है, 50 साल से ज्यादा वह खजाना नहीं चलने का है। पैट्रोलियम की भी बड़ी हालत है। इसीलिये आज हमें वैकल्पिक साधन ढूँढना होगा, हमें हाइड्रल प्रोजेक्ट की ओर देखना होगा। इस रिपोर्ट में भी बताया गया है आज जो ऊर्जा के हमारे स्रोत हैं जैसे कोयला, पैट्रोलियम उनको छोड़ कर हमें जल-बैलेंसिंग सॉल्यूशंस की ओर देखना होगा।

Non-conventional sources of energy such as solar, wind geo-thermal and tidal are still in the process of development and are not likely to be

available for commercial exploitation in a major way in the near future.

मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह जो परम्परागत ऊर्जा उपयोग की प्रणाली है उसको छोड़कर या बिराम देकर के नई प्रणाली की ओर देखना होगा। नहीं तो घाने वाली दशाब्दी अवधारणा का समय हो जायगा और हम अस्तव्यस्त हो जाएंगे। पश्चिम बंगाल में अवधारणा का प्रलय आ गया था और यही बिहार में भी होता है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हमारे ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय को इसके सम्बन्ध में सोचना होगा।

जहाँ तक ऊर्जा के सफट को दूर करने का प्रश्न है बहुत से मित्रों ने इसके सम्बन्ध में कहा है, और एक चीज और है कि ऊर्जा के केन्द्रीयकरण का हमें विरोध करना है। और जब हम राष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा नीति की चर्चा करते हैं तो सबसे पहली बात जहाँ यह है कि नान-कॉन्वेंशनल सोर्सेज को अडाप्ट करना होगा तो दूसरी बात यह है कि ऊर्जा को हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा डीसेन्ट्रलाइज करना होगा। अगर विकेंद्रित रूप से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो ऊर्जा का सफट ज्यादा घायेगा। मान लीजिये 5000 मेगावाट का लुपर थर्मल पावर है और उसमें सेबोटॉज की बात सुन कर आपको दुःख होगा कि बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में एक वर्ग के अन्दर 396 मेगावाट किये गये। इसलिये जितना केन्द्रीयक ग होगा उतना ही ऊर्जा का सफट बढ़ने वाला है। इसलिये विकेंद्रीकरण की दिशा में हमें सहयोग देना चाहिये। लेकिन एक बात है कि सारा ऊर्जा का मन्त्रालय काम नहीं करता है। उसमें काम करने वाले होते हैं वहाँ के मजदूर और इसीलिये समूचे देश की ऊर्जा में काम करने वाले मजदूरों की एक राष्ट्रीय बेतन नीति होनी चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि आज कहीं अगर बंगाल में धंधेरा है तो छोड़ दीजिये उसे धंधेरे में बिहार में धंधेरा है वो उसे धंधेरे

में छोड़ दीजिये। नेशनल ग्रिड होनी चाहिये क्योंकि समूचा देश एक है। और इसीलिये आज यह कहा जाता है, मंत्री जी भी कभी कभी कह देते हैं कि जो प्रदेश ज्यादा सज्जम है, कुशल है तो क्यों आप उसे दब देंगे। लेकिन समूचा देश एक ही है इसीलिये नेशनल ग्रिड होना चाहिये, और जब ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो काफी राहत हो सकेगी। जिस तरह से आज गेहूँ और अनाज के मामले में हमने एक नेशनल खान स्थापित किया है उसी तरह से बिजली के मामले में भी हमें एक राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र की नीति घोषित करनी होगी।

लेकिन एक चीज है चूँकि कोयला, पेट्रोलियम के साधन धीरे-धीरे खीण हो रहे हैं इसीलिये आज हमें अटॉमिक एनर्जी की ओर और उसके शांतिपूर्ण उपयोग की ओर और उससे ऊर्जा प्रकट करने के लिये हमें ज्यादा जोर देना होगा। और अगर हम इस पर जोर नहीं देते हैं तो जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया, घाने वाली दशाब्दी में वह अवधारणा का समय होगा।

जब पिछली बहम हो रही थी तो हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री वेंकटरमण, जो योजना आयोग के सदस्य रह चुके हैं, उन्होंने बहुत वेदना के साथ यह दिखलाया था कि हम नीति तो निर्धारित करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें वेस्टेज बहुत होता है। अगर समय रहता तो मैं सारी बाने आपके सामने रखता, खर्च हमने 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये रखा और हो जाता है 1300 करोड़ रुपये। यह वेस्टेज है। इसका मतलब है कि कार्यक्षमता का जोर अभाव है और वहाँ गड़बड़ी और खोटाले होते हैं। हमारे वेंकटरमण जी ने दर्द के साथ कहा है कि इस प्रकार हमारे शाटफाल होते हैं। हमारे जो परफार्मेंस होते हैं, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होते हैं वह बहुत पूछर होते हैं। हमारी पालिसी ब्लेमरस होती है, अगर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन बहुत पूछर होती है। यही कारण है कि जहाँ हमारे शाटफाल

## [डा० रामजी सिंह]

होते हैं, वहाँ बेल का खर्चा बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। यू० एस० ए० का 418 मिलियन किलोवाट है, यू० एस० ए० द्वारा 186 है और युगोस्लाविया का 85 मिलियन किलोवाट है। और हमारा, इनसे बड़े 65 करोड़ के देश का 150 है, यह कुछ और बढ़ा होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में कौनसी खंटी होगी ?

केवल बिहार में 500 स्टेट टूरबीन और 40 हजार स्माल और मध्यम इन्स्टीच बँटी हुई है और यह दोष बिजली की गलत नीति का है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान से बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो सबसे अधिक ज्यादा जोर हमें इस ऊर्जा नीति को ठीक करने में लगाना होगा। उसमें मैंमर आफ साइज भी होता है, हमें चाहते हैं कि 3 हजार मैगावाट का बना दे और उसमें होना क्या है कि खर्च भी ज्यादा होता है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इकनामी आफ साइज और इकनामी आफ स्केल करना चाहिये। मगर जो स्टैंडराइजेशन करना चाहिये। हम समझते हैं कि 500, 500 मैगावाट का तब एक एक थर्मल स्टेशन बन जाता है व तब बन ही जाना है। इसलिये ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय इस बात पर विचार करे कि हम बड़ बड़े मैगावाट के नहीं, बल्कि स्टैंडराइजेशन कर दे कि 200 मैगावाट स ज्यादा नहीं होगा, अलग अलग बनाये किमसे एक अगर बँट जाये तो दूसरा चलता रहे। यह स्टैंडराइजेशन करने की जरूरत है।

खाम तौर पर एनर्जी नर्वे कमर्से को रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जो रिज आर्थियन रिज गैस है, उसका भी होना जरूरत होगा। इसलिये जो हमारा हाइड्रन प्रॉजैक्ट का विकल्प है, हालाँकि इस करने के कि किता हाइड्रनी कैपिटल इंटेंसि प्रोपाम बह है, लेकिन हमें उसको भी इस्तेमाल करने में जरूरत है।

ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय का संकेत कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय और दोन स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के कारण हैं। हमारे बिहार में भी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड है, आपको सुन कर दुःख होगा कि वहाँ 11 हजार वर्कर्स सप्लस हैं और बिहार का बाबा पैना बह ब्राइट एनर्जि स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड खरब कर देता है। हम डिमैन्ड को छोड़ की ले गये, एक तरफ 11 हजार सप्लस वर्कर्स हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक साल में थर्मल स्टेशन में 396 सेक्रेटाज होते हैं। किसी तरह में बिजली का उत्पादन होना और उद्योगों की प्रगति इससे होगी ! इस लिये स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के रिधोरिएन्टेशन के लिये हमको फिर से विचार करना होगा।

अगर इस अवसर पर हम ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के साथ केवल राष्ट्रीय नीति सम्बन्ध में विचार करते तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। उनके गुणगान भी मैंने गाये हैं, लेकिन एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं भागलपुर क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और केवल उदाहरण के द्वारा यह साबित करना चाहता हूँ कि ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय के कुछ लोग जो गलत काम करते हैं, उससे राष्ट्र पर कितना बोझ पड़ता है। कहलगाव मुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बहुत बड़ा है, वहाँ इनके लिये कोयला चाहिये, गानी चाहिये, जमीन चाहिये, इतने वारे में जियोन फिल सर्वे का यह रिपोर्ट है—

"The total coal reserves were estimated by the Geological Survey of India in 1975 as about 2682 million tonnes including about 318 million tonnes of proved reserves, 1218 tonnes of indicated reserves and 1149 million tonnes of inferred reserves"

कलगाव में 4,000 मिलियन टन कोयला जमा है, गंगा में अपरम्यार पानी जमा है, वहाँ खमीन है, रेसवे स्टेशन है, रोड्स हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर सुपर-थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं बने।

कहां बनेगा ? फ़रक्का में बनेगा । यह प्रदेश और क्षेत्रीयता का प्रश्न नहीं है । फ़रक्का में कोयला कहां से जायेगा ? अगर कहलगांव में यह पावर स्टेशन बनता, तो दो से आठ मील दूर से कोयला आता, मगर फ़रक्का में कोयला 80 मील दूर कहलगांव से जायेगा । कहलगांव में जो बिजली जेनरेट होती, वह 12 पैसे प्रति यूनिट पड़ती, जबकि फ़रक्का में वह 14½ पैसे प्रति यूनिट पड़ेगी । राष्ट्र का करोड़ों अरबों रुपया पीढ़ियों तक वर्बाद करने का जो काम मन्त्रालय ने किया है, वह सोचने की बात है । अगर बिजली कहीं भी सस्ती बनती, तो पश्चिमी बंगाल को भी सस्ती मिलती । मेरे पास समय नहीं है नहीं तो मन्त्रालय ने यह जो ग़लत काम किया है, मैं उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन के वाइस-चेयरमैन, श्री लकड़वाला के विचार आपके सामने रखता । उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हमें इस बारे में आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिए, क्षेत्रीय दृष्टिकोण से नहीं । लेकिन ऊर्जा मन्त्रालय ने इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया : इसका क्या कारण था ? क्या जब सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय की पत्नी चुनाव लड़ रही थीं, तो इन्दिरा जी ने इसका वचन दिया था ? मन्त्रालय को यह क्या विभ्रम हो गया, मैं नहीं जानता हूं, लेकिन इस प्रकार से राष्ट्रीय हित के प्रतिकूल काम करना ग़लत है । जो कुछ हुआ, सो हुआ, लेकिन राष्ट्रीय हित में ऐसी ग़लती नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

इस सुझाव और इस विनम्र प्रार्थना के साथ मैं माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री द्वारा रखी गई अनुदानों की मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur):  
Mr. Chairman, it is a sensational phenomenon that the power crisis erupts and escalates during this period. Whether it is a short-standing malady or a long-standing malady, I am not

going to debate on this point. But unfortunately, the country is put into a very serious crisis. The whole economy is in crisis. Crores of rupees worth production is being lost. Workers are being retrenched. Working mandays are being lost. There is an overall crisis in the country. We get claims and counter-claims about the generation of power. For instance, I would like to point out the claim made by our hon. Energy Minister. He said that 3022 MW of additional power capacity has been added to the country's power system during 1978-79. Instead, there is a counter claim that it has been merely 1522 MW. It is also stated how the capacity of eight plants from which power is yet to be available, have been added to show a total capacity achievement of 3022 MW during the last financial year. These are grouped into two categories—those 'rolled' and those 'put on barring gear'. Unfortunately, this is the position.

Sir, I am not worried as to what will happen to the energy policy. I am not worried at all about the financial resources. We have to go into the real malady of the industry. As Dr. Ramji Singh said, it is a question of implementation which is lacking. Large sums of money have been earmarked year after year for power programme. As for supply of equipment we have had surpluses to play with and have allowed ourselves in some cases even to pick and choose more costly imported sets in preference to indigenous ones on the ground of sufficiently higher efficiency and rateability. What has gone wrong is that the establishment for implementing the power programme and the system of operating the capacity which already exists, simply does not work. The problem, therefore, is not of pumping financial resources into the system but of management and organisation to achieve a reasonable level of efficiency. The position at present is that the shortfall in establishing generating capacity and low utilisation of the capacity installed combined with mounting losses in transmis-

[Shri K. A. Rajan]

and distribution have created an endemic crisis. Regarding transmission losses, if I am correctly informed, India has been having the highest percentage of transmission losses in comparison with any other country.

The meat of the problem is streamlining of the key implementation agencies, namely, the State Electricity Boards. There should be continuous planning and deployment of investment, which will keep the power sector a step ahead of the rate of growth of the economy to ensure its balanced and integrated development.

It was early in 1948 that the Electricity Act was adopted to develop an integrated power system and the State Electricity Boards were created. They were to be professionally managed agencies for the development and running of the power system on quasi-commercial lines and were formally invested with wide powers to achieve the task assigned to them. But the reality has been that these boards have not been allowed to function as originally conceived and designed.

Several factors have contributed to the gradual erosion of the capability and capacity of the State Electricity Boards. But the principal reason is the financial system under which they were placed. They were made wholly dependent on the budgetary support of the State Government for meeting their capital requirements and meeting their working expenses. If I am correct, most of the State Electricity Boards have now institutional finance, though earlier they were Government undertakings. Yet, crores of rupees are spent every year by the Government for the establishment of the State Electricity Boards. The functioning of the State Electricity Boards, their personnel management, all these things have to be gone into. Even though you may claim that it may not come within the purview of the organisation, this being the backbone for the running of the

industry, it has to be streamlined and a proper organisational set up maintained.

Coming to the crux of the problem, though the installed generating capacity in our country has gone up from a bare 2,300 MW in 1950 to 25,965 MW by the end of 1978, and the transmission lines of 66 KV and above have risen from nearly 8000 circuit Kms. to about 100,000, circuit Kms. today, yet we are in the grip of a chronic power crisis. This is causing immense losses to our industry and agriculture, as also affecting other aspects of our social life. Industries Minister, Shri George Fernandes, has put the loss of industrial production due to power shortage at Rs. 3,000 crores annually. As to the loss in agricultural production, or the loss in wages and employment of all workers, it is really hard to compute. Power crisis adds to the unemployment problem, which is a national problem of acute dimensions.

The power crisis continues to be both chronic and acute, because, against a load growth of 15 per cent a year, the generating capacity has increased at an average rate of only 10 per cent per annum. All the Five Year Plans have ended with big shortfalls in the projected targets—even as high as 40 to 50 per cent. Added to this is the poor management of State Electricity Boards, which is responsible for the inefficient utilisation of our thermal capacity, enormous transmission losses and outright theft of power. The result is that most of the States are facing acute power shortage. Except Kerala, most of the States are having power scarcity. Fortunately, we are in the magnanimous position of being able to supply electricity and help the economy of other States.

I must also draw attention to some of the other reasons which only delay the efforts to overcome power scarcity. For instance, many important

hydro-electric projects are even today held up on account of inter-State disputes, with the Centre looking in helplessly. This harms national interest and does no good to the States themselves. There is no sense of urgency in the technical examination and central sanction of projects. In the process of actual construction, there are delays and hold-ups at every stage. The widespread prevalence of the corrupt contract system, with an array of contractors, sub-contractors, and petty contracts, in cahoot with officers and engineers, is also responsible for the delays and the rising costs of construction.

The Sixth Plan Draft sets a target of additional 18,500 MW generating capacity within five years i.e. during 1978-83. This is almost equal to what we achieved in the previous 15 years. The Plan proposes more 400 KV lines, and wants to ensure that at least 10 per cent villages are electrified in all States. The total investment estimated is Rs. 15,750 crores, compared to Rs. 7,016 crores in the Fifth Plan. This works out to roughly 23 per cent of the total public sector outlay, against 18 per cent in the Fifth Plan. The magnitude of this task can be understood, if it is realised that while the average addition to the capacity has been about 1,700 MW during the last three or four years, it will have to be stepped up to 3,700 MW annually during the period 1978-83. These are the problems that I want to highlight regarding the overall perspective.

I agree that we have got a magnificent Plan. But it has to be properly implemented. Here I would like to enlighten you on certain important questions of policy. The continued power crisis is itself becoming a handy argument for those who are in positions of authority today, to advocate and introduce a reversal of nationally accepted policies in the vital power sector. Thus it is being argued that the targets cannot be reached by the public

sector thereby the public sector is gradually being eroded to such a position that you are bringing by backdoor major multinational companies and monopoly houses into the public sector.

I do not want to go into the whole question regarding the BHEL and Siemens agreement.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:  
When was it?

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: These agreements came during your period. Regarding the BHEL and Siemens agreement, it came in your period. It created a hue and cry in the Parliament as well as outside that for whatever was done, the previous government was responsible for the whole malady. It is not worthwhile to argue like that. As responsible Minister and as a responsible Government, you have to perform your task. That is my argument regarding all these problems. This unhealthy and anti-national tendency to bring in multi-nationals and monopoly houses in the vital sector is detrimental to the national interests. The power industry is the fountain-head of industries and this collaboration with the multi-nationals and monopoly houses is going to have a very bad effect on the overall working of the economy.

Because of the limited time at my disposal, I am speaking at great speed. I never used to cross over the allotted time. That is why I am speaking at great speed. On that particular point I would like to emphasise that this approach and this way of bringing multi-nationals and monopoly houses through the backdoor into the vital sector is not the accepted policy of the nation as a whole.

Along with this, I would like to enlighten you with two important points, even though they are not directly concerned with your Ministry. They pertain to certain prob-



[Shri K. A. Rajan]

lems connected with electricity workers. Most of the workers come under Electricity Boards. They are not connected with the Central Ministry, I know. But for an industry which employs more than six lakhs workers in the public sector and only a minority of workers in the private sector--nearly one lakh or something--the problem of workers is there. But, Sir, this is the fountain-head of industry. The workers who handle and work at the most vital, strategic points are not having nation wages. You know the disparity in wages and service conditions between the various Electricity Boards, you take, for example, Maharashtra. Maharashtra is having an entirely different wage structure compared to that of Himachal Pradesh. To avoid this disparity in wages, there should be a national wage guideline in various industries of all India nature, as we have evolved a national wage policy in various other industries.

I am not going into the details of various aspects of coal industry. But I would like to point out that you are facing a strike in the coal industry and the whole negotiations and proceedings are hanging fire because of too much interference of Bureau of Public Enterprises which hangs as a Damocle's sword over the head of the workers. So, I request you to settle these issues in the larger interests of the nation. The dispute in the coal industry has to be settled amicably and a national wage structure has to be evolved.

I hope you will just go into all these aspects and attend to whatever humble suggestions I have made. Thank you.

श्री नटवर लाल बो० परमार  
(ढड़का) : माननीय चेयरमैन श्री, मैं आप के माध्यम से ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। किसी देश की

प्रगति का मापदण्ड बिजली के उत्पादन पर है। बिजली के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का विकास नहीं हो सकता, न कोई दवाखाना चल सकता है और न खेती का काम चल सकता है, क्योंकि आज देश की आबादी का मापदण्ड ऊर्जा पर आधारित है। लेकिन आज ऊर्जा की कमी का प्रश्न देशव्यापी प्रश्न बन गया है। मानव-मात्र का कोई भी काम ऊर्जा के बिना नहीं चल सकता जैसे रसोई पकाना रुग्णालय में मरीजों का आपरेशन करना, बहु-मंजिल मकानों में लिफ्ट का चलना, सब कुछ ऊर्जा पर निर्भर करता है, यदि बिजली बंद हो जाये तो सब काम ठप्प पड़ जाता है।

आज कहा जाता है—“वर्ल्ड स्ट्रुक्स फार पावर एण्ड वेल्थ”। बिजली होने से उत्पादन बढ़ता है जिस से धन पैदा होता है, समाज का आर्थिक विकास होता है। यदि हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की कार्यक्षमता अच्छी होगी तो उस से पैदावार बढ़ेगी, उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, ज्यादा पैसा बढ़ेगा, देश की तरक्की होगी। ऊर्जा का उत्पादन तीन चीजों से होता है—कोयले से, कूड से और टाइडल-वेज से। जहाँ तक टाइडल-वेज से ऊर्जा पैदा करने की बात है, मैं सरकार से अपील करता हूँ इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये तथा इस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगाया जाये।

एक सब से बड़ी समस्या हमारे सामने यह है कि हमारे यहाँ सारे देश के लिये एक “राष्ट्रीय-ग्रिड” प्रणाली नहीं है, जिस की वजह से बहुत से राज्यों में जहाँ बिजली की कमी हो जाती है, बिजली नहीं पहुँचाई जा सकती है। यदि सारे देश के लिये एक नेशनल-ग्रिड बन जाये तो इसका यह



लाभ होमात्रिक जहाँ पर की बिजली की कमी होगी, दूसरे राशियों से जहाँ बिजली उपलब्ध है वहाँ से बिजली पहुँचाई जा सकती है। आज कम ज्यादातर बिजली शहरों के विकास और उद्योगों के लिये दी जाती है, लेकिन अब हमारी भारत सरकार ने गाँवों के विकास के लिये रूरल-इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन की स्कीम बनाई है। मैं आप से अपील करता हूँ कि देशांतरों के विकास के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की मांगों का उल्लेख करता हूँ और भारत सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह ऊर्जा मंत्रालय को ऊर्जा शक्ति का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अधिक से अधिक धनराशि की व्यवस्था करे, क्योंकि राष्ट्र के विकास के लिये, हर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ऊर्जा पहुँचाना सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ऊर्जा मंत्रालय का फिर से धुनिया भरा करता हूँ और आप ने मुझे बोलने का जो अवसर दिया, उसने लिये आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): In March this year, a seminar was organised in Dhanbad on "Jharia Coalfield. Challenges and Projects." In that seminar, we had a good opportunity of hearing the Secretary Department of Coal, speak on the present coal and energy crisis. It will be revealing if you read what he said.

"It is a matter of regret that production capacity has not increased commensurate with the investments made all these years since nationalisation. About Rs 800 crores has been invested so far, but production has remained static."

This is the confession, the lamentation of the Secretary, Department of Coal, in Dhanbad in March this year.

He has also said that Government was ready to invest more and more on coal and it was up to the mine managers to lead the industry and produce at least 112 million tonnes by 1978-79 and 152 million tonnes by 1980-81.

But what is the present picture?

"Mr Varma revealed that much of the investments made so far was utilised in purchasing equipment, either imported or indigenous. He regretted, however, that some of the producing companies could not utilise the equipment properly and some even surrendered the sanctioned amounts of investment on development."

He has further said:

"Why cannot Indian Mining expertise reduce this period from 6 to 7 years to 3 or 4 years, as they did in other foreign countries?"

He has said this in regard to the opencast projects.

18 hrs

My point is that after eight years of nationalisation, we have reached a situation where the Secretary in the Department of Coal has to lament in an open meeting like this. We should go very deep into this matter. I do not want to go through all the Planning to show how the question of energy was neglected, how in the First Plan a gap was created and how it was allowed to increase in 2nd, 3rd Plans and there was the most catastrophic result in the 4th Plan.

India is fortunately situated, India is a very fortunate country. We have good energy potential. We have got coal in one place, petroleum in another place, hydro-electricity potential in a third place, geo-

thermal and geological and natural-energy potential in other places. It is a pity and a matter of shame that we are in such a situation where trains are being cancelled for want of coal. Why is it that even Bokaro Steel Plant is facing a crisis? Chandrapura Thermal Plant, which is within a coal belt, is reporting that it has to stop or reduce its power production due to non-availability of coal.

I can understand less capacity utilisation of our power plant. We can put the blame on our State Electricity Boards, which are worthless, that they are not working properly, people are sabotaging and that the workers are bad. But why is it that the capacity utilisation of the power plants which have been commissioned by the Central Government is going down? Why is it that there is a gradual reduction? I can understand that at present the capacity utilisation is less. But why is it that there has been a decrease in the capacity utilisation as compared to the last year? In India we do not have that mechanisation. Our output per man shop (OMS) of coal may be less compared to that of England or USA. But why should it be less than last year? We cannot understand this. They have appointed the Baveja Committee. How was he connected with the coal industry? Has he visited any industry? With whom did he hold consultation? He has put the total blame for increased cost and loss in the coal industry on the workmen. The poor workmen say that they have got surplus workmen and that is the reason why we are incurring losses. 75 per cent of the cost is direct cost, labour cost. Labour cost has gone up and so we incur heavy losses. They have given an indirect solution, which is suicidal. I would request the House not to allow such a thing to happen. We should never allow this to happen. They say that the price of coal

should be increased and now the Energy Ministry is making a wonderful bargain with the trade union leaders and they say: "allow us to increase the price of coal. We would increase the wage of the workmen." We protest. We want that the wages of workmen should be increased but not at the cost of the people throughout the country. What is the position? Throughout the country, the non-commercial fuel is used at large by our villagers. We are to popularise coal; we have to save our forests. We cannot increase the price of coal so that coal would become dearer to the poor villagers and we will not be able to popularise coal.

We are producing only 100 million tonnes of coal. But China which is our neighbour, without any much mechanisation--they have started mechanisation only now--is producing 500 million tonnes of coal. They are consuming it. There is no question of bottlenecks in distribution. There is no question of stock piles there.

Here, they have come out with a press statement that 9.5 million tonnes of coal are lying in the railway yards and 12-14 million tonnes are lying in stocks. One day, there will be a fire in the stocks during summer and, for that, a lot of manipulations will be done by the officers to hide their crime.

According to the statistics, you will find that in 1975-76, the coal production was 89.98 million tonnes the number of officers were 6,693 and the number of workers were 6,05,000. In 1976-77, the coal production was less, that is 88.48 million tonnes and the number of officers increased to 7,371 but the number of workers decreased to 5,86,000. In 1977-78, the coal production remained static at 88.96 million tonnes and the number of officers increased to 8,094 but the

number of workers further decreased to 5,84,000. This year, it will be further decreased. Throughout the nationalisation period, there has been retrenchment of workers. About 50,000 workers have been thrown out of employment. But that did not reduce the cost of coal; that did not reduce the extent of losses.

The whole line of thinking is wrong, how to reduce the cost of production of coal and how to supply coal more easily to our different plants. I have raised this point and have tried to convince the Ministry also that instead of having the Baweja Committee, they should have consulted some people who have got certain ideas about direct production relationships in the coal fields. You will be surprised to know that in BECL, there are only 40,000 miners who are cutting coal, who are producing coal, who are raising coal and there are 1,50,000 persons who are doing indirect jobs, roaming on the surface of coal mines, working in the office and doing different types of jobs, time-rate jobs. IN BCCL also, the position is the same. You have just to change the distribution pattern of the division of labour. You need not retrench people. You need not import machines. You are importing more and more machines. You are incurring more and more losses. You are only to change the distribution pattern of the division of labour. The ratio of direct labour to indirect labour you have to change; the ratio of miners to others including supervisory officers you have changed. In India, I suggest that it should not be more than 1:1. If you have got 1 lakh miners, you can have 1 lakh other people including supervisory officers doing indirect jobs. The ratio should be 1:1. But today it is 1:4. As against one person producing and raising coal, there are four persons who are doing indirect jobs. Your economy cannot rely on that.

You will be surprised to know that in West Bengal, the entire

power crisis is due to Santhaldih. It is not working well, it is not getting coal, and all that. In Chandrapura, in the entire Bihar area, in Dhanbad also, we often face the power-cut. Coal-raising is getting hampered. You will be surprised to know that coal-raising is getting hampered, not due to labour unrest but due to power-cut. These power plants are near the coal-mines. I understand: it is partially true because of the transport facility. You will be surprised to know that Railways say that they will have their captive power plant. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of it or not. I got an answer from the Railway Ministry that they have an idea of having a captive power plant for the Railways. The Steel is having their own captive power plant. Fertilizer is also having. As I was saying, the Railways are also having this project; it is under the consideration of the Ministry; I do not know should decision they have taken. I would suggest that our power Minister should come out boldly. The tragedy of the Energy Ministry is that it has neither energy nor power. It must gather some power, it must gather some strength. I want that the Energy Minister would come out with a proposal to have captive railways. The Santaldi Project is only three miles from the NCDC. The Chandrapura Project is only 2-1/2 miles from BCCL. Similarly the Patratu Project is only 1-1/2 miles from CCL. You must have a small network of your own railway. You must develop ropeway transport. There is no reason why your Bokaro should suffer. Across Damodar, Bokaro is hardly three miles—not more than three miles—from the coking coalmines. It can easily be done through ropeways. Why should it not be done?

Now, why should the transmission and distribution loss be 29 per cent? I request the Energy Minister to consult the earlier records. It was always 14 or 15 or 16 per cent. Now

[Shri A. K. Roy—Contd.]

it has reached 29 per cent. What will you do? If you increase the efficiency by 0.1 per cent., you can reduce the cost of coal by Rs. 7. You need not increase it. It can be done very easily.

This year, compared to last year, your OMS has reduced. Instead of increasing, it is in the backgear. It has reduced by more than 0.1 per cent. That means, your coal has become dearer simply because of that. I have already shown how your productive force is decreasing and non-productive force is increasing. You have to re-distribute the whole thing.

One more thing I want to say. Instead of locating the root of the malady, I am very sorry, the Energy Ministry, including the Department of Coal, is looking into things in a different way. For example, they have started quarrelling with villagers. They are enquiring land. The question of reservation of mines is assuming a scandalous dimension. Lands of the peasants are being spoiled, damaged. There is a large scale subsistence on land. Now they are quarrelling with the villagers. They are offering a very nominal and uneconomic compensation. Not only that, they would not give them job. They are putting a criterion that, if three acres of land are taken, then they would give a job. I want to ask this. If a cultivator is maintaining his family with one and a half acres of land and if you are damaging his land, what right have you to deny a job to him to enable him to support his family? If you say that you are damaging more land, have a check on your mining engineers, have a check on these contractors who are supposed to fill up the gap with sand. Your contractors are bungling. Your officers are bungling. You are damaging the lands of the poor peasants. In Chhotanagpur, mostly they are harijans, mostly they are adivasis and

they are mostly the depressed classes. To-day you are quarrelling with them and not with the contractors. You are quarrelling with the poor farmers.

I say it is a very wrong policy. The previous powers of least used to run collieries and they were remaining friendly with the villagers, when they used their lands. These people, the poor people, are productive people. If you give them the job they will do it very fast and they will earn something. Madam, I would like to say something about the Vaveja Committee and about the wage negotiations. Why should you come to confrontation on that? Why are you quarrelling with the villagers? You are quarrelling with the workers; you are quarrelling with everybody. You are not quarrelling with the contractors. You are not quarrelling with the officers; you are not quarrelling with the money-lender or with the looters who are looting the coalfields. How is it that your coalfields suffered a loss of Rs. 400 crores. Your contractors did not suffer; your officers did not suffer. Nobody suffers. You go to Dhanbad and you will find a Five-Star Hotel. There are hundreds of murders taking place there. Why the people should shoot at one another? It is the black money which is the root cause of it. How many drunkards are operating in your coal-fields? They have no papers on that. They could not answer. They say they do not know many of these things. You are only producing the black coal less and growing black money. That is the point. No institution can survive on black money. It has completely spoiled the character. That is what I am saying. Your investment is Rs. 900 crores or so of which Rs. 300 crores have been created out of the black money. All this black money is responsible for the contractors, looters, goondas, money-lenders and the hoodlums. You have created these murderers and nobody

else. It is all due to black money. You have to have a check on that. What is the use of having the contractors? You form a group of people; you form cooperatives and you give these contracts to the villagers or workmen. These contractors are white elephants. After all, the work is done by the poor people. You form a cooperative. You give them the work directly and eliminate all these middlemen. You will then see the production. You are talking of mechanisation. Some of your officers who do not know anything talk about mechanisation. They should know that we have got unemployment problem here. This is the biggest problem here. I do not know how to solve this. Why don't you eliminate these middlemen? Why are you restricting the employment opportunities to these people by importing machines. It is a crime; it is a sin to import the machines, killing people. There was a time when Gandhiji used to burn imported cloth. I am not opposed to the mechanisation. But, you must create some infrastructure. You have no right to import the machines. This is a wonderful way how the Janata Government runs. Somebody is importing coal; somebody is importing cement and somebody is importing machine. And one day you will be importing the ministers!

We are waiting for the day when the Ministers will be imported. (Interruptions) I give you a challenge that you put one machine and you put in one man only and you keep workmen to do the work manually. You will see the cost of production then. Without creating infrastructure, if you go on harping on import in mining, the imported machine will fail. And there is no point in continuing the contract labour system.

Another thing in this. Our Minister, you will be surprised to know it, has

started fighting not only with the villagers, the workmen, but he has also started fighting with the womenfolk, the females; he has started fighting with these mothers. He is the biggest anti-women Minister in the whole Cabinet. We are blaming Shri Morarji Desai unnecessarily but he is the biggest anti-women Minister in the Cabinet. Why do I say this? I say this because of this reason. He says that only males should be taken as workers and not women.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is against the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Definitely. Now you say, females are allowed to retire by giving a male substitute—either husband or son or son-in-law. I say that this is a crime. This is unconstitutional also. He says that for reasons of economy he is doing all these things. But, Sir, where is the question of economy? Last year the loss was of the order of Rs. 80 crores. This year the loss is Rs. 140 crores. God alone knows what will be the loss next year. Therefore, let us be realistic about these matters. I request the hon. Minister kindly to examine all these practical suggestions which we are giving. I do feel that it is not at all difficult to reduce the price of coal by at least Rs. 15 per tonne within a month. It could be done very easily. It is not at all difficult to see that your power plants and steel plants are working smoothly. 54 per cent. of the power plants are within the coal-belt areas themselves. Therefore, you must develop your captive railways in the coal-belt zones. Within a radius of ten miles you must have your own railway and your own ropeway. And if you have these things. I am sure, almost fifty per cent. of your problems will be solved.

Bokaro, Patratu, Santhaldih and Chandrapura stations are adjacent to the coal-belt areas and if these four

stations are run properly, I am sure, that will solve most of our problems.

Regarding transmission loss, if you have 400 KVA transmission lines instead of 200 KVA. I am sure, this will solve many of our problems. You can thereby increase the generation-utilisation of these projects.

Sir, it has been said that middlings with 38 per cent ash content are being supplied to the thermal power plants. And it has been said that this is the root of all the trouble. But I wish to submit that this is not so. Our power plants have all been designed to operate with almost 40 per cent of ash content of the middlings.

In the end I wish to say that the crisis in energy and power is absolutely man-made. It is a problem of organisation. It requires insight, it requires foresight, it requires planning and organisation. I hope that the hon. Minister will bestow the necessary attention in this regard and that by next year we would have ended this crisis once for all and we would usher in an era of plenty so far as Energy is concerned.

\*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I rise to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. At the very outset I would like to point out that this Ministry is entrusted with the onerous responsibility of supplying continuously the two basic infrastructure needs for the industrial development of the nation, i.e. the electric power and coal. In the discharge of this task of national importance the hon. Minister of Energy does not deserve the compliments of this House; in fact he invites the condemnation of this House, because he has failed miserably to deliver the goods.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

As my hon. friend, Shri K. A. Rajan pointed out the hon. Minister claims that in the second year of Janata Rule the power generation has been increased by 3022 MW. But the All India Power Engineers Federation has controverted the hon. Minister's contention by quoting that only 1522 MW has actually been commissioned the balance of 1500 MW has been made up by units which have only been put on the turning gear. The Federation Chairman, Shri Harbans Singh, a retired Chief Engineer, has said that the Energy Ministry has resorted to wholesale and entirely impermissible inflation of achievement figures. According to him, the increase in power generation during two years was only 16 per cent, while the hon. Minister claimed that the increase was of the order of 23 per cent.

The hon. Minister may say that Shri Harbans Singh has given wrong figures. With your permission I would like to quote the news item that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of 12th April, 1979:

More than one fourth of the country's thermal generating capacity remains out of operation due to planned shutdowns and forced outages. Data regarding last Monday's generation shows that 41 units out of 169 remained idle on a single day. The official data is revealing. Of the "out of commission" units, only 15 shutdowns for annual maintenance. The remaining 26 were forced outages which mean that the plants stopped generation due to failure of equipment. Together the idle units accounted for an installed capacity of 3862 MW out of the country's total thermal general capacity of 13235 MW.

The hon. Minister of Energy may join issue with the arguments of the All India Power Engineers Federation and also the news item that appeared in the *Hindustan Times*. Can the Minister brush aside 40 per cent power-cut in many States?

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI** (Chirayinkil): What is the situation in West Bengal?

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY**: Not only in West Bengal, but also in his own State, Tamil Nadu the situation is worse. There is 50 per cent cut in Tamil Nadu.

The hon. Minister of Energy has declared openly that 14 million tonnes of coal are lying uncleared at the pit-heads and the bottleneck in their transportation is the non-availability of wagons. Shri Madhu Dandavate may not have given the wagons. Can the Government as a whole take shelter under this fact that since Shri Madhu Dandavate has not given the wagons and the coal has not been moved to the industrial centres? As my friend, Shri A. K. Roy graphically put it, the wheels of progress have come to a grinding halt. Shri Madhu Dandavate is not the Railway Minister of any other nation. He is the Railway Minister of this country. The hon. Minister of Energy should have ensured proper coordination with the Railway Minister for transportation of coal to different parts of the country. It is the responsibility of these two Ministers that coal is moved to places where it is needed and not allowed to get piled up at the pit-heads.

For want of coal, many Thermal Power Stations in the country have reached near shut-down stage. The generation of power has been brought down to 40 per cent during nights at Indraprastha Power Station, Badarpur, Bhatinda, Patni, Ahmedabad, Ukai, Gandhi Nagar, Nasik and Paras. To get over the present crisis, the Chairman of the Central Electricity Authority has given a novel suggestion. He has asked these power stations to use furnace oil as if furnace oil is flowing in abundance in the country. You will be surprised to know that the Finance Minister for his part has prohibited the use of HSD for captive generators by the in-

dustrial units. On the one hand the coal, which is available in plenty at the pit-heads, is not transported to the thermal stations. The thermal stations are asked to switch over to furnace oil which is in short supply. Again, the use of HSD for captive generators is prohibited by the Finance Minister. In this climate of conflicts and contradictions, how can the hon. Minister of Energy say that he has increased the power generation in the country?

On 20th March, 1979, my Unstarred Question referred to the role of Regional Electricity Boards vis-a-vis the Central Electricity Authority. I wanted to know whether the Regional Electricity Boards can function independently. It is regrettable that our CPI(M) friends are not present. Their Chief Minister, Shri Jyoti Basu, talked about the State autonomy only the other day at Madras. While the entire West Bengal was enveloped in darkness, he was talking about State autonomy. Our CPI(M) friends should have been here to know the answer given to my Unstarred Question. The Regional Electricity Boards comprise the Chairmen of State Electricity Boards. But the hon. Minister has replied to my question that the Regional Electricity Boards are subordinate offices of the Central Electricity Authority. I would like to know where is the autonomy of the State Electricity Boards whose Chairmen happen to be the Members of the Regional Electricity Boards.

I have come to know that in a recent meeting of the Northern Regional Electricity Board the Members took exception to this answer of the hon. Minister to my question.

The Regional Electricity Boards have been constituted to ensure economic and proper use of available electric power. Load Despatch Centres have been established to achieve this ideal. These Load Despatch Centres are to be equipped with scientific and technical machinery so that surplus power available in a particu-



(Shri K. Ramamurthy)

lar area can be transmitted to power-scarcity areas, as is being done now in the matter of surplus electric power from the northern region to Bihar and West Bengal through DVC. In the matter of purchase of this equipment for the Load Despatch Centres, with your permission I would like to place on the Table of the House certain documents

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) You have plenty of time. You read out from these documents. Mr. Chairman, no Janata Member is there on that side, except the two Ministers.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI Mr. Chairman, you should comment on the absence of Janata Members.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY For the economic distribution of available power, the Load Despatch Centre is established. For this Load Despatch Centre, the Northern Regional Electricity Board recommended the purchase of scientific equipments from the firm whose tender quotation was the lowest, and whose equipment was found technically suitable. But the Northern Regional Electricity Board had called for some tenders. In this, 3 companies have competed. Number one is Westinghouse. It is also a multi-national concern. Another is the very famous multi-national company which is being debated now, viz., Siemens. The third is Messrs Hindustan Brown Boveri.

Sir, you know very well that mostly those tenders are approved which quote the lowest amount. But here, in this Ministry, it is very surprising to note that it is the highest tender which is being accepted. For doing that, what have they done? They have called for 3 tenders. 3 companies have competed. And the Northern Regional Electricity Board has approved a certain tender, to be taken to the Central Electricity Authority, because technically it is suitable and it is also the lowest ten-

der. But when it is passed on from the Northern Regional Electricity Board to the Central Electricity Authority, one tender very mysteriously disappeared. I do not know for what purpose this tender was dropped. I doubt whether it was in order to help the tender of Siemens that this was dropped. Whether it was lost by post or telegram, I do not know.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI The hon. Member has made a very serious charge. We wish that it should be placed on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN It is going on record.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI I am submitting all this for your information.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) It should be placed on the Table.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI But the Central Electricity Authority has over-ruled this recommendation and has directed the Northern Regional Electricity Board to buy this equipment from Messrs Siemens, whose tender was the highest. This would result in a loss of Rs. 90 lakhs to the public exchequer. The Siemens' agreement with BHEL is being scrutinized by a ministerial committee, and the hon. Minister has demanded that he should get a place in it for himself. (Interruptions) The Ministry has recommended this. It would cost Rs. 90 lakhs more to the public exchequer.

AN HON. MEMBER. This is very unfair . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no other speaker.

SHRI K. GOPAL: There is no single Member from the Janata Party present here, apart from the Minister.



who has got to be there, whether he likes it or not.

**PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR** (Gandhinagar): I am on a point of order. I know that it is an accepted convention of the House that, generally during the lunch hour when the House is sitting and after 6 p.m. no one demands quorum; and therefore I would like to abide by that convention and adhere to that convention. Therefore, I am not asking for quorum. If the House advisedly on the basis of the Business Advisory Committee's Report has already taken a decision to extend the time of the House by one hour every day this week in order to give more time to almost all the members from all sides to speak adequately on the various demands, this, Mr. Chairman, involves, I would say, an unavoidable burden on the staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, because every extra hour so extended means a lot of more burden on the entire staff. We will do it. We will put that burden on the staff provided the House has enough number of speakers to participate in the debate; but I am very sorry to find out that there is not a single Member of the Janata Party, Ruling Party, who is present here. I am not making a complaint about that party as such but, surely, this is very objectionable that, when the time of the House has been extended specifically in order to enable Members to participate in the debate, not a single member of the Ruling Party should be there! That in itself is a very bad reflection on the state of affairs of my friends of the Janata Party. I want this to go on record. That is why, I am asking your guidance on this point. Why should we tolerate sitting like this and adding burden on the Lok Sabha Secretariat; Watch and Ward staff, other people and other officers, when members from the Ruling Party are not prepared to sit and listen and also to speak. When they do not want to speak, let us have lesser time and let

that lesser time be given to the Members of the Opposition Parties.

(Interruptions)

Let those Janata Party members not speak at all. Let us be fair.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** When you called names of the members from the Janata Party also, many members were absent. I would request that in their absence at least extra time can be given to the Members of the Opposition Parties who are faithfully sitting here.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am giving it.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Not that I am going to speak.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I want your ruling.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will give you a chance.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Here I have got a point of order. My point of order is different. Here every Member speaks from a party according to the allotted time; and this allotted time can sometimes exceed five minutes or 10 minutes. And then naturally, Sir, you, in your wisdom are expected to ring the bell and call the next speaker. If the next speaker is not available, naturally the debate will collapse and you are trying to protect the time; and there being no member in the House to speak, the debate will collapse. If it collapses, it is only due to the Members whose names are there in the list but they are not present in the House. I wish you ring the bell and give five or ten minutes more as grace time and then call the other Members. If the debate is likely to collapse, it is your duty to call upon the Members of the party who have given their names.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

The rules do not provide you to give more time than the allotted time and the grace time. Please give your ruling on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Mavalankar is correct in saying that it is most unfortunate that Members from the side are absent. I am also observing this, but am helpless. As a matter of fact, I should have given only 10 minutes to Mr. A. K. Roy. When I exhausted the whole list here and when he was also making a very good speech, because he is very well-versed in the subject and he was making a good contribution, I gave him 20 minutes. As a matter of fact, he is entitled to get 10 minutes. He was making a good speech also; and he was also making good points. Later on, I called other Members who were not present in the House. But it is my duty to call their names also. I had called all of them and nobody Mr. Ramamurthy. His name is there. Mr. Ramamurthy his name is there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why should we extend the time of the House? Why should we burden the staff, Watch and Ward, other officers and people like us? If there is nobody to speak, let the Minister reply. (Interruptions) It is highly objectionable. Why should we burden the Secretariate unnecessarily?

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. GOPAL: They are not going to speak. They are absolutely highly irresponsible people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gopal, it has gone on record. You had expressed your displeasure. It is really unfortunate and this should not have happened. Prof. Mavalankar is right in saying that it is a great burden on the officers, Reporters and other people who are sitting here since morn-

ing, 11 O'clock. It is a burden on them. But we must appreciate their difficulties also, because for the convenience of the Members only the time was extended in order to allow them to participate in the debate. But they are absent. Well, it is left to them. I cannot express any opinion. Mr. Ramamurthy, you just conclude your speech.

SHRI A. K. ROY: We want that the demands should be put to vote now.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude his speech

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: With regard to the purchase of some equipment for the northern regional electricity board, I come to understand that some foul play is going on. I wrote to the hon Minister but he had not even the courtesy to reply to my letter; it is more than a month. I have got a copy of that letter and I have submitted it to be placed on the Table of the House. Through the back door they are doing things; the top man in the ruling party, Shri Raj Narain's co-brother is the secretary of the Central Electricity Board. Our Industries Minister, Shri Fernandes, even though he belongs to the Janata Party, internationally he is in the Socialist International whose headquarters is in Germany. The Siemen's headquarters are in West Germany.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Now we are fully satisfied with the debate; we do not want even the Minister to reply. Please put the demands to vote now.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I have a duty to reply.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Not necessary; we are satisfied.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be very satisfied with the debate; we do not

but also to the Members who have participated; he has to give a reply.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** As I said, the HQ of Siemens and the HQ of the Socialist International to which our Industries Minister Shri Fernandes belongs are in West Germany. The Minister of Energy is the sole representative of Janata from Tamilnadu in the Cabinet. These are the people circling round the Central Electricity Authority and the Energy Ministry. While the Janata party is taking political advantage of the statement on alleged contribution of funds to Mrs. Gandhi made by the former United States Ambassador to India, who was in India only for 8 months, I should like to know where this Rs. 90 lakhs has gone? Has the Socialist International contributed this Rs. 90 lakhs to the Janata Party or has it gone to some other place? I should like to know, how the Energy Ministry is circling round, how Siemens had been imposed upon the Energy Ministry, is it by external forces or internal forces? At the same time, Shri Dandavate does not give the required wagons to our hon. Minister Ramachandran for supplying coal to thermal stations. Our former Health Minister's co-brother is misleading the hon. Minister by giving fake figures about electricity generation and other statistics. As Mr. A. K. Roy pointed out, Mr. Biju Patnaik is importing ten lakh tonnes of coal into our country, stating that our coal is not good. This is the situation. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** I will take only a few minutes; I do not want to make a long speech.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I have sent some papers to be laid\* on the Table of the House.

\*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That will have to be examined.

**SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** The Electricity Boards employees have different wages. Disparities are there all over India. Different electricity Boards have different wages. I wish that the Minister may take initiative and see that everything is done uniformly and properly.

My second point is that you made a statement that you were going to make some grades in the constitution of the Boards. It is purely a State subject. You are meddling with the State Electricity Boards. I do not think the report is correct. If it is correct, you are unnecessarily getting into this point.

These are the two points I wanted to make. I do not want to take much of your time. I thank you for calling me and I conclude.

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** Our performance on the energy front is callous. We require energy. Therefore, alternative source of energy must be found out. I have seen in Agricultural Universities—Ludhiana, Punjab, they are trying their level best to find out the pumps which can be run by solar energy. The Government should give more funds to it so that it may be developed. Thank you.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now I will have to call the hon. Minister.

**HON. MEMBERS:** The Minister.

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** Wait Wait, my colleague.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Janeshwar Mishra.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** wait, my colleague.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Is he intervening or replying?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Intervening, intervening.

उर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनशंकर सिन्हा) : सभापति जी, मैं मुख्य रूप से, माननीय सदस्यों से कोयला उद्योग के बारे में जो कई प्रालोचनाएं की हैं, उनकी चर्चा करूंगा।

वैसे मैं देख रहा था कि बिरोधी पक्ष के लोग थोड़ी देर के लिए बहुत कुछ दिखायी दे रहे थे कि सत्तापक्ष के सदस्य धाज धायद उनके मुकाबले में यहाँ कम दिखायी दे रहे हैं या नहीं दिखायी दे रहे हैं। वे मन ही मन यह भी सोच रहे थे कि इस नकली बहुमत के बल पर ऊर्जा मंत्रालय वे मांग स्वीकार नहीं करा पायेगा और इसलिये वे हमके लिए दबाव डाल रहे थे। लेकिन जब उन्होंने यह देखा कि जिनको भी प्राप्ति या यहाँ उठायी गयी है, उन सभी का जबाब दिया जाएगा तो वे एक-एक कर के सदन से बाहर जाने लगे। हम समझते हैं कि जनतंत्र की मूल्य उनके मन में जो थी वह अपने आप में खोखली थी क्योंकि जब वे लागू सत्ता पक्ष में थे तब भी जनतंत्र का मजाक उड़ाया करते थे और धाज जब वे बिरोध पक्ष में हैं तब भी जनतंत्र का मजाक उड़ाने का प्रयत्न उनका गयो नहीं है जो कि धाज की उनका इस बात से जाहिर हो गया है।

मुख्य रूप से कोयला उद्योग के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय बारबार यह दावा करता है कि हमारी धानों पर कोयला बहुत ज्यादा है फिर भी उपभोक्ताओं को धाज कोयला नहीं मिल पाता है या इसकी वजह से बहुत से कारखाने, खास तौर से धर्मश्रम संस्थान के

कारखाने बंद पड़े हैं। मजदूरों की इंसानियत बिगड़ी है। लेकिन कोयला विभाग अपने इस दावे से नहीं हटता। इसके साथ साथ यह भी चर्चा का गयी है कि कोयला विभाग रेलवे विभाग पर यह डाल देता है कि वह हमको बैगन नहीं देता और रेलवे महकमा कोयला विभाग पर डाल देता है कि कच्ची कच्ची उसके बैगन खाली लौट आते हैं। एक-दो सदस्यों ने यह भी कहा कि कोयला विभाग और रेलवे महकमा दोनों ही भारतीय सरकार के महकमे हैं और इन तरह से ये बिग एक दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी डाल कर भारतीय उद्योग के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं कर सकते। हम लोगों का, भदन का और देश का भी दिमाग साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि कोयला उद्योग में जो खामिया हैं वे क्या जनता पार्टी के जमाने में पैदा हुई हैं या पहले से थी। अगर पहले से थी और जनता पार्टी को बिराभत में मिली हैं तो क्या उन्हें साल दो साल के अन्दर दूर किया जा सकता था या नहीं? राय साहब का हिम्मत का मैं तारीफ करता हू कि उन्होंने कहा कि पंद्रह दिन के अन्दर वह सारा खराबियों को दूर कर सकते हैं। बोलने के लिए पंद्रह दिन के बजाय एक क्षण भी कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन बोलने की भी एक हिम्मत होती है धायदा में और मैं समझता हू कि यह हिम्मत भी अपने आप में एक ऐसी चीज है जिसकी तारीफ होना चाहिये। खराबियाँ कितनी बड़ी थी और स्थिति कितनी बिगड़ी हुई थी अगर उनके अन्दर से हम सम्मोहता से नहीं सोचेंगे तो यह कह देने से कि एक क्षण वे या पंद्रह दिन या पंद्रह महीने या पंद्रह हफ्ते में इन खराबियों को दूर कर देंगे मैं समझता हू कि एकोनक से बांध मुदना होना।

कोयला उद्योग श्री मोहन कुमार-मंगलम साहू के सामने सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिया गया था। उस समय कई तरह के सवाल आए ? जो खान मालिक थे उनकी तरफ से, उस समय के मजदूर नेता जो थे, उनकी सांठगांठ से, उस समय के जो वहाँ अधिकारी थे उनकी सांठगांठ से एक साथ में एक लाख से ऊपर कर्मचारियों की तादाद बढ़ गई। वे कर्मचारी अगर पसीना बहाने वाले होते, कोयला उत्पादन करने वाले होते तो थोड़ी देर के लिए हम खोंगों को भी खुशी होती कि उनसे उत्पादन में मदद मिलता है। लेकिन उनमें से ज्यादा का चरित्र यह था कि वे मनेजोरियल टाइप के सुपरबाइजरी टाइप के लोग

थे, देखभाल करने वाले थे जिनसे करने वाले श्रमिकों के उत्पादन का कोई रिश्ता नहीं था। उसे पहले जिन लोगों के हाथ में कोयला उद्योग था वे कोयला मजदूरों को जिस हालत में रखे हुए थे, बड़े बकरियों की हालत में रखे हुए थे, और बड़े बड़े मसलमैन और पहलवान किस्म के लोग रखे हुए थे, जो उनको हांक कर और डंडे के बल पर.....

सभापति महोदय : मिश्र जी, आप अगला बार जारी रखें।

19 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 17, 1979/Chaitra 27, 1901 (Saka).*