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Monday, March 19, 1979  
Phalguna 28, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 19, 1979/Phalgun 28,  
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Training and Visiting System of  
Agriculture extension**



**\*364. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR  
N. PATIL:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to  
introduce Training and Visiting System  
of Agriculture extension on the basis  
of the encouraging results achieved;

(b) if so, details of the proposals  
formulated/circulated to the State  
Governments and the reaction of the  
Government to the proposal and the  
progress of the Training and Visiting  
extension system introduced so far;

(c) whether the State Governments  
are not inclined to adopt this system  
and have raised some objection;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) details of Central assistance  
available for propagation/adoption of  
this system?

2

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

### Statement

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The "Training & Visits" (T&V)  
agricultural extension methodology  
aims at ensuring effective transfer of  
know-how from research stations to  
farmers' fields. The system involves  
two stages: State-I, "Training" pro-  
vides for transfer of technology from  
the research scientists|subject-matter  
specialists to extension workers, parti-  
cularly VLWs, on a fixed day and  
time, once every fortnight. Stage-II,  
"Visits", provides for transfer of  
know-how from the extension  
workers through a fixed time table  
of visits once every day or fortnight  
to groups of farmers in each VIW  
circle.

Details guidelines regarding the  
approach have been circulated to the  
State Governments. These provide  
that 75 per cent of VIWs should be  
deployed exclusively for agricultural  
extension and agricultural production  
programme under the control of the  
State Department of Agriculture to  
serve as a well trained professional  
extension service. A VIW is provided  
broadly for a group of 500 farm fami-  
lies in intensive areas like major irri-  
gation systems etc. and for a group  
of 800 farm families in other areas.  
One Agricultural Extension Officer is  
provided for supervision of 8 VLWs.  
Subject-matter Specialists are provid-  
ed at a sub-divisional level for train-  
ing VLWs. The extension services is  
placed under a whole-time Additional  
Director of Agriculture (Extension)  
with suitable technical assistance  
under the overall charge of Director  
of Agriculture.

Projects based on the above approach are so far being implemented with World Bank assistance in nine States namely Assam, Bihar, M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Haryana, Gujarat and Karnataka. Sanctions have been issued for covering Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura without World Bank assistance.

(c) Other States are also expected to be covered gradually.

(d) This question does not arise.

(e) Under the centrally sponsored scheme or "Strengthening and Reorganisation of Agricultural Extension Administration in the States", 75 per cent Central assistance is available for additional requirements of Village level Workers, Agricultural Extension Officers, Subject-Matter Specialists at Sub divisional level, two Subject-Matter Specialists at district level, besides provision of jeeps at Sub-divisional level.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** According to the statement issued by the hon. Minister it is not clear as to—(a) under whose expertise this scheme of T&V was prepared? Was it the World Bank that prepared it? Was it tried out in any particular area and if so, for what period? How much expenditure was incurred and was there any evaluation or monitoring made before as the Statement said it was extended to nine States? If it has been extended to nine States, the statement says, one VLW is provided broadly for a group of 500 farm families and one trained VLW is for 800 farm families in a non-irrigated area. Is he trained in modern technology which is supposed to be transferred!

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is another supplementary question.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It is so vague and general that unless we get

the first basic thing, how can next supplementary arise?

I would like to know, in the whole country how many such VLWs have been trained? What is the financial assistance which the Centre gives in addition to the World Bank? So, let us have a complete picture of how this whole scheme is working apart from the generalities that you have mentioned.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The answer was given to all the parts of the question and the answer runs into one whole page. All the details were given. The hon. member has now asked when was the scheme started? This scheme actually was started in Khariff 1974. This was started with some pilot projects in Chambal in Rajasthan Canal Area and Chambal in Madhya Pradesh area and in Command Area in Andhra Pradesh. Small projects were started. Having got good results in these areas this was adopted in other parts of the country. Now it is already covering nine States as have mentioned and some more States are being taken up. The scheme is known as T&V—Training and Visit Programme. VLWs are not provided training at special institutes or in colleges or anything like that. There is an inbuilt system of training of the VLWs. We have a system of VLWs already existing in the countries. Now this scheme provides that 75 per cent of these VLWs will do only the extension work in agriculture. According to this system, 75 per cent of the VLWs will have to do the extension agricultural work and not the other work. They are assigned to a number of farm families—500 farm families in intensive areas and 800 farm families in areas which are not covered by intensive system—so that within a period of a week or 14 days, they can cover all these families. After getting training from the subject matter specialists who are there to train them in the sub-division, they can impart this training to the farmer. The object of this scheme is to take

the scientific knowledge from institutes and universities ultimately to the farm level.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is the contribution made by you?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Under the IDA assistance, the States were allocated like this: Assam—8 million, Bihar—8 million, Madhya Pradesh—10 million, Orissa—20 million, Rajasthan—13 million, West Bengal—12 million, Gujarat—7 million, Haryana—6.2 million, Karnataka—11.2 million.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** It has not yet been clarified as to what is the training that is imparted to these VLWs in the field of modern technology because this is what the first part says.

"The aim is ensuring effective transfer of knowhow for research stations to farmers' field. The system involves two stages:

Stage-I 'training' provides for transfer of technology from the research scientists, subject matter specialists to extension workers, particularly VLWs on a fixed day and time, once every fortnight."

What is the training that is imparted in modern technology once in a fortnight to the VLWs and what has been the result of this training? How many VLWs have benefited from this training who in turn, have imparted this training to the farmers? Have you made any evaluation report and can you place it on the Table of the House?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Under this system, there are subject matter specialists in sub-divisions like subject matter specialists in agronomy, plant protection and extension area. The VLWs get their training from these people. And after every 15 days or a week if possible, he visits one area. Areas are allocated. For example, he is allocated 500 farm families. He visits them once in a fort-

night and tells them the latest techniques that a farmer has to apply in the field. When it is the time of ploughing, he tells them what method is to be adopted for ploughing, how deep ploughing should be, which is the best implement for ploughing, etc. If it is seeding time, then he will tell them what type of seeding is to be done, what type of seed is to be procured, whether fertiliser is to be used along with that etc. So, he has to visit certain areas on a certain date. This is a very good system.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Have you received any evaluation report?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** In Chambal area of Rajasthan, before the start of the project, the yield of paddy was 20.49 quintal per hectare and in 1978-79, after the start of the project, it has gone up to 43.68 quintals per hectare.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Is it attributable to this?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** This is mainly because of this system. Similarly, in jowar the yield was 2.39 quintals per hectare, it has gone up to 8.30 quintals. Similarly, in other areas also this has been done. For example, in the Command Area of Andhra Pradesh, in Pochampadu area, before this system was started there, irrigated paddy was 22.85. Now it has gone up to 30.05, an increase of 53 per cent. Similarly, in Nagarjuna Sagar, from 23.20 it has gone up to 33.87.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a long list, you can place it on the Table.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Similarly, there is a beet sugar project also in Rajasthan, in the Ganganagar area.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You cannot give an answer like this. It is a long answer.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Please give us a report.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** It is not only that. We have seen some work. Specially, there has been some monitoring of the work of VLWs. I may mention about one.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Why don't you place a Report on the Table?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** I can place the evaluation report.

जी भारत नृपचः माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो देख में कृषि विकास के बाकड़े दिये हैं, उससे यह तो समझ में आता है कि विकास हो रहा है, किन्तु इस योजना से पूर्व देश में कृषि का विकास हुआ ही नहीं और इस योजना ने ही कृषि विकास में कर दिया है, यह मैं नहीं मानता। देश की कृषि में निरन्तर विकास हो रहा है और उस विकास का सारा श्रेय इस योजना को नहीं दिया जा सकता।

इस योजना में जो काम ग्राम-सेवक को सौंपा गया है, क्या इसकी कोई वैकिक होती है कि पन्द्रहवें दिन जिस परिवार को उसे देवना चाहिये, वह उसे देवता भी है या नहीं? मेरा अनुभव तो यह है कि पिछले 6 महीने से ग्राम सेवक ने, बुकि में भी एक किसान हूँ, किसान परिवार से आता हूँ, मुझ से भी उसने भेंट नहीं की। मेरा कहना यह है कि योजनाएं कागज पर बनाकर समाप्त कर दी जाती हैं। देश की प्रगति में जो विकास हो रहा है उसका सारा श्रेय इस योजना को देना ठीक नहीं है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Bharat Bhushan, you are giving only a lecture. Kindly come to the proper question.

जी भारत नृपचः मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस योजना की उपयोगिता की जांच कराने का क्या उनका कोई विचार है कि इस योजना पर खेत और गांव में किस प्रकार से प्रभाव हो रहा है?

जी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: माननीय सदस्य को एतराज इस वजह से हो रहा है कि उनके खेत में कोई भी एल-डब्ल्यू नहीं गया है। उनको अभी यह बात पता ही नहीं है कि यू.पी. में यह स्कीम अभी लागू नहीं की गई है। इसलिये वहां भी एल-डब्ल्यू की जिम्मेदारी हम कैसे ठहरा सकते हैं।

जी राजनृति: बुकि स्कीम अभी कुछ स्टेट्स में ही चलाई गई है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि इसकी एक्सीक्यूटिव बहुत है, इससे लोगों को बहुत लाभ हो रहा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी स्टेट्स में इसे कब लागू किया जायेगा और वह यह भी बताएं कि यह बड़े कार्टकारों के लिये है या छोटे-बड़े सब इसमें शामिल हैं क्योंकि छोटे कार्टकारों

को टैक्सकच नो-हाई मानने की जगह बकरत है, वहाँ के वास साधन होते हैं और छोटे के वास साधन नहीं होते हैं, मंत्री महोदय इस स्कीम की यूथडुलनेस को देखते हुए इस बारे में बतायें?

जी सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला: जिन स्टेट्स की स्कीम लेने के लिये कहा गया था, उनमें से बहुत-सी स्टेट्स ने ले ली है और बहुत-सी स्टेट्स इसके लिये कोशिश कर रही हैं। बर्लैंड बैंक के सामने जो प्रोजेक्ट गया है, उसमें पंजाब भी आता है, अभी पंजाब में स्कीम लागू नहीं है। पंजाब, तमिलनाडु और यू.पी. उसमें आते हैं, यह स्कीम वहाँ भी लागू हो सके इसके लिये मस्टी स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट बना कर दिया है।

इसमें छोटे-बड़े सभी आते हैं। सी.एस.डब्ल्यू. की इयूटी लगाई गई है, उसे सभी का इन्टरस्ट देवना है चाहे छोटे कार्टकार हों या बड़े कार्टकार हों।

**Permission for transfer of land in colonies to be regularised in Delhi**

\*365. **SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that transfer of land is not permitted even in those colonies which are to be regularised and the names of those colonies have been published in newspapers for regularisation;

(b) if so, when the registration of such land will be opened in Delhi; and

(c) if not, why land transfer is not registered in unauthorised colonies which are to be regularised?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर) (क)से (ग). अनाधिकृत काकोनियों की भूमि का अन्तरण दिल्ली के अन्य क्षेत्रों की भाँति दिल्ली भूमि (अन्तरण पर प्रतिबंध) अधिनियम, 1972 के उपबंधों की शर्तों के अनुसार किया जाता है जिसके अन्तर्गत उस भूमि का अन्तरण अर्जित है, सिवाए उस मामले के जिसमें सख्त प्राधिकारी की लिखित पूर्व अनुमति से ली गई है, जिसे दिल्ली के प्राधिकारगत विकास के लिए भूमि अर्जन योजना के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अर्जित किया गया है अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अन्य भूमि के अन्तरण के मामले में कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया हुआ है।

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Previously we came to know from the papers that the Government had intention to regularise the unauthorised

colonies in Delhi. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether any unauthorised colony in Delhi has been regularised upto now and if so what is the number of such colonies if not, whether there is such a plan of regularisation before the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** The question related to the transfer of land which is under the unauthorised colonies. But I may inform the hon. Member that 30 unauthorised colonies have already been regularised and the survey of most of the unauthorised colonies have been completed and in due course they will all be regularised.

**SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** I would like to know whether the unauthorised colonies are under the Development Plan of the Government and whether the land in the colonies of Delhi have been acquired or taken up for planned development of Delhi. If so, what is the detailed programme and when will it be implemented?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Excepting the Government land and the lands which are under approved colonies, practically, the entire land in the unauthorised limits of Delhi is acquired or under acquisition. Unauthorised lands can also be on these required lands. There are a number of conditions which are to be fulfilled while the colonies are being regularised. If the hon. Member wants, I can tell him all the details.

**श्रीवरी बसन्तार सिंह :** स्वामीजी महोदय बतावेंगे कि क्या अनधिकृत कालोनीय को रेगुलराइज करने के लिए कोई बाकायदा कांटेन्टिया और स्कूल मुकदर है, बाली को कालोनीय उन स्कूल को दूर करती है, वे रेगुलराइज की जायेगी और वो नहीं करती है, वे रेगुलराइज नहीं होंगी, या वह डिपार्टमेंट को ब्रान्सों की स्वीट किचन पर है कि वे जिस कालोनी को रेगुलराइज करवाया जाई, उसे करता है और जिसको न चाहें, उसको न करवावे ? क्या सरकार ने कोई हाई-बाबर कमेटी बनाई हुई है, वो यह बक करे कि वो स्कूल बने हुए हैं, उनको मईनवर रखते हुए ही कालोनीय को रेगुलराइज किया गया है, या

किसी बगलू डेवेलपमेंट हुआ है, ताकि इस बारे में कोई करवायन न हो सके ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** जिस समय तक के लिए यह ऐलान किया गया है, उस समय तक की जितनी अन-एथराइज्ड कालोनीय है, वे सभी रेगुलराइज की जायेगी। इस बारे में कोई सिलेक्टिव तरीका नहीं होगा, बल्कि उन सभी इरगुलर कालोनीय का रेगुलराइजेशन कर दिया जायेगा, जो इस बारे में मुकदर कांटेन्टिया को पूरा करती हैं। कांटेन्टिया ये हैं कि जिन कालोनीय को रहने से कम से कम बिसटबेन्स हो, उन्हें रेगुलराइज किया जायेगा। अगर बोड़ी बहुत बिसटबेन्स हो, बाली अगर सड़क, स्कूल, डिस्पेंसरी और कम्युनिटी परपोजिज के लिए जगह की जरूरत हो, तो हसल-इमकान उन लोगों को बड़ी रीहैबिलिटेड करने की कोशिश की जायेगी, और अगर ऐसा न हो सका, तो उन्हें बाहर की कालोनीय में ले जाया जायेगा। इस बारे में नम्बर प्राक कन्डीशन्स हैं। लेकिन हर कालोनी के लिए कोई तक्सीए नहीं है कि फलां कालोनी को रेगुलराइज किया जायेगा और फलां को नहीं किया जायेगा। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लेवल पर सेलिक्टिव-गवर्नर की सवारत में एक इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कमेटी बनाई गई है, वो रेगुलराइजेशन के मामलात को देख रही है।

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Is it true that in a colony called Ranjit Nagar, the land which was meant for low-income group people instead of regularising it for them, recently a piece of about ten acres of land was auctioned at the rate of Rs. 5000 per square yard? Who would have been the people who would have bought this land? In your regularisation, are you favouring the fellows by auctioning it in their favour or are you helping the poor to whom it was meant?

**MR. SPEAKER:** It does not arise.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** In fact, I needed your direction because it does not arise from the original question.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Q. 367-Absent, Q. 368 have been transferred to other Ministry.

#### Adequate share for women in development efforts

\*369. **SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1852 on the 5th March, 1979 regarding allocation

for programmes relating to women and state:

(a) what suggestions he has made to the State Chief Ministers to see that women get adequate share in developmental efforts; and

(b) the percentage of total benefits flowing from developmental activities that has been going to women presently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI):

(a) It has been suggested that a beginning should be made in all sectors of the State Plan to earmark a reasonable percentage of the allocations—physical and financial—for programmes relating to women. While formulating programmes or projects, their impact on women studied, their negative impact on women eliminated and positive benefits to women ensured. In all programmes, implementing agencies and officials be given physical and financial targets to ensure adequate share of the intended benefits of such programmes to women.

(b) in the Draft Five Year Plan—1978—83, women welfare has been accorded higher priority under social welfare sector. 20.03 per cent of the total outlay has been specifically earmarked for women welfare. This is besides the benefits which will accrue to women in other programmes under social welfare sector, like ICDS, welfare of handicapped, programmes under the Central Social Welfare Board and Programmes under Health and Family Welfare, Education, Agriculture, Rural Development and others in which separate allocation for women have not been earmarked.

श्री सुरेश चिन्मय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मनाया जा चुका है और इस साल बच्चों का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वर्ष मनाया जा रहा है। मैं आप के द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष तो हम मनाते हैं, ठीक है, लेकिन इस का फायदा सारा पड़े सिखे परिवारों और बहरों तक सीमित रह जाता है। देहातों में अगर इस का सर्वे कराया जाय तो पता चलेगा कि वहाँ किसी की इसकी जानकारी

नहीं होती। उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 प्रतिशत महिलाओं की यह पता नहीं है कि कब हमारा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महिला वर्ष मनाया गया। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . देहात में शिक्षा की बड़ी भारी कमी है और बड़ा पिछड़ापन है। बहुत सी गरीब हमारी प्रत्यक्ष, हरिजन या पिछड़ी जातियों की महिलाएँ हैं या बहुत सी विधवाएँ बेचारी हैं जो उपले पाय कर या चक्की पीसकर गुजर करती हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी देहाती क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण कराएँगे और ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों के लिए कितना खया इस से ऐलाट किया गया है यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member. According to the Constitution, we have to give equal share and opportunity to women. But in the last three decades of our independence, that constitutional guarantee has not been translated into reality, we have not got it. (Interruptions). Yes, I am one of them.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you represent the Government.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: I represent the Government as well as the women. I feel in that way. During last 3 decades we could not guarantee that equality, though the Constitution has given it. The hon. Member has asked whether we have made any survey in the rural areas. In this connection, I may point out that survey has not yet been made. But from time to time, a sectional survey has been made and on that basis the Planning Commission has fixed some physical target as well as financial target in this matter.

श्री सुरेश चिन्मय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह जो 20.03 परसेंट रखा है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टोटल खर्च इस में कितनी है और उस में महिलाओं का हिस्सा कितना है? साथ ही प्रदेश-वार और मंत्री जी के पास जो तो उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार इन तीनों प्रदेशों का कितना कितना है, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: For that she requires time.

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Sir, I have mentioned about 20.03 per cent of the total outlay. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 135 crores

provided for the social welfare programmes, Rs. 26.14 crores have been provided for women's welfare. So far as the States are concerned, the Minister for Education and Social Welfare and Culture has written to all the State Ministers to fix the target, both physical as well as financial targets. In response to that, we have got reply from 10 of the States only and some of the States have just acknowledged the receipt of the letter. They have not informed what is the physical target and what is the financial target that they have made.

श्री विजय कुमार महोदय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सब है कि जितना रुपया पिछले साल बीमेन वेल्फेयर के लिए प्लान में रखा गया था उसके मुकाबले इस साल काफी देरपूरा कर दिया गया है ? पिछले साल 20 करोड़ रुपया सोशल वेल्फेयर के लिए सेन्ट्रल प्लान में रखा गया था जोकि इस साल 18 करोड़ रह गया है। परसेंटेज के हिसाब से भी वह घट गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस कटीती को बहाल करने बल्कि उसको और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as my knowledge goes, so far plan allocation for women welfare is concerned, it is not curtailed.

श्री कृष्णचंद्र सिंह यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान में महिलाओं के लिए, मेड्युलर कास्ट्स, मेड्युलर ट्राइब्स के लिए तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए समान अवसर नहीं, विशेष अवसर का प्रावधान किया गया है। क्या अभी भी इस विशेष अवसर के सिद्धांत को देखते हुए कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जहाँ पर कन्या पाठशालाएँ नहीं हैं, महिलाओं के वेल्फेयर के लिए कोई अन्य योजनाएँ नहीं हैं, जहाँ पर क्षेत्रीय विद्यालय के तौर पर कन्या पाठशालाएँ खोली जायें ?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as reservation is concerned, there is no such proposal before the Government to make reservation for women. So far as school education for women and girls in the villages is concerned, it depends upon the State Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I think reservation is required for men!

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: We can pass a Bill to give reservation to men. So far women are concerned, we do not have, at this moment, any proposal before us. So far as girl schools in a village are concerned, it entirely depends upon the State Government's initiative.

श्री शारंग एल० करील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय संविधान में इक्वलिटी बिफोर ला एण्ड इक्वल प्रोटेक्शन आफ ला की बात कही गई है लेकिन कुछ धर्म-ग्रंथों में समानता का अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। जैसे रामचरितमानस में लिखा हुआ है :

“पूजिए विप्र सकल गुण होना  
शूद्र न पूजिए गुण गण ज्ञान प्रवीणा।”

“डोल गवार शूद्र पशु नारी  
यह सब ताड़न के अधिकारी।”

इस प्रकार से जहाँ पर इक्वलिटी नहीं दी गई है। इसलिए क्या सरकार ऐसे धर्म-ग्रंथों पर प्रतिबंध लगायेगी ? इसी तरह से मनुस्मृति में भी लिखा हुआ है। क्या मनुस्मृति के पढ़ने पर भी प्रतिबंध लगायेगी जोकि समानता की विरोधी है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: There is no question of banning any religious book or religious institution.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why not?

SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI: So far as superstition is concerned, we have, to go a long way to win the battle against superstition.

Suspension of direct supply of fertiliser to West Bengal

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\*371. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Central Government have stopped direct supply of fertiliser to West Bengal with effect from November, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and



(c) whether Government of India are aware that the stoppage of supply of fertilisers will lead to a serious situation in that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. There has been no change in the system of supply of indigenous and imported fertilisers to West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the present quota sanctioned for the State and how much the Government of West Bengal had asked for fertiliser to meet the demand of the State in 1977-78.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have been meeting the demand of the State Government. In fact, for each season, in consultation with the State Government, a quota is fixed for the State and we try that the fertiliser reaches the State in time, and here also, in this case, we have been meeting the demand of the State, whatever we receive.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I have asked a specific question about the quota—what the West Bengal Government has asked for. He has not replied to that.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: They has asked for N—102,000 tonnes, that means 10,200 tonnes, P—272,50,00 tonnes and K—26,40,000 tonnes. This is what they had asked for. This was to be supplied through the manufacturers and also through the imported fertiliser known as pool. And out of this total, 88,32,000 tonnes of N, 37,45,000 tonnes of P and 23,45,000 tonnes of K was supplied to the State. This quantity was lifted by the State.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is the percentage of quantum of indigenous and imported fertiliser given to West Bengal?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as the manufacture of indigenous fertiliser is concerned, N was to be supplied 48,58,000 tonnes, P 20,73,000 tonnes and K 6,14,000 tonnes. And out of pool, N was 53,72,000 tonnes, P was 7,13,000 tonnes and K 20,26,000 tonnes.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: The West Bengal Government has not been self-sufficient in production of foodgrains. Several districts were affected due to unprecedented floods and the crops were destroyed. This year, when the people of our province wanted fertiliser for potato and wheat cultivation, that quantity was not supplied to them. At least, the authority informed us that we are getting very much less quantity of fertiliser. May I ask the hon. Minister whether he will increase the quota of fertiliser for West Bengal?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Just after the floods, we sent special teams to assess their requirement of the State Government, particularly in view of the floods that had affected the State, and we allocated according to the requirements of the State Government. And even now, we are willing to allocate any amount of fertiliser as the State Government requires. There is no dearth of fertiliser.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: West Bengal has one crore and 36 lakh acres of cultivable land. Does the Minister think that they can meet the total requirement of the State Government by putting the proper manure in the land?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are different types of questions. I have already stated that it depends on the requirement of the State Government. The State Government has to assess their own requirement, according to the information they get from the field, from their district, and if they tell us their requirement, we discuss it with them and then we decide how it is to be supplied.

**SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE**  
**ILLURI:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the total amount of NPK-wise fertiliser we are going to import in this year.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**  
 does not arise from the question. It is not possible for me to answer it.

**Allotment of D.D.A. Flats to members of Parliament on deferred payment system**

\*372. **SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to stop allotment of D.D.A. Flats to the Members of Parliament on deferred payment system;

(b) whether the Government are aware that only a few of the M.Ps. have got such flats and the bulk of the lower middle class M.Ps. have not got the chance to acquire any flat till now;

(c) whether Government will throw open D.D.A. Flats for M.Ps. also so that those who have made up their minds in the two years that have elapsed of the Sixth Lok Sabha, may have a chance to acquire a flat; and

(d) if not, why not?

**निर्वाचन और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास**  
**मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किशोर):** (क) जी, नहीं। केवल संसद सदस्यों के लिए पृथक आवासों को समाप्त कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की सभी सामान्य आवास योजनाओं के लिए संसद सदस्य पात्र हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
 Along with my question, there are three questions. The ballot favoured that. DDA questions are to be discussed in the House. This answer given is not only anti-Janata but also

against the principle of national integration. Delhiwalas think that the demographic profile of Delhi will be changed by allotting more houses to the Members of Parliament coming from different corners of the country. You know that 80 per cent of the Members of the present House are below the subsistence line. I do not say poverty line. They require some accommodation for their own use. They do not have black-money in their brief-cases to go out and bid with the public for the plots, houses in DDA. So, my question is that a little sons of the soil attitude practised by DDA should be done away with. Whether the Minister is prepared to open up, once more, an opportunity for the Members to buy some flats in the middle income or low income group in Delhi under the DDA.

**श्री राम किशोर:** सवाल जो किया गया है वह कुछ और है। अब एम० पी० का जो कोटा निर्धारित था, वह समाप्त कर दिया गया है। बाबेजा कनेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है उस के आधार पर 2 जनवरी, 1978 से संसद सदस्यों का भारित कोटा समाप्त किया गया है और संसद सदस्य अब साधारण नागरिक की हैसियत से मकान प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। फ्लैट्स और प्लाट्स लेने से उन को बंचित नहीं किया गया है।

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** There was a question of sons of the soil. There is no discrimination between M.Ps from Delhi and M.Ps from outside Delhi.

**SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:**  
 Since the settlement of land and also transfer of land in Delhi is controlled by the Government, this is only as a last resort of the Government to control it in Delhi and there is no freedom for its purchase. The economic position of the Members of Parliament is not so good as that of the brief case holders with black money. In order to give relief to the Members of Parliament, will Government do away with all the charges—rentals, etc. on flats given to the Members of Parliament so that they can live in a little bit of comfort in good houses. Now the houses are not good.

MR SPEAKER Members of Parliament are not entitled to rent free accommodation

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA Members should be given rent free accommodation in Delhi so long as they are Members of Parliament. Is Government going to do away with rent?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT This question does not arise from the original question

MR SPEAKER For questions relating to Members of Parliament, everything is relevant

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैंने एक बार सिकन्दर बख्त साहब से कहा था कि दिल्ली में फ्लैट्स या प्लाट्स वही मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ले सकते हैं जो या तो सुखी सम्पन्न परिवारों के हों या जिन्होंने सलत तरीके से पैसे का धर्जन किया हो। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ईमानदारीपूर्वक अपना जीवन बसर किये होंगे, उन के पास इन फ्लैटों को लेने के लिए एक पैसा भी नहीं रहा होगा। इस में कोई प्रतिशोधित नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने भी मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट ने अभी तक दिल्ली में मकान लिये हैं, वे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट निश्चित रूप से सुखी-सम्पन्न घरों के होंगे, आप भाकड़े उठा कर देख लीजिए, या ऐसे लोग होंगे जिन के पास नम्बर 2 का पैसा होगा। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक कितने मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को आप ने मकान दिये हैं और उन में कितने मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हरिजन या आदिवासी हैं तथा भविष्य में आप इन तरह का काम बनाने के लिए मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट के लिए जो निश्चित कोटा है और जिस में लिए 20, 30 हजार रुपये पहले देना पड़ता है, उस को आप समाप्त कर देंगे।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं इस बीच को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो यह फैसला किया है, वह बाबेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद किया है। बाबेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह रिकमेंडेशन दर्ज है। मैं आप को यह भी बता दूँ कि रिजर्वेशन करते करते यह सुझाव हो गई थी कि जो मकानात बनते हैं, उन में से 91 फीसदी मकान किसी न किसी रिजर्व्ड कैटेगरी को जाते हैं और आम जनता के लिए केवल 9 फीसदी मकान रहते हैं, जो मुनासिब नहीं था। एम० पी० के लिए जो रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था वह डेड परसेन्ट था था, ज्यादा का नहीं था लेकिन उस डेड परसेन्ट रिजर्वेशन को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है। यह जो सवाल पूछा है कि कितनों को दिये गये और कितनों को नहीं दिये गये, इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

SHRI C N VISVANATHAN: D.D.A. is not going to allot flats to the Members of Parliament under special category quota. At the same time there would not be any concession for the Members of Parliament for payment of initial amount of Rs 15,000 or something like that. Will hon Minister give any concession to the Members of Parliament for paying initial amount regarding purchase of the flats?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT In accordance with the present policy, the Members of Parliament are entitled to take all those facilities, which are offered to a common man

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटों के आवंटन हेतु आवेदन पत्र

\* 374. श्री राम कर्बूर बेरबा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में निरन्तर अनुभव की जा रही आवास की विकट समस्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए 40 तथा 80 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाटों के आवंटन हेतु नये आवेदनपत्र आमन्त्रित करने के बारे में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का कोई विचार है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो आवेदन पत्र किम तारीख को आमन्त्रित किये जायेंगे, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम कर्बूर) : (क) जी, हाँ। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा "स्वयं तथा सेवाएँ" कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्लाटों के विकास का एक कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है।

(ख) प्लाटों का विकास होते ही तारीख निश्चित कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री राम कर्बूर बेरबा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रीजी का इस बात को जानकारी है कि 40 तथा 80 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाट एम० सी० में दिये गये हैं, इससे पहले नहीं दिये गये थे और न उसके बाद से दिये जा रहे हैं ? क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि बिना प्रतिया का ध्यान रखे कई धर्म लोगो को ये प्लाट्स दे दिये गये हैं, जिनको कि प्रक्रिया के अधीन नहीं मिलने चाहिये हैं

और जिनको मिलने चाहिये, वे उनकी ये प्लाट्स नहीं दिये गये थे ? जिन लोगों को ये प्लाट्स मिले थे वे मध्यम वर्ग में नहीं आते थे । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर के 'ख' भाग में यह ब्रह्मसाधन दिया है कि "प्लाटों का विकास होते ही तारीख निश्चित कर दी जाएगी," मैं इस के लिए उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस के लिए योजना बना रहे हैं । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन 40 और 80 गज के प्लाटों के लिए मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन करना शुरू करने ताकि इन प्लाटों का विकास होते ही उनको भलाट कर दिये जाए ?

निर्माण और ब्राह्मण तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): अब मैं पहले इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति थी, उसका सम्बन्ध इस सवाल में नहीं है । लेकिन भविष्य के लिए, जैसा कि हमने कहा है, 94 हजार यूनिट्स—64 हजार मकान प्लाट्स पर और 30 हजार ग्रुप हाउसिंग मकानात का एक प्रोग्राम ब्रह्मण किया गया है । इस प्रोग्राम के मातहत रजिस्ट्रेशन तब शुरू होगा जब स्कीम फाइनलाइज हो जाएगी ।

श्री राम कंभार बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कितने लोगों को ये प्लाट दिये गये थे ? क्या मंत्री महोदय, इसकी जानकारी देंगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल : पहले कितने लोगों को दिये गये थे, इसके बारे में मुझे अगर नोटिस दे तो मैं जानकारी देना कर दूंगा ।

#### Seminar on potential of wood-based industries held at Dehradun

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\*376. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA.

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

(a) whether a Seminar on the potential of wood-based industries in the development of rural national economy which was held recently in Dehradun, has urged Government to ban the export of raw wood, and instead promote export of wood products; and

(b) if so, re-action of Government thereto?

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

#### Statement

(a) Yes Sir. A Seminar on the Potential of wood-based Industries in the Development of Rural and National

Economy" was held on 8th and 9th February, 1979 in Dehra Dun under the joint sponsorship of Timber Development Association of India and Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun. The proceedings of the Seminar have not been finalised by the Timber Development Association of India and not received by the Government of India as yet.

(b) In view of non-receipt of the proceedings by Government of India, the question of reaction of Government does not arise.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I want to know: by what time the Government is expecting to get the finalised proceedings of the Seminar? What are the reasons for the delay and who are the state-wise members of the Seminar?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This seminar was held only on the 9th of February, 1979. So, there has been no delay. I would not be able to tell the names of the Members but I will supply this information to the hon. Member.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: What is the present acreage of forest in the country and what is the amount of revenue received by raw wood export, locally consumed including fuel? Is the Government thinking of checking indiscriminate felling of tress and rapid forestation scheme where the hillocks are getting barren?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are many types of timbers the export of which has been stopped or restricted. One of these is teak and sandalwood. These are totally banned both in log and sawn forms. The export of rosewood is allowed on quota basis. The export of sal in log and sawn forms is allowed on merit basis. The export of Gurjan is totally banned in log and sawn forms except from Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The export of Hollock, willow, semul, mulbery is totally banned both in log and sawn forms.

We are trying to see that the forest wealth should be preserved in the

country. We are also trying in Himalayan areas particularly in sensitive areas where siltation is to take place, to conserve forest. Orders are being issued by the State Governments in this behalf.

श्री किरंती प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि लकड़ी का कुछ निर्यात बन्द कर दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी वजह से गन दो वर्षों में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि हुई है और निर्यात बन्द करने के कारण क्या इससे काम करने वालों पर भी असर पड़ा है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एक्सपोर्ट का काम बन्द इसी लिए किया गया है ताकि यहाँ से कोई चीज तैयार हो कर जाए, बन कर जाए, साम की शक्ल में या लकड़ी की शक्ल में न जाए, बल्कि तैयार माल हैडी ट्राफ्ट्स का या प्लाईवुड की जो भी चीजें होती हैं वे बन कर जाएं ताकि और लोगों को काम मिल सके। इससे ऐसी बात नहीं है कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रतिष्ठ में कोई कमी घा गई हो बल्कि फारेन एक्सचेंज प्रतिष्ठ इससे बढ़ेगी।

श्री सत्यदेव सिंह : गन कुछ वर्षों में बन सम्पदा का बड़े बेवजह रूप से नाश किया जाता रहा है। इसके कारण इकोनॉमिकल बैलिज भी हो रही थी। बन सम्पदा की क्षति को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति तय करेगी और इसके बारे में वह राज्य सरकारों को भी इसको लागू करने के निर्देश देगी ? यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : कुछ समय पहले मैंने देन के सारे कंजर्वेटर आफ फारेस्ट्स की मीटिंग बुलाई थी। सभी प्रांतों से उनको बुलाया गया था। उनकी राय ली गई थी। इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है कि किस तरह से हम जंगल का विकास कर सकते हैं और किस तरह से जो इस वक्त जंगल है उनको सुरक्षित रखा जा सकता है।

#### Operation Flood I and II programme in States

\*378. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether programme of operation Flood I and II of the National Dairy Development is not working in every State;

(b) if so, in which States this scheme is working and in which States it is likely to be introduced in 1979-80; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on this scheme (State-wise) upto date and the amount provided for this scheme for 1979-80?

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) and (b). Operation Flood I programme was begun in 1970. It is being implemented in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and the Union Territory of Delhi. Under Operation Flood II, sanctioned in October, 1978, it is proposed to cover practically all the States.

The project is to be implemented by the Indian Dairy Corporation in collaboration with the State Governments, concerned. The I.D.C. and the State Governments are expected to enter into agreements regarding the details of the modalities of implementation. As soon as a particular State completes the agreement, actual implementation of the programme in the State will be taken in hand.

(c) The total disbursement of Operation Flood I (State-wise) till January, 1979 is given below:—

Figures in Rs. Lakhs

Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	250.72
Bihar . . . . .	297.78
Delhi . . . . .	622.87
Gujarat . . . . .	1053.54
Haryana . . . . .	254.14
Maharashtra . . . . .	1233.10
Punjab . . . . .	294.79
Rajasthan . . . . .	331.63
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	678.29
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	451.00
West Bengal . . . . .	947.02
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6414.87</b>

But the total expenditure, including Rs. 1557.67 lakhs as direct operating expenditure by IDC, was Rs. 7972.54 lakhs by 31-1-1979.

During 1979-80, a sum of Rs. 2350 lakhs is expected to be utilised under Operation Flood I.

While Statewise allocations under Operation Flood II will be determined after the agreements between the States and the IDC, a sum of Rs. 2700 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1979-80.

**SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** The Minister gave the answer that other States will be covered gradually. 'Gradually' means up to what date? The Government now takes up the programme in 11 States only. But when will the Government cover all the States? And what is the time limit for this?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Operation Flood I is continuing and it is to continue up to June this year. But we are trying that it may be continued for some time. Operation Flood II will take about 7 years to complete.

**SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** When is the Government going to start this programme in Orissa State?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** We are now to come under operation Flood II. We are trying to have all the States in the country under Operation Flood II.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Sir, Will the hon. Minister tell us whether after the completion of Operation Flood I programme, any survey has been done about the various schemes which were undertaken and how much success was achieved. Because there has been persistent criticism in the press that Operation Flood I programme has failed and launching of a second programme is too premature on the basis of experience gained. So, have the Government made any survey about the entire performance of the Operation Flood I programme?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The benefits of Operation Flood I, have been assessed and that is why Operation Flood II is being taken up. In various States what work has been done and how we are benefited by that scheme, all that has been assessed.

**Cut in milk supply by D.M.S.**

\*380. **SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme has been curtailed much below its existing procurement resources and handling capacity;

(b) if so, the justification therefor and the extent of hardship caused to the consumers of milk;

(c) whether this curtailment in supply has been made as a permanent feature;

(d) if not, by when it is expected to be increased and to what extent; and

(e) the reasons and justifications for allowing disparity in the quality and comparative rates in the milk supplied by Mother Dairy and Delhi Milk Scheme?

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

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Keeping in view the long-term objective of ensuring efficient handling of processed milk by D.M.S., extensive renovation work has had to be undertaken in the Central Dairy Complex. The bottling plants are also under renovation, and it is not possible to handle milk to the targeted capacity. It is because of this that it is not possible to process more than 220 lac litres of milk per day while the renovation work is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The renovation of the Central Dairy Complex is expected to be completed by December, 1979 and thereafter the level of distribution of milk can be suitably raised to 3 lac litres per day.

(e) The reason for higher price of Mother Dairy milk is because of its higher fat content than toned milk sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme. The availability of the two qualities of milk gives a suitable choice to the consumer.

श्री शिव नारायण सरस्वनिया : लोगों को दूध की मलाई में जो कमी की गई है उसके विशेष क्या कारण हैं और अभी यह कब तक इसी तरह से चलेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह दिल्ली में दूध का बहुत पुराना कारखाना है। इस वास्ते यह जगह हो गया था कि इसमें कुछ रिपेयरिंग की जाए, कुछ इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर की जाए और वह काम अभी नेजी के माथ चल रहा है। मैं खुद उसको देख कर आया हूँ। उनका ठमड़ा मस्टर में काम कर रहे हैं। नव तक हमने यह बाड़ा तम किया है। 22 लाख लिटर्स हम अभी तैयार कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद फिर में ज्यादा पैसा होने पर जाएगा। उस फील्ड का रिनोवेशन हो रहा है।

श्री शिव नारायण सरस्वनिया : वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए आपका क्या विचार है कि दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के घाला मुक नई डेरी और ऐसी बी जाय जहां पर ठीक तरह से दिल्ली के लोगों को दूध मिल सके ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : डेरी तो दूध की ही होगी, फील्ड ही लगेगी, वही फील्ड जो लगी हुई है उसी को इस बंग से इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, तकराबन 1 करोड़ 80 लाख हो रहा है, उसको ऐसी रीक्रीशन किया जा रहा है ताकि वह नये बंग से फिर काम शुरू कर सके लम्बे घंटे के लिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि दिल्ली में काफी लोग ऐसे हैं जिनको दूध नहीं मिलता है और मिलता भी है तो बहुत महंगा मिलता है और दूध भी नहीं मिलता है और हजारां लोग बेडिंग सिस्ट पर हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो दूध का मामला है उसको पूरा करने के लिए, आपने डेरीज तो शहर में से हटा दी, तो उसको पूरा करने के लिए आपके पास आगे क्या योजना है, और कितने लोग बेडिंग सिस्ट में हैं और कब तक आपकी योजना पूरी होगी क्या अब आगे, इसका ज्वारा है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मंदर डेरी यहाँ इसीलिए कायम की गई ताकि और लोगों को दूध मुहैया किया जा सके। और मंदर डेरी से भी बहुत तादाद में दूध लोगों के पास जाता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है कि दिल्ली की पूरी आबादी के लिए यह दोनों डेरीज मुकम्मल तौर से दूध दे सकें। रिनोवेशन से आता है कि आधुनिक इस्तेमाल 1 लाख लिटर दूध और ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें ताकि दूसरे लोगों को भी दूध मिल सके।

**SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:** Is the Government conscious about improving the milk supply of Delhi only or is it also considering about extending...

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is Confined to Delhi.

**SHRI ASHOKE KRISHNA DUTT:** Is it also considering other metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** This Scheme Operation Flood-1 was taken up in all metropolitan cities and Mother Dairy has come up in all the metropolitan cities.

**Forest Policy and Protection of Himalayan Forests**

\*302. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to declare valuable Himalayan forests a protected forest; and

(b) the settled policy of the Government with regard to forest protection, afforestation and deforestation?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected from the States concerned and would be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course. I may add that we have made efforts, but we could not get the information.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** The hon. Minister is aware that there were heavy floods in Alakandani Valley Project area. Inspite of that thing, the forest Department of UP has felled green trees through their own contractors for their own work and because of this, a Sarvodaya leader, Shri Bahuguna had fasted and there has been a continuous andolan, called Chipco Andolan. What information has been collected by the Government from the UP State Government about this? If not so, why was it not collected?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** This information was not collected in connection with this. But earlier when the Chipco workers had gone on strike, we had gone into this matter. The contractors have been refused any work in that area and no contractor was allocated the work of felling the trees.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** I would like to know whether the Government has any scheme to have reservation of forests in every State, to have "reserved forests" which could not be touched at all, and whether the Government also have suggested to the States to reserve forests which would be useful for both stopping silting and for preservation of forest wealth in the country, particularly in regard to the Himalayan forests.

**SHRI SURJITSINGH BARNALA:** Forestry is a State subject. We have been advising the State Government against denudation of forests. We have been telling them that they should have more forests rather than denude the already existing forests.

**SHRI SARAT KAR:** Even if it is a State subject, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that in every State, in the whole country itself, the policy is such that the Revenue Department is clearing forests to give land to the landless people and the Forest Department is making efforts for afforestation. Such a contradiction should not continue.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a suggestion.

**SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:** Is the protection afforded to forests confined to Himalayan forests or is it extended to all forests in the entire country?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Including western ghats.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** We are writing to all the State Governments to conserve the forests, at least those which are reserve forests.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am sorry Question Hour is over.

# **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION** **Drinking Water Scarcity in Dakshinpur, Delhi**

**\*367. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether residents of Dakshinpur J. J. Colony, Delhi, have regularly been facing drinking water scarcity;

(b) whether supply of drinking water is only for an hour in the morning and so in the evening and as a result of this people daily fight in the colony and to this effect some complaints have been lodged with the police as well as authorities concerned; and

(c) if so, what steps have Government so far taken to provide adequate drinking water to the people in the colony?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) to (c). Whenever there is paucity of drinking water, there is always some trouble at the public hydrants. The situation in Dakshinpur is no different. One more tube well is being provided there to augment the supply.

## **Time Taken for Transmission of Telegrams**

**\*370. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that maximum time is taken at present for the transmission of telegrams for the longest and shortest distance in the country particularly in rural areas;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the time taken in the transmission and delivery of telegrams in various parts of the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce the system of indication of



time of transmission by the transmitting telegraph office and receipt of message by the recipient telegraph office and also the approximate time of delivery with a view to detecting official delays in the transmission of telegrams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The time taken for transmission of a telegram does not depend on the distance but on the number of transit stages. In case of telegrams from rural areas, the number of transits are generally more.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The system of indicating these timings exists in the telegraph offices.

भारतीय खाद्य नियम द्वारा प्राइवेट पार्टियों से गोबरम किराये पर लिया जाना

\*373. श्री बाबूबेन दत्त :  
श्री गयाम लाल शुक्ल :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दशनि वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने प्राइवेट क्षेत्र से गोबरम किराये पर लिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो गोबरमों को किराये पर लेने की प्रक्रिया और शर्तों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) भारतीय खाद्य नियम द्वारा किराये के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने परिचालन संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के संदर्भ में सहायक हद तक गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से गोबरम किराये पर लिये हैं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ग) 1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों और राज्य सरकार से किराये पर ली गई क्षमता के लिए, 914.89 लाख रुपये के वार्षिक किराये का भुगतान किया है।

#### विवरण

भारतीय खाद्य नियम को तरीकों से गोबरमों को किराये पर लेता है। यह गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से विशेष अनुमति के लिए बड़े-बड़े गोबरम किराये

पर लेता है और इस अवधि का नवीकरण भी किया जा सकता है। ऐसे गोबरमों का किराया स्थानीय बाजार में चल रही दरों के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है।

2. भारतीय खाद्य नियम ने एक योजना भी शुरू की है जिसके अधीन गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को भारतीय खाद्य नियम की विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप गोबरमों का निर्माण करने और नियम को 3 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए गारण्टीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण के आधार पर किराये पर देने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। इस योजनाओं की मुख्य-मुख्य शर्तें नीचे दी जाती हैं :—

(क) गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों याद्वि द्वारा 3 से 5 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए गारण्टीबद्ध प्रशिक्षण के आधार पर नियम को किराये पर देने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य नियम की विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप गोबरमों का निर्माण करना होता है।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों में किराया सीमा श्रमिक क्षेत्रों के बारे में 40 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फीट प्रति मास और गहरी क्षेत्रों के बारे में 50 पैसे प्रति वर्ग फीट प्रति मास होती है।

#### Multinational and Big Companies engaged in Sea Fishing

\*375. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the multinational and other big companies engaged in sea-fishing in the country;

(b) the value of fish exported by them during 1977 and 1978; and

(c) the value of trawlers imported by them?

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

## Statement

Name of the Company	Value of fish exported (Rs. in lakhs)		Value of imported trawlers (Rs. in lakhs)
	1977-78 (April to March)	1978 (April to December)	
1. Indian Tobacco Company Ltd. . . . .	261.79	129.33	112.57
2. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. . . . .	216.43	102.93	73.71
3. Britannia Biscuit Co. Ltd. (including Britannia Sea Foods)	293.95	307.96	72.68
4. Union Carbide (India) Ltd. . . . .	399.51	275.88	42.23
5. New India Fisheries (Ltd.) . . . . .	106.61	226.48	56.40
6. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. . . . .	184.41	303.01	27.40
7. Konkani Fisheries Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	200.35	204.07	No impor- ed trawler

## केन्द्रीय मत्स्यपालन निगम के कर्मचारी और उपकरण

\* 377. श्री उषसेन :

श्री लोचनाथ बटवाल :

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

(क) केन्द्रीय मत्स्यपालन निगम, हावड़ा (पश्चिम बंगाल), जिसे सरकार ने इन बोख समाप्त कर दिया है, में कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी, उनमें से कितनों को अन्य विभागों में नियोजित किया गया है और उनमें से कितने अभी बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ख) क्या निगम के सभी उपकरण राज्य सरकार के मत्स्यपालन विभाग को हस्तान्तरित किये जा रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो क्या राज्य सरकार से उन विभाग में निगम के कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने के लिए कहा जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या सरकार सभी राज्य मत्स्यपालन निगमों को मिला कर एक नया मत्स्यपालन निगम बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) केन्द्रीय मत्स्यपालन निगम में, जिसको समाप्त किया जा रहा है, 304 नियमित तथा 152 दैनिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारी हैं। इनमें से छः कर्मचारियों को नियोजित किया जा चुका है।

(ख) इस निगम को अधिग्रहीत करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से बातचीत की गई थी, परन्तु वे इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत नहीं हुए। तथापि राज्य सरकार से कुछ कर्मचारियों को नियोजित करने का अनुरोध किया गया है।

(ग) की नहीं।

4722 LS-2.

## Menace of Water Hyacinth

\* 379. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a great publicity campaign has been launched on the menace of water hyacinth invading the whole of North India;

(b) whether it is not a fact that some weedicide manufacturers are organising this campaign;

(c) whether research has not established the value of water hyacinth as a first class manure and that it could be fully utilised for that purpose, and

(d) what measures have been taken to stop these weedicide from poisoning our waters?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT  
SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No.  
Sir. Government are not aware of any  
such campaign.

(c). Some trials have indicated that  
water hyacinth could be a useful  
sources of manure. In the medium-  
term Plan research work on compost-  
ing of water hyacinth is proposed to be  
strengthened.

(d). Since no large scale chemical control operations against water hyacinth have been undertaken in India, question of weedicides poisoning our water does not arise. Further, approved weedicides, properly applied in the recommended doses are not likely to prove hazardous.

### **Announcing Price of Crops before Sowing**

\*381. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:  
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

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

(a) whether Government have declared many times its commitment to announce the price of crops before sowing;

(b) whether Government are still committed to this promise; and

(c) when will Government fulfil their commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Government are keen to announce the support prices of agricultural commodities before their respective sowing seasons and are taking necessary steps in this behalf.

### **Foodgrains for construction of Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices**

\*383. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains will be given if the States take up works like construction of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges buildings in rural areas and if these departments agree to pay the cash contribution to the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Under the Food for Work Programme

the State Governments/Union Territories can take up such items of work for which provision exists in their budget and they can show the additionality achieved over and above their existing budget provisions for those items of work. The main objective of the Food for Work Programme is to create durable community assets in rural areas which are productive in nature of strengthen the rural infrastructure. Also the Government of India separately provide for construction of Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges according to Plan. As such it would not be possible for the States to take up the works like construction of Post Offices and Telephone Exchange buildings in rural areas under the Food for Work Programme.

### **Indo-Pak talk on Locust**

\*384. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether Indo-Pak talks on locust situation in the sub-continent were held on 18th February, 1979;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed;

(c) the decisions arrived at; and

(d) to what extent the decisions will help the Indian farmer?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Indo-Pakistan bilateral meeting on locust control was held on the 5th and the 6th March, 1979 at New Delhi, and not on the 18th February, 1979.

(b). The main subjects discussed were:

(i) The locust situation in India, Pakistan and other neighbouring countries and likely locust developments in the near future.

(ii) Locust control potentials available with India and Pakistan.

- (iii) Review of bilateral arrangements.
- (iv) Special survey of the Indo-Pakistan border areas and special border meetings.
- (v) FAO assistance in our control efforts.
- (c). The following decisions were arrived at:

- (i) In spite of the best efforts being made to control infestation in the Arabian Peninsula some escapes of locust swarms may occur and eventually affect the locust situation in India and Pakistan and, therefore, anti-locust organisations of the respective country *must be kept alert and be geared up to meet the challenge.*
- (ii) Wireless linking of Karachi with Delhi/Jodhpur should be expeditiously effected for quick exchange of locust information.
- (iii) Both countries should expedite implementation of proposals to strengthen their anti-locust organisations in respect of staff, transport and communication facilities and also to provide suitable amenities and incentives to the staff engaged on anti-locust operations.
- (iv) Both countries should allow their respective aerial units to conduct locust control and surveys close to the Indo-Pak border and to overlook any inadvertent crossing of the border on reciprocal basis.
- (v) During the period of gregarious locust activity, daily news bulletins on the All India Radio and Radio Pakistan should be broadcast.
- (vi) The special locust border meetings between the locust officers of the two countries should be continued, as in the past.

(vii) F.A.O. be requested to continue its assistance for special surveys of the Indo-Pakistan border areas.

(d) If, as a result of the above-mentioned coordinated efforts, locust attacks are effectively handled in the scheduled desert areas itself, the farmers would be saved from the depredations of locust attack on their crops.

केरल सरकार द्वारा नारियल तथा नारियल का तेल खरीदा जाना

3601. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

[ (क) क्या केरल सरकार ने नवम्बर, 1978 में इकनामी फार्म केरल से नारियल तथा नारियल का तेल खरीदने की इच्छा व्यक्त की थी और इस सम्बन्ध में बातचीत भी हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किया है और केरल सरकार ने कितनी मात्रा में नारियल तथा नारियल का तेल खरीदा ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

#### Survey conducted in Kerala by Archaeological Survey of India

3602. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Archaeological Survey of India has not yet conducted detailed survey of all districts in Kerala;

(b) if not the details thereof and reasons; and

(c) when the whole survey is reported to be completed?

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

(a) and (b). A detailed survey of four Districts of Kerala viz. Trivandrum, Quilon, Allepy and Ernakulam, has already been completed while five districts viz. Cannanore, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Trichur and Palghat have been

partially covered. The survey in District Iddiki is yet to be taken up.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan period.

विदेशों में पढ़ने वाले भारतीय विद्यार्थी

3663. श्री केशव राव चौधरी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत के कुल कितने विद्यार्थी विदेशी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) इनकी संख्या कितनी है और वे किन-किन देशों में कितने पढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार को कोई ऐसी प्राप्त हुई है कि सम्बन्धित देशों की सरकारों विदेशी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पढ़ने वाले भारतीय छात्रों को परीक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो किस क. शिक्षा प्रदान की जा रही है ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) इस मंत्रालय में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार लगभग 14,000 भारतीय छात्र विदेशों में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) पीपल्स फ्रेंडशिप विश्वविद्यालय, मास्को द्वारा सर्वोच्च शिक्षामोहन लाल श्रीवास्तव और श्री. के. कोपले के साथ किये गये तथाकायन अभ्यास की दो विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(घ) शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी और यह पाया गया था कि श्री शिवमोहन लाल श्रीवास्तव को इसलिए भारत वापस भेज दिया गया था क्योंकि वह बमराइट के कारण वैज्ञानिक बोस को सहन करने योग्य नहीं रहे थे । श्री. के. कोपले को पीपल्स फ्रेंडशिप विश्वविद्यालय, मास्को द्वारा उनके प्रसंतोषजनक कार्य के कारण वापस भेजा गया था ।

भारतीय दूतावास, मास्को के हस्तक्षेप पर पीपल्स फ्रेंडशिप विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारी इस बात पर सहमत हो गए हैं कि श्री श्रीवास्तव अपनी चिकित्सा जांच कराने के लिए अपने वर्ष पर मास्को वापस आ सकते हैं । यदि वह चिकित्सा-जांच में ठीक नहीं पाए गए तो उन्हें भारत वापस भेजना पड़ेगा । यदि वह ठीक पाए गए तब उन्हें विश्वविद्यालय पाठ्यक्रम के अध्ययन के लिए वापस जाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी ।

बताया गया है कि श्री बी० के० कोपले किसी समय पश्चिम जर्मनी अथवा पश्चिम बर्लिन में अध्ययन कर रहे थे । विश्वास है कि वह भारत वापस आ गए हैं ।

विवरण

देशवार विदेशों में अध्ययन करने वाले छात्रों की संख्या

क्रम सं०	अध्ययन का देश	संख्या
1.	बंगला देश	2
2.	ब्रफगानिस्तान	1
3.	जापान	17
4.	ईरान	33
5.	हंगरी	12
6.	चैकोस्लोवाकिया	50
7.	डेनमार्क	39
8.	ब्रिटेनिया	2256
*384	पश्चिम जर्मनी	475
1.	पोलैण्ड	34
1.	यूगोस्लाविया	7
Will.	कनाडा	347
AND, 3.	ग्रीक	10
14.	स्वीटजरलैण्ड	45
15	बेल्जियम	39
16.	सोवियत रूस	674
17.	फ्रांस	145
18.	बार्गेलैण्ड	28
19.	इटली	197
20.	आस्ट्रेलिया	12
21.	पूर्व जर्मनी	60
22.	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	9500
23.	बुल्गारिया	26
24	फिलिपाइन्स	1
योग		14010

अथवा 14000 (लगभग)

### Expansion of Oil Palm Cultivation in Kerala

3604. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala had submitted any project report for the expansion of oil palm cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether the Minister had taken any decision; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Since the continuation or otherwise of the Central participation by way of Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Scheme is yet to be finalised in the light of the discussion of the National Development Council, no final decision has been taken.

#### Fodder Production in Ladakh

3605. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether diminishing fodder production in Ladakh is causing adverse effect on the cattle; and

(b) if so, Central proposal to increase fodder output to support live stock population?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) We have not received any report from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to this effect.

(b) The Government of India established a Regional Station for Forage Production and Demonstration for the temperate/alpine region at Shahema and it is proposed to start one sub-station of this unit at Leh. Preliminary work on testing of various fodder species has already been started.

Under the Desert Development Programme in Ladakh during 1978-79, an outlay of Rs 3.13 lakhs has been sanctioned on 100 per cent grant basis for the fodder bank to be established at Changthang and Rs. 4.63 lakhs for establishment of grass-land station at Changthang and Naddar.

Execution of the above projects will materially help in augmenting fodder resources in Ladakh area.

#### Blocking Money in creating Buffer Stock of Sugar

3606. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to create a buffer stock of 5 lakhs tonnes of sugar;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that this decision will involve locking up of more than 100 crores of rupees; and

(c, if so, the reasons for (a) above?

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

(b) and (c). The modalities of acquisition, holding and pricing in this regard are being worked out. Hence, it will be too early to predict the extent of financial involvement of Government in this matter. However, the decision to create a buffer stock has been taken to even out the fluctuations of demand and supply of sugar and impart liquidity and viability to the industry, thereby enabling them primarily to clear dues to the cane growers. The creation of buffer stock has been advocated in the past by several expert bodies, such as, Sugar Commission, Tariff Commission and Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission.

#### S.C./S.T. Posts Lying Vacant in Postal Engineering, Telegraph and Telephone Circles

3607. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Class I, II, III and IV posts lying vacant, reserved for Scheduled Tribes in each circle of postal engineering, telegraph and telephone as on 1st January, 1979; and

(b) whether Government would fill up the backlog vacancies in respect of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes communities through mass media publicity and through ST/SC MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) All efforts are made to fill up the backlog vacancies in respect of SC/ST communities and steps prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms in the matter are being rigidly followed. The SC/ST MPs are, however not consulted in the matter as it is not provided for in the instructions issued by the D.O.P. and A.Rs. Instructions have, however, been issued to give copies of advertisements for recruitment to the concerned Members of Parliament.

**Claim of Kalyan Municipal Council for Service Charges of Tilak Chowk Kalyan Post Office Building**

3608. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1688 on 30th November, 1978 regarding claim of Kalyan Municipal Council for service charges of Tilak Chowk Kalyan Post Office Building and state:

(a) whether the claim of Kalyan Municipality District Thana (Maharashtra) to the tune of Rs. 32,760 in respect of service charges of the post office building in Tilak Chowk for the period of seven years and more has been settled and the amount made available to the said Municipal Council;

(b) if not, the details of the progress made so far during a period of last three months;

(c) whether the officers of both the bodies have ever sat together to sort out the matter instead of sending written communications to each other; and

(d) when the P. & T. Department claimed the amount of compensation from Kalyan Municipality for the first time for the portion of the land belonging to post office used for widening of road?

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

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) In 1972.

**Committee on Production of Raw Cotton, Pulses and Oilseed**

3609. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently appointed any Committee to suggest ways for increasing the production of raw cotton pulses and oil seeds; and

(b) if so, whether Government have ordered for the import of these items and if so, the details regarding its quantity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. However a Special Group was set up two years ago in April 1977 to suggest measures for increasing the production of cotton, oilseeds and pulses.

(b) The Special Group did not go into the question of imports of cotton oilseeds and pulses but only recommended measures for increasing their production. A statement giving the recommendations of the Committee is enclosed.

#### **Statement**

#### **STATEMENT REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS OF SPECIAL GROUP ON PRODUCTION OF RAW COTTON, PULSES AND OILSEEDS**

A Special Group set up by the Government of India in April, 1977 to suggest measures for increasing the production of Oilseeds, Pulses and Cotton during 1977-78 had made the following recommendations:—

#### **Oilseeds:**

##### **Short-term measures:**

- (i) Plant protection measures on groundnut and rape-mustard crops on a larger scale than hitherto, through both ground and aerial operations;
- (ii) Application of phosphatic fertilisers to groundnut crop in rainfed areas;
- (iii) Strengthening the programme for production and distribution of good quality seeds of improved varieties of groundnut;
- (iv) Fixation of suitable prices for groundnut, rape-mustard, sunflower and soyabean with adequate arrangements for carrying out support operations;
- (v) Increasing the area under non-traditional oilseed crops, viz., soyabean and sunflower.

##### **Long-term measures:**

- (i) Expanding the irrigated area under groundnut.

#### **Pulses:**

##### **Short-term measures:**

1. To increase productivity (yield/ha) of pulses by—

- (a) Use of rhizobial culture.
- (b) Application of phosphatic fertilizers.
- (c) Adoption of need based plant protection measures.
- (d) Training of Extension Staff and farmers.

2. To increase area under pulses (not at the expense of main crops) through—

- (a) Summer cultivation of moong in the northern states after harvest of wheat/potato etc. crops.
- (b) Cultivation of moong and urad in rice fallows in eastern and southern states.
- (c) Inter-cropping of pulses in between the rows of sugarcane and cotton and also in arhar.

##### **Long-term measures:**

- (a) Increasing production of quality seed of pulses.
- (b) Improving of milling methods.
- (c) Suitable pricing policy and arrangements for marketing.
- (d) Reducing post harvest losses in storage.

#### **Cotton:**

##### **Short-term measures:**

1. Control of Cotton pests.
2. Seed Production.
3. Extension of the Intensive Cotton District Programme (ICDP) to new areas.

##### **Long-term measures:**

1. Timely release of accurate official estimates for cotton.
2. Cotton price policy and creation of buffer stocks.



### रासायनिक खाद का इस्तेमाल

3610. श्री धर्मसिंह साई पटेल : क्या कुचि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) अब देश में कुल कितने टन रासायनिक खाद का इस्तेमाल होता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इनके इस्तेमाल को बढ़ाना चाहती है और यदि हाँ, तो बढ़ा कर कितने टन तक ले जाना चाहती है और यह कब तक बढ़ाई जायेगी और क्या इसके लिये कोई प्रस्ताव या योजना बनाई गई है; और

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

कुचि और सिचाई (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) अनुमानित अनुमान के अनुसार 1978-79 के दौरान देश में खपत हुई रासायनिक उर्वरकों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है .—

नाइट्रोजन	34.09 लाख मीटरी टन
फास्फेट	10.50 "
पोटाश	6.26 "
	50.85 "

(ख) और (ग) . जी हाँ। 1982-83 तक उर्वरकों के वार्षिक तथ्यों की आवश्यकता बढ़ कर 78 लाख मीटरी टन हो जाने का अनुमान है। इस खपत को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से सरकार के पास देश में बड़ी समस्या में नई उर्वरक उत्पादन क्षमता स्थापित करने की योजना है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें मूल-बराब के स्थानों पर उर्वरक उपसब्ध कराने के लिए कमबख्त प्रयास कर रही हैं, ताकि किसानों, विशेषकर से छोटे किसानों की भासानी से उर्वरक सुलभ हो सके। वितरण सम्बन्धी अवस्थापना का सुधार करने के अलावा, फसल उत्पादन के लिए ऋण की कुल उपसब्ध बढ़ाने के भी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं। सहकारी क्षेत्र से मिलने वाले ऋण के मामले में छोटे किसानों का बंधन लगने पांच वर्षों में धीरे-धीरे बढ़ा कर 50 प्रतिशत किया जाना है। मध्यावधि योजना के दौरान सिचाई के अन्तर्गत 170 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की अस्थापित सिचाई, खाद फसलों तथा दाल, तिलहन और कपास जैसी मकड़ी फसलों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का विशेष कार्यक्रम तथा विस्तार की प्रशिक्षण व दौरा प्रणाली कुछ अन्य योजनायें हैं जिनसे उर्वरकों का अधिक तथा ज्यादा लाभप्रद प्रयोग किया जा सकेगा।

### Development of Savara Script and Language

3611. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry received recommendation from the Government of Orissa for financial help to develop the Savara script and language;

(b) if so, what are those recommendations; and

(c) money provided by his Ministry to Savara language alongwith the other Indian languages so far?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c) Funds are not earmarked language wise. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, is however engaged in the task of promotion and development of tribal languages.

### Loan from World Bank for Development of Telecommunication System

3612. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been agreed to be given by World Bank for the development of telecommunication system in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the terms on which the loan is proposed to be given and what are the specific schemes which are proposed to be financed out of this loan?

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

(b) The Loan of \$120 Million is operative from the 30th October, 1978

and will terminate on 31-3-1982. It is repayable in 17 years in equal half-yearly instalments beginning from January, 1982 and carries a rate of interest of 7.5 per cent per annum.

For the first time \$20 Million have been earmarked for modernising and upgrading of telecommunication manufacturing industry. Indian Telephone Industry gets \$10.3 Million Hindustan Cables Ltd. \$7.5 Million and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. \$2.2 Million.

¶ 60 Million have been earmarked for the purchase of raw-materials and components by I.T.I., Hindustan Cables Ltd. and Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. The remaining \$40 Million is for procurement of finished goods, like switching equipment, Transmission equipment, Instruments for Training, Testing and Research and Plant and Machinery and raw-materials for P and T Workshops.

#### Area under Forest

3613. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total area under forest in the country State-wise details thereof;

(b) how much land has been brought under forest during 1977-78 State-wise; and

(c) what kind of forest based industries have come in the State of J. & K. during 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected from the States and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

#### Absence of Public Conveniences in Karampura, New Delhi

3614. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no public urinals available in Madan Park, Chunnamaj Park and Manohar Park in Ward No 89, Karampura, New Delhi and the public is facing great inconvenience;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government proposes to provide this facility?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There is no public urinal in these colonies.

(b) These are un-authorised colonies.

(c) Regularisation of these colonies has to be taken up along with that of all the colonies in Delhi. The programme is a big one and has to depend on the availability of funds. It is, therefore, not feasible to lay down a time-limit for these particular colonies.

#### Filter Water Connections in Ramesh Park, Delhi

3615. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that in Ramesh Park area in Lakshminagar in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi, where people have been living for more than 10 years and paying house tax, no filter water connections have been given so far and no pucca roads have been laid and as a consequence, insanitary conditions prevail in the entire colony;

(b) whether he is also aware that as there are no outlets for drain water in the colony, mud pools have developed promoting mosquito breeding; and

(c) if so, what are the steps being taken to improve the living conditions of the colony and when filtered water is expected to be provided there?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Ramesh Park in Laxmi Nagar is an unauthorised colony in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that they are making limited arrangements for brick flooring, approach road, and earth filling. As water mains do not exist near this colony, it will not be possible to provide filtered water to it in the near future.

चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सिंचाई क्षमता में वृद्धि करना

3616. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान सिंचाई-क्षमता को बढ़ा कर दुगुना कर देने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए कम से कम 18 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त विद्युत् प्रजनन का आरक्षण करने का निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों को कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए सप्लाई की जाने वाली बिजली में न्यूनतम कटौती करने की सलाह दी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और सिंचाई क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। मध्यावधि योजना 1978-83 के प्रारूप के अनुसार 1978-83 के दौरान बड़ी और मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं से 170 लाख हेक्টার क्षेत्र की सिंचाई करने की क्षमता सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव है, जब कि पाँचवी योजना (1974-78) के दौरान 80 लाख हेक्টার क्षेत्र की अनुमानित उपलब्धि हुई थी।

(ख) सृजित की जाने वाली अतिरिक्त बिजली को कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए आरक्षित करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है। तथापि, लघु सिंचाई के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्रियों के सितम्बर, 1978 में हुए अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन में निम्नलिखित सिफारिश की गई है —

“इस समय कृषि तथा औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में बिजली की खपत में भारी असंतुलन है। दूसरी ओर, अनियमित और नियंत्रित सप्लाई के कारण बिजली की सप्लाई प्रणाली से कई क्षेत्रों

में किसानों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है। सम्मेलन का विचार है कि जब तक नई परियोजनाओं से पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली का एक न्यूनतम प्रतिशत एक मात्र कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिए निर्धारित करने की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती तब तक केवल अतिरिक्त बिजली के सृजन से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली का सप्लाई का समस्या का समाधान करने में सहायता नहीं मिलेगी।”

(ग) भारत सरकार ने पम्प-सेटों के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई में प्राथमिकता देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को थमकता देने के लिए किए हैं। तथापि, बिजली मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत जारी की कमी के कारण कुछ राज्यों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कटौती कर कुछ धण्टों के लिए बिजली विद्युत् सप्लाई बनाए रखनी पड़ती है। सुनिश्चित किए जा रहे हैं। खेती के लिए सतत प्रयास

(घ) राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बिजली की क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए किए गए उपाय अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

#### विवरण

1. राज्य योजना संसाधनों में से धनराशि के आवंटन में सिंचाई कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकता को प्राथमिकता देना।

2. प्रक्रियाओं को सरल एवं सुचारु बना कर संस्थागत निवेश के प्रवाह की गति को अधिक से अधिक तेज करना, वसूली की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए सुव्यवस्थित एवं अनवरत प्रयास करना, आवेदनों का मौके पर तत्काल निपटान करने के लिए स्थानीय अभियानों का आयोजन करना, आदि।

3. उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में, जहाँ और अधिक विकास के लिए अपेक्षाकृत अधिक सम्भाव्यताएँ मौजूद हैं, भूमिगत जल विकास कार्यों को तेज करने पर विशेष बल देना।

4. ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम को यथा सम्भव अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाना। पम्पसेटों को बिजली प्रदान करने के लिए कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के लिए अतिरिक्त संसाधनों का पता लगाने की दृष्टि से एक विशेष कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है, जिस के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, कृषि पुनर्वित्त विकास निगम तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंक संयुक्त रूप से धन प्रदान करेंगे।

5. उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ छोटे किसान अधिक हो और जहाँ गैर-सरकारी नलकूपों की प्रगति की सम्भावनाएँ कम हैं, वहाँ सिंचाई की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के लिए सरकारी नलकूपों पर अधिक बल देना। सरकारी नलकूपों का, जिनमें सुधार करने की अभी काफी गुंजाइश मौजूद है, बेहतर प्रबन्ध एवं उपयोग करने पर अधिक बल —

6. छोटे किसानों के लिए गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई कार्यों को राहत प्रदान करना ।

7. उन छोटे किसानों को जो निर्माण-कार्य स्वयं नहीं कर सकते, कार्यक्रम का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए दल/सामुदायिक कार्यों के लिए, प्रोत्साहन देना ।

8. जल के महत्व उपयोग हेतु सिंचाई कार्यों के आयोजन, कार्यान्वयन एवं रख-रखाव में सुधार लाना ।

9. सतही एवं भूमिगत जल के संयुक्त उपयोग को प्रोत्साहन देना ।

10 एक समय पर सीमित परिवारों को शुरु करके तथा जाल योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए काम के बढ़ते घनाज कार्यक्रम का अयोजना कर लघु सिंचाई कार्यों को तेजी से पूरा करने पर जोर देना ।

11. लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में भी माकन क्षेत्र की नीति अयोजना ।

12. कार्यक्रम का प्रभावी समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्य स्तर दोनों पर प्रयोजन सयठनों की स्थापना करना ।

#### **Regularisation of Ravi Nagar, Delhi**

3617. **SHRI MAHI LAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3011 on 12th December, 1978 regarding regularisation of Ravi Nagar Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ravi Nagar Colony was regularised in 1964; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide roads etc. which were earmarked in the layout plan of the colony as approved by the Delhi Development Authority?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) A part of Ravi Nagar was regularised as per Resolution No. 521 dated 19th July, 1961 of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority had prepared a layout plan of this regularised portion. Municipal Corporation of Delhi is undertaking

development of roads and drains within the regularised portion of the colony according to the layout plan.

#### **Provision of Piped Drinking Water**

3618. **DR. R. ROTHUAMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many towns and villages in Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura, have been provided with piped drinking water supply particularly since 1977 after installation of Janata Government at the Centre;

(b) whether the Minister is aware of the fact that drinking water supply in Aizal, Mizoram, State capital remain as acute as before inspite of provision of Rs. 2 millions in September, 1977 by the Central Government, not to speak of villages where the problems of drinking water remain unattended to as in 1946 level; and

(c) any comprehensive schemes for improving the condition of drinking water supply in the North Eastern States in general and to Aizal, Lungle, Saiha, Mizoram district capitals in particular?

**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.

#### **Fixation of procurement Prices**

3619. **SHRI CHATURBHUIJ:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion was made by several Ministers that the Agricultural Prices Commission should fix procurement prices taking into account the cost of production in various States; and

(b) if so, the action proposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission is a recommendatory body and does not fix the administered prices. In making its recommendations on the level of procurement prices, the Commission takes into account, *inter-alia*, the available data on cost of production of respective crops in different States. The procurement prices are fixed by the Central Government after considering the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission in consultation with the Chief Ministers of various States.

**Foreign Collaboration in Deep Sea Fishing around Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands**

3620. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid any policy towards the foreign collaboration in the field of deep sea fishing particularly with the super powers; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that certain foreign citizens and businessmen in collusion with certain Indian businessmen are surveying the areas around the Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands for deep sea fishing in that area; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Foreign collaboration in deep sea fishing is permitted in the fields where technology is not fully known. Such collaboration can be in the form of chartering of fishing vessels, technical collaboration or joint venture with equity participation with majority holding by Indian companies generally and with export obligation. All foreign collaborations have built-in arrangements for training of Indian per-

sonnel. Policy on foreign collaboration is a general policy not related to any country. Each case is decided on merit.

(b) No surveys are being conducted around the Lakshadweep and Minicoy Islands by any foreign citizen and businessmen in association with Indian businessmen.

(d) The question does not arise.

**P. & T. Plot in Janakpuri, New Delhi**

3621. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6179 on the 10th April, 1978 regarding Post and Telegraph plot in Janakpuri, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether 5.2 acres of land earmarked for group housing scheme in A-2 Block Janakpuri, New Delhi has been suitably developed and handed over to the P & T Department;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the said plot has become a place of public nuisance in the absence of proper development and utilisation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken urgently, to develop and utilise this land for housing and other socially beneficial purposes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Delhi Development Authority have reported that they had discovered that the land in question was not in their possession and therefore they offered alternative land to the P. and T. Department in Shalimarbagh.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration and Delhi Development Authority have been directed to arrange for the pro-

per maintenance of the plot till it is utilised for housing purposes

### **Rice Production**

3622. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government consider that the production of rice in the country has substantially increased during the last two years;

(b) if, so, total production for the last two years as compared to previous two years;

(c) whether the benefit of higher production did not give relief to consumers as far as bringing its prices down; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to be taken to bring its price down?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Production of rice which had reached a level of 48.74 million tonnes in 1975-76 declined to 41.92 million tonnes in 1976-77. During 1977-78, production of rice touched a new high of 52.67 million tonnes. Although firm estimates for 1978-79 are not yet available, according to present indications, production of rice during the year is expected to be around the record level of last year.

(c) and (d). Following the increase in production and market availability of rice, all restrictions on the movement of paddy and rice were removed from October, 1977. As a result, the market prices of rice in the deficit States and the consuming areas have generally shown a decline, thus benefiting the consumers. Presently, market prices of rice are ruling at reasonable levels in all parts of the country.

Although procurement prices of paddy and rice were raised during 1977-78 and during 1978-79, the issue

prices of rice have been kept unchanged and ample supplies are being made available through the public distribution system for protecting the interest of the consumers.

### **Removal of Lime Plaster at Lord Jagannath Temple**

3623. **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the thick lime plaster which is said to be about 9 to 12 inches in thickness and which is at present removed from the temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri, Orissa, acted like a blanket to protect the beautiful carvings and images of stone structures of the said Jagannath temple and if so, for what purposes; and

(b) whether there was any crack for which the present massive repair in the form of removal of the said thick lime plaster is taken up, or the crack was only a local one affecting only some two to three stones which could have been repaired easily instead of removing the massive and extremely hard thick plaster that goes a long way to protect the temple from the onslaught of the saline weather?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). Sir, The layers of lime plaster, applied on the outer surface of the temple having become dead had cracked due to corrosion of iron clamps coming into contact with rain water which had seeped through the cracks spread all over the outer plastered surface of the temple because of which chunks of plaster and fractured stones were falling. The last fall of plaster was reported on February 9, 1974. Thus it will be seen that the coats of plaster are not virtually effective as protective.

**असिचित भूमि भूमि और वर्षा वर निर्भर भूमि का सर्वेक्षण**

3624. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या भूमि और सिंचाई मंत्री गहन खेती और असिचित भूमि के लिए केन्द्रीय अनुदानों के बारे में 18 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1927 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में उपलब्ध असिचित भूमि भूमि का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उसका राज्यवार व्योरा क्या है, और

(ख) ऐसी कितनी भूमि है जो सिंचित नहीं है तथा जिसमें बारिश के भारोंमें खेती होती है तथा क्या इसके लिए अलग से सिंचाई योजना बनाई गई है; यदि हाँ, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए अलग अलग राज्यों को कितनी राशि दी है?

भूमि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) अगस्त, 1976 से नागपुर में कार्य कर रहे राष्ट्रीय मूला सर्वेक्षण तथा भू-उपयोग भूरो में लगभग 230 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण किया है, जिसमें सिंचित तथा वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं। नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना (1975-76) के अनुसार 1077 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र असिचित है जो वर्षा पर निर्भर रहता है। असिचित क्षेत्र का राज्यवार व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है।

(ख) 1977-78 तक लगभग सिंचाई योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 27.3 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई थी। 1977-78 के अन्त तक बड़ी और मध्यम योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 249 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई क्षमता सृजित की गई थी। "सिंचाई" राज्य का विषय है, अतः अलग-अलग योजनाओं के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय धनराशि नहीं दी जाती है।

**विवरण**

वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान भारत में असिचित क्षेत्र का राज्यवार व्योरा (अनन्तिम) निम्नलिखित है —

( हजार हेक्टर )

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	असिचित क्षेत्र
I	2
आंध्र प्रदेश	7735
असम	2028
बिहार	5710
गुजरात	8244
हरियाणा	1870
हिमाचल प्रदेश	468
जम्मू और कश्मीर	392

I	2
कर्नाटक	8995
केरल	1961
मध्य प्रदेश	16511
महाराष्ट्र	16460
मणिपुर	75
मेघालय	131
नागालैण्ड	76
उड़ीसा	5122
पंजाब	1037
राजस्थान	12588
मिजोरम	—
तमिलनाडु	3424
त्रिपुरा	210
उत्तर प्रदेश	9268
पश्चिम बंगाल	4696
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	32
आरुणाचल प्रदेश	92
दादरा तथा नगर हवेली	17
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गोवा, दमन और दीव	125
नसरीप	3
सिक्किम	57
पांडिचेरी	5
मिजोरम भारत	107733

**Sale of Plots in Vikaspuri (Bodella) Delhi**

3625 SHRI MADAN TIWARI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether in 1976 D.D.A. had sold some plots of land in Vikaspuri (Bodella) Delhi as developed land,

(b) whether civic amenities such as water supply, electricity, roads/streets and storm water drains, sewerage, bus facilities have not yet been provided there;

(c) if so, why DDA had sold these plots of land to public as developed land;

(d) whether Vikaspuri (Bodella) Welfare Association has submitted a memorandum in this regard; and

(e) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Sewerage work has been completed except in pockets H—1 and H—3. The work in these pockets is in progress and is likely to be completed by April 1979. Water Supply arrangements as well as the work of electricity is in progress and electric connections are being given by the DESU where the house-owners apply for the same.

(c) At the time of sale, the plots were partially developed. The DDA's commitment for full development within a reasonable period was there.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Efforts are being made for the expeditious completion of the remaining work.

#### Mayapuri M.I.G. Flats

3626. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 901 on 26th February, 1979 re: Mayapuri MIG Flats and state:

(a) whether the Engineer Member, DDA during his visit to Mayapuri MIG flats in November, 1978 had assured the Residents' Welfare Agency that the underground tank would be completed by December, 1978, but it has not yet been completed; if so, the reasons therefor and likely date of completion;

(b) whether DDA Authorities had informed Residents' Welfare Agency some months back that third tube-well will be sunk soon, but no information was available about the exact site for the same;

(c) whether the site and plan for sinking the tube-well has since been finalised and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any arrangements have been made to ensure that both the underground work and the tube well

are completed before the summer sets in so that the residents are not put to hardships?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the construction of the underground tank has since been completed.

(b) and (c). The third tube-well is proposed to be located in the green area at the back of LIG flats (for Retiring Government Servants) adjacent to the college site.

(d) Every effort will be made to complete the work before the summer season sets in.

घलबट स्कवेयर, नई दिल्ली में नवनिर्मित क्वार्टरों में  
रोशनदान व्यवस्था

3627. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि घलबट स्कवेयर, नई दिल्ली के "सी" सेक्टर में नवनिर्मित क्वार्टरों में रोशनदानों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उक्त रोशनदान व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) (क) जी, नहीं। सभी कमरों में उप-नियमों के अनुसार रोशनदानों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

ग्रन्थालय, केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय,

3628. श्री नरनाथ सिंह चौहान: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के अध्यक्ष के पद को एक प्रतिरिक्त सचिव के पद के समान बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या निदेशालय, एक महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी संगठन के अध्यक्ष के पद को सचिव अध्यक्ष प्रतिरिक्त सचिव के पद के समान बनाया जाना हिन्दी के विकास के हित में होगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार का विचार इस विषय में कब तक कार्यवाही करने का है ?



सिखा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेनुका देवी बरकतकी) : (क) जी, नहीं। फिर भी यह उल्लेखनीय है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय में निदेशक का पद है, न कि अध्यक्ष का पद।

(ख) और (ग). किसी समूह या कार्यक्रम का विकास बहुमुखी संस्कृति या प्रशिक्षण है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पदों के केवल उभयपक्षों से वांछित विकास हो जाये।

### Payment of Salary to Staff Members of Gurukul Kangri

3629. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Administrator according to the specific directive vide Ministry's D.O. letter No. F.11. 2178-43, dated 9th October, 1978 has established the status quo ante of July 1977 in the Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haridwar;

(b) whether the Administrator has paid the salary to all the staff members as on 31st July, 1977; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHUNDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). While releasing the grant, it was suggested to the Administrator that Status quo ante as in July, 1977 might be restored as far as the employees were concerned and that the salaries and allowances, including arrears due to them might be paid, after verifying the claims. According to the information received from the Administrator, all but 24 of the employees who were in position in July, 1977 have been allowed to resume their duties. Till February 17, 1979, 15 persons were not permitted to resume their work while the remaining 9 cases were being examined. Payment of salaries has been made to those whose claims have been verified.

In some cases, the dues have been deposited in a separate account with the Bank under orders of the Court, pending decision on the disputes in claims.

1977 और 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम बनाने के लिए टेंडर

3630. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 में उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम बनाने के लिये कितने टेंडर प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) टेंडरों को स्वीकार करने के लिये क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें स्वीकार करते समय नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों का निर्माण कार्य सामान्यतया भारतीय खाद्य निगम के इंजीनियरी विभाग द्वारा किया जाता है। कुछ मामलों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग और राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग को भी ऐसा निर्माण कार्य करने को देना है। इन प्रयोजनों के लिये संबंधित निर्माण एजेंसियों द्वारा टेंडर मंगाए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के इंजीनियरी विभाग, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (खाद्य) और राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग को क्रमशः 16, 12 और 11 टेंडर प्राप्त हुए थे।

(ख) टेंडरों को स्वीकार करने में समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निदेशक बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों को शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन के साथ पठित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के मनुष्य में निर्धारित कसौटी को अपनाया जाता है। केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग की कार्यविधि के अधीन, उचित रेट होने पर सामान्यतया न्यूनतम टेंडर ही स्वीकार किया जाता है। अन्यथा, रेट को उचित स्तर पर लाने के लिए न्यूनतम टेंडरदाताओं के साथ बातचीत की जाती है अथवा शर्तों में संशोधन कराया जाता है।

(ग) निर्माण एजेंसियों ने बताया है कि नियमों के उल्लंघन का कोई भी मामला उन के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण सचिवालय

3631. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नागरिकों की समस्याओं के तत्काल निपटारे हेतु ग्रामीण सचिवालयों की स्थापना की गई है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार जिलों में कार्यरत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की भी नियुक्ति देगी

कि वे ग्रामीण सबिवाल्लो की बैठको से भाग ल जिस से उनसे संबंधित समस्याओं को निपटाया जा सके ?

हुवि और सि.ई. मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उन गावों में ग्राम सबिवाल्लो की स्थापना की है जहाँ ग्राम स्तर पर एक से अधिक सरकारी कार्यवाहियों का मुख्यालय है। पटवारी, ग्राम सेवक, मालगुजारी निरीक्षक, सहकारी समिति सेवक आदि जैसे ग्राम अधिकारी इन समुच्चन कार्यालयों में काम करते हैं, जिस से कि उन की सेवाएँ एक स्थान पर उपलब्ध हो सकें। ये कार्यकर्ता लोगों की समस्याएँ सुलझाने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत की एक उप-समिति के पर्यवेक्षण में ग्राम पंचायत के कार्यालय में सप्ताह में एक बार मिलते हैं। राज्य सरकार ने यह स्पष्ट किया है कि वे इन कार्यालयों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता की परिकल्पना नहीं करते हैं इसलिए उन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अपने कर्मचारियों को इन बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिये निर्देश देने हेतु अनुरोध नहीं किया है। इस प्रकार केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस बात में कोई निर्देश देने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**TA/DA to officers and lawyers by I.I.T. Kanpur**

3632. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big amount has been spent by the IIT Kanpur during the last five years towards the (i) T.A. & D.A. to the officers and the lawyers for pursuing the cases in the High Court/lower courts and seeking legal advice; (ii) Retainers fee and the conveyance charges to the lawyers; (iii) expenses on advertisement case-wise on publishing show-cause notices or the termination orders in newspapers; and

(b) if so, full details of expenditure and justification for this expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) No, Sir. A statement showing the actual figures is attached.

#### Statement

(i) T A / D A paid to the officers pursuing the cases in High Court during the last 5 years

1974-75	Nil
1975-76	Rs. 238.00
1976-77	Rs. 238.00
1977-78	Rs. 247.85
1978-79 (till January, 79)	Rs. 374.70

(ii) Retainer Fee, Legal Fee and Conveyance charges and Court Fees (in Local Courts and High Court)

Year	Retainer Fee Paid to Institute Legal Advice	Legal Fee/Conveyance Charges of other Advocates and Legal Adviser and Court Fee etc.
	Rs.	Rs.
1974-75	10,800.00	4,504.62
1975-76	10,800.00	11,898.25
1976-77	11,429.05	15,246.00
1977-78	16,800.00	23,715.05
1978-79 (till Jan., 79)	8,200.00	24,227.00

(iii) Expenses on Advertisement on Publishing show-cause Notice.

	Rs.	
1974-75 . . . . .	Nil	
1975-76 . . . . .	78a.60	Notice regarding absence without proper sanctioned leave.
1976-77 . . . . .	Nil	
1977-78 . . . . .	Nil	
1978-79 (till Jan., 1979) . . . . .	7889.62	Notices for serving charge-sheet removal and dismissal notices etc. as these could not be delivered by any other means.

### U.S. Ambassador's suggestion re: publication of Books on India

### फासफोरस का उत्पादन

3633. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether the U.S. Ambassador has suggested to the Education Ministry that India should publish more books on India so that Americans know more about India;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there are very few books on India and whether Government are making efforts in this regard so that the world knows much about India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A number of publishing organisations, both in the public sector and also in the private sector have produced and are producing a number of books on India, which are increasingly being made available abroad. This is a continuous process.

3634. श्री पी० यो० येरियास्वामी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान द्वारा तैयार किये गये भारतीय भूमि की उर्वरता के नक्शों में आगामी वर्षों में उर्वरक के रूप में फासफोरस के महत्व पर बल दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो देश के अन्दर फासफोरस के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् । भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान द्वारा तैयार किये गये मुदा उर्वरता मानचित्र से पता चला है कि लगभग 46 प्रतिशत जिलों/केंद्र शासित क्षेत्रों की मिट्टियों में उर्वरता का स्तर कम है और 52 प्रतिशत जिले मध्यम उर्वरता स्तर में आते हैं । मिट्टियों के 80 लाख परीक्षणों के परिणामों से अब तक और आने वाले वर्षों के लिये भी फासफोरस के महत्व का स्पष्ट पता चला है ।

(ख) फिलहाल, देश में फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों (पी<sub>2</sub> ओ<sub>5</sub>) के 10.80 लाख टन के उत्पादन की क्षमता है । इस के अलावा, अनेक संयंत्रों पर आजकल काम चल रहा है । इन से छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ करने की आशा है । एक बार ज्यों ही ये परियोजनाएं उत्पादन शुरू कर देंगी तो फास्फेटिक उर्वरक (पी<sub>2</sub> ओ<sub>5</sub>) की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 13 लाख टन तक बढ़ जायेगी । योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित उर्वरक संबंधी कार्यदल ने भी सिफारिश की है कि देश में फास्फेटिक उर्वरक क्षमता को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आगे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए । इस दल की सिफारिश है कि फास्फेटिक उर्वरक उत्पादन एककों को अधिमानतः कांडल, हल्दिया, प्रदीप, उदयपुर आदि में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिये फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के उत्पादन के लिये बड़े आकार के संयंत्रों की स्थापना के काम को अंतिम रूप देने व व्योरे तैयार करने में कुछ समय लगेगा । तो भी इस बीच, फास्फेटिक उर्वरक

(पी 2 जो 5) को 10,000 टन समता वाले प्रत्येक एकक द्वारा सिमिल सुपर फास्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए सरकार ने हाल में निजी क्षेत्र में 12 लाइसेंस प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है।

#### Supply of fertilizer to Punjab

3635. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much supply of fertilizers was made to the State of Punjab in the month of December, 1978 and January, February, 1979;

(b) was it less as compared to the last year supply in the same period;

(c) whether he knows that Punjab Kisans are facing hardships in getting fertilizers; and

(d) what arrangements he is going to make for that?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). A total quantity of 139.3 thousand tonnes of plant nutrients (Nitrogen +  $P_2O_5$  +  $K_2O$ ) was supplied to the State of Punjab during the months of December, 1978, January 1979 and February, 1979.

(b). No, Sir. It was substantially more than the supplies made during the same period of last year.

(c) The total quantity of Fertilizers made available to Punjab from domestic manufacturers and imports during the above three months was more than the proportional requirements of the State during that period. While the distribution of fertilizers within the State is the function of the State Government, no reports had reached us of hardship to farmers in getting the required quantities of fertilizers.

(d). Does not arise.

दिल्ली में शक्तिशाली की गई कालोनियों में वंजीकरण

3637. श्री कचकलास हेमराज शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में जिनगर, श्रीकार नगर, शांति नगर, शास्त्री नगर आदि शक्तिशाली कालोनियों को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नियमित कर दी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा इन कालोनियों के बारे में वंजीकरण किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा वृत्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिन्धुवर बज्ज): (क) तथा (ख). कालोनियों के शास्त्री नगर ग्रुप के नियमितीकरण के नक्कों का अनुमोदन दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति द्वारा अपने दिनांक 26-10-78 के संकल्प संख्या 514 में कर दिया गया है। श्रीकार नगर और शांति नगर सहित जिनगर ग्रुप कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण के नक्कों का अनुमोदन दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति द्वारा अपने दिनांक 11-1-79 के संकल्प सं. 840 में कर दिया गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ). दिल्ली प्रशासन में बताया है कि दिल्ली जूमि (अंतरण पर प्रतिबंध) अधिनियम, 1972 और नगर जूमि (अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अंतर्गत तत्काल शक्तिशाली से अनुमति लेने के पश्चात् ही इन कालोनियों में जूमि का वंजीकरण किया जा रहा है।

#### Operation Flood-II in Orissa

3638. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to expedite sanction for the 'Operation Flood-II' programme in Orissa as requested by the Government of Orissa vide their letter No. 9877 dated 8th May, 1978; and

(b) progress of the proposal of including 5 major towns of Orissa under 'Operation Flood-II' programme as confirmed by the Chairman, National Dairy Development Board, during discussion with Secretary, (Animal

Husbandry) to the Government of Orissa in March, 1978?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The Government of Orissa vide their letter No. 9877 dated 8th May, 1978 have requested for approval in respect of Centrally Sponsored Dairy Project. The Proposal is under examination in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

(b) The cities of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Berhampur and Sambalpur are proposed to be covered under Operation Flood-II Programme. In this connection, the Chairman IDC/NDDB, has written to the Chief Minister of Orissa suggesting that the State Government of Orissa convey their agreement to the Indian Dairy Corporation as early as possible

**भनाज, तिलहन और दालों का उत्पादन**

3639. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में वर्ष 1977-78 में भनाजों, तिलहनो तथा दालों का उत्पादन कितनी मात्रा में हुआ और उन का प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति औसत भण क्या है, और

(ख) राज्य में खपत की तुलना में जिन वस्तुओं का उत्पादन अधिक होता है ऐसी वस्तुओं के राज्यवार, नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) निम्नलिखित नाराया में बांछित जानकारी दी गयी है :—

**उत्पादन तथा प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन—1977-78**

(1-7-1978 को सांख्यिकी-638,388 हजार व्यक्ति)

जिन्स	उत्पादन (हजार मीट्रो टन)	प्रति व्यक्ति भारत-प्रति दिन
भनाज	113,807	488.5
तिलहन	11,798	50.7
और प्रमुख तिलहन	8,933	38.4

(ख) इस बात के बारे में ठीक ठीक बता सकना कठिन है कि किन किन राज्यों में कौन कौन सी जिम्मेदारियाँ फालतू उभरपादन होता है, क्योंकि भनाज, तिलहनो और दलहनो के उत्पादन पर भी मौसम के उतार-चढ़ाव और वर्षा की कमी-बढ़ी के अनुसार अन्य कृषि-जिम्मेदारियों के समान वर्षावृष्य काफ़ी उतार-चढ़ाव आता है। तथापि, सामान्य तौर पर भनाज वर्षा के दौरान भनाज के मामले में पंजाब, हरियाणा, आंध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में, तिलहनो के मामले में गजरात, आंध्र प्रदेश कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में और दलहनो के मामले में राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब में खपत की तुलना में उत्पादन अधिक होता है।

**Scheme for small irrigation system**

3640. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are making any scheme for small irrigation system in good number throughout the length and breadth of the country; and

(b) if the answer be in affirmative, the size (in terms of estimated cost) and nature of such schemes?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Minor Irrigation programme which comprises of ground water schemes such as wells, tubewells etc. and surface water schemes (both flow and lift) having a CCA upto 2000 ha. is proposed to be stepped up during the medium-term Plan (1978-83). According to the draft medium term plan, it is proposed to create an irrigation potential of 9 million ha. (as against an estimated achievement of 3.8 m. ha. during the Fifth Five Year Plan-1974-78) In terms of physical units, it will need construction of about 16 lakhs wells, 12 lakhs of private shallow tubewells, 15000 of public deep tubewells and 20 lakhs number energisation of pumpsets. The total investment envisaged is of the order of Rs. 1675 crores as public sector outlays and 2200 crores from institutional sources.

**Lands unfit for arable farming**

3641. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether vast lands in the country's plains are unit for arable farming;

(b) if so, the number of hectares of such land in each State;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme to utilize this land; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to 1975-76 statistics "barren and unculturable lands" are estimated at 221 lakh hectares and "culturable wastelands" are estimated to be approximately 176 lakh hectares.

Separate estimates for hills and plains are not available. However, statewide figures are given in the statement.

(c) No specific schemes have been formulated in respect of barren and unculturable lands which cannot be economically brought under cultivation. Schemes have, however, been formulated in respect of culturable wastelands.

(d) Two Central schemes, namely, (i) pilot projects for Protection of Tablelands and Stabilization of Ravinous Areas and (ii) Reclamation and Management of Alkali Soils and Amendment of Acidic Soils have been launched. Under the former about 22,000 hectares of ravinous lands have been treated upto 1977-78 in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Under the latter 25,265 ha. have been treated in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana upto 1977-78.

**Statement**

State-wise areas under 'barren and unculturable lands and cultivable waste lands.

Name of the States/Union Territories	(Areas in '000 ha.)	
	Barren and unculturable lands (1975-76)	Cultivable waste land (1975-76)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	2245	955
2. Assam . . . . .	1558	145
3. Bihar . . . . .	1041	465
4. Gujarat . . . . .	2644	2210
5. Haryana . . . . .	99	34
6. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	125	130
7. Jammu and Kashmir . . . . .	228	151
8. Karnataka . . . . .	872	585
9. Kerala . . . . .	79	114
10. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	2282	2020

	1	2	3
11. Maharashtra . . . . .		1738	1020
12. Manipur . . . . .		1419	..
13. Meghalaya . . . . .		229	453
14. Nagaland . . . . .		1252	..
15. Orissa . . . . .		340	356
16. Punjab . . . . .		115	62
17. Rajasthan . . . . .		3133	6648
18. Sikkim . . . . .		N.A.	NA
19. Tamil Nadu . . . . .		664	365
20. Tripura . . . . .		6	7
21. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .		1213	1493
22. West Bengal . . . . .		583	..
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .		1	10
24. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .		37	149
25. Dadar and Nagar Haveli . . . . .		..	3
26. Chandigarh . . . . .		NA	NA
27. Delhi . . . . .		11	1
28. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .		15	93
29. Lakshdweep . . . . .		a*	..
30. Mizoram . . . . .		201	74
31. Pondicherry . . . . .		a*	1
All India Total . . . . .		22131	17564

\*a—Below 500 ha.

**Service Plans of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society**

3642. 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 no Service Plans of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society have been approved by any competent authority in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount spent by the said Society on sewerage, drainage and water pipe lines without the sanction of the service plans by any competent Authority?

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

(b) The Society has intimated the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, that it has spent about Rs. 20 lakhs in this regard.

#### Wholesale prices of foodgrains, splces, oils and dals

3643. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale prices of foodgrains, spices, oils and dals have fallen in the last one year;

(b) if so, what were the prices of each item in February, 1978 and what is the price now;

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to have more production of these items in the country;

(d) has any step been taken to increase the production of foods and vegetables; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) to (e). A number of measures are being implemented for increasing production of foodgrains and other agricultural commodities in the country. These include the extension of Irrigation facilities, expansion of area under high yielding and improved varieties of different crops, increased use of fertilisers and other modern inputs, emphasis on intensive cultivation through promotion of double and multiple cropping, enlargement of extension services, training of farmers and expansion of increased provision of institutional credit. Specific programmes have also been undertaken in respect of individual commodities notably rice, wheat, coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds and horticultural crops.

#### Statement

*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Foodgrains, Spices and Oils.*

(Base : 1970-71-100)

	February, 1979	February, 1978	Percentage increase/ decrease in February, 1979 over February, 1978
Cereals . . . . .	156.9	159.2	-1.4
Rice . . . . .	156.9	150.0	+4.6
Wheat . . . . .	161.3	164.9	-2.2
Pulses . . . . .	235.2	239.6	-1.8
Gram . . . . .	233.3	224.8	+3.8
Condiments & Spices . . . . .	154.6	179.8	-14.0
Edible oils . . . . .	149.2	160.5	-7.0



उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक-सुविधाओं का उपलब्ध न होना।

3644. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक सुविधायें उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लोगों को इन सुविधाओं का उपयोग करने के लिए 5 किलोमीटर तक चलना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में डाकघर खोलने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान मानदंडों के अनुसार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाकघर मौजूदा डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर खोले जाते हैं वरन् कि जनसंख्या, आय, ग्राम पंचायत आदि जैसी अन्य शर्तें पूरी होती हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय जिन मानदंडों के आधार पर डाकघर खोले जाते हैं, उन की एक प्रतिलिपि संलग्न है। निर्धारित मानदंडों के अनुसार विभिन्न कारणों वाले कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत डाकघर खोले जाते हैं। इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रति डाकघर अथवा चल डाकघर औसतन 8.8 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में सेवा प्रदान करता है।

वर्ष 1978-79 में 28-2-79 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 653 डाकघर खोले गये हैं। 1764 ग्रामों में डाक काउंटर की सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध कराई गयी हैं। 1979-80 के दौरान लगभग इतनी ही संख्या में नए डाकघर खोले जायेंगे और चलते फिरते शाखा डाकघरों के जरिये लगभग इतनी ही संख्या में अतिरिक्त ग्रामों में डाक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायेंगी।

### ग्रामीण

देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए दस मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को दस दो मुख्य शर्तों से वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर, और

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की संभावना हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर-ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 2000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए,

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो,

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर

(i) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर न हो, और

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

(ii) निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन गैर-ग्राम पंचायत वाले गांवों में डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं :—

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इस से अधिक होनी चाहिए;

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से 3 किलोमीटर के घेरे में कोई दूसरा डाकघर नहीं होना चाहिये; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उस की अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत तक की आय होने की आशा हो।

3. उपर्युक्त के बावजूद भी पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों को उक्त मानदंडों में से किसी में भी हर वर्ष डाकघर खोलने के 10 प्रतिशत मामलों में छूट देने का अधिकार (आंतरिक थिफ्ट सलाहकार के परामर्श से) एन्डोरा दिया जाता है।

4. मौजूदा फार्मुला के अनुसार कम से कम गारंटी राजस्व/आय की रकमा हो जानी रहेगी।

5. ये नए मानदंड इन के जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे।

Audited accounts of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

3645. SHRI RAM DRARI SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Accounts of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative

House Building Society Limited, Delhi have been audited for the period 1967 to 1975;

(b) if so, when were the accounts for this period audited and when was the Audit Report submitted and whether a copy of the Audit Report alongwith the List of members as prepared by the Auditors will be placed on the Table of the House; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Managing Committee and General Body of the said Society adopted the Audit Report; if so, when was the Audit Report adopted by the Managing Committee and the resolution under which the report was adopted?

THE MINISTED OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHR) SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Registrar of Cooperative Societies has reported that the auditor (Chartered Accountant) submitted his report in September, 1976. The Society pointed out certain discrepancies in the Audit Report and the Chartered Accountant has been asked to submit a report on the same. Further, the question of membership of this Society is the subject matter of a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court. In these circumstances, it does not seem appropriate to place the Audit Report on the Table of the House.

(b) The Society has informed that the report has not been adopted by the Managing Committee or General Body of the Society.

दक्षिण दिल्ली की कोसीनियों को सप्लाई किया गया  
दूधित जल

3646 श्री राजबजी : क्या निर्माण और  
घाबत और प्रति और पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश  
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण दिल्ली की कुछ  
कालोनियों को दिल्ली में झोखला जलसंयंत्र से दूधित  
पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस  
घोर दिहाया गया है ?

निर्माण और घाबत तथा प्रति और पुनर्निर्माण  
मंत्री (ओ सिकन्दर बख्त) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता :

गेहूँ का समर्थन मूल्य

3647. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गेहूँ के समर्थन मूल्य की सीधे  
घोषणा करेगी जिस से कि प्रगती फसल बाजार में घाने  
पर किसानों को अपने उत्पादों का पुनरीक्षित मूल्य  
प्राप्त हो सके ;

(ख) क्या गेहूँ कि उत्पादन लागत को ध्यान में  
रखते हुए गेहूँ के समर्थन मूल्य में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की  
जायेगी जिस से गेहूँ उत्पादकों को निराशा न हो; और

(ग) गेहूँ की उत्पादन लागत का कब तथा किस  
ऐजेंसी ने गणना की थी तथा तत्संबंधी झोरा क्या  
है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री  
मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) गेहूँ के 1979-  
80 के रबी विपणन सीसन के लिए निर्धारित किए  
जाने वाले समर्थन मूल्य से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न फिलहाल  
सरकार के विचारार्थ हैं और घोषणा है कि इसकी  
सीधे ही घोषणा कर दी जाएगी।

(ग) कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने धान एवं सांख्यकीय  
निदेवालय द्वारा लागू की गई प्रमुख फसलों की खेती  
की लागत का अध्ययन करने विषयक व्यापक योजना  
के अधीन नीचे दिखाई गई गेहूँ की उत्पादन लागत  
के उपलब्ध अनुमानों पर विचार किया है :—

राज्य	वर्ष	प्रति बिन्दल उत्पादन लागत
	1977-78	108.50
पंजाब	1976-77	114.07
हरियाणा	1975-76	92.64
बिहार	1975-76	84.97
राजस्थान	1975-76	113.99
पश्चिमी बंगाल		

Decline in productivity of maize, Bajra  
and cotton

3648. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IR-  
RIGATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been decline

in the productivity of maize, bajra, American cotton and 'desi' cotton and pulses during last 5 years;

(b) if so, to what extent, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to improve the production by giving incentives particularly to the small farmers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The crops of maize, bajra cotton and pulses are largely grown under rainfed condition and their production is subject to fluctuations due to weather. The statement enclosed presents information on per-hectare yields of these crops for the five years ended 1977-78, as also the average for the triennium ended 1972-73 and that ended 1977-78. It is seen that there has been no decline in productivity of maize, bajra, cotton and pulses during the period.

(c) (i) As an incentive to farmers to increase production, the procurement prices of bajra and maize for the year 1978-79 marketing season have been fixed at Rs. 85/- per quintal as against Rs. 74/- for 1977-78 marketing season. The support price of gram for 1979-80 marketing has been fixed at Rs. 140/- per quintal as against Rs. 125/- for 1978-79 and Rs. 95/- per quintal for 1977-78 marketing season. The support prices for Arhar and Moong were fixed for the first time for 1978-79 marketing season at Rs. 155/- and Rs. 165/- per quintal respectively.

(ii) For improving the production of maize and bajra stress is being laid on the cultivation of high yielding varieties. Since these crops are mostly grown under arid and semi-arid conditions priority is given to evolving suitable varieties and improved farm practices including soil and crop management under rainfed conditions

through the implementation of pilot projects of dry farming. The mini-kit programme for small millets is being continued and extended with a view to accelerating the introduction of new varieties. Extension workers and farmers are given training for the transfer of new technology to the farmers.

(iii) In regard to pulses, the short term measures include large scale application of phosphatic fertilisers, adoption of need-base plant protection measures, rhizobial culture, extension and training, increasing the area under pulses, cultivation of moong and urad in rice fallows and inter-cropping of pulses. The long term measures include the production of breeder foundation and certified seeds, research and development programme in agricultural research institutes and agricultural universities on high yielding and their multiplication.

(iv) In respect of cotton, the measures taken for stepping up production includes aerial spraying over large areas for the control of pests and diseases, increasing the number of tracts covered under the scheme for Intensive Cotton Development Programme, providing properly treated quality seeds to farmers and strengthening of certified seed production.

at New Delhi are being used for

(v) To provide an incentive to the small farmers to step up production subsidies are being provided in areas covered by the Special Programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency, Command Area Development Programme, Drought Prone Area programme, etc. The subsidies are available for major inputs like minor irrigation, fertilisers (potassic and phosphatic only) and pesticides. For minor irrigation schemes subsidy admissible to small farmers has been extended since last year even to area outside the aforesaid special programmes thus covering the entire country.

## Statement

(KGS).

Crops	Yield per Hectare				Average for the Tri- ennium Ended		
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1972-73	1977-78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maize .	965	948	1203	1060	1043	1091	1102
Bajra .	540	290	496	544	427	469	489
Cotton (lint)	142	161	138	144	155	128	146
Pulses .	427	455	533	494	501	500	509

NOTE.—As complete information on yields rates separately for American cotton and 'desi' cotton is not available, the figures given above relates to the total crop.

**Shifting of headquarters of Building  
Survey Project of Archaeological  
Survey of India**

3649. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHAS-  
TRI: Will the Minister of EDUCA-  
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-  
TURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hqs.  
of the office of Building Survey Project  
of Archaeological Survey of India is  
fixed at Baroda but the same is still  
functioning at Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action the Govern-  
ment propose to shift it to Baroda?

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

(b) Attempts to locate suitable of-  
fice accommodation for the Building  
Survey Project at Baroda were not suc-  
cessful. In the meanwhile, a decision  
to construct a building to accommodate  
all the Archaeological offices at Baroda  
has already been taken. The Building  
Survey Project would also be accom-  
modated within this building. Neces-  
sary provision has already been made  
in the budget for the year 1979-80 to  
commence the construction. As soon  
as this building is ready, the Build-  
ing Survey Project will be shifted to  
Baroda.

**Fall in price of Potatoes in West  
Bengal**

3650. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the  
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IR-  
RIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are  
aware that the price of potatoes in  
West Bengal has fallen to the unpre-  
cedented level of Rs. 25-26 per quintal  
while the cost of production per quin-  
tal is estimated to be Rs. 60/-;

(b) whether the Government pro-  
poses to purchase potatoes from West  
Bengal at remunerative price and ex-  
port through the S.T.C.;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) what relief the Government are  
in a position to offer to the potato  
growers in West Bengal for the current  
Season?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-  
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI  
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a)  
Available information on whole-  
sale prices of potatoes indicates that  
the price in Calcutta has come down  
to the level of Rs. 53 to Rs. 50 per  
quintal since the beginning of current  
year. The wholesale prices are also  
received from Darjeeling and the  
available information shows  
that they have been in  
the range of Rs. 90 to 80 per  
quintal since January 1979. These  
price levels show that in Calcutta the  
prices are lower by 40 to 70 per cent

as compared to last year while in Darjeeling they are lower by 10 to 22 per cent. Information on cost of production per quintal of potatoes in West Bengal is not available.

(b) to (d). The Government of India has written to the Government of West Bengal to provide marketing support to potatoes through the State Marketing Federation, Civil Supplies Department or other agencies to check hardship to the potato growers. It is understood that the State Government is taking steps in this direction.

**Scheme to protect poor countries from price rise in fertiliser**

3651. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;  
SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Food and Agriculture Organisation of United Nations is likely to launch a scheme designed to protect the poor countries of the international fertiliser prices soared as they did in 1974-75;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme, and

(c) to what extent India will be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a) and (b). No new scheme, designed to protect poor countries, from International price fluctuations, is proposed to be launched by the Food and Agriculture Organisation. However, as one of the measures for price stabilisation, a plan to make fertilizers available of developing countries, especially MSA countries, at prices equivalent to domestic prices in producing countries, has been supported by the FAO Commission on Fertilizers and others. The scheme would normally operate only when prices in international market

rise above domestic prices in manufacturing countries.

(c). India is not likely to benefit to any significant extent under this scheme.

**Procedure for grants to research scholars visiting abroad**

3652. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) what are the rules and procedure in the Indian Council of Historical Research for giving grant to a Research Scholar intending to visit abroad; and

(b) whether these rules and procedures have been followed in the case of Professor Nurul Hasan in connection with his Soviet visit in the recent months?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a). Under the rules of the Council, Research scholars intending to visit abroad and seeking assistance for the purpose, are required to send formal applications to the Council. The proposals are examined by the Council and thereafter, if necessary, referred for expert opinion. Approval is given only after the proposals are approved by the research Projects Committee. The Council also deputed scholars for the purpose of collecting sources material from abroad needed by the Council.

(b) Professor Nurul Hasan's application was referred to an expert for opinion. On his approval it was circulated among the members of the Research Projects Committee and the same was approved and sanctioned and finally approved by the Council.

**Settlement of claim of retired employees of Delhi Milk Scheme**

3653. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3932 on 18th December, 1978 regarding settlement of claims of retired

employees of Delhi Milk Scheme and state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting the six cases as on 28th February, 1979;

(b) whether despite the instructions issued by the Ministry the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities have not moved in the matter and taken any further action to make the payment in settlement of dues thus causing considerable harassment to the retired employees concerned; and

(c) if so, action proposed against the Delhi Milk Scheme authorities for flouting Ministry's instructions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Out of the six cases, four cases have since been settled. One case is pending for want of vigilance clearance and another is pending for want of approval of the U.P.S.C. to the continuance of the officer concerned in the higher post.

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

#### Transfer of Suratgarh and Ladhawal State farm

3654. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governments of Rajasthan and Punjab have requested for transfer of State Farms at Suratgarh and Ladhawal to the respective State Governments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Central Government thereon?

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

(b) On the Expiry of the original lease period for 15 years of Suratgarh farm in 1971 (the lease had not been formally signed), the Government of Rajasthan was re-

quested to execute an agreement extending the lease for a further period of 15 years. After protracted correspondence, the State Government refused to continue leasing out the land of the farm to the Government of India and suggested that either the land be reverted to them or that the Govt. of India should make an outright purchase. The price demanded by the Rajasthan Government was Rs. 26 crores. Ultimately, it was finally decided between the State and Central Governments to constitute a Committee to assess to value of investments made by the two Governments, to evolve a formula for sharing the profits of the farm and also to assess the value of the land for the purpose of outright purchase by the Government of India. The Committee has yet to present its report. As regards Ladhawal Farm, the Govt. of India have agreed, in principle, to transfer this farm to the Punjab Government, subject to certain terms and conditions which are being finalised.

#### ग्रन्डमान द्वीप समूह में वन

3655. श्री मूल्यंजय प्रसाद : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रन्डमान द्वीपसमूह में उपयुक्त सर्वेक्षण तथा मूल्यवान लकड़ी के वनों की गणना कार्य किया जा चुका है और क्या जिस-जिस किस्म के पेड़ काटे गये हैं उसी किस्म के उतनी ही संख्या के अधिक संख्या में या कम संख्या में पेड़ लगाये हैं और यदि नहीं, तो कुछ वर्षों बाद जब ये वन समाप्त हो जायेंगे, तो इस किस्म के लकड़ी सप्लाई करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या वन कटने के कारण पहाड़ नंगे हो रहे हैं तथा भूमि कटाव बढ़ रहा है और यदि हां, तो क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये गये हैं तथा उनसे क्या लाभ हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां औसत वार्षिक वर्षा में कमी हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तत्संबन्धी पूरा व्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान चाइथाम द्वीप में स्थित सबसे बड़ी लकड़ी चिराई मिल में कितने घन फुट या घन मीटर लकड़ी वर्षवार चोरी गई तथा इसके लिये लगभग कितने पेड़ काटे गये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हां। ग्रन्डमान द्वीप समूह में

वर्किंग प्लान पार्टियों द्वारा मूल्यवान लकड़ी के वनों का उचित सर्वेक्षण किया गया है। इस समय वन संसाधन निवेशपूर्व सर्वेक्षण देहरादून भी अंशमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के वर्तमान वन संसाधनों का विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है। अंशमान और निकोबार के वनों की व्यवस्था, जिसमें वन विभाग के अंतर्गत वाणिज्यिक लकड़ी के निष्कासन हेतु पेड़ों की कटाई शामिल है। वर्किंग प्लान पार्टियों द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण तथा वन विभाग द्वारा तैयार की गई नियमित कार्यकारी योजना के मानदण्डों के अनुसार किया जाता है, जिसमें वाणिज्यिक वृक्षों का उपयोग और उसके बाद वन वृक्ष विज्ञान की एक अत्यधिक प्रसिद्ध तकनीक, जो "केनोपी लिफ्टिंग शेल्टर वुड सिस्टम" के नाम से जानी जाती है, के अंतर्गत काटे गये वन-क्षेत्रों में फिर से मूल्यवान वृक्षों को लगाने के लिये पुनर्नवीकरण के कार्य शामिल हैं। इस तकनीक के द्वारा इस प्रकार काटे गए एक पेड़ के स्थान पर अनेक पौधे लगाई जाती हैं, ताकि केवल वाणिज्यिक पेड़ों की संख्या की ही बरकरार न रखा जाय बल्कि उनमें कई गुणा वृद्धि भी हो सके और इस प्रकार वन कार्यों के परिणामस्वरूप वाणिज्यिक पेड़ों की संख्या कम होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होगा।

(ख) वनों की कटाई करते समय केवल वाणिज्यिक किस्मों के वृक्ष जो उपयोग में लाने योग्य हो जाते हैं, 75 वर्षों की परिवर्तनशील अवधि में समाप्त कर दिए जाते हैं। इनकी संख्या वाणिज्यिक वृक्ष के बढ़ते हुए स्टाक के 25 प्रतिशत से कम ही होती है। इस समय वनों में गैर वाणिज्यिक वृक्षों को अलग छोड़ दिया जाता है। अतः वनों में इमारती लकड़ी काटने के परिणाम-स्वरूप पर्वतों को वृक्षरहित छोड़ने तथा मिट्टी के कटाव में वृद्धि होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त पैरा (ख) के अंतर्गत स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति की दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान अंशमान वन विभाग के चयन द्वारा मिल में चीरी गई लकड़ी की मात्रा और काटे गए पेड़ों की अनुमानित संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	वर्ष के दौरान काटे गए पेड़ों की अनुमा- नित संख्या	वर्ष के दौरान चीरी गई लकड़ी की मात्रा (क्यूबिक मीटर में)
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1	2	3
1973-74	7500	22728
1974-75	1200	21709

1	2	3
1975-76	8000	25844
1976-77	6680	20005
1977-78	4800	14414

### मानव चालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज तथा उनको स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित करने का व्यय

3656. श्री राजेंद्र कुमार शर्मा :

श्री गंगा भवत सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के मानवचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की स्वचालित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित करने तथा उन्हें वातानुकूलित करने पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) रामपुर, मुरादाबाद जिले में कितने ऐसे मानवचालित एक्सचेंज हैं जिन्हें वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित किया जाएगा तथा वातानुकूलित कर दिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी प्रदान करने के प्रबंध करेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) 2.5 करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) 1979-80 के दौरान मुरादाबाद जिले के चन्दौसी में एम-ए-एक्स-II किस्म का एक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है। सामान्यतः इस समय इस किस्म के एक्सचेंज वातानुकूलित नहीं हैं।

(ग) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों तथा विभाग को अन्य स्थापनाओं में कर्मचारियों को मंजूरी इस कार्य के लिए निर्धारित मानदंडों के आधार पर दी जाती है तथा इन पदों को शीघ्र भर्ती के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ की मांग

3657. श्री शरद यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारियों की मांगों के बारे में दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिकारियों और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ के बीच 15 दिसम्बर, 1978 को कोई समझौता हुआ था और क्या समझौते में यह



व्यवस्था की गई थी कि उनकी मांगें 28 फरवरी, 1973 तक पूरी कर दी जाएंगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समझौते का पूरा विवरण क्या है ;

(ग) समझौते के अनुसार कितनी मांगें पूरी की गई हैं और कितनी अभी पूरी की जानी हैं और वे विशिष्ट मांग कौन सी हैं जो अभी पूरी की जानी हैं तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकारी इन मांगों को पूरा करने में धानाकामी कर रहे हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मंत्रालय की टिप्पणी क्या है और क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा समझौते की पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित करने पर बल दिया जा रहा है ?

विज्ञान, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय कर्मचारी संघ के प्रतिनिधियों तथा विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति के बीच संयुक्त परामर्श के माध्यम से जिन विषयों पर करार हुआ है, उन विषयों तथा करार में उल्लिखित विभिन्न विषयों पर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अब तक की गई कार्रवाही का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [सभासभ में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एस० डी० 4111/79]

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Exchange programme for visiting Professors

3658. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have any concrete scheme in operation whereby special visiting professor on exchange from India go to various countries and come to India from different countries;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) the names, qualifications designations and other important relevant details including the expenses actually incurred of the Indian and foreign scholars and Professors who participated in such a programme for the years

1976, 1977, 1978; and

(d) how are the Indian personnel for the said Exchange Programme selected, and who bears their expenses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). No Sir, the University Grants Commission has no such scheme. However, the Commission has been assigned the responsibility for implementing specific items in the Cultural Exchange Programmes signed between the Government of India and certain foreign Governments. The exchange of visits between academics and scholars of Indian Universities and those in the concerned countries is arranged by the Commission. The Indian teachers for these visits are selected on the basis of nominations received from individual universities which are considered by a special Committee. The expenditure on their visits is met in accordance with the specific provisions contained in each Cultural Exchange Programme.

#### Ballabhgarh Telephone Exchange

3659. SHRI DHARMVIR VASHIST: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 772 on the 20th July, 1978 regarding replacing of Ballabhgarh Telephone Exchange and state:

(a) whether preliminary building drawings prepared by the Senior Architect had been reviewed and approved; and

(b) whether machinery had been imported or any other progress on the project?

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

(b) An order for manufacture and supply of exchange equipment has been placed on M/s. I.T.I. Bangalore for supply during 1979-81.



### पेय जल की व्यवस्था

3660. श्री बलपतसिंह परस्ते : क्या निर्माण और ब्राबास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह जगान की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या हाल में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन गावा के लिए कुछ धन मंजूर किया है जहाँ पेय जल की कमी बुझाये नहीं है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह राशि कितनी है , और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश की कितनी ग्रामीण जनता का लाभ पहुँचेगा ?

निर्माण और ब्राबास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित त्वरित ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत समस्याग्रस्त गावों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए इस वर्ष की गई 60 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था में से अभी तक लगभग 46 करोड़ रुपये विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित उक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत मध्यप्रदेश के अभी तक 1527 समस्याग्रस्त गावों में पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1458 ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजनाओं को मंजूर किया गया है । इन योजनाओं के पूरा होने पर लगभग 18-84 लाख जनसंख्या लाभान्वित होगी ।

### Fall in Prices of Sugar and Jaggery

3661. SHRI V. G. HANDE:

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of sugar and Jaggery (gur) has fallen down to the extent that the Agricultural Economy will be ruined if remedial measures are not adopted;

(b) are the Government aware that sugar factories are not in a position to give minimum prices of sugarcane to the farmers due to the fall in prices in sugar; and

(c) what measures the Government propose to save the sugar industries and the farmers from this climate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government is aware that as a result of the unprecedented production of sugarcane and sugar during the last season there has been a downward trend in the sugar prices, thereby having a similar effect on the prices of the other sweetening agents also. These low prices of sugar have to some extent affected the capacity of sugar mills to clear sugarcane dues expeditiously. In order to facilitate the sugar mills to discharge their financial commitments to the cane growers, the Government has taken several measures, towards making the industry more viable as per statement enclosed. Apart from this, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, has also come into force for effective monitoring of the sugar mills in respect of timely start of crushing and clearing of cane dues of sugarcane growers.

### Statement

The following measures have been taken by the Government to help the sugar industry:—

I. *Decontrol of Sugar*—The decontrol of sugar w.e.f 16th August, 1978 was with a view of stimulating the domestic demand of sugar and greater off-take from the factories. This objective has to a large extent been achieved as the domestic consumption of sugar has increased by about one lakh tonnes per month.

II. *Removal of Restrictions on stock Holding*:—With a view to help the sugar mills relieve the burden of carrying huge carry-over stocks all restrictions on stock holding by licenced sugar dealers have been removed.

III. *Fixation of Tariff Value and Excise Duty*:—The excise duty for sugar has been reduced in successive stages. The tariff value of sugar has also been reduced from Rs. 215 in

August, 1978 to Rs. 180 w.e.f. 1st February 1979.

**IV. Export Quota and Exports:—** As in the preceding year, it has been decided to export India's full quota of 6.5 lakh tonnes under the International Sugar Agreement, during this year.

**V. Concessions for New Units and Expansions at High Cost:—**An inter-Ministerial Group constituted to revise the scheme of incentives to the newly established factories and expansion projects established at a high cost in the light of the changed conditions after decontrol has submitted its report and the same is under examination.

**VI. Credit Facilities:—**The Banking sector has been asked to arrange for a clear cash credit upto Rs. 25 lakh per factory specifically for liquidation of cane arrears and repairs to the equipment.

**VII. Export of Molasses:—**The Government have revised the policy of export of molasses by amending the Export Control (Order), 1977 thereby bringing the export of molasses under OGL-3. This revised policy is likely to benefit sugar factories as a larger quantity of molasses may be exported.

**VIII. Creation of Buffer Stock:—**It has been decided in principle to create a buffer stock of sugar, the modalities of which are under examination.

**IX. Export of Gur:—**As a measure of support to gur market, Government have allowed forward trading in the commodity from December, 1978 besides allowing free exports of gur with cash subsidy of Rs. 10 per quintal and without any quota restrictions.

**X. Loan to State Governments:—**A loan of Rs. 20 crores has also been advanced to Uttar Pradesh Government for clearance of cane arrears in respect of cooperative and public sector units in the State.

गन्ने की बकाया राशि बियटाने के लिये चीनी मिलों को अनुदान

3662. श्री लईब कुरतबा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार द्वारा देश के प्रत्येक राज्य में चीनी मिलों को अनुदान के रूप में कितनी राशि दी जाती है और सरकार उन मिलों को विच्छेद क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिन्हें अनुदान प्राप्त होता है परन्तु वे किसानों को समय पर उनके गन्ने का भुगतान नहीं करती और उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी चीनी मिलों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने किसानों को समय पर गन्ने के मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं किया यद्यपि उन्हें अनुदान के रूप में सरकार से धनराशि प्राप्त हुई और वर्ष 1978 और 1979 का मिलों द्वारा किसानों को गन्ने की बकाया राशि के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाना शेष है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : भारत सरकार गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए चीनी मिलों को कोई अनुदान नहीं देती है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसूच पर राज्य सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था ताकि राज्य के महकारी तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के यूनियो के गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान किया जा सके। यह मान्य हुआ है कि गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिए यह धनराशि सर्वाधिक यूनियो को वितरित की गई है और उसे गन्ना उत्पादकों को वितरित किया जा रहा है। ज्ञात हुआ है कि 15 फरवरी, 1979 को 1978-79 सीजन में खरीदे गये गन्ने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों द्वारा किसानों को देय राशि 33.3 करोड़ रुपये है। इसकी प्रस्तावा, पिछले सीजनो की देय राशि 13.6 करोड़ रुपये है।

भारत सरकार ने चीनी उपक्रम '(प्रबंध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन अपने अधिकार में की गई 8 चीनी मिलों को कुल मिलाकर 3.55 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण भी दिया है ताकि वे गन्ने की बकाया राशि समेत अपनी देय राशि का भुगतान कर सकें। उक्त राशि गन्ना उत्पादकों में वितरित की जा रही है।

#### Sea-Erosion in Kerala

3663. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) which are the coastal areas in the country badly affected by sea erosion;

(b) what are the measures taken by Government to prevent sea erosion;

(c) whether it is a fact that a State like Kerala where sea erosion is a

major problem is finding it difficult to find enough resources to spend for anti-sea erosion works and the present system of granting loans to the State for anti-sea erosion work from the Centre is actually adding to the financial burden of the State; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to convert the loans advanced to the State in this connection as out right grants?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Erosion of the coastline occurs in patches in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. It is extensive and serious in Kerala where a coastline in a length of 320 Km. out of a total of 560 km. is badly affected.

(b) Even though erosion by sea has been experienced in Kerala since a long time, active interest was taken by Government of Kerala in 1953 when severe erosion took place. Various types of seawalls and other measures were tried under the advice of experts from within the country and from abroad. After a series of experiments and trials in the laboratories at the Central Water and Power Research Station at Pune and the Kerala Engineering Research Institute at Peechi, and the experience gathered under site conditions, a suitable design for an effective seawall was evolved in 1964. Sea walls constructed according to this basic design with suitable modifications to suit site conditions have proved to be effective.

Similar protection works have been constructed at Digha in West Bengal, in Kanya Kumari District in Tamil Nadu, near Dumas in Gujarat and also at other places where erosion has affected important installations or public places.

A Beach Erosion Board was set up by the Central Government in 1966 to initiate, guide and implement the programme for anti-sea erosion measures

in Kerala. This Board was reconstructed in 1971 to study the coastal erosion processes in the entire country, to suggest measures required to tackle the problems encountered in a scientific and co-ordinated manner, and to provide technical advice on sea-erosion problems.

(c) and (d). As sea-erosion along the Kerala coast-line had been serious and extensive, the Government of Kerala had been repeatedly representing that anti-sea erosion works were very costly and beyond the resources of the State. The State Government had also been urging that the problem in Kerala should be regarded as a National problem. Taking these factors into account, the Centre decided to provide special loan assistance to the Government of Kerala to enable them to implement a programme of works according to a time-bound schedule. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 28 crores incurred by the State so far, the Centre has given loan assistance of Rs. 10.81 crores, thereby reducing considerably the burden on State finances. No change in the method of Central assistance is contemplated.

चम्बल, मध्य प्रदेश में झ-कटाव रोकने के लिये विश्व बैंक से सहायता

3664. श्री छबिराम अर्गल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चम्बल डिवीजन, मुरैना में कृषि भूमि का चम्बल खारी, असान, संब तथा अन्य नदियों के तेज बहाव और वर्षा द्वारा कटाव हो रहा है और इसमें बीहड़ बनते जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षा से कितनी भूमि का कटाव हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या विश्व बैंक आयकर योजना के अन्तर्गत चम्बल डिवीजन मुरैना को झ-कटाव रोकने के लिये सहायता दे रहा है और वर्ष 1979-80 में कितनी सहायता दी जायेगी ?

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

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षा से कितने क्षेत्र का कटाव हुआ है, इसका निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई फ़ील्ड सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ग) जी हाँ। चम्बल कमान क्षेत्र विकास के प्रथम चरण को विश्व बैंक की सहायता मिल रही है। विकास के प्रथम चरण के अन्तर्गत बीहड़ क्षेत्रों में अप-कारण नियंत्रण हेतु "अल्पतम लागत" तकनीक का पता लगाने के लिए लगभग 50 किलोमीटर परिधि के बीहड़ क्षेत्रों में एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना शुरू की गई है। वर्ष 1979-80 के लिए 10 लाख रु० का प्रावधान किया गया है।

### **Vikas Minar, New Delhi**

3665. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vikas Minar, the multi-storey office complex of the Delhi Development Authority has been constructed in flagrant violation of the Master Plan of Delhi, the building bye-laws and even the ordinary norms of planning; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those responsible for this?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) According to the Delhi Development Authority, there has been no violation of law.

(b) Does not arise.

### **Occupation of Government Accommodation by Former Office Bearers of Political Parties**

3666 **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some former office bearers of political parties who are still in occupation of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, what is the number of such flats occupied by them, party-wise; and

(c) what is the amount of arrears of rent to be realised from them and what steps have been taken by Government to realise the arrears from them and to get the flats vacated?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Government residential accommodation is made available to the Political Parties in Parliament for allotment to their staff. No allotment is made by this Ministry direct to the individual staff of the political Parties. In view of this, the information whether any former office bearer is in occupation of any of these residences is not maintained by this Ministry.

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

### **Wheat Production**

3667. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

**SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALA:**

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

(a) the estimated production of wheat in each State during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the production of wheat per hectare at present in each State; and

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out by the Government to boost the production of wheat in all the States and if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). A statement is enclosed indicating the production of wheat as also its per hectare yield in different States for the three years ended 1977-78.

(c) The strategy to increase wheat production in the country includes popularisation of the recommended package of practices including timely sowings, timely irrigation, early weed control and judicious use of fertilisers. During rabi, 1978-79, 17 trainings

courses were organised on wheat at different Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes in the country. A special scheme has been undertaken for the replacement of rust susceptible varieties in the Southern and Northern hill areas which serve as focii for the spread of rust diseases in the plains of Northern and Central India. A central sector scheme of Minikit Programme of wheat is also

being implemented for identification of suitable varieties and to get farmers' reaction before the introduction of new varieties over large areas.

With the advent of high yielding varieties, the cultivation of wheat is being extended in non-traditional areas like Assam, Orissa and West Bengal where it is increasingly becoming popular.

#### Statement

Estimates of production and yield per hectare of wheat during the three years (1977-78 Statewise)

States	Production '000 Tonnes			Yield per hectare (in kgs.)		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Final)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Final)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh . . .	21.5	13.6	21.4	817	594	686
Assam . . . . .	67.8	71.0	84.7	1,194	1,102	1,154
Bihar . . . . .	2296.9	2470.1	2502.5	1,265	1,270	1,261
Gujarat . . . . .	1151.1	1071.8	1220.9	1,677	1,475	1,784
Haryana . . . . .	2428.0	2735.0	2871.0	1,980	2,029	2,099
Himachal Pradesh . . .	402.8	208.4	260.0	1,214	721	818
Jammu & Kashmir . . .	154.3	156.5	156.5†	876	840	840
Karnataka . . . . .	280.7	233.1	242.9	689	638	672
Madhya Pradesh . . .	2750.5	2308.2	2936.2	819	734	909
Maharashtra . . . . .	1260.2	937.6	962.3	1,065	789	792
Manipur . . . . .	0.8	Neg.	Neg.	@	..	..
Meghalaya . . . . .	1.8	2.1	2.7	@	@	@
Orissa . . . . .	107.4	98.4	116.6	1,715	1,711	1,715
Punjab . . . . .	5788.0	6272.0	6639.0	2,373	2,432	2,537
Rajasthan . . . . .	2290.4	2300.7	2608.4	1,300	1,279	1,424
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	0.7	0.6	0.7	@	@	@
Tripura . . . . .	4.9	9.3	9.6	@	@	@

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttar Pradesh . . . .	8552.5	8939.9	9511.0	1,357	1,350	1,429	
West Bengal . . . .	1187.2	1051.2	1051.2†	2,100	2,040	2,040	
Arunachal Pradesh . . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1†	@	@	@	
D & N Haveli . . . .	0.4	0.5	0.3	@	@	@	
Delhi . . . .	98.3	129.8	129.8†	2,083	2,135	2,135	

Neg. Negligible

†1976-77 data repeated.

@Crop being unimportant, yield per hectare has not been calculated.

#### Wholesale Price Index of Principal Farm Product, Manufactured Goods and Input

3668. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of farm products have registered a steep fall with corresponding rise in the prices of manufactured goods and inputs which the farmers buy, during the past 6 months;

(b) wholesale price index, month-wise of each principal farm product, manufactured goods and input during the period April, 1978 to January, 1979; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to stabilise prices of farm products?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During the last six months (August, 1978 to February, 1979), the wholesale price index numbers for agricultural commodities and manufactured commodities have shown a decline of 1.1 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4112/79].

(c) A number of steps have been taken to prevent an undue fall in prices of agricultural commodities. These include raising of procurement/support prices, streamlining of purchase operations, allowing forward trading (in the case of gur) and encouraging exports. Government are keeping a close watch on trends in market prices of various agricultural commodities with a view to taking further corrective measures as may be necessary.

#### Percentage of Quota under O.Y.T. Scheme for Telephone Connections

3669. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota fixed for 'Own Your Telephone' in giving new telephone connections is 75 per cent and that for general category it is 15 per cent only;

(b) whether by this categorisation moneyed class get their new connections immediately and low and middle income classes have to wait for years in some cases more than ten years;

(c) whether some of the District Telephone Advisory Committee have recommended to change the percentages for different categories; and

(d) if so, the change desired and the action taken by the Government?

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

(b) Non-OYT applicants have to wait or a longer period than the OYT applicants. However, there is no bar to any member of the society for registering his demand under OYT or non-OYT category.

(c) and (d). No such recommendation is pending for action in this office. In order to expedite provision of Telephones for Non-OYT applicants, OYT Scheme has been suspended in the Telephone Districts of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Ludhiana. In these places, non-OYT applicants had been waiting for more than 10 years.

#### Winding up of Delhi Milk Scheme

3670. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme is losing about Rs. 21 lakhs in unsold milk per month and had to close down 70 of its depot in various colonies which lost their customers to the Mother Dairy, due to the rise in price of the D.M.S. Milk;

(b) if so the details in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to wind up this undertaking and if not, what steps Government propose to take to save the situation?

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

(b). No loss is being incurred on unsold milk because the same is brought back and reprocessed. With the rise in price of D.M.S. milk from 2nd May, 1978 and with the switch over of some of the D.M.S. token holders from the supply of D.M.S. milk to mother dairy, the level of sale of

milk at some of the milk depots fell considerably such uneconomical Depots, 96 in number, have been closed down up to 12th March, 1979.

(c) There is no proposal to wind up the D.M.S. On the contrary, an extensive renovation programme has been undertaken to improve the efficiency and working of the D.M.S.

#### Blueprint on Land and Water use in Delhi for Farm Products

3671. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a task force to draw up a blueprint for scientific land and water use planning in area round Delhi for farm products to be developed for the capital's market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Regional Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for Haryana, Gujarat and Rajasthan which met at Hissar on January 12, 1979, recommended that an inter-disciplinary task force may be set up for developing a detailed blueprint for land and water use planning around Delhi market-shed. The group would make specific recommendations for increasing the income of landless labourer families by involving them in activities like poultry, pig rearing dairy mushroom production and other methods of increasing income and employment. Another aspect of the Delhi market shed planning will be emphasis on production of vegetables, fruits and animal products of good quality at low prices in low income colonies including jhuggi colonies. Thus the primary aim of the programme will be to assist both low income producers and consumers. The task force will also look into

water, pest management and post-harvest technology.

Brigadier Ran Singh, Minister for Agriculture of Haryana has consented to head this task force. It will include scientists from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Haryana Agricultural University. The Task Force will make recommendations on the packages of technology, services and public policies essential for creating a prosperous marketised community.

#### SC/ST in Universities

3672. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of Universities which are given grant-in aid by the Central Government and States;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Demonstrators in these Universities;

(c) whether Government have fixed some quota for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for teaching jobs in the Universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) All the 105 Universities and 10 institutions deemed to be Universities existing in 1977-78 were in receipt of grants either from Central sources or State Governments or both. The names of these Universities are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4113/79]. Of these, the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University (A.P.), Maharshi Dayanand University (Haryana), Avadh, Bundelkhand and Rohilkhand Universities (all in U.P.) have not been given any Central grants as they have not been declared fit for assistance under Section 12(a) of the UGC Act.

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

(c) and (d). The University Grants Commission has not fixed any quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for teaching jobs in the Universities. The Commission, however, agree in principle that such reservations may be provided for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the Universities and Colleges. In order to ensure reservation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes for recruitment to the posts of lecturers in the Universities/Colleges, the University Grants Commission has recommended the following procedure to the State Universities/State Governments and Central Universities:—

(1) Before the beginning of each academic year, the University should determine the likely vacancies that may occur during the year for recruitment to the posts of lecturers.

(2) The number of posts to be filled under the reserved category may be determined faculty-wise, although no individual post may be designated as "reserved post". The advertisement for these posts should indicate that preference would be given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who are considered fit. On receipt of applications, the University may invite for interview all Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates who fulfil the minimum qualifications prescribed for recruitment for the post of lecturer.

(3) The candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes may be interviewed separately

(4) In the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates interviewed by the Committee, if suitable candidates are not available for appointment to the posts of lecturer, the Selection Committee may



recommend appointment of suitable candidates as Research Associates in the scale of Rs. 700-1300 for a period up to three years and these persons could later compete for the posts of lecturer as and when vacancies occur.

#### **Irrigation Projects in Operation in North Bengal**

**3673. SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of irrigation projects major, medium and minor, in operation in North Bengal as on 1st January, 1979 with particular reference to West Dinajpur District;

(b) schemes pending and the schemes which are in process and the share of Central Government there;

(c) whether it is a fact that high silting Himalayan Region of North Bengal and water logged West Dinajpur district have great potential both for irrigation and power for this backward region; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) One medium irrigation project viz. Karatowa has been completed in North Bengal and is in operation. One major scheme, viz. Teesta Barrage Project Phase-I is under execution. Information in regard to minor irrigation projects has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(b) Two medium irrigation schemes, viz. Gazol lift and Jarda, which will benefit North Bengal are at present pending with the State Government for compliance to the commence of the Central Water Commission.

Central assistance to States is provided in the form of block loans/grants for the State Plan as a whole and is not related to any particular sector of development or scheme.

(c) and (d). Information has been called for from the Government of West Bengal and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**Post Reserved for SC and ST Lying vacant in Govt. of India Press Minto Road, New Delhi**

**3674. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) number of posts in different categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes still lying vacant upto date;

(b) number of posts in different categories got dereserved so far; and

(c) number of persons in different categories so far appointed on ad-hoc basis and given to General Category of staff which otherwise would have gone to members of S.C. and S.T. as per points reserved in the Communal roster during the last 2/3 years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER):** (a) 28 posts in different categories, (15 for Scheduled Castes and 13 for Scheduled Tribes) in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi, are still to be filled up by reserved candidates.

(b) None.

(c) Out of 28 reserved posts, 19 posts have been filled up on ad-hoc basis by appointment of general candidates. The reserved vacancies will be filled on regular basis by Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates as soon as they become available.

**Plant Protection for non-Departmental  
Cashew Plantation**

3675. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN  
NAIR:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a scheme for increasing cashew production by adoption of plant protection measures in non-departmental cashew plantation;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme;

(c) whether the State Government has sought the approval of the scheme for implementation as a Centrally sponsored scheme; and

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

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

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

**Scheme for use of Ground Water in  
Command Areas**

3676. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert Committee appointed by the Centre had suggested formulation of 10 pilot schemes for conjunctive use of ground water in command areas of major irrigation projects in eleven States; and

(b) if so, actions taken for formulation of such schemes and progress so far made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The expert committee appointed by the Centre has suggested a list of 20 project commands in 11 States where in integrated and conjunctive use of

surface and ground waters is to be taken up as pilot schemes.

(b) The present position as reported by the States is given below:—

**Andhra Pradesh:**

The scheme for conjunctive use in Nagarjunasagar command has been prepared and is under consideration of the State Government.

**Gujarat:**

Detailed ground water study is in progress for Ukai-Kakrapar. Work on ground water assessment has been completed in Mahi-Kadana.

**Maharashtra:**

Detailed ground water study is in progress for Nira Project.

**Madhya Pradesh:**

A proposal has been framed for construction of 100 tubewells in Chambal command under Phase II development of Chambal Project.

**Rajasthan:**

Three pilot schemes in Chambal are under consideration of the State Government.

**Tamil Nadu:**

Detailed project report for the pilot project in lower Bhavani is under finalisation.

**Uttar Pradesh:**

Pilot studies and mathematical modelling in the laboratory for Gandak are in progress.

**Agitation of Potato Growers of Punjab  
for Support Price**

3677. SHRI BIRENDER PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether potato growers in Punjab are agitating and courting arrest for fixation of support price for their

produce at Rs. 50 or more a quintal; and

(b) Will the Government of India consider it fit and fix the support price which will be applicable to the whole of India?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Because of the steep fall in the prices of potato during the current season the farmers of Punjab have been agitating for remunerative price for potatoes at Rs. 50 or more a quintal. The Chief Minister Punjab had a meeting with Kisan Association and as a result of this meeting, the State Government have asked MARKFED & NAFED to offer a minimum price of Rs. 50/- per quintal to farmers and have agreed to meet the losses, if any, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1.50 crores resulting out of this higher price from operation under Government directive. The State Government has also placed Rs. 1 crore at the disposal of MARKFED for the purchase of potatoes. The number of purchase centres have been increased from 13 to 20.

(b) Potato is a perishable commodity and, its storage presents serious problems. Because of this difficulty, it is not possible to fix support price till adequate arrangements for storage after purchase can be ensured.

#### Irrigation Projects sanctioned for 1979-80

**3678. SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently sanctioned some irrigation projects in certain States for the financial year 1979-80;

(b) if so, whether any such project has been sanctioned for the State of Gujarat for the year 1979-80 or in near future; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Forty irrigation projects in different States have been accepted by the Planning Commission recently (during 1979-80) for inclusion in the developmental plan of the States. Of these, four projects namely Heran, Mitti, Venu-II and Fulzar-II are in Gujarat State.

(c) Does not arise.

**गोरखपुर उत्तर प्रदेश में टी-43 ट्रंक बोर्डों की स्थापना**

**3669. श्री किशो प्रसाद:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ अप्रैल, 1977 में अब तक टी-43 ट्रंक बोर्ड स्थापित किये गए हैं ;

(ख) यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश मार्कल में चांगीचौरा (गोरखपुर) में प्रतिदिन लगभग 15 काने बूक होती हैं, तो भी क्या बड़ा ट्रंक-13 ट्रंक बोर्ड न लगाये गये हैं जबकि ऐसे बोर्ड उन स्थानों पर लगाये गये हैं जहाँ बूक की जाने वाली मर्यादा कम है अथवा बिल्कुल ही नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें क्या कारण है और क्या ऐसी कार्यवाही करने के लिये उन्मुखता अधिकारियों के पिछले बार्ड टास प्रशासकिय श्रमवाही की गई है और क्या चांगीचौरा में शास्त्र गुप्त ट्रंक बोर्ड स्थापित किया जायेगा और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरह रिप्रसाद मुखर्जी):** (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे शीघ्र ही सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

#### विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर अप्रैल, 77 के बाद खोले गए ट्रंक एक्सचेंज

1. कोटद्वारा
2. सडीला
3. पदाय
4. टाडा
5. पलियाकला
6. धातव्यनगर

7. गोला गोकर्णनाथ
8. बिलासपुर
9. भोणला
10. पूरनपुर
11. साहबाद
12. बड़हतगज
13. तिकोनिया
14. कपतानगज
15. वृन्दावन
16. रमडा
17. नानपाड़ा
18. मल्लेसपुर
19. हर्भारपुर
20. मुन्दनगर
21. मोहम्मदी,
22. बदीर्मा,
23. राम संगही घाट
24. मिरमागज
25. खटौमा
26. उखानी।

#### **Muslim Wakf Conference, 1979**

3680. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All India Muslim Wakf Conference was held in Delhi on or about 17th and 18th February, 1979;

(b) if so, the decisions taken; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) It is understood that 19 resolutions covering various aspects of wakf administration and suggesting amendments to the Wakf Act, 1954, and other Acts have been passed at the Conference. These relate *inter alia*, to the eviction of unauthorised occupation of wakf properties, conferment of more powers on State Wakf Boards, exemption of Wakf properties from the

Land Acquisition Act, rent control laws and land ceiling laws, exemption of the income of wakf properties from payment of income tax, wealth tax etc., increase in the rate of contribution payable by wakf properties, establishment of Wakf Development Corporation, etc.

(c) The resolutions are under examination.

#### **U. G. C. Study of progress of universities**

3681 SHRI A R BADRI  
NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR.

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

(a) whether UGC has decided to study the progress of 12 Universities,

(b) if so, whether they have selected three universities from each zone in the country to assess the impact of the on-going programme of the commission;

(c) if so, whether the U.G.C. has appointed a review committee to go into the maintenance of standards of teaching research and examinations of these universities;

(d) if so, who are the members; and

(e) when the committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e). The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to review its on-going programmes comprehensively and their impact on the standards of teaching, research and examination. This Committee had decided to examine the general development of three universities in each region and to assess the impact of grants paid to them under various schemes, as a part of the general re-

view of the Commission's programmes. Accordingly, the following four sub-committees have been constituted to visit 12 universities in four regions:—

**1. Sub-Committee to visit Universities in Northern Zone**

Convenor

(i) Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh 'Suman'  
Vikram University,  
Ujjain.

(ii) Prof. S. C. Misra,  
Professor of History,  
M. S. University of Baroda.

(iii) Prof. N. Rudraiah,  
Professor of Mathematics,  
Bangalore University.

(iv) Prof. C. V. Subramaniam,  
Professor of Botany,  
Madras University.

(v) Prof. Uday Pareek,  
Institute of Management,  
Ahmedabad.

**2. Sub-Committee to visit Universities in Southern Zone**

Convenor

(i) Prof. M. S. Kanungo,  
Professor of Zoology,  
Banaras Hindu University.

(ii) Dr. Shanti Sarup,  
Professor of Political Science,  
Panjab University.

(iii) Prof. S. K. Joshi,  
Head of the Department of  
Physics,  
Roorkee University.

(iv) Prof. A. B. Kulkarni,  
Head of the Department of  
Chemistry,  
Bombay University.

(v) Prof. T. N. Madan,  
Member-Secretary,  
I.C.S.S.R.,  
New Delhi.

**3. Sub-Committee to visit Universities in Western Zone**

Convenor

(i) Prof. P. B. Desai,  
Institute of Economic Growth,  
Delhi.

(ii) Prof. Yogendra Singh,  
Professor of Sociology,  
Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(iii) Prof. J. N. Kapur,  
Professor of Mathematics,  
I.I.T.,  
Kanpur.

(iv) Prof. S. C. Das,  
Professor of Mathematics,  
Utkal University.

(v) Dr. Rama Ranjan Mukherji,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
Burdwan University.

**4. Sub-Committee to visit Universities in Eastern Zone**

Convenor

(i) Prof. M. R. Bhiday,  
Head of the Physics Department,  
Poona University.

(ii) Prof. V. A. Shahna,  
Professor of English,  
Osmania University.

(iii) Prof. M. D. Misra,  
Professor of Political Science,  
Jabalpur University.

(iv) Prof. V. C. Shah,  
Professor of Zoology,  
Gujarat University.

(v) Prof. G. D. Narula,  
I.C.S.S.R.,  
New Delhi.

The Committees are scheduled to visit the universities in March-April, 1979.

**Community Study as integral part of Education**

3682. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to make community

study or community service as an integral part of education at all stages and obligatory for all teachers and students; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and broad guidelines for its implementation?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) Government are of the view that national and community service implying participation of students in programmes of community service should become an integral part of education at all stages of education. It is hoped to provide for this in the Draft National Policy under consideration.

(b) Socially useful productive work implying purposive, meaningful manual work resulting in either goods or services which are useful to the community will become an integral part of the curriculum at the school stage. Similarly, involvement in programmes of national and social service with a component of social useful product work will become an integral part of the courses of study at the higher education stage.

It is the view of the Government that community and the educational system should come together at all stages; while the community can provide the experience, knowledge and skills to support the educational efforts of the institutions, students and teachers should contribute to the development of the country.

**Re-Development scheme of kingsway Camp, Delhi**

**3683. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Re-development Scheme of Kingsway Camp has been tossed between the DDA and the MCD since 1962; if so, when the scheme

was transferred from one organisation to the other during this period, and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether M.C.D. to whom this Project has now been transferred have formulated detailed Re-development Scheme for the allottees of plots in Outram Lines/Hudson Lives in view of one room tenements; if so, what are its salient features; and

(c) whether funds for execution of the project have been made available to the M.C.D., if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The scheme transferred from Municipal Corporation of Delhi to Delhi Development Authority in May, 1976 was again entrusted to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in April, 1978 in consultation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the Delhi Administration.

(b) Government had instructed the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in May 1978 to evolve a scheme with a view to providing 160 sq. yds. plots to eligible displaced person families (Category 'A') residing in Outram/Hudson Lines tenements and 80 sq. yds. plots to those residing in barracks there. Cases of ineligible families (Category 'B') are to be referred to the Delhi Development Authority for allotment of 40 sq. yds. plots.

(c) Funds to the extent of Rs. 175.37 lakhs for the project have already been made available to Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Pending scrutiny of revised estimates, a further amount of Rs. 7.5 lakhs is being released during the current financial year.

**Expansion of Indian telephone industries, Bangalore during IV Plan**

**3684. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment to increase the capacity of the Indian Telephone Industries (ITI), Bangalore, during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the following programmes to increase the capacity of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, are under consideration:—

(i) A transmission factory, the capacity of which is to be finalised;

(ii) Two switching factories with capacity of 2 lakh lines each; and

(iii) Marginal increase in capacities of Transmission and Crossbar Divisions of Bangalore factory and Small Electronic Exchange factory at Palghat, Kerala.

#### Rules for recruitment and promotion of agricultural scientists

3685. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether rules or recruitment and promotion of Agricultural Scientists provide that they are eligible for assessment after every five years;

(b) whether certain Scientists have been benefited twice in a period of five years by way of 'Advance increments' and promotion to next grade while some scientists have been denied even one concession; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to ensure that all the employees are treated alike?

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

(b) and (c). The cases of a certain number of scientists who were recommended grant of advance increments on first assessment were reviewed by the Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and they were recommended promotion to higher grade. On promotion the grant of advance increments given to such scientists earlier was withdrawn. Thus they did not benefit twice. Some scientists, who were assessed by the A.S.R.B., were not considered suitable either for grant of advance increments or for promotion to higher grade. The latter are entitled every year to assessment by the Board in accordance with the rules of Agricultural Research Service.

डी०डी०ए० द्वारा अनधिकृत कालोनियों के मकान मालिकों से भुगतान करने की मांग

3686. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने दिल्ली की उन अनधिकृत वस्तियों के मकान मालिकों से 5 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज अथवा वर्ग मीटर के हिसाब से धनराशि का भुगतान करने की मांग की है, जो 1976 से पहले अस्तित्व में आई थी और यदि हां, तो यह राशि किस प्रयोजन के लिये मांगी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह राशि इन कालोनियों से भविष्य में मांगे जाने वाले विकास शुल्क के लिये समायोजित की जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या इन कालोनियों के बारे में सरकार ने विकास शुल्क की कोई दर निर्धारित की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां। विकास प्रभागों के आंशिक भुगतान में रूप में 5 रुपये प्रति वर्ग मीटर की दर से मांग की गई है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) तथा (घ). जी नहीं। अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण तथा विकास के लिए उत्तरदायी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण द्वारा इनका निर्धारण किया जाना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, और आंध्र प्रदेश में गन्ने की कोमतें

3687. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चीनी मिलों द्वारा किसानों को भुगतान करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और आंध्र प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों ने गन्ने की प्रति-क्विंटल कितनी कितनी कोमतें निर्धारित की हैं; और

(ख) क्या किसानों का यह निर्धारित मूल्य प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि उन्हें 6 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से गन्ना बेचना पड़ता है और यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि किसानों को गन्ने का निर्धारित मूल्य प्राप्त हो ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा देय न्यूनतम मूल्य उच्चतर वसूली के लिए उपयुक्त प्रीमियम के साथ 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर 10.00 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है। राज्य सरकारों से भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए न्यूनतम मूल्य से अधिक मूल्य न निर्धारित करें क्योंकि इससे चीनी की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। मध्य प्रदेश और आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में यह पता लगाया गया है कि सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य के अलावा राज्य सरकार द्वारा कोई अलग मूल्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राज्य सरकारों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि उनकी अपनी निधि में से गन्ना उत्पादकों को पिछले वर्ष के मूल्य और इस वर्ष के न्यूनतम सांविधिक मूल्य के अन्तर के बराबर अतिरिक्त भुगतान कर राज सहायता दी जाए। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में, जहां पर सहकारी यूनियनों की बहुल्यता है, वहां यूनियनों के लाभालाभ पर निर्भर करते हुए मौसम के प्रारम्भ में ही अग्रिम रूप से मूल्य निर्धारित करने और मौसम के बाद अन्तिम मूल्य निर्धारित करने की पद्धति है। फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्यों के भुगतान के बारे में निगरानी रखी जाती है और राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे चुककर्ता चीनो मिलों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्यवाही करें। तथापि, यह सूचित किया गया है कि कुछ मामलों में चीनो फैक्ट्रियों ने सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मूल्यों को उच्च न्यायालयों में चुनौती दी है और यह मामला न्यायालयों में अन्तिम निर्णय हेतु लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है।

दिल्ली में पटरियों पर अनधिकृत निर्माण

3688. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें दिल्ली में 30 जन, 1977 के बाद से विभिन्न मार्कोट तथा व्यापार केन्द्रों में पटरियों पर हुए अनधिकृत निर्माण की जानकारी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन निर्माणों की रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजधानी की मुख्य मार्कोटों में इन अनधिकृत निर्माणों को रोकने के लिए निरीक्षण कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मार्कोट तथा व्यापार केन्द्र पर कितने कितने कर्मचारी तैनात किये गये हैं; और

(ङ) क्या तैनात किये गये निरीक्षण कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि पटरी पर हुए अतिक्रमणों को हटाने के लिए हर-रोज छापे मारे जाते हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका भी अपने क्षेत्राधीन मार्कोटों में पटरियों पर हुए अनधिकृत निर्माण को हटाने के लिए कार्रवाई करता है जैसे ही उन्हें ऐसे अनधिकृत निर्माण के बारे में पता चलता है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने मार्कोटों में ऐसे अनधिकृत निर्माणों से निपटने के लिए एन्फोर्समेंट ब्रांचों का गठन किया है। दिल्ली नगर निगम की लाईसेन्सिंग तथा एन्फोर्समेंट शाखा के कर्मचारियों की संख्या के जोनवार ब्यौरे अनुलग्नक में दिए गए हैं ।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को 9 क्षेत्रों में विभाजित किया गया है और प्रत्येक क्षेत्र एक उप-निरीक्षक के अधीन है। उनकी देखरेख निरीक्षकों, डिप्टी एन्फोर्समेंट अफसर तथा एन्फोर्समेंट अफसर करते हैं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की कालोनियों में स्थित सुविधा बाजारों में अनधिकृत निर्माणों की जांच-पड़ताल करने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट निरीक्षण कर्मचारी तैनात नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, निर्माण और अनुरक्षण कार्यों के लिए लगाए गए उनके नियमिति इंजीनियरी कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनधिकृत निर्माणों पर निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

(ङ) उपर्युक्त (ख) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।



**अनुसूची**

दिल्ली नगर निगम की लाइसेंसिंग तथा एम्प्लॉयमेंट ब्रांच के कर्मचारियों की संख्या के जोन-वार ब्यौरे

क्रम संख्या	जोन का नाम	सी०एल०आई०	एल० आई०	आर० सी०	औरी चपरासी
1	सिटी जोन	1	9	12	15
2	पश्चिम जोन	1	3	6	3
3	नजफगढ़ जोन	1	1	2	2
4	एस० पी० जोन	1	9	10	—
5	ग्राह जोन	2	4	6	4
6	एन० डी० जोन	1	2	2	1
7	दक्षिण जोन	2	1	3	6
8	मिडिल लाईन जोन	1	5	5	4
9	करोल बाग जोन	1	4	4	—
10	नरेला जोन	1	1	1	—
<b>कुल</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>

**Regional languages**

3689. SHRI K. B. CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the regional languages of the country;

(b) the names of the Indian languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy; and

(c) the various benefits derived by them till today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Regional languages have not been defined as such. However, the following languages have been listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. These are: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

(b) Besides the fifteen languages mentioned in part (a), the Sahitya Akademi has recognised seven more languages, namely, Dogri, English, Manipuri, Maithili, Nepali, Rajasthani and Konkani.

(c) On recognition of a language, the Sahitya Akademi carries out its normal programme in that language, as in other languages. Writers of literary works in the languages recognised qualify for annual Awards of the Sahitya Akademi. Besides it lends respectability and prestige to its users.

**Market prices of Potatoes, Onions and Vegetables**

3690. SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prevailing market prices of potatoes, onions and vegetables as compared to the week last year; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to protect the interest of the

farmers so that they are not required to have distress sale?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement giving the prevailing market prices of potatoes, onions and vegetables during the current year and their prices during the corresponding period of last year is placed below.

(b) The Central and State Governments have been anxious to arrest the fall in prices of potatoes, onions etc. and to this end, they have taken a number of measures. Government have asked the N.A.F.E.D. and the State Governments to enter the market through their State Marketing Federations and other agencies to give support to the market. So far N.A.F.E.D. has purchased potatoes in the State of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. of the order of 2.60 lakh qtls. and between Nov. 78 and Feb. 79 it purchased onions of the order of 22 lakh qtls. N.A.F.E.D. has also opened centres for purchase of potatoes through apex marketing federations and local co-

operatives in different potato growing areas of Punjab, Haryana and U.P. In Punjab it has purchased potatoes at Rs 50 per qtl, loose if the same is delivered by potato growers at its purchase centres and Rs. 45 in case the same is lifted by it from the farmers fields. N.A.F.E.D. has entered into a joint venture agreement with the apex marketing federation of Punjab and Haryana. These purchases have been made at the prevailing market rates. N.A.F.E.D. has also entered into a joint venture with U.P. Cooperative Marketing Federation from the last week of January, 1979 and has decided to pay a price of Re. 1 above the then prevailing market rate in Farrukhabad area. In other parts of U.P. N.A.F.E.D. is making purchases in joint venture with apex marketing federations at prices varying between Rs 38 to 40 per qtl.

The export of potatoes has been placed on O.G.L. with effect from 7.2.79. The Government is also trying to explore with State Governments if potatoes could be distributed under the Food-for-Work Programme.

#### Statement

Wholesale Prices of Potatoes, Onions and Vegetables at Important Centre.

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	Year	January end	February end	March				
					1st week	2nd week	3rd week	4th week	5th week
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
POTATOES									
Uttar Pradesh	Desi	1978	60	60	57	58	—	70	65
	Kanpur	1979	28	32	32(2/3)				
	Farrukhabad Military	1978	59	62	59	58	60	60	59
		1979	26	35	28(2/3)				
Bihar	Patna	1978	70	70	60	60	80	80	—
		1979	60	45	40(2/3)				
W. Bengal	Calcutta Desi	1978	73	85	90	88	90	85	78
	Nainital	1979	53	50	50(2/3)				
Punjab									
Jullundur	Chandramukhi	1978	67	65	58	66	67	65	60
	White	1979	35	30	34	32(2/3)			
Ludhiana	White	1978	62	65	55	55	60	55	58
		1979	40	25	—				

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>									
Multrupalayam	Rosi Rose mary	1978 1979	167 104	118 118	127 104(2/3)	127	120	122	127
<i>Maharashtra</i>									
Bombay	Telegaon	1978 1979	— 105	108 63	93 —	103 78(2/3)	103	98	98
Delhi Spl.	Numbri	1978 1979	75 50	68 48	70 40	70 38(9/3)	70	70	70
ONIONS									
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>									
Hyderabad	Red—I	1978 1979	80 65	55 64	62 65	60 64( 9/3)	50	45	50
Bihar Patna	Desi	1978 1979	115 120	80 88	80 90(2/3)	80	80	—	90
<i>Haryana</i>									
Karnal	Red	1978 1979	75 70	70 68	70 —	70	75	75	50
<i>Maharashtra</i>									
Bombay	Nasik—I	1978 1979	— 78	43 60	43 —	33 33(9/3)	35	33	43
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>									
Dindigul	Small Best	1978 1979	66 32	62 54	48 44(2/3)	46	32	44	—
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>									
Kanpur	Red	1978 1979	60 65	63 60	60 30(2/3)	50	—	45	40
W. Bengal Calcutta	Bombay	1978 1979	88 113	68 105	70 90(2/3)	70	68	68	55
Delhi	Desi	1978 1979	70 80	60 83	— 88	— 85(9/3)	—	—	—
VEGETABLES—PEAS GREEN									
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>									
Madras	Green	1978 1979	300 200	150 200	200 200	250 184(9/3)	300	350	300
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>									
Kanpur	White	1978 1979	250 225	235 190	240 192(2/3)	245	—	240	225
De lhi (40 kgs)	Simla	1978 1979	90 80	38 54	30 48(2/3)	32	44	43	40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>TOMATOES</b>									
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>									
Madras		1978 1979	150 84	100 84	200 100(2/3)	150	100	100	55
West Bengal	Calcutta	1978 1979	80 140	35 80	35 (80(2/3))	40	50	65	60
Delhi	—	1978 1979	28 38	30 54	34 55	36 64(9/3)	65	80	78
40 Kgs.									

सेवा निम्न व्यक्तियों के लिये दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लैट

3691. श्री कल्याण सिंह बाबू : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा 1972 में घोषित सेवा निम्न व्यक्तियों के लिए प्लैट योजना के अन्तर्गत प्लैटों के मूल्यां में भारी वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या प्लैटों का मूल्य बढ़ाते समय इस बात पर ध्यान दिया गया था कि सेवा निम्न कर्मचारी अपनी पेंशन की राशि में प्लैट की बढ़ी हुई लागत का भुगतान करने में असमर्थ है ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का ब्याज 30 अक्टूबर, 1978 को टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में "प्लैट फार रिटायर्ड मैन" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार और प्रकाशित व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये विभिन्न अभ्यावेदनों की धोर दिखाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में इन लोगों को हो रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जवन निर्माण सामग्री आदि की कीमत बढ़ जाने के कारण इन प्लैटों के विक्रय मूल्य में वृद्धि होती रही है ।

(ख) सभी संबंधित पट्टेदारों को ध्यान में रखा गया था ।

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

(घ) जी, नहीं क्योंकि विजय मूल्य लाभ-हानि रहित आधार पर निर्धारित किया गया है ।

#### Rural water supply programme

3692. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of WORKS & HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action taken upto date for the implementation of

centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the last two years year-wise in the States, State-wise with particular reference to West Bengal and North Eastern Region States, district-wise with the names of the villages benefited; and

(b) what are the details of the proposed allocation made for 1979-80 under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme State-wise with the details of programme submitted by West Bengal and North Eastern Regions States, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Provision of drinking water is a State subject and the schemes connected therewith are formulated and implemented by the States Union Territories. Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme out of the allocated amount of Rs. 40 crores, Rs. 38.20 crores were released, in 1977-78. In the following year, Rs. 60 crores have been allocated. Available details of information with particular reference to west Bengal and North Eastern Region States is given in the attached statement.

(b) Proposals for State-wise allocation of funds for 1979-80 under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Water Supply Programme have not yet been formulated.

## Statement

*Details of funds allocated and released, Schemes approved and the Villages covered under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 and 1978-79.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Allocation		Funds released		Water Supply		Schemes Approved		Villages Covered during		
		During 1977-78 (Rs. in lakhs)	During 1978-79 todate (Rs. in lakhs)	During 1977-78 No. of schemes	During 1978-79 No. of villages included	*Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of schemes	No. of villages included	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	1977-78	1978-79 (todate)	
1.	Assam	55.00	150.00	55.00	110.00	52	265	415.52 284.241	42	187	311.324	54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.00	40.00	20.00	30.00	76	76	50.10	52	52	26.28	Nil
3.	Manipur	50.00	50.00	50.00	35.00	23	44	122.02 99.83	21	76	157.48	3
4.	Meghalaya	22.50	200.00	22.50	75.00	67	147	378.37 267.97	11	20	115.72	Nil
5.	Mizoram	15.00	25.00	15.00	18.50	12	12	69.68	9	9	67.213	Nil
6.	Nagaland	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	52	96	195.00	78	103	281.967	3
7.	Sikkim	34.50	35.00	34.50	32.09	51	51	80.32	—	—	—	Nil
8.	Tripura	78.00	87.00	78.00	65.00	47	327	210.61 178.87	37	201	253.08	184
9.	West Bengal	240.00	500.00	240.00	375.00	985	1301	723.62 530.65	4360	1666	754.06	952

\* Estimated cost/cost for completion.

Note. Information regarding District-wise names of villages benefited under the Programme not available.

**Creation of Civil Wing of P&T in Orissa**

3693. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa requested the Government of India for the creation of civil wing of Post and Telegraph in Orissa with a Superintending Engineer and four divisions at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur, Berhampur and Rourkela for setting up of RMS Division at Bhubaneswar; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to implement the same during Sixth Plan period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI):** (a) A request was received for creation of RMS Division at Bhubaneswar. Such a request has so far not been received from the Government of Orissa in respect of Civil Wing Circle and Divisions;

(b) (i) The creation of an RMS Division does not form part of the Postal Plan. Such Divisions are created as and when justified on the basis of prescribed norms.

(ii) Civil Wing Divisions at Bhubaneswar and Sambalpur are already functioning, Civil Circle with a Superintending Engineer as head will be set up in Orissa when justified by increase of work load.

**Assistant Engineers working in C.P.W.D.**

3694. **SHRI MAHENDRA NARAYAN SARDAR:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the seniority list of Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. Service Group B, the Departmental promotees from the year 1952 to 1961 have been adversely affected thereby jeopardising their seniority by becoming junior to direct recruits from 1957 to 1970 by virtue of Notification No. 2201(A) (5)/76EWI, dated 31st January, 1979 of the Ministry which has been made effective from as far back as 21st May, 1954;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the inter-se seniority of the aforementioned departmental promotees; and

(c) the position of permanent vacancies year-wise from 1948 till date which are now proposed to be filled up?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Yes, Sir. It is fact that a revised provisional seniority list has been issued in accordance with the C.P.W.D. Assistant Engineers (C.E.S. and C.E.E.S.) Group B (Confirmation and Seniority) Rules, 1979 issued on 31st January, 1979 by this Ministry. These rules have been given effect to from 21st May 1954, i.e. the date when the original Recruitment Rules came into force. These Rules have been framed keeping in view the interest of all the groups of Assistant Engineers. viz. (i) those directly recruited against permanent vacancies, (ii) those directly recruited against temporary vacancies, and (iii) promotees.

(b) The inter-se seniority of officers in each group has been maintained.

(c) A statement is enclosed.

## Statement

Year	No. of permanent post created	No. of permanent posts released due to retirement, death, confirmation in higher grade	No. of posts brought forward from previous years, if any	Total
CIVIL				
1954 . . . . .	110	—	—	110
1955 . . . . .	72	15	19	106
1956 . . . . .	4	4	95	103
1957 . . . . .	—	10	—	10
1958 . . . . .	31	13	—	44
1959 . . . . .	—	7	—	7
1960 . . . . .	—	9	—	9
1961 . . . . .	66	12	—	78
1962 . . . . .	—	5	—	5
1963 . . . . .	—	4	—	4
1964 . . . . .	50	15	—	65
1965 . . . . .	—	16	—	16
1966 . . . . .	—	8	—	8
1967 . . . . .	3	19	—	22
1968 . . . . .	—	17	—	17
1969 . . . . .	150	13	—	163
1970 . . . . .	27	12	—	39
1971 . . . . .	167	25	—	192
1972 . . . . .	—	28	—	28
1973 . . . . .	—	27	—	27
1974 . . . . .	—	21	—	21
1975 . . . . .	—	39	—	39
1976 . . . . .	—	50	—	50
1977 . . . . .	—	34	—	34

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Year	No. of permanent post created.	No. of permanent posts released due to retirement, death confirmation in higher grade.	No. of posts brought forward from previous years, if any.	Total
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## ELECTRICAL

1954	9	—	—	9
1955	24	—	—	24
1956	—	—	—	—
1957	—	1	—	1
1958	13	3	—	16
1959	—	2	—	2
1960	—	—	—	—
1961	32	3	—	35
1962	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—
1964	25	3	—	28
1965	—	1	—	1
1966	—	—	—	—
1967	34	4	—	38
1968	—	2	—	2
1969	16	7	—	23
1970	6	9	—	15
1971	23	7	—	30
1972	—	5	—	5
1973	—	13	—	13
1974	—	9	—	9
1975	—	—	—	6
1976	—	—	—	7
1977	—	5	—	5
1978	—	12	—	12

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**'Suvidha Bazar' Sarojini Nagar,  
New Delhi**

**3695. SHRI S. S. DAS:**

**SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:  
SHRI DALPAT SINGH  
PARASTE:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the N.D.M.C. has constructed a shopping centre in the remote area of Sarojini Nagar colony at the edge of Nala known as 'NDMC Suvidha Bazar';

(b) whether representations have been received from the allottees for the reduction in rent and the action taken thereon;

(c) whether any allottee/bidder has surrendered the shop; if so, after what period of stay and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether shops are still lying vacant and since what period and reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the criterion of charging the rent from the allottees?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, and certain concessions were given by NDMC.

(c) Yes, Sir. Eight allottees surrendered the shops within a period of 16 months from the dates of allotment. The reasons for surrender advanced are mainly high rent and dull business.

(d) Eleven shops are still lying vacant. Out of them, three shops are lying vacant since inception and eight could not be allotted further after surrender by the allottees as no suitable offers have been received.

(e) In case of 16 shops allotment was done at tendered rates and the rest on prescribed rates.

**Retention of Government Accommodation**

**3696. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that through a recent Memorandum Government have permitted retention of Government accommodation for the bona fide use of the families of officers posted to difficult areas like Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura and Sikkim etc.;

(b) whether Laddakh has not been included in the list of such 'Difficult' areas mentioned in the office memo;

(c) if so, why; and

(d) what steps are being taken to include Laddakh, one of the worst difficult areas in the list of such areas?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) Certain categories of officers on their deputation to these areas are permitted to retain the accommodation in Delhi, on fulfilment of certain conditions.

(b) No Sir, Laddakh has not been included.

(c) and (d). A proposal to include Leh and some other territories in the definition of "difficult areas" is before the Government.

#### **Food Production**

**3697. DR. BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement on Food during the last three months (October, November and December, 1978);

(b) the actual increase in the production of Rice, Wheat, Arhar, Dal and Chilly; and

(c) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Estimates of production of various foodgrains and chillies for the year 1978-79 are likely to be available after the close of the current agricultural year i.e. sometimes in July-August, 1979. However, according to the current assessment, the overall production of foodgrains during 1978-79 is likely to be marginally higher than the last year's level of 125.6 million tonnes. Information for making a preliminary assessment of chilly production is not yet available.

#### Visit of Soviet Cultural Team

3698. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Cultural team visited India in the month of February, 1979 and had discussions with the Indian officials; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHNUNDER): (a) and (b). An official Soviet delegation visited India from February 28 to March 14 for discussing and finalising the Indo-USSR Cultural Exchange Programme for the period 1979 and 1980. The Programme has been signed on March 14, 1979.

#### Import of Trawlers and their ownership

3699. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fishing trawlers imported in the country during last 5 years and the ownership of these trawlers company-wise;

(b) the terms and conditions for the allotment of such trawlers;

(c) the income earned by such tra-

wlers owners both in domestic sale and exports during last 5 years; and

(d) the policy of Government to allot such trawlers to the cooperatives of Fishermen?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A total of 30 fishing trawlers was imported during the last 5 years. While the State Fisheries Development Corporation, West Bengal, have imported 4 trawlers, the Kerala Fisheries Corporation, the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation, the Andhra Pradesh Fisheries Development Corporation, the Gujarat Agro-Marine Products Ltd., M/s. Srinivasa Sea Floods Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Vani Marine (P) Ltd., M/s. Marine Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Pron Magnet Ltd., M/s. Phoenix India Marine Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Indian Tobacco Company Ltd., M/s. Britania Biscuit Company Ltd., M/s. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd. and M/s. New India Fisheries Ltd., have imported two trawlers each.

(b) Terms and conditions for allotment of trawlers under the schemes of 1973 and 1977 are given in the Statement enclosed.

(c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) The Fishermen Cooperatives are given a high priority for allotment of fishing trawlers.

#### Statement

In the case of 1973 import scheme the terms and conditions were:

(1) the party should give an undertaking for placement of orders with the Indian shipyards for procuring equal number of vessels.

(2) The party should export marine products equivalent to the value of the imported vessels within a period of three years.

(3) The party has to obtain clearance under MRTP Act, if applicable, and a letter of intent or industrial

licence where processing facilities are proposed to be set up.

(4) The party shall produce a letter from a financial institution or a commercial bank agreeing to provide the necessary finance towards the imported indigenous vessels.

In the case of 1977 import scheme, the terms and conditions are as follows:

(1) Copies of the contract, complete specifications and vessels should be furnished to the Department of Agriculture and these should be in conformity with the Indian Rules and provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1922 Act or

(2) Approval under M.I. Act, Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, if necessary should be obtained.

(3) The area of operation shall be beyond the area of operation of mechanised and non-mechanised boats.

(4) The company should furnish particulars of fishing operations regularly to the Government.

(5) The Government reserves the right to inspect the fishing vessels at any time without notice.

(6) Employment of foreign labour shall be made only after obtaining specific clearance of the Government.

(7) The company shall provide training facilities for fishing operatives.

(8) The company shall maintain an equity debt ratio and net/block ratio within the permissible norms.

(9) The company shall export 100 per cent of the total value of the catches of exportable varieties and non-exportable varieties should be processed and marketed by them in upcountry centres to the satisfaction of the local Government.

(10) The import licence is not transferable.

काजू का उत्पादन और खपत

3798 श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में गन्ना, तम्बाकू, कपास तथा मूंगफली जैसी तकदी फसलों का उत्पादन और खपत के बारे में कोई नई योजना बना रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार कोई नई योजनाएँ तैयार नहीं कर रही है लेकिन देश में गन्ना, तम्बाकू, कपास और मूंगफली जैसी तकदी फसलों के उत्पादन और खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए दूररेखी रूप में अनेक उपाय कर रही हैं।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने इन फसलों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए राज्यों द्वारा किये जा रहे प्रयासों में सहायता देने हेतु केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ मंजूर की हैं। इन योजनाओं में निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

(1) खेती की उन्नत तकनीकी का विस्तार करने के लिए राज्यों को विशेष स्टाफ प्रदान करना।

(2) कृषकों को पौध संरक्षण उपायों का प्रायोजन करने के लिए सहायता देना;

(3) प्रदर्शनों का प्रायोजन करने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देना;

(4) पौध रोपण सामग्री के उत्पादन तथा वितरण के लिए सहायता देना।

खपत के सम्बन्ध में निम्नांकित उपाय किये जा रहे हैं :—

कपास

कपास की खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने सूती कपड़े की मिलों पर यह सांविधिक प्रतिबन्ध लगाई है कि वे खपत किए जा रहे कुल धागे का 10 प्रतिशत मात्रा द्वारा निमित्त धागे की खपत करें। यह सांविधिक प्रतिबन्ध 20 फरवरी, 1979 में समाप्त कर दी गई है। सरकार ने बिस्कोज स्टेपल काइबर पर आयात शुल्क एवं तदनुकूली उत्पाद शुल्क में वृद्धि कर दी है, ताकि बिस्कोज की तुलना में कपास की खपत अधिक हो सके।

तम्बाकू

तम्बाकू बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1975 के अन्तर्गत तम्बाकू बोर्ड की यह अधिकार दे दिया गया है कि वह भारत तथा विदेश में मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक में बजजिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन को विनियमित करे। बाजिज्या संज्ञाकरण की जलाई, 1978 में तम्बाकू के सम्बन्ध में एक विशेषज्ञ दल का गठन किया है ताकि समस्याओं का सम्मिलितता से अध्ययन किया जा सके तथा उत्पादन

के विनियम एवं सभी प्रकार के तन्त्रांक के विपणन में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार के विचारार्थ आवश्यक उपाय मुझाये जा सकें। विशेषज्ञ दल को 30 जून, 1979 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देनी है।

**गन्ना**

गन्ने की खपत में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार ने अपने अन्तराष्ट्रीय कोटि की पूर्ण मात्रा का निर्यात करने का तथा देश में चीनी के वितरण पर नियन्त्रण हटाने का निर्णय किया है।

**मूंगफली**

मूंगफली की समस्या उत्पादन बढ़ाने की है ना कि खपत बढ़ाने की : अतः मूंगफली के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) चूंकि देश में गन्ना, तन्त्रांक, कपास और मूंगफली जैसी नकदी फसलों के उत्पादन तथा उपभोग में वृद्धि करने के लिए पहले ही अनेक उपाय किये गये हैं, अतः इस समस्या पर नई योजनाएं तैयार करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Reserved forest area of West Bengal

3701. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Central Government in regard to contraction of reserved forest area of West Bengal; and

(b) suggestion, if any, made to the State Government for protecting the reserved forest?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). We have not laid down any policy specifically for West Bengal but have issued general guidelines to all State Governments/Union Territories about the steps to be taken before deforestation. A copy of guidelines is enclosed.

#### GUIDELINES FOR SCREENING PROPOSALS FOR DEFORESTATION

(a) Any proposal involving deforestation of 10 ha. and above should give due consideration to the consequent loss of production of forest raw materials from dwindling resources, to the depletion or disappearance of wildlife

habitats, as well as to long term effects on the environment and especially on the stability of catchments, erosion, siltation, etc. A full discussion on these items should form part of any project proposal.

(2) All possible alternatives with costs should be fully discussed in the project reports to enable objective assessment and decision in the interest of realising optimum benefits from the land and water resources without entailing sacrifice of large and, in certain cases, unique forest areas of great biological significance in critical catchments which may arise as a result of, say, submergence under the reservoirs, setting up of agricultural farms, settlement of persons evicted from project areas, etc.

(3) When an alternative involving diversion of forest areas smaller in extent and value is possible, even at a higher initial cost, a proper cost-benefit analysis should be made after taking into consideration the direct and indirect benefits from the forests and wildlife habitats, and projects even with higher total costs should normally be approved.

(4) If any forest area is to be deforested, due to any project already under way or to be newly taken up, suitable areas should be identified and acquired elsewhere to compensate for the loss, and all necessary funds provided in the project to undertake reforestation or plantation, keeping in mind the fact that good productive lands are equally necessary to meet the needs of wood for domestic and industrial uses. In addition, social forestry programmes should be intensified on community and other lands, as well as for rehabilitating degraded forest areas if any, in the areas where diversion of forest lands may take place.

(5) The State should particularly examine if any rare ecotypes having uncommon communities or species and forming irreplaceable gene pools are to be deforested as a result of the project. Every attempt should be made to find alternatives to preserve such ecotypes. In cases of doubt the Forest

Research Institute and, if necessary, the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India, should be involved before the detailed planning for a project starts.

(6) With regard to settlement of persons displaced from project areas it is equally necessary to see whether they could be settled elsewhere by acquiring available lands without making further inroads into forested areas.

(7) All cases of deforestation should be considered against the promise that adequate land in any State should be kept under forests for meeting the requirement of industrial wood, local timber and fuelwood.

(8) Every national park and sanctuary or area inhabited by threatened species should have an adequate and well-managed surround. Attempts should be made to see that no project interferes with such parks, sanctuaries areas and surrounds.

(9) wherever big projects involving large areas are involved, the Chief Conservator of Forests should invariably be consulted and the Inspector General of Forests always kept informed. In cases where the Chief Conservator of Forests considers the deforestation inadvisable he may bring the matter to the notice of the Inspector General of Forests so that, in case it is felt that the intervention of the Central Government is needed, it should be possible for the Inspector General of Forests to draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture towards the dilution of the proposed damage. Thereafter the matter can be taken up and pursued with the State Governments.

#### **Automatic Telephone Exchange at Karur**

3702. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make Karur Telephone exchange an automatic one;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is tentatively planned to allot automatic exchange equipment from the 1983-84 manufacture and supply programme. The automatic exchange may be commissioned by 1985-86.

(c). Not applicable.

#### **Resignation by Vice-Chancellor of Vishwa-Bharati University**

3703. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the situational factors leading to the recent resignation of the Vice-Chancellor of Vishwa-Bharati University; and

(b) what immediate steps, if any, the Government propose to take to correct the unhappy situation prevalent in the said university today?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University, during January, 1979 there were serious student disturbances in the Visva-Bharati, mainly in support of their demand for supply of food at subsidised prices in their hostel messes and on account of their resistance to the proposed reorganisation of hostels by the University authorities. It was not possible for the University authorities to accept these demands and the agitation took a serious turn and the Vice-Chancellor felt that it would not be possible for him to effectively discharge his duties. He, therefore, submitted his resignation.

(b) Being an autonomous body the University is competent to redress the genuine grievances of the students.

if any, and to take remedial measures. The University authorities are attending to the problems.

### Development of Parks in the various Sectors of Pitampura Residential Scheme

3704. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of district and other parks in Pitampura Residential Scheme in Poorvi, Uttari and Dakshini sectors;

(b) how many such parks in each sector have since been developed; and

(c) the details of development work done in each park so said to be developed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). There is only one district park in Pitampura Residential Scheme. One portion of the park, measuring 3.5 acres, in front of Monkey Factory has been developed and is being maintained. The work of development of second portion of the park on the other side of the road has been taken up in hand. So far about 1000 trees and 500 flowering shrubs are reported to have been planted.

### भागलपुर में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलना

3705 डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 100 केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और इसके लिए क्या मापदण्ड अपनाया जायेगा ;

(ख) उस पर अनुमानतः कितना व्यय किये जाने का अनुमान है ;

(ग) भागलपुर में केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने के बारे सरकार कब अपना निर्णय घोषित करेगी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय से 10 एकड़ भूमि निःशुल्क देने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ। सरकार ने 1979-80 से घण्टी 5 वर्षों की अवधि में गिरिबल और रक्षा क्षेत्रों में प्रति वर्ष 20 विद्यालयों के हिसाब से एक नौ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का निश्चय किया है। इन विद्यालयों के स्थानों के निर्धारिकरण के मानदंड अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) इन 100 केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों का अनुमानित व्यय पांच वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान 21 करोड़ रुपये होगा।

(ग) और (घ). सिविल तथा रक्षा क्षेत्रों में 100 स्कूल खोलने के अतिरिक्त कुछ स्कूल उच्च शिक्षण तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उद्यमों के परिमर्गों में भी खोले जायेंगे। इस प्रकार के स्कूल खोलने की प्रक्रिया मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा निर्णय किये जाने के कारण रुक गई थी। अब निर्णय ले लिया गया है और इस प्रकार के संगठनों के परिमर्गों में बचे केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के मानदंडों की एक प्रति भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय को भेज दी गई है ताकि वह इन मानदंडों के अनुसार अपना प्रस्ताव भेज सके।

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय निम्नलिखित बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है :—

(1) नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सैटल स्कूल) खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार केवल तभी किया जाता है :—

(I) जब निम्नलिखित में से किसी एक से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं :—

(क) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग।

(ख) राज्य सरकारें।

(ग) संघ प्राप्ति क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन।

(घ) पात्र श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के संगठन [जैसा कि (III) में है]।

(II) जब प्रायोजक अधिकारी द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को लगभग 15 एकड़ भूमि का एक टुकड़ा मुफ्त उपलब्ध किया जाता है।

(III) (क) जब रक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों अथवा राज्य सरकार के उपक्रमों के अलग अलग अथवा संयुक्त

रूप से, कम से कम 1000 कर्मचारियों का जमाव हो और शुरू में प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) की विभिन्न कक्षाओं में बांखिला लेने के लिए कम से कम 200 बच्चे (बड़े नगरों के मामले में 500 बच्चे) इच्छुक हों।

(ख) नई छावनियों और रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के स्कूलों में दाखिले के लिए कम से कम 200 बच्चे उपलब्ध होने चाहिये।

(IV) जब प्रायोजक अधिकारी विस्तृत हो रहे विद्यालय को स्थित करने के लिए तब तक बिना किराये के भ्रमणा मामूली किराये पर प्रस्थाई आवास उपलब्ध नहीं करा देते, जब तक कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय सयन उनको दी गई भूमि पर अपने विद्यालय के भवन का निर्माण नहीं करा लेता है; और

(V) जहाँ स्कूल से उचित दूरी के अन्तर्गत बैकल्पिक आवास उपलब्ध न हो वहाँ प्रायोजक अधिकारी द्वारा स्टाफ के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत सदस्यों की आवासीय स्थान की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये।

(2) भारत सरकार के उपक्रम के परिसर में एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोला जा सकता है, यदि यह आवास, भूमि और भविष्य की विकास सुविधाओं तथा प्रस्तावित विद्यालय के आनु-पातिक ऊपरी खण्डों सहित आवासीय भवनवर्ती भूमि को बहुराशीय स्वीकार कर लेता है, बसते कि स्थान और बैकल्पिक शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध न होने के संदर्भ में एक ऐसे विद्यालय की आवश्यकता सिद्ध हो जाती है।

(3) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् प्रयोगशालाओं आदि जैसी किसी उच्च शिक्षा संस्था के परिसर में एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) उन्ही शर्तों पर खोला जा सकता है जो कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम पर लागू होती है।

### National Youth Policy and National Reconstruction Army

3706. SHRI C. N. VISHVANATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise progress made in the development of a National Youth Policy;

(b) whether Government have also on hand the proposal for forming a National Reconstruction Army; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the National Youth Policy and proposal for National Reconstruction Army are proposed to be dovetailed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The reconstituted National Youth Board in its first meeting held on 23rd December, 1978 has decided to set up a Committee to examine the whole matter regarding national youth policy.

(b) The proposal regarding establishment of a National Reconstruction Army which seeks to provide an opportunity for every able-bodied person to get work at a living wage on development projects is being examined in consultation with various official and non-official agencies.

(c) The matters regarding National Youth Policy and National Reconstruction Army are at preliminary stages of examination and it would be premature to anticipate dovetailing of one with the other.

### Award on Narmada Waters Dispute Tribunal

3707. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments are making attempts to "virtually re-open" the Award of the Narmada Water dispute Tribunal;

(b) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government had submitted in writing its "fundamental objections" to the same before the Tribunal;

(c) on how many points the four States concerned in the sharing of waters of Narmada river have sought clarifications from the Tribunal;

(d) whether the three months time limit specified by the Tribunal for seeking clarifications on the Award is over; and

(e) whether it is not considered necessary to lay down similar time limit for disposing of these clarifications as it is feared, for justifiable

reasons, that the matter is likely to be allowed to drag on, frustrating the very purpose of the Award?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In accordance with the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 the Central Government and the State Governments of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have made references to the Tribunal seeking explanation or guidance on certain points in regard to the Report of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal submitted to the Central Government in August, 1978.

(b) All the four party State Governments including the Government of Gujarat have submitted in writing to the Tribunal their replies to the references filed by the other party States and the Central Government.

(c) The party State Governments have raised a number of points in their references to the Tribunal. Major points on which explanation or guidance have been sought are as follows:—

*Madhya Pradesh:*

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar;

(ii) share of power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost; and

(iii) share of cost of Narmada Sagar.

*Gujarat:*

(i) Full Reservoir Level of Sardar Sarovar,

(ii) Share of Power of Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost; and

(iii) Share of power on Narmada-sagar.

*Maharashtra:*

Share of power on Sardar Sarovar and allocation of cost.

*Rajasthan:*

Use of Mahi Water in Gujarat. In addition, a point regarding the scope and ambit of section 5(3) of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 has also been raised.

(d) Yes, Sir, the time limit of three months specified for this purpose under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 is over.

(e) The Inter-State Water Dispute Act, 1956 does not specify any time limit for disposal of such references by the Tribunal. The Tribunal is trying its best to finalise the work as expeditiously as possible.

**Execution of Vardharaja Swamy Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh**

3708. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received from the Andhra Pradesh State Government certain details and clarifications with regard to the execution of Vardharaja Swamy Medium Irrigation project in Kurnool District (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, when is the project to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Vardharaja Swamy Medium Irrigation project was received by the Central Water Commission from the Government of Andhra Pradesh in April, 1978. Comments of the Commission asking for certain details and clarifications were sent to the State Government in December, 1978, and replies thereto are still awaited.



and natural setting of monuments under the State Departments of Archaeology.

6. To take decisions on the recommendations made by the local committees.

## II. Aims and Objectives achieved

1. Sub-Committees set up by the Central Coordinating Committee, visited important monuments of tourist interest and submitted reports laying down guidelines which are being followed.

2. The Department of Tourism, through the agency of the Town and Country Planning Organisation and National Institute of Design, has taken up the preparation of the master-plans (land-use plans) of the following selected centres during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the annual plan of Sixth Plan.

(i) Rajgir	} Master-Plan have been completed (TCPO)
(ii) Nalanda	
(iii) Sravasti*	
(iv) Kushinagar*	
(v) Sarnath	} *Micro-planning and designing of facilities at these two centres is in progress (NID)
(vi) Konarak	
(vii) Badami	
(viii) Alhola	
(ix) Pattadakal	} Preliminary plans have been prepared and final plans are expected shortly (TCPO)
(x) Hampi	
(xi) Avantipur	
(xii) Martand	
(xiii) Pandrethan	
(xiv) Bodhgaya	

(xv) Fatchpur Sikri Work is in progress (NID)

(xvi) Haldighati (Mewar Complex)—Work is in progress

(xvii) Piparhwa Work is likely to Commence shortly (TCPO)

3. The model bill has already been circulated to all State Governments.

4. The proposals are examined from time to time and decision taken.

5. In respect of selected monuments State-level committees have already been set up by some of the State Governments.

6. The recommendations of the State-level Committees are considered by the Central Co-ordinating Committee as and when these are referred to it. The Committee has in particular considered the Schemes prepared by the State Government for development of foot of Ajanta Hill and Elephanta Island.

## Support Price for Pulses

3712. SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix support price of pulses;

(b) if so, the date from which it will be fixed and how much will be fixed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Support price for gram for 1979-80 marketing season has already been fixed at Rs. 140 per quintal as against Rs. 125 per quintal in 1978-79. The question of fixing the support prices for tur, moong and urad for 1979-80 marketing season is at present under consideration.

## Institute for Research on Buffalo and Goats

3713. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Central Institute for research on buffalo and goats etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) *Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes*.—Buffalo plays an important role in the economy of rural areas. There is need to take up intensive research on buffaloes in the country in respect of milk and meat production and draft qualities. In order to expand the research activities in the above fields with the specific objects of conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds for milk, meat and draft purposes, it is proposed to establish a Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The total cost of the Project in the Sixth Five Year Plan will be approximately Rs. 300.00 lakhs.

The I.C.A.R. has set up a Task Force for selection of site for the proposed Institute. The sites offered by the concerned State Governments are being visited by the Task force for finding out their suitability.

(ii) *Central Goat Research Institute*.—The importance of goat as an animal for milk, meat and hair for weaker sections of the population to raise their income and to improve their livelihood in India is well-known. Goats play a very vital part in the rural economy of our country. Goat rearing provides job opportunity to a large section of rural unemployed population and can, therefore, be of great advantage in improving the condition of weaker section of community.

In order to improve the productivity of this important species of animal by filling up gaps in scientific information, it is proposed to set up a Central Goat Research Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The total cost of the Project during the Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 150.50 lakhs.

On the recommendations of a Task Force, it has been proposed that the Institute may be set up at Makhdoom (near Mathura, U.P.) where at present there is a National Goat Research Centre operating under the auspices of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

### **Reservation for SC/ST in teaching and Non-teaching Staff in Universities, Colleges and Schools**

3714. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA-MURTHY**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for ST and SC persons in various teaching and non-teaching jobs of various Universities, Degree Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools aided by the Central and State Governments;

(b) whether Government would issue directions that certain percentages of posts be kept reserved and filled up by the members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes community; and

(c) whether the Government will give due representation to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on the various recruitment bodies of the Universities, Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER)**: (a) and (b). No, Sir. University Grants Commission has issued from time to time guidelines regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in teaching posts in Universities/Colleges. In regard to non-teaching posts, Government orders regarding reservation have been brought to the notice of Central Universities. Government orders regarding reservations of posts for SC/ST have been made applicable for posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The question of recruitment to various posts and reservation for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, in Universities, Colleges and Schools in States falls under the jurisdiction of the respective States.

(c) Government have no control over the constitution of Selection Committees for staff in State Universities, Colleges and High Schools which fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Selection Committee for making recommendation for teaching and non-teaching posts in Central Universities are constituted in

and natural setting of monuments under the State Departments of archaeology

6. To take decisions on the recommendations made by the local committees

## II Aims and Objectives achieved

1 Sub Committees set up by the Central Coordinating Committee, visited important monuments of tourist interest and submitted reports, laying down guidelines which are being followed.

2 The Department of Tourism, through the agency of the Town and Country Planning Organisation and National Institute of Design, has taken up the preparation of the master-plans (land-use plans) of the following selected centres during the Fifth Five-Year Plan and the annual plan of Sixth Plan.

(i) Rajgir	} Master-Plan have been completed (TCPO)
(ii) Nalanda	
(iii) Sravasti*	
(iv) Kushinagar*	
(v) Sarnath	
(vi) Konarak	
(vii) Barhami	
(viii) Alhola	
(ix) Patthalakal	
(x) Hampi	} Preliminary plans have been prepared and final plans are expected shortly (TCPO)
(xi) Avantipur	
(xii) Martand	
(xiii) Pandrethan	
(xiv) Bodhgaya	
(xv) Fatehpur Sikri	Work is in progress (NID)
(xvi) Haldighati	(Mewar Complex)— Work is in progress
(xvii) Piprahwa	Work is likely to Commence shortly (TCPO)

3 The model bill has already been circulated to all State Governments.

4 The proposals are examined from time to time and decision taken.

5 In respect of selected monuments State-level committees have already been set up by some of the State Governments.

6. The recommendations of the State-level Committees are considered by the Central Co-ordinating Committee as and when these are referred to it. The Committee has in particular considered the Schemes prepared by the State Government for development of foot of Ajanta Hill and Elephanta Island.

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(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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The total cost of the Project in the Sixth Five Year Plan will be approximately Rs. 300 00 lakhs.

The I.C.A.R. has set up a Task Force for selection of site for the proposed Institute. The sites offered by the concerned State Governments are being visited by the Task force for finding out their suitability.

(ii) **Central Goat Research Institute.**—The importance of goat as an animal for milk, meat and hair for weaker sections of the population to raise their income and to improve their livelihood in India is well-known. Goats play a very vital part in the rural economy of our country. Goat rearing provides job opportunity to a large section of rural unemployed population and can, therefore, be of great advantage in improving the condition of weaker section of community.

In order to improve the productivity of this important species of animal by filling up gaps in scientific information, it is proposed to set up a Central Goat Research Institute during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

The total cost of the Project during the Sixth Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 150.50 lakhs.

On the recommendations of a Task Force, it has been proposed that the Institute may be set up at Makhdoom (near Mathura, U.P.) where at present there is a National Goat Research Centre operating under the auspices of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute.

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3714. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA-MURTHY.** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no reservation for ST and SC persons in various teaching and non-teaching jobs of various Universities, Degree Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools aided by the Central and State Governments;

(b) whether Government would issue directions that certain percentages of posts be kept reserved and filled up by the members of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes community; and

(c) whether the Government will give due representation to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes on the various recruitment bodies of the Universities, Colleges and Higher Secondary Schools?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER).** (a) and (b) No, Sir. University Grants Commission has issued from time to time guidelines regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in teaching posts in Universities/Colleges. In regard to non-teaching posts, Government orders regarding reservation have been brought to the notice of Central Universities. Government orders regarding reservations of posts for SC/ST have been made applicable for posts in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan. The question of recruitment to various posts and reservation for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, in Universities, Colleges and Schools in States falls under the jurisdiction of the respective States.

(c) Government have no control over the constitution of Selection Committees for staff in State Universities, Colleges and High Schools which fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. Selection Committee for making recommendation for teaching and non-teaching posts in Central Universities are constituted in

accordance with relevant provisions of their Statutes and Ordinances.

### Telephone Directory in Devnagari in Bombay

3715. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1689 dated 30th November, 1978 regarding demand of Telephone Directories in Devnagari in Bombay and state:

(a) when the Assessment of demand for Devnagari Telephone Directory had been undertaken in Kalayan and around (Distt. Thana, Maharashtra) and whether it has been completed; if so, when; and

(b) whether department has decided to publish new issue of telephone directory, of Kalayan region in Devnagari?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The assessment of demand for Devnagari Telephone Directory had been undertaken in Kalyan (T) in 1978. The assessment has been completed. 400 out of 7430 subscribers in Kalyan (T) division opted for Devnagari Directory.

(b) No, Sir. The demand is less than 15 per cent. According to the existing policy of the Department it is not possible to print Telephone Directory in Devnagari for Kalyan (T) Division at this stage.

### ..Grant of House Building Advance

3716. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Works and Housing O.M. No. I/17015/8/1-2HIII, dated 14th February, 1972 states that the House Building Advance is admissible to Central Government Employees for repayment of

loans from non-Government sources even if the construction of the House has already commenced;

(b) if so, does this not stipulate that the house has still to be under construction at the time of grant of House Building Advance;

(c) if so, whether Government have given advance to such cases during last two years;

(d) if not, whether Government have rejected such cases in Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the number of cases rejected and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government is not aware of having rejected any such case.

(e) Does not arise.

### साठ, राजकोट (गुजरात) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

3717. श्री खर्च सिंह चार्ड पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में राजकोट जिले के उपलेटा तालुक के साठ गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को मंजूरी दे दी गई है और यदि हां, तो इसके लिये कब मंजूरी दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या साठ गांव में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का संभालन अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या ग्राम पंचायत साठ ने 8 दिसम्बर, 1978 की महाप्रबन्धक, संचार, महमदाबाद और रिजिजनल इंजीनियर राजकोट को एक शायन मेजा बा और यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन बातों का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों, कम्पनियों और संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं, जिन्होंने साठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने के लिए इनराशि प्रभा की है और उन्होंने इन राशि कब और कहाँ जमा की है और इस प्रकार कितनी राशि जमा की गई है ; और

(क) इन व्यक्तियों प्रादि को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और इन सभी को कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री गणेश्वर प्रसाद मुन्शी) : (क) जी हाँ, 13-4-1978 को।

(ख) जी नहीं। इस प्रकार की योजना की मंजूरी और इसे पूरा करने के बीच लगभग एक वर्ष का समय सामान्यतया लग जाता है। मंजूरी के बाद उपस्कर तथा लाइन सामान प्राप्त करना होता है, एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करनी होती है और लाइन बिछानी पड़ती है।

(ग) जी हाँ। उस पत्र में उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या दी गई थी जिन्होंने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

के लिए शुल्क जमा करा दिया था और एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था शीघ्र करने के लिए निवेदन किया था।

(घ) टेलीफोन प्राप्ति की सूची तथा अन्य विवरण अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं।

(ङ) 31-3-79 तक एक्सचेंज बालू हो जाने की संभावना है तथा शुरू में 10 कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे। बाकी कनेक्शन गनोद, धीमोरा और मजेठी ग्रामों में प्राप्ति के लिए जायेंगे जहाँ कि लाइन भण्डारों की भारी मात्रा में आवश्यकता है परन्तु अभी सप्लाई कम है। 1979-80 के दौरान इनकी व्यवस्था क्रमशः की जायेंगी।

#### अनुबन्ध

लाठ टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदकों की सूची

आवेदक का नाम		भुगतान की गई रकम	अदायगी की तारीख	कहाँ जमा कराई गई
1	2	3	4	5
		रुपये		
1. लाठ ग्राम पंचायत कचेरी	.	800	27-12-77	धीमोरा
2. नारायणभाई सोसाभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	धीमोरा
3. खानजी पुरजी भाई	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
4. लाठ जूठ बहुदेस्यीय कोषापरिदेव सोसाईटी	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
5. मेधजी गोपालभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
6. हिरजी जीवभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
7. वास रामभाई खानजी भाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
8. रमनीकलाल ब्यालभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	धीमोरा
9. मजेठी ग्राम पंचायत कार्यालय	.	800	27-12-77	मजेठी
10. रामजी बेचरभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	गनोद
11. लक्ष्मण लुकमनजी पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	गनोद
12. धर्म श्री नाथ भाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	गनोद
13. प्रभुदास प्रेमजी भाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	गनोद
14. खानजी केदार पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	गनोद
15. रमनीकलाल दासजीभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
16. अर्जुन गोपालभाई पटेल	.	800	27-12-77	लाठ
17. बैंक दास बक्रीवा, लाठ	.	800	3-1-78	लाठ
18. राजकोट जिला को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक, गनोद	.	800	3-1-78	गनोद

### पोरबन्दर के सिधे डाक मोटर वाहन

3718 श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सौराष्ट्र, गुजरात में पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल पोरबन्दर में 25 अप्रैल, 1978 और 6 अक्टूबर, 1978 को भ्रम्यावेदन भेजा था जिसमें त्वरित डाक सेवा के लिए डाक मोटर वाहनों की व्यवस्था करने की मांग की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो इसका ज्वोरा क्या है ;

(ख) पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, पोरबन्दर द्वारा की गई मांग के अनुसार पोरबन्दर के लिए डाक मोटर वाहनों की व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी और धन में बिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) पोरबन्दर जैसे औद्योगिक नगर में लोगों को त्वरित और बेहतर डाक सेवा उपलब्ध करने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुबेबाब साय) : (क) जी हाँ। पोरबन्दर के वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल से तारीख 25 अप्रैल, 1978 को एक भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था जो राखि डाक सेवा और डाक व्यवस्था के मशीनीकरण के बारे में था। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि 6 अक्टूबर का भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान पोरबन्दर में विभागीय डाक मोटर सेवा शुरू कर दिए जाने की संभावना है।

(ग) तुरन्त और अच्छी डाक सेवा देने के लिए पोरबन्दर में एक रेल डाक सेवा कार्यालय की स्थापना की गई है।

### गुजरात की रसायनिक उर्वरक

3719. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात को 1 अप्रैल, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक खरीफ तथा रबी फसलों के लिए किस किस किस्म का रासायनिक उर्वरक मंजूर किया गया और प्राबंटित किया गया और रासायनिक उर्वरकों की कितनी मात्रा, टनों में, मंजूर की गई और प्राबंटित की गई ;

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने कुल कितने टन उर्वरकों की मांग की थी और उस में से राज्य को प्रत्येक किस्म का कितने टन उर्वरक प्राबंटित किया गया और कब ; और

(ग) 1979 की खरीफ और रबी की फसलों के लिए गुजरात को रासायनिक उर्वरकों का प्राबंटन कब किया जायेगा और किस किस प्रकार का कितने टन रासायनिक उर्वरक प्राबंटित किया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री श्री सुरजीत सिंह खरनाला ) : (क) तथा (ख) : राज्य द्वारा उर्वरकों की मांग तथा उसके प्राबंटन को पीछ-पीछ-तत्त्वों अर्थात् नाईट्रोजन (एन), फास्फेट (पी, ओ, ओ<sub>2</sub>) तथा पोटाश के, ओ, ओ<sub>2</sub> के आधार पर अंतिम रूप दिया जाता है, न कि विभिन्न उर्वरक उत्पादकों के आधार पर। 1978-79 के खरीफ तथा रबी मौसमों के लिए गुजरात की मांग तथा प्राबंटन निम्नलिखित है :—

(हजार मीटरी टन)

एन	पी, ओ, ओ <sub>2</sub>	के, ओ, ओ <sub>2</sub>
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निम्नलिखित मौसमों के लिए राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से मूल्यांकित की गई उर्वरकों की मांग तथा उपर्युक्त मांग को पूर्ण रूप से समय पर पूरा करने के लिए किया गया प्राबंटन :

खरीफ, 1978 : . . . . .	85.26	54.67	19.58
(फरवरी-जुलाई 1978)			
रबी, 1978-79 : . . . . .	125.48	43.30	14.63
(अगस्त 1978—जनवरी 1979)			

(ग) खरीफ, 1979 के लिए गुजरात को रासायनिक उर्वरकों का पहले ही प्राबंटन किया जा चुका है और वह निम्नवत है :—

(हजार मीटरी टनों में)

एन	पी, ओ, ओ <sub>2</sub>	के, ओ, ओ <sub>2</sub>
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101.98      66.82      19.58

रबी 1979-80 के प्राबंटन को जुलाई, 1979 में अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

### इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

3720. श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया है,

(ख) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले फालतू पुर्जों का देश में निर्माण किये जाने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही का है, और

(ग) उपर्युक्त एक्सचेंज के लिये किन-किन देशों से उपकरणों और फालतू पुर्जों का आयात किया गया और उनकी कीमत क्या थी ?

संघार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एक्सचेंज तथा आवश्यक मचटक और फालतू पुर्जों का निर्माण देश में ही करने की एक नीति विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) आयात किये जाने वाले उपकरण की किस्म के मूल्यांकन का अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है । पहले तीन वर्षों के प्रचालन के लिए फालतू पुर्जों तथा उपकरण एक्सचेंज उपकरण मुहैया करने जाने में प्राप्ति किए जाएंगे ।

केन्द्रीय तिलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना

3721 श्री बयाराम शास्त्र : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान लीवर के चेयरमैन ने तिलहनों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु केन्द्रीय तिलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान की स्थापना किये जाने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देने हेतु इनका समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित करने और इसका

खरीदने तथा रटाक बनाने के लिए सरकार स माग की गई है तार्किक वर्ष 1982 और 1987 में देश में तिलहनों के आयात पर ब्यय होने वाला विदेशी मुद्रा में करीबी रूपया बचाया जा सके, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने .स सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान । केन्द्रीय तिलहन अनुसंधान संस्थान के स्थापना के प्रश्न पर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा विचार किया गया था और यह महसूस किया गया कि तिलहन घाट या नौ विभिन्न फसलों का एक समूह है, अतः अनेक एक संस्थान इसके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति नही कर सकना क्योंकि हर तिलहन फसल किमी भी एक स्थान पर गफलतापूर्वक नही उगाई जा सकती । मावधानी पूर्वक विचार करने के बाद मृगफली, तिल, मूरजमुखी तथा मोरिया-मरमा के लिए राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापित करने के लिए निर्णय किया गया था । इसके अलावा तिलहना न मुधार के लिए अखिल भारतीय समन्वित प्रायोजना का मुर्दाटन किया गया । जहा तक मृगफली का सम्बन्ध है ज्वागड में एक राष्ट्रीय अनुसंधान केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है । अन्य के सम्बन्ध में प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

(ख) और (ग) उत्पादकों का उपयुक्त आर्थिक प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने मृगफली, मोरिया-मरमा, मायावीन और मूरजमुखी आदि फसलों के समर्थन मूल्य के लिए घोषणा कर रही है ता कि निम्नलिखित है --

(१० प्रति क्विंटल )

फसल	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
मृगफली	140	160	175
मोयावीन	निश्चित नही हुई	145	175
मूरजमुखी	750	165	175
सरसों	निश्चित नही हुई	225*	245*

\* से मूल्य सन् 1978-79 और 1979-80 के विपणन के समय से सम्बन्धित है ।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारिता विपणन संघ (नाफेड) को इन मूल्यों पर खरीद करने का काम सौंपा गया है ।



**Working of agricultural universities**

3722. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have examined the need for improving the working of agricultural Universities in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The I.C.A.R. constituted in January, 1977 a Review Committee on Agricultural Universities to critically assess the growth and developments of agricultural universities in India. The terms of reference of the Committee were:—

"To assess how far agricultural universities are meeting the needs of trained manpower at different levels and producing non-elite graduates with motivation for self-employment in agriculture, with competence to identify and resolve practical problems and with an attitude to demonstrate to farmers even by working on farms. In this context, the Committee would assess the quality of educational programmes, adequacy of opportunities for work experience, internal efficiency and relevance of research programmes of the university, particular action being given to orientation of home science education to suit Indian conditions more particularly rural India".

The Report of this Committee was submitted in June, 1978. Major findings of the Committee are given below:

(i) The agricultural universities have achieved tremendous impact through development of new technology, relevant research programmes, effective demonstration of usable research results on cultivators' fields

and by training the much needed scientific and technical manpower required for India's fast developing agriculture;

(ii) However, there is high degree of variability amongst agricultural universities with regard to achievements and output, quality of leadership and competence of faculty, degree of institutional development and maturity mainly due to difference in State Government's support;

(iii) Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan States should set up a separate agricultural university and possibility of establishing Agricultural University in Jammu & Kashmir be explored;

(iv) The Committee observed that the practical training conducted is not adequate. At least fifty per cent of a student's time should be devoted to practical work and out of that field practicals should constitute about 35 per cent of the total work load apart from laboratory practicals and crop production courses should be made compulsory;

(v) The Committee was of the view that the present home science colleges of agricultural universities are not very different than the home science colleges attached to general universities. Therefore, the curricula have to be modified to orient them towards agriculture;

(vi) The agricultural universities should have the complete research responsibility of the State and they should strengthen fundamental research and;

(vii) There should be continuous evaluation of manpower requirement and progress of each agricultural universities.

The Report of the Committee was forwarded to all State Governments and Agricultural Universities for comments. The recommendations were also discussed in the two conferences of Vice Chancellors of agricultural

universities held in October, 1978 and March, 1979. There was general consensus that:—

(a) The recommendations of the Review Committee were by and large acceptable subject to modifications in certain areas to suit local conditions.

(b) Recommendations which do not involve any outside approval or consultation may be implemented by the universities themselves latest by May, 1979.

(c) Recommendations regarding the governance of universities including management structure, financial support from State Government and transfer of research responsibilities and facilities may be discussed by each university to the concerned State Governments and the report may be sent to the ICAR so that unresolved issues can be taken up with the concerned State Governments.

(d) The I.C.A.R. may incorporate in the VI Plan pattern of assistance, the recommendations regarding financial assistance for certain important programmes like practical training; and

(e) The I.C.A.R. may constitute a Deans Committee to review the courses and curricula in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

#### **Badanala Irrigation Project**

3723. SHRI GIRIDHAR COMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey and investigation of Badanala Medium Irrigation project in the State of Orissa is yet to be finalised by the State Government for approval of the Government of India;

(b) if so, when the project was actually started for survey and investigation and the years the project report submitted to the Government of India; and

(c) the reasons for delay in survey and investigation and preparation of project report therefor?

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

(b) Investigations for the Badanala project had been started by the Government of Orissa during 1961-62. The Badanala Project Report was originally received in the Central Water Commission for scrutiny in January, 1974. The Central Water Commission sent their comments on the project on October, 1974 and January, 1975 to the State for compliance. The Government of Orissa then sent a modified proforma report for the project to the Central Water Commission in January, 1977 with a request to treat the Project as a medium irrigation scheme. This was examined by the Central Water Commission and it was felt that the Project had to be considered as a major project for all practical purposes since the height of the dam is almost the same as per the original project report of 1974 and the Government of Orissa was requested to submit a detailed and updated project report. This is still awaited.

(c) The Government of Orissa have informed that the delay in submission of the project report is due to the need for a change of the spillway site, since suitable rock is not available at reasonable depth in the river bed to locate the spillway and that drilling for foundation exploration is in progress.

#### **Irrigation Projects for World Bank Loan Scheme by Orissa Government**

3724. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigation projects included for World Bank loan scheme by the Government of Orissa in tribal sub-plan area of that State;

(b) money spent to the year 1978-79 in tribal areas for irrigation purposes;

(c) the reasons for the inclusion of the irrigation project for World Bank loan instead of allocating funds from State Plan outlays; and

(d) allocation made for tribal areas for irrigation by that State project-wise up to 1978?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Irrigation projects proposed by State Government from the Tribal sub-plan (1978-79) for inclusion under the Line of Credit agreement for Orissa medium irrigation projects made with World Bank are,—

- (1) Senei Irrigation project;
- (2) Remal Irrigation Project;

(3) Pilasalki Irrigation Project;

(4) Talasara Irrigation Project;

(5) Sarpagarh Irrigation Project; and

(6) Barnal Irrigation Project.

(b) Statement showing major and medium irrigation schemes in tribal areas of Orissa and expenditure to end of 1977-78 and anticipated expenditure during 1978-79 is enclosed.

(c) Funds for all irrigation projects (including those projects proposed for and receiving World Bank assistance) are allocated from the funds of the State Plan.

(d) As in (b) above.

#### Statement

*Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Tribal Areas of Orissa.*

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of Scheme		Expenditure to end of 1977-78	Anticipated expenditure during 1978-79	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Completed Projects :</b>				
1.	Baladia Weir (Pre-plan)	222	—	
2.	Pitamahal . . . . .	250	—	
3.	Uttei . . . . .	201	—	
<b>Continuing Projects :</b>				
1.	Khadkal . . . . .	409	50	
2.	Nesa . . . . .	53	50	
*3.	Sunei . . . . .	98	100	
*4.	Sarpagarh . . . . .	35	40	
5.	Kala . . . . .	374	26	
*6.	Talasara . . . . .	50	50	
7.	Upper Kolab . . . . .	304	300	
8.	Potteru . . . . .	909	560	Central Scheme
9.	Satiguda . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	5
*10.	Ramal . . . . .	132	100	
11.	Bondappli . . . . .	50	99	Central Scheme
*12.	Pilamiki . . . . .	106	80	
*13.	Harbhanga . . . . .	—	20	
*14.	Kanjhari . . . . .	—	20	
15.	Indravati . . . . .	—	130	
<i>Proposed Projects :</i>				
16.	Badanala . . . . .	—	5	

\*Projects proposed by the State for World Bank Assistance.

#### Admission for 10+2 Batch

3725. SHRI VASANT SATHE:  
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 18th February, 1979 under the caption "Varsity not ready for 10+2 Batch"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein and details regarding facts of the matter and the reforms proposed and decision taken thereon?

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

(b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, it is not a fact that the University is not ready to admit students who after passing Class 12 of the 10+3 pattern will be seeking admission in the ensuing session of 1979-80. The University is taking necessary steps in the matter and the task of formulation of

courses of study and syllabi for the various under-graduate courses is being attended to and will be finalised by the University shortly.

#### Training of outstanding Sportsmen in U.S.S.R. and G.D.R.

3726. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has proposed to the Centre to make arrangements to send 3 and 4 of their outstanding sportsmen (athletes) to U.S.S.R., G.D.R. or any other advanced countries in sports, games etc. to get them trained;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) what is the decision of the Centre and what steps have been taken to meet this request;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Kerala Government also has proposed to secure the services of internationally reputed coaches for coaching of players/athletes in Kerala; and

(e) if so, details thereof and steps taken by the Centre to meet their requirement?

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

(a) to (c). In a note regarding promotion of sports and games in Kerala, submitted to the Union Education Minister in August, 1978 the Minister of Works and Sports in the Government of Kerala had, *Inter-alia*, mentioned about the State Government's proposal to depute 3 or 4 promising athletes/players to the foreign countries like U. S. S. R., G. D. R. or some other countries advanced in sports and games, for training. The proposal from the Government of Kerala envisaged that the State Government would bear the expenditure on account of the passage for the athletes etc. whereas the Government of India was required to meet the expenditure on account of their accommodation and stay and training abroad. Alternatively, the Central Government was requested to secure these facilities by way of fellowships granted by the country concerned.

In reply, the Minister of Works and Sports, Government of Kerala was informed in November, 1978, that proposals for training of promising athlete in foreign countries could be considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the All India Council of Sports, if specific proposals duly sponsored by the National Sports Federations concerned were received. Thereafter, no specific proposal has been received in the Ministry from the Government of Kerala; the Kerala State Sports Council directly or through the Amateur Athletic Federation of India.

(d) & (e). In the aforesaid note the Minister of Works and Sports, Government of Kerala had also proposed to secure services of internationally reputed coaches for coaching of players/athletes in Kerala. It was stated that the Kerala Sports Council was looking for services of internationally reputed/merited coaches in various fields for coaching of players/

coaches through special coaching programmes arranged in the State and that the Council would be happy to make use of the services of as many such coaches as could be made available for coaching in the State.

In reply, the State Government was informed that under Cultural Exchange Programmes or otherwise the Government of India had been obtaining services of foreign coaches and that their services were utilised for training Indian Coaches who in turn trained Indian Sportsmen and Sports-women. The State Government was requested to inform Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports, Patiala of their specific requirements in this behalf, so that efforts could be made to meet them as far as possible when such foreign coaches came to India.

The Government of India will continue to make special efforts to secure services of reputed coaches from abroad under the Cultural Exchange Programmes or otherwise and will make efforts to utilise the services of these coaches to serve the best national interests and will also keep in mind the requirements of Kerala when utilising the services of such foreign coaches when they come to India.

#### **Setting up of Sports School and Hostels in Kerala**

3727. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Sports Council has approached the Centre for Central assistance for setting up of sports school and hostels in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the assistance sought; and

(c) what is the decision of the Centre to meet this request?

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

(SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) to (c). In a note regarding promotion of sports and games in Kerala, submitted to the Union Education Minister in August, 1978 the Minister of Works and Sports in Government of Kerala had, *inter alia*, raised the question of Central assistance for sports schools/hostels already established in Kerala and for opening of a sports school for girls at Calicut and a sports hostel for pre-degree students at Trivandrum.

In reply, the Minister of Works and Sports was informed in November, 1978 that there was no Central Scheme under which requests for financial assistance for the establishment/maintenance of sports schools/sports hostels could be considered. It was added that the Working Group set up by the Government of India to formulate Central Schemes in the field of physical education and sports for the VI Plan period, had recommended such a scheme, but in view of the limited plan funds earmarked for physical education and sports in the VI Plan, it might not be possible to embark on this scheme. The position as explained to Government of Kerala in November, 1978 remains unchanged.

दिल्ली में सड़कों की मरम्मत

3728. श्री दाजोन्ना देसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री दिल्ली में सड़कों की मरम्मतों के बारे में दिनांक 4 दिसम्बर, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1987 के उत्तर के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सड़कों की मरम्मतों पर, स्थान-वार तथा कार्य-वार किए गए 3,20,090 रु० के व्यय का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) किस किस स्थान पर और कितनी धन-राशि का व्यय पार्श्व निधि में से किया गया ; और

(ग) 4000 रुपये का व्यय केहर बाग (मदन पार्क और धुन्नामल पार्क) में किस स्थान पर और कितना कितना किया गया अथवा किया जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि स्थानवार तथा कार्य-वार व्यय के अलग अलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि "पार्श्व निधि" नामक कोई निधि नहीं है। तथापि, एक "निर्वाचन क्षेत्र निधि XVI-जे०/बी०/जे०)" है जिसके बारे में विवरण—I में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) वार्ड नं० 89 (करमपुरा), जिसमें यह क्षेत्र स्थित है, में प्रस्तावित कार्यों के अद्यतन प्राक्कलन विवरण—II में दिए गए हैं।

#### विवरण —I

सी—89 (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की निधि) में किया गया खर्च (XVI जे० IV जे०)

क्रम सं०	कार्य का नाम	अनुमानित लागत
		रुपये
1	करमपुरा, सी-89 में क्वार्टर नं० 71, 73, 120 और 121 के सामने वाले खुले स्थान में ईंटें बिछाना	13440
2	करमपुरा, सी-89 के ब्लॉक "आई" की सड़क नं० 34 की पटरियों को समतल कराना तथा उनकी ड्रेसिंग करना	4650
3	करमपुरा, सी-89 में क्वार्टर नं० एफ 147 के सामने वाले खुले स्थान की समतल करना तथा उसमें ईंटें बिछाना	9100

क्रम सं०	कार्य का नाम	अनुमानित लागत
		रुपये
4	करमपुरा, सी-89 में बी-123 के सामने वाले खुले स्थान में इंटें बिछाना	15700
5	करमपुरा, सी-89 में क्वार्टर नं० एफ 265 से 229 तक के सामने इंटें बिछाना	19230
6	भगवानदास नगर सी-89 में सड़कों को पुनः पक्का करना	13390
7	आर० ब्लाक, करमपुरा में पट्टरी की व्यवस्था करके सड़क में सुधार करना ।	14750
8	करमपुरा में एक ब्लाक में इंटें पुनः बिछाना	24000
9	सी-89 के दिन प्रतिदिन अनुरक्षण से इंटें बिछाना	3640

## विवरण—II

XXXVII—ए०सी०-89 के लेखाशीर्ष के अन्तर्गत दिसम्बर, 1978 तक किए गए खर्च का विवरण

## डिवीजन—VII (डब्ल्यू० जैड०)

क्रम सं०	कार्यों का नाम	अनुमानित लागत
		रुपये
1	मेन रोड मदन पार्क (केदार बाग) सी-89 की प्रीमिक्सिंग	8230
2	मदन पार्क (केदार बाग) के मकान नं० डब्ल्यू० जैड 13 से 35 तक, 20 से 27 तक, 21 से 28 तक तथा 35 ए से 31 तक की लेन का एम०/पी०	21290
3	मनोहर पार्क सी-89 के डब्ल्यू० जैड० 30 से 37 तक की लेन का एम०/पी०	10160
4	डब्ल्यू० जैड० 32 से डब्ल्यू० जैड 42, सी-89 मनोहर पार्क के सम्पर्क मार्ग में सुधार ।	15690
5	मकान नं० 38 से 57 तक तथा 45 से 63 तक सी-89, मदन पार्क (केदार पार्क) का एम०/पी०	10370
6	डी—ब्लाक सी-89 में मनोहर पार्क (केदार पार्क) को जाने वाले मेन रोड में सुधार ।	16580
		82320

दिल्ली के शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनधिकृत कालोनियां

किया गया है अथवा निकट भविष्य में करने का विचार है ;

3729. श्री बाबूबा देसाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) कि कालोनियों में इंट से बनी गलियों, नालियों, गली में रोशनी आदि जैसी नागरिक सुविधाएं दी गई हैं ; और

(क) इनमें से उन अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली नगर निगम अथवा दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण द्वारा सर्वेक्षण

(ग) कमरुद्दीन गांव के पास स्थित अपर कालोनी की स्थिति क्या है और इस कालोनी में कब तक नागरिक सुविधाएं देने का विचार है ?

निर्मात्र और आवास तथा दूरी और सुवर्णित मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दी गई अद्यतन सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने दिल्ली के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की 611 अनधिकृत कालोनियों (संलग्न सूची के अनुसार) का सर्वेक्षण किया है अथवा सर्वेक्षण करना है (विवरण—1) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [प्रश्नावली में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-4115/79]।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने विवरण-11 में उल्लिखित कालोनियों में कुछ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। [प्रश्नावली में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल-टी-4115/79]। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने सूचित किया है कि अपने क्षेत्राधिकार की अनधिकृत कालोनियों में निम्नलिखित सुख सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था निधियों की उपसंधान के अनुसार की जा रही है -

- 1 मिट्टी भराई।
- 2 ईंटें बिछाना।
- 3 महुामारी को रोकने के उपाय।
- 4 सस्ती किस्म की खुली नालियां।
- 5 खाली पड़ी म्यूनिसिपल भूमि के ईर्ष-विष बाड़/चहदीबारी/ड्रिल लगाना।
- 6 सम्पत्ति मार्ग।

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान दिल्ली नगर निगम ने विभिन्न कालोनियों में इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 40.5 लाख रुपये खर्च किए हैं। दिल्ली नगर निगम के बालू बर्ष के राजस्व बजट में इन कार्यों के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। तथापि सुख सुविधाओं को व्यवस्था करने के कालोनीवार धीरे-धीरे दिल्ली नगर निगम के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विद्युत् अभाव हल्लान ने सूचित किया है कि कमरहोद राय के सचीपक्य अमर कालोनी में लड़कों से शिशुओं सहित ही बौद्ध है तथा इस कालोनी में अन्य मुलभूत सुख सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य शिशुओं उपलब्ध होने पर अरम्भ किया जाएगा।

## Central Housing Scheme in Operation

3730. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses have so far been constructed under the Central Schemes in operation in respect of housing in the country in the individual States; and

(b) what are future plans for more housing through these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) All the social housing schemes introduced by the Central Government are in the State Sector, except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is in the Central sector. All these Social Housing schemes are implemented by the State Governments. Centre, however, provides financial assistance to States in the shape of block loans and block grants for all the State sector Schemes, including housing schemes.

Based on the information received from the States and Union Territories, as on 30th September, 1978, 10,45,470 houses had been sanctioned for construction under the social housing scheme. A statement showing the houses constructed under the Central sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers in the States in which the scheme is in operation is appended.

(b) With a view to boost housing construction under these schemes, the public sector allocation for housing in the draft Five-Year Plan 1978-83 has been increased from Rs. 600.92 crores provided in the Fifth Plan to Rs. 1538 crores in the Five-Year Plan 1978-83.



**Statement***As on 30-9-1978*

Houses sanctioned for construction under the Central Sector Scheme—Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers—

Name of State	Houses sanctioned
Assam . . . . .	12,259
Tripura . . . . .	58
West Bengal . . . . .	8,891
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	700
Kerala . . . . .	396
Karnataka . . . . .	932
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>23,236</b>

**Vishnu Garden, Delhi**

3731. SHRI MAHI LAL Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire 'E' Block, Vishnu Garden in West Delhi was approved; and

(b) if so, the date of approval of the colony?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only certain portions of the 'E' Block Vishnu Garden in West Delhi had been approved by the Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, vide its Resolutions No. 521 dated 19th July 1961 and No. 443 dated 29th May 1970.

**Puri Sadasiva Kendra Sanskrit Vidyapeetha**

3732. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Puri Sadasiva Kendra Sanskrit Vidyapeetha has no sufficient required building for the college and hostel;

(b) if so, what is the total requirement of buildings for that college and hostel; what is the number of existing building for the college and hostel; and

(c) what is the total estimate for the college and hostel building and what amount has been provided in 1978-79 and for 1979-80?

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

(b) The exact requirements of the Vidyapeetha have not yet been assessed. The State Government has allocated land measuring 31.39 acres to the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan for construction of the Vidyapeetha building. But since it is located outside the town where the construction cost would be high, the State Government has been requested to allot the existing premises to the Institution so that suitable additions can be made. No final decision has, however, been taken in this regard.

(c) Pending final decision on the location of the site, the detailed estimates for the construction of college and hostel have not yet been drawn up. A token provision of Rs. 2 lakhs, however, has been made in the budget estimates for 79-80 for construction of new building.

**Training for Starting Rural Industries**

3733. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to give training to rural masses to start and work in rural industries; and

(b) if so, the training facilities existing at present?

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

(b) Training facilities are available in various Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics, Small Industries Service Institutes, Training Institutions run by Khadi and Village Industries Commission, All India Handicrafts Board, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) etc. in the fields of food products including food processing, tobacco beverages, cotton textiles, textile products including readymade garments, leather and leather products, Ceramics, Wood products, Sericulture, handicrafts, potteries, Carpentry, blacksmithy, maintenance of agricultural implements, machinery, tractor, pumpset, diesel engines, electric fittings and connections etc.

**Construction of Red Cross Building at New Delhi**

**3734. SHRI UGRASEN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land and Building of Indian Red Cross Society at 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi was donated some time in 1920 by Nawab of Junagarh for carrying out its humanitarian activities thereby implying not to carry on any commercial business;

(b) whether the 3rd, 4th and 5th floors of the new Red Cross building was constructed without permission of Land and Development Department; and

(c) if so, why the Land and Development Department is hesitating/ delaying in taking over the building as also punishing the concerned officials found guilty of breach of trust as well as that of unlawful construction?

4732 LS-7

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The site at No. 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi was leased out to the Red Cross Society by the Government of India on 26th July, 1930 for construction of their office building

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Land and Development Office has issued necessary notices to the Red Cross Society under the terms of the lease.

**Promotion in P&T Board..**

**3735. SHRI BHAGAT RAM:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the P&T had assured the Department of Personnel that no appointment would be made without prior reference to the Departmental Promotion Committee;

(b) why the five Directors were promoted as P.M.G. on ad hoc basis and afterwards the orders were cancelled;

(c) whether he had received many representations against these ad hoc promotions including that of Postal Officers Association; and

(d) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) Promotions were made keeping in view the fact that a number of operational and other posts in Senior Administrative Grade of the Indian Postal Service were vacant and required filling up in the public interest. The orders were held in abeyance because it was decided to obtain the prior approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(c) and (d). Only one officer has represented against *ad-hoc* promotions, which were kept in abeyance. In the meantime, the Departmental Promotion Committee has met and regular promotions to the grade are proposed to be made.

#### Shortage of Sulphur for Sugar Factories

3736. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any complaints from the sugar factories about the threatened closure thereof for want of sulphur; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government regarding supply of sulphur to the sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During the current crushing season, a few sugar factories reported meagre stocks of sulphur with them and desired immediate supply of sulphur. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., the Public Sector agency which imports and distributes sulphur, was advised to make suitable allotment of sulphur to these sugar units on priority basis. No sugar factory has reported closure for want of sulphur.

#### Health Care programme on A.I.R.

3737. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government favour programmes of All India Radio conducted for students to include message of health care;

(b) whether Government are aware that many urban students fall prey

to drugs and alcohol and it has become necessary to caution them early at the high school stage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. Government favour the idea of a programme of All India Radio being conducted for students to include message on health care. The National Council of Educational Research and Training, in collaboration with the UNICEF, Central Health Education Bureau and All India Radio have initiated some action in this regard.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol on the students. The concepts of temperance and prohibition have been included in the text books for the school curriculum at the middle and higher levels. The harmful effects of intoxicants form part of the subject of Health and Physical Education in the Teacher Training courses.

#### Fall in Prices of Cotton and Agricultural Commercial Crops

3738. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of cotton and other agricultural commercial crops like sugarcane, potato has registered a significant fall affecting the interest of farming community;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received representations to this effect;

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that farmers get remunerative prices for their crops and support

prices are fixed in accordance with the same principles and the basis as applicable for fixing the prices of industrial goods; and

(d) details of steps taken to check rise in the prices of industrial goods and fall in the prices of agriculture in produce?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Yes Sir, there has been some fall in the prices of cotton, sugar, gur, potatoes, jute and oilseeds as per details in attached Statement I.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To protect the interest of the farmers, Government has taken a number of measures, such as, fixation of minimum support prices, undertaking purchases through public agencies, allowing exports (in some cases supported with subsidy) etc. The minimum support prices of a number of agricultural commodities are fixed by Government on the basis of the recommendations made by the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account various relevant factors such as cost of production, prices of inputs, prices of competing crops and ruling market prices.

In the case of industrial goods a system of price surveillance in respect of essential commodities and certain mass consumption goods is kept by the Government through the Department of Civil Supplies & Co-operation and some other administrative departments. Though there is no statutory price control in these items (as per list at Statement-II), variation in prices are allowed only after a dialogue with the industry concerned and after informing the Government for fixing fair prices of commodities of importance. Administrative departments and ministries also refer such cases to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. The Bureau, after examination of the cost of inputs of these commodities and

after allowing a fair return on capital invested recommends to the Government the fair price to be fixed for these commodities. The administrative departments take the final decision keeping in view the report of the Bureau. However, in large number of items there is no price control. As such, prices are determined according to the forces of supply and demand.

(d) The Government keeps close watch on the prices of agricultural commodities and essential commodities and certain mass consumption goods. In order to check fall in the prices of agricultural commodities, Government have been taking a number of measures such as directing the concerned public agencies to make purchases in the market whenever the prices of agricultural commodity fall below the support level. Also buffer stocks of certain commodities are maintained and their exports allowed as and when necessary. In the case of some commodities, subsidies on inputs are given to the farmers. As regards prices of essential commodities and certain mass consumption goods the system of price surveillance referred to above is a constant and continuing process.

#### Statement—I

##### *Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Important Commercial Crops*

Crop	Wholesale price index as on	
	17-2-79	18-2-78
Sugar . . .	134.1	144.1
Gur . . .	131.8	154.1
Potatoes . . .	74.0	110.3
Cotton . . .	161.3	179.0
Jute . . .	138.2	149.2
Oilseeds (Group) .	148.7	164.2

**Statement-II**

*List of Industrial Products under Statutory Price Control as on 1-1-1979*

1. Cement
2. Drugs
3. Ethyl Alcohol
4. Textiles (Coarse varieties)
5. Coal
6. Paraffin Wax
7. White printing paper for exercise books.
8. Petroleum Products
9. Salt
10. Kerosene
11. Molasses
12. Fertilizers
13. Selected Steel Products such as structurals
14. Non ferrous metals—Prices are fixed by MMTC and Indigenous Manufacturers in consultation with the Government.

**NOTE.**—Compiled by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

**Subsidy to Small Farmers under various Central Sector Schemes**

3739. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether different rates of subsidies are provided for similar programmes to the small farmers, under various central sector, centrally sponsored schemes of Agricultural Developments and allied sectors;

(b) if so, the details of programme-wise subsidies allowed to small farmers, with reasons for variation in the rate of subsidy;

(c) the definition of small farmer under various important central sector centrally sponsored schemes and the reasons for variation if any; and

(d) action taken or proposed to have the uniform definition adopted under all central sectors and centrally sponsored schemes of Agriculture Development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). By and large, the rates of subsidy to small farmers under important central sector and centrally sponsored schemes of agricultural developments and allied sectors are 25 per cent to individual small farmer, 50 per cent for community schemes, and 50 per cent in case of the small farmers belonging to the category of scheduled tribes. Community schemes attract a higher rate of subsidy because of Governments desire to encourage group effort by small farmers particularly in fields like minor irrigation while the higher rate of subsidy for Scheduled Tribes participants is because of their Special Socio-economic backwardness. Also higher rates of subsidy are given in case of few schemes like Tribal Area Development Programme and Hill Area Development Programme where the rate of subsidy is from 50 to 100 per cent for both individual and community works. 50 per cent subsidy is also allowed to small farmers under the centrally sponsored scheme for the rearing of cross-bred heifer calves. These variations are mainly due to the special nature of the programmes and level of the socio-economic development of the programme area.

(c) A farmer with land holding upto five acres of dry land or 2.5 acre of class I irrigated land holding has been defined as small farmer for the purpose of providing subsidy under SFDA, IRD, CAD and special animal husbandry programme. In the case of Tribal Area Development programme no ceiling has been imposed as all the tribal farmers irrespective of their land holding are to be assisted. However, under the Drought Prone Area Programme including Integrated Rural Development Programme, in Drought

Prone Areas, a higher ceiling of land holding varying from area to area has been adopted as per Statement; the reasons for variation in definitions being poor resource, endowment and low yield from land in different areas.

(d) A committee under the Chairmanship of Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, is examining the question of having a uniform definition of small farmers to the extent it is feasible

## Statement

State	District (DPAP Areas)	(In hectrs.)			
		Small farmer		Marginal farmer	
		Irrigated	Unirrigated	Irrigated	Unirrigated
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur, Chittoor, Kurnool, Mehboobnagar, Nalgonda & Prakasam, Cuddapah	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Bihar	Palama, Monghyr, Nawadah & Rohtas	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Gujarat					
(a) Arid areas	Kutch, Bannaskantha and Mehsana	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
(b) Semi-arid areas	Surendranagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar, Amreli, Panchmahals, Bhavnagar & Ahmedabad	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Haryana	Mohindergarh, Bhiwani and Rohtak	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
J & K	Doda and parts of Udhampur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Karnataka	Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Chitradurga, Raichur Bellary, Tumkur, Chickmagalur, Kolar and Gulbarga	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua, Dhar, Sidhi, Betul, Khargone, Shahdol	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli and Sholapur	1.50	3.00	0.75	1.50
Orissa	Phulbani and Kalahandi	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Rajasthan					
(a) Arid areas	Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Barmer, Nagaur, Jalore, Pali, Churu and Jodhpur	1.50	10.00	0.75	5.00
(b) Semi-arid areas	Jhunjhunu, Ajmer, Dungarpur, Udaipur and Banswara	1.50	7.00	0.75	3.50
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram and Dharmapuri	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Jalaun, Banda & Hamirpur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00
West Bengal	Purulia, Bankura, and Midnapur	1.00	2.00	0.50	1.00

**Restructuring of Wakf Board**

**3740. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL;**

**SHRI VASANT SATHE;**

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

(a) whether the Government have some proposals under consideration for restructuring Wakf Board, if so, details of the proposals received, process and decision taken;

(b) whether Dr. A. M. Khusro, Vice-Chancellor Aligarh Muslim University has suggested a formation of a Wakf Development Corporation for the better management and expansion of the Wakf properties in the country to make them profit oriented; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the reaction of Government to the proposal for Dr. Khusro?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Wakf Inquiry Committee which was set up by the Government for the purpose of evaluating the working of the Wakf Act, 1954 and for making an inquiry into the administration of wakfs at all levels, has *inter-alia*, submitted a recommendation regarding the composition of the State Wakf Boards. The details of the proposals made by the Wakf Inquiry Committee in this regard are enumerated in the Statement. Comments from most of the State Governments, State Wakf Boards and the Central Wakf Council have been received and the recommendations of the Committee are now under examination in consultation with a Committee of the Central Wakf Council.

(b) and (c). Government are aware of only a press report in which the suggestion of Dr. A. M. Khusro, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University for the formation of a Wakf Development Corporation for the better management of wakfs has been re-

ported. No formal proposal from Dr. Khusro in this regard has been received. The Government have, however, received a copy of a resolution passed at the All India Aukaf Conference held in Delhi on 18th, 17th & 18th February 1979, wherein it has been recommended that all State Wakf Boards may establish Wakf Development Corporations for the Development of Wakf properties on the lines of the Karnataka Wakf Development Corporation.

**Statement**

The Board in the case of a State and the Union Territory of Delhi shall consist of:—

(a) four Muslim members to be elected from amongst the Members of Parliament from the State and the Members of the Legislature of the State, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote in the manner prescribed by the State Government.

(b) five members to be appointed by the State Government from whom one should be a Shia in States where there is no Shia Board; one a recognised scholar in Islamic theology; one from amongst the Members of the State Jamait ul-Ulema or of any other Muslim organisation in State and two possessing administrative experience and knowledge of law;

(c) one mutawalli to be appointed by the State Governments;

Provided that where the number of Muslim Members of Parliament and the State Legislatures in a State fall short of the number stipulated under clause (a) all the Muslim members of Parliament and the State Legislatures of the State shall, *ipso-facto*, become members of the Board, and the short fall of the stipulated number of four members, if any, will be made good through appointment by the State Government.

(2) In the case of any other Union Territory five members may be appointed by the Central Government:

Provided that in determining the number of Sunni Members or Shia Members of the Board, the State Government while appointing under clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1) shall have regard to the number and value of the Sunni Wakfs and Shia Wakfs to be administered by the Board;

(3) The Wakf Commissioner shall be the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board, and, in his absence, a Member elected by the Members present shall preside at every meeting of the Board and shall have a second or casting vote in all cases of equality of votes.

**Public Call Offices in East Azad Nagar, Delhi**

3741. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether people of East Azad Nagar, Delhi applied for Public Call Office Telephone as there is no Public Call Office in the locality;

(b) if so, whether Public Call Office has been provided there; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARAHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) There is already one P.C.O. No. 213998 working at East Azad Nagar. Two more such requests are pending.

(b) and (c). The pending requests have not been considered upto now as there is no capacity in Shahdra Exchange at present.

**M.Ps. overcharged for Telephone Calls**

3742. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those Members of Parliament who paid Rs. 1500 or more as telephone charges during January 1978 to August, 1978;

(b) whether details of their calls were sent to them when bills were sent;

(c) if not, whether details will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(d) if not, the reasons for charging wrongly for telephone calls therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (d). The information will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it is compiled.

**Outlay Plans of Colonies due for Regularisation in Delhi**

3743. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether outlay plan maps for colonies which are to be regularised has been made available to the residents of unauthorised colonies of Delhi in general and block 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahadra Delhi-32, in particular; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be made available to them?

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

(b) After regularisation plans are approved by the competent authority. It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for it.



**Civic amenities in Vishwas Nagar,  
Shahdara Delhi**

3744. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide more civic amenities to Blocks 31, 32 and 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32 in the year 1979-80;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details as these Blocks are more than 30 years old?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Blocks 31, 32 & 33 of Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, are un-authorised agglomerations. However, provision of basic civic amenities in these blocks is progressively increasing. Street lights have already been provided. Some more street lighting points are expected to be provided during 1979-80. Municipal Corporation Delhi has informed that it is presently providing the following minimum basic amenities in such areas:—

- (i) Earth filling
- (ii) Brick pavement
- (iii) Measures to check epidemics
- (iv) Cheap type open drains
- (v) Fencing/boundary walls and grills around Municipal parks
- (vi) Approach roads to the un-authorised colonies.

As regards provision of water supply, an estimate, amounting to Rs. 2.85 lakhs has been prepared and work shall be executed, subject to deposit of development charges required to be paid by the residents.

**Shortage and Production of Pulses**

3745. SHRI D. D DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government fear the shortage of pulses for a long time;

(b) percentage of farms growing cereals at present which are growing pulses also; and

(c) if this percentage is low, whether pulse crops as inter-crops or in rotation would be popularised?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir, intensive efforts are being made to increase pulses production. It is expected that the production will pick up in the near future.

(b) and (c). The practice of growing pulses as inter-crop or in rotation with other crops is being popularised. However, the information regarding percentage of farms growing cereals and also pulses is not collected separately.

**Sanction of Drinking Water connections in Dakshin Puri, Delhi**

3746. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided or propose to sanction drinking water connections to all the residents of Dakshin Puri (J. J. Colony), Delhi on demand;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have also decided to instal public water hydrant in each street in the colony and

(d) if so the details thereof and progress made so far in the matter?

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

(b) There is no provision in the JJR Scheme for giving individual water connections

(c) and (d) Public hydrants have already been installed almost in all the streets

बिल्सी विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्लाटो का आवंटन

3747. श्री राजकेशर सिंह .  
श्री राम कंवर बेरबा .

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मजी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या बिल्सी विकास प्राधिकरण नीलामी से उच्चतम बोली के आधार पर गृहायशी प्लाटो का आवंटन उच्च वर्ग के लोगों को कर रहा है,

(ख) क्या यह आरोप लगाया गया है कि बिल्सी विकास प्राधिकरण 40 और 80 वर्ग मीटर के प्लाटो के आवंटन के मामले में निम्न और मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों के साथ भेदभाव की नीति अपना रहा है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मजी (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : (क) से (ग) 200 वर्ग गज से अधिक क्षेत्रफल वाले प्लाट उच्चतम बोली लगाने वाले को नीलामी द्वारा दिए जाते हैं। निम्न आय तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों से कोई भेदभाव नहीं है।

#### Schools in Rural and Urban Areas

3748. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) total number of Primary and Middle School in the country and their percentage in rural and urban areas separately; and

(b) percentage of total budget for providing facilities like playing grounds, sports, laboratories, libraries and hostels to both areas separately?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) The latest available information relating to 1976-77 is given below —

	Number of Schools	Percentage of schools in	
		Rural Areas	Urban Areas
Middle Schools	1,08,602	79.2	20.8
Primary Schools	4,57,324	85.2	14.8

(b) In the Budget no separate allocation is made for the rural and urban areas separately

#### Permission to sell House built on DDA Allotted Land

3749 SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government employees can purchase the houses built on plots allotted by the DDA on Government loans,

(b) if not, whether Government contemplate to allow the House owners who have built their houses in DDA colonies to sell their houses after charging from them a nominal transfer levy on the pattern of the Ghaziabad Development Authority; and

(c) if not, how do Government propose to solve the acute housing problem in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). The employees can purchase by obtaining loan from Government, houses built on plots, allotted by DDA, if the seller can transfer the title to the purchaser and the house is new and unlivid in. The general policy of the DDA is that allottees can sell their built up plots after

10 years from the date of execution of lease deeds and three years from the date of completion of the building with prior approval of the D.D.A. and on payment of a specified portion of the unearned income from the sale of land.

(c): Several steps as indicated below have been taken to solve the housing problem in the Capital:—

- (i) The 'sites and services' programme has been started in March 1979;
- (ii) The D.D.A. has increased the rate of construction of houses in Delhi with a target of 20,000 flats per year;
- (iii) The CPWD have started a big construction programme of houses for Government employees in Delhi;
- (iv) Private builders are also being associated with public housing, as an experimental measure.

गन्ना उत्पादकों की दुर्दशा

3750. श्री सुरेश चिक्म : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन का ध्यान लखनऊ से प्रकाशित होने वाले 4 फरवरी, 1979 के नेशनल हेराल्ड में पृष्ठ 7 पर 'केन वीथर्स 'लाइट' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की धोर गया है और यदि हाँ, गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में क्या तुरन्त कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या ग्राम सेवकों और अन्य अधिकारियों ने अपने सर्वेक्षण में बहुत सी बीबी मिलों में, उदाहरण के लिए किसान सहकारी बीबी मिल, तिलहर, माहजहानपुर, किसानों के गले को कम मात्रा में बिछाया और क्या इस मामले में कोई जांच की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) : (क) बी. हाँ। संबंधित समाचार लखनऊ के "नेशनल हेराल्ड" नामक समाचार पत्र में 5 फरवरी, 1979 को प्रकाशित हुआ है, न कि 4 फरवरी, 1979 को। गन्ना उत्पादकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए, सरकार ने बीबी उद्योग को अधिक मुग्तान माछन और सक्षमता प्रदान करने हेतु पहले ही बहुत से उपाय किए हैं ताकि वे प्रमुख रूप से गन्ना उत्पादकों के प्रति अपने दायित्वों को पूरा कर सकें। 5 लाख बीबी टन बीबी का बकर स्टॉक तैयार करने का निर्णय किया गया है और 1979 में 6.5 लाख बीबी टन बीबी निर्यात करने के संबंधित उपाय निश्चित

की घोषणा कर दी गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण बी बिवा गया है ताकि राज्य, के सहकारी तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के युनिटों की गन्ना की बकाया राशि का चुपतान किया जा सके। ईकिंग सेंटर के माध्यम से बीबी उद्योग को पर्याप्त ऋण सुविधायें सुलभ करने के लिए भी उच्चतम स्तर पर प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) सरकार को ग्राम सेवकों द्वारा अन्य अधिकारियों द्वारा किए गए ऐसे किसी सर्वेक्षण के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस के अलावा, यह मामला राज्य सरकार के प्रशासनिक कार्यक्षेत्र में भी आता है।

डाक-तार सकल, ग्रहमदाबाद में मलों

3751. श्री छोटु बाई गमित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1977 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में ग्रहमदाबाद डाक तार सकल क प्रत्येक सकल डिबीजन में औषधीय कितने कर्मचारी भर्ती किए गए ;

(ख) उस में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों का प्रारक्षित कोटा कितना है और उसे किस सीमा तक भरा गया; और

(ग) यदि प्रारक्षित कोटा पूरी तरह नहीं भरा गया तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और शेष कोटा कब भरा जाएगा तथा क्या उन के मंत्रालय ने उसे भरने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाई की है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुन्नाबेरा साहू) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकल की जा रही है और इसे यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Gujarat Government suggestion for Dry Belt

3752. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested to the Gujarat Government for creation of a dry belt of 25 kms. in the Union Territories adjoining that State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Gujarat Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Gujarat is a dry State, hence the question of its agreeing for creation of dry belt not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Export of rice

3753. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to export rice in view of the comfortable stock position;

(b) the amount of rice which is proposed to be exported to which countries, at what cost and by when, and

(c) whether sufficient precautions have been taken in regard to Home consumptions of rice before exporting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). 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. Particulars in regard to the proposed rice exports are:—

(i) An agreement has been concluded on 23rd October, 1978 for supplying on commercial basis to Mauritius a quantity of 24,000 tonnes of rice. This rice is to be shipped by June, 1979. Another agreement has recently been entered into on 27th January, 1979 with the Government of Mauritius for the supply of a further quantity of 12,000 tonnes of rice on commercial basis, with an option to the Government of Mauritius to purchase an additional quantity of 12,000 tonnes. Shipments of this rice will take place from November, 1979 onwards. It is not in the public interest to disclose the sale price.

(ii) Under the Protocol signed on 19th July, 1978 between the Governments of India and Libya, the former has agreed to supply 10,000 tonnes of rice to the latter. Detailed arrangements regarding price, quality of rice, delivery period, etc., are still to be finalised.

(iii) It has been decided to supply to the USSR rice of the value equivalent to the value of 6 lakhs tons of crude oil to be imported from that country in exchange. The detailed arrangements in regard to this transaction are still to be worked out.

(iv) It has been decided to allow, on an experimental basis, export of rice through the State agencies also and an export quota of 30,000 tonnes of rice has been earmarked for each State Government, who may be interested in the export of rice from its stocks. It has also been decided to allow export of limited quantities of rice through the State Trading Corporation of India, the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and the National Consumer's Cooperative Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF).

#### Bifurcation of North-Central P.M.G.

##### Circle of P and T Department

3754. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to bifurcate the North Eastern PMG Circle of Post and Telegraph Department and shift the Assam portion to a station in the plains of Assam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the PMG Assam has raised objections to the shifting on the ground that suitable building would not be available in the plains of Assam particularly at Gauhati; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assam Circle of the P and T services may be safely accommodated in the

P and T complex at the heart of Gauhati but the PMG has objected to the shifting at the pressure of a particular class of employees?

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

(c) Does not arise.

**Cash Assistance to Colleges of North Eastern States**

3755. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether all the recognised colleges of North Eastern States including Assam have been granted cash assistance for college building and students Hostel building at par with other colleges in the country by the U.G.C.;

(b) if so, will the Government lay on the Table of the House a statement detailing (a) names of colleges, (b) purposes for which amount granted, (c) amount granted, (d) amount utilised, (e) additional amount applied for during the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) which are the technical (Engineering) agencies whose certificate as to completion of building works have been accepted by the University Grants Commission?

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

**Housing Proposals**

3756. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTA SINHERA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether housing proposals are pending with the Government;

(b) if so, since when and what is the total number of proposals pending State-wise and what is the amount involved; and

(c) when Government are sanctioning the amount for these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). No housing proposals from States are received by the Centre because 'Housing' is a State subject. The Central Government issues guidelines to States for implementation of their housing programmes. Financial assistance for State sector programmes, including housing, is also provided every year to States in the shape of block loans and block grants and the State Governments are free to utilise the same according to their needs and priorities.

However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation receives schemes from designated agencies of the States and Union Territories spread all over the country for loan assistance. All the schemes received by Housing and Urban Development Corporation upto the 31st December, 1978 had been appraised and the cases which have fulfilled their requirements had been sanctioned. In regard to others, they have forwarded their comments on the schemes to the concerned agencies for compliance as per HUDCO's requirements.

**Variation in Figures of Stock of Coal with D.M.S. during 1974**

3757. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5339 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding variation in figures of stock of coal with D.M.S. during 1974 and state:

(a) whether the required information has since been investigated and found correct; and

(b) if so, action taken to recover this huge loss caused to Government and against the persons found responsible?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). An investigation report has been received which is being examined.

#### Stock of Foundation and Certified Seeds

3758. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised a scheme to create reserve stock of foundation and certified seeds to meet sudden spurt in demand for seeds created by natural calamities; and

(b) if so, which seeds will be stocked and to what extent; and

(c) amount allocated for the above scheme and when the scheme would start functioning?

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

(b) Foundation and certified seeds of paddy, wheat, maize, sorghum and bajra are to be stocked to the extent indicated below:—

(in quintals)

Crops	Foundation seed	Certified seed
Paddy . . .	300	10,800
Wheat . . .	3,000	37,200
Maize . . .	190	6,000
Sorghum . . .	860	5,000
Bajra . . .	180	2,000

(c) The scheme has started functioning with effect from 1st April, 1978 at a total cost of Rs. 288 lakhs.

#### Central Research Stations established in Rayalaseema during Fifth Plan

3759. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central research stations were started in Rayalaseema during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the number of stations started?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Under the aegis of the ICAR no Central Research Station was started in the Rayalaseema during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

However, under the ICAR Coordinated Research Project for Dryland Agriculture, one Research Centre was established at Anantapur in the Rayalaseema region during the 4th Five Year Plan and this centre is being continued in 6th Plan. This is being administered by the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.

Two World Bank aided Research Schemes (i) Agro-economic Research Scheme, (ii) Pasture Research and Development Scheme were started at Anantapur during the Fifth Five Year Plan in 1975. Both these schemes are being continued in 6th Plan.

#### Adult Education Centres in Rayalaseema

3760 SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of adult education centres started in Rayalaseema this year;

(b) the number in each district;

(c) whether this programme has also been entrusted to the existing District Education Officer; and

(d) whether any additional staff has been appointed to run Adult Education centres?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (d). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

#### River Water Disputes

**3761. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any river water disputes were settled this year; and

(b) if so, the disputes settled?

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

(b) Two agreements, both regarding Godavari waters, have been reached, one between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa and the other between the Governments of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Both the agreements have been filed before the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal in this year beginning January, 1979.

**U.G.C. Assistance for production of Regional Language Books**

**3762. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

**SHRI S. R. REDDY:**

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

**SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that University Grants Commission has offered 100 per cent assistance to Univer-

sities for stepping up production of books for their use in regional language;

(b) how many Universities have accepted this suggestion;

(c) whether commission has decided to constitute a Standing Committee to monitor the figures in the adoption of regional languages as media of instructions; and

(d) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its recommendations?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). While considering report of a Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission on the adoption of regional languages as the media of instruction, in December, 1978, the Commission felt that good quality monographs and other reading material in the regional languages are essential. The Commission agreed that assistance should be provided to the Universities for this purpose during the plan period 1978-83. The universities have been requested in January, 1979 to formulate their proposals for consideration by the Commission. The extent of assistance to be offered and other details have not yet been finalised.

(c) and (d). The Standing Committee is being appointed by the Commission to continuously monitor the progress in the adoption of regional languages as the media of instruction and its reports will be submitted to the Commission from time to time.

#### Short Duration and High Sucrose Content Sugarcane

**3763. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane scientists are reported to have evolved short duration and high sucrose content cane which make three crops possible in a two year cycle;

(b) the sugarcane varieties proposed to be released to the farmers in a big way and by when; and

(c) the benefits of their cultivation vis-à-vis other popular varieties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that short duration and high sugar content cane varieties have been identified. These new varieties come to maturity in about 9 to 10 months as compared to 10 to 14 months for other varieties. Their yield potential per hectare per month is also not low in comparison with local standards. Given suitable weather conditions, one plant crop followed by one ratoon and an other plant crop can be taken in a span of 24 to 26 months.

(b) The varieties so far identified suitable for short duration cropping are Co.A.7601 and Co. C.771. These varieties have already been released in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, respectively, specially for their higher sugar content. Their utilisation also as short duration varieties is being explored in such factory areas where duration of crushing can be prolonged and planting and harvesting of sugarcane is possible over most part of the year.

(c) They benefit the sugar factories with high sugar recovery; cultivators will not suffer a loss in yield in comparison with other high yielding varieties of the area. On the other hand, due to reduction in the total crop duration of sugarcane, the cultivators can go in for more diversified rotation which may be more economical.

दिल्ली के लिये आवास योजना

3764. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :  
निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास  
मशी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली की जनसंख्या, परिवारों की संख्या  
क्या है और कितने परिवारों के पास रहने के लिए  
मकान नहीं हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें मकान देने के लिए सरकार का  
कोई विचार है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा  
क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास  
मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : 1971 की जनगणना  
के अनुसार दिल्ली की जनसंख्या लगभग 40.66  
लाख थी। वर्ष 1978 के मध्य वर्षीय अनुमान के अनुसार  
जनसंख्या 55.18 लाख होने का अनुमान है।  
जिन परिवारों के पास रहने के लिए कोई मकान नहीं है  
उन परिवारों की संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) यह अनुमान है कि दिल्ली में मकानों की  
दृष्टी हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए हर वर्ष लगभग  
40,000 रिहायशी एकक बनाए जाने चाहिए।  
यह आशा है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण, केन्द्रीय लोक  
निर्माण विभाग तथा सहकारी गृह निर्माण संस्थाएं  
इस कमी को काफी हद तक पूरा करने में समर्थ होंगी।  
इस के अतिरिक्त, यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रयो-  
गात्मक उपाय के रूप में इस कार्य में प्राइवेट निर्माताओं  
को भी शामिल किया जाए।

### Internationalisation of issue of Sharing Waters of Ganga and Brahmaputra

3765. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI CHITTA BASU;

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR  
GUPTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
Bangladesh Government are trying to  
internationalise the issue of sharing  
the waters of Ganga and Brahma-  
putra; and

(b) if so, whether Government of  
India have considered the Bangladesh  
proposal; and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Agreement on Ganga waters signed in November, 1977 between India and Bangladesh provides that the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission shall carry out investigation and study of schemes relating to the augmentation of the dry



season flows of the Ganga proposed or to be proposed by either Government, with a view to finding a solution which is economical and feasible. In pursuance of this, India and Bangladesh each made its own proposal for augmentation.

The Indian proposal envisages the integrated optimum development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna system and proposes a barrage across the Brahmaputra and a Brahmaputra-Ganga Link Canal supplemented by storages at the appropriate stage by the construction of Dihang, Subansiri and Tipaimukh reservoirs for substantial flood control in Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers, hydro power generation and large irrigation, navigation and other benefits to the two countries. The Bangladesh proposal envisages storages on the Ganga and its tributaries in India and Nepal.

Bangladesh also proposed that Nepal may be included in the study either by modifying the statute of the Joint Rivers Commission or by setting up a new Commission with the three countries for the development of the Ganga basin.

The Government of India have drawn attention to the fact that the Agreement on Ganga waters as well as the Joint Rivers Commission are bilateral arrangements and that it is neither necessary nor desirable either to change the statute of the Joint Rivers Commission to include third parties or to set up any new Commission. India has, however, restated her willingness to undertake the necessary joint study, simultaneously, of the Bangladesh proposal as well as that of India on equal priority.

**Auditing of the Account of Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society**

3766. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 2119 on the 4th December, 1978 regarding Auditing of the Account of Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society and state:

(a) whether the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi have completed the Account Books for the years 1975 to 1978;

(b) if so, whether the Auditors have completed the audit of the Society;

(c) if the answer be in the negative, what action has been taken by the Delhi Administration in this respect under Section 53(i) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act 1972 for not completing the Account Books and getting the accounts audited; and

(d) whether the Registrar, Cooperative Societies has called any special General Meeting of the Society under Section 54?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Society has informed the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, that their account books are complete for the years from 1975 to 1978 and the audit which has been entrusted to firms of Chartered Accountants, is in progress.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

**Scheme for Fuel in Rural Areas**

3767. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is preparing a scheme for alleviating the scarcity of fuel in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has sponsored research in bio-gas production and solar energy utilization. Recently all the Agricultural Universities have been requested to prepare proposals for developing integrated energy supply systems involving the establishment of energy plantations, harnessing of solar, wind and water energy, establishment of bio-gas plants and the use of available fuel resources like coal or lignite. Such integrated energy supply systems if developed and introduced in each block would help to promote the optimum use of the available sources of renewable and non-renewable energy.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi has been one of the earliest in the country to develop bio-gas technology. An all-India Coordinated Research Programme in solar energy utilisation in agriculture is also being initiated at six centres. Considerable work has been done by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in improving the design of bio-gas plants. Designs for community bio-gas plants are being developed together with methods of delivery of gas. Under the solar energy project research is being undertaken on the application of solar energy in various phases of production and post harvest technology. Village wood lots will have to be created under the social forestry programme. Quick-yielding fuel trees are being identified for this purpose.

**Defaulting Members of the Delhi School Teachers Co-operative House Building Society**

3768. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during 1967 to 1975 some members of the Delhi School

Teachers Cooperative House Building Society either stopped the payment of their cheques or their cheques were dishonoured by the Banks;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such members and the total amount involved for which either the payment was stopped or the cheques were dishonoured by the Banks; and

(c) names of the defaulting members and the action taken against them by the Society or the Delhi Administration?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (b). The Society has informed the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi, that it is unable to give the required information as proper record was not maintained by its then Managing Committee, which is also borne out from the report of the Inquiry Officer.

(c) Matters relating to the membership of the Society are *sub judice* before the Delhi High Court

**Vacancies of Malies in C.P.W.D.**

3769. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of Senior malies in the C.P.W.D. Horticulture Department available on account of retirement/death/resignations etc. in the Directorate in 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) the number of Senior malies actually appointed after holding trade tests in the years 1972 and 1977 separately;

(c) whether second Trade Test held in 1977 after five years for promotion of malies to the post of Senior malies was in violation of the instructions on the subject;

(d) actual promotions made on the recommendations of Departmental Promotion Committee in the years 1972 and 1977 separately; and

(e) the reasons for inordinate delay, if any, for issuing promotion orders on the Departmental Promotion Committee recommendations?

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

Year	No. of vacancies of Senior Malies
1976 . .	40
1977 . .	37
1978 . .	40

(b) and (d). No Trade Test was held in 1972. On the basis of the Trade Test held in December 1977 and on the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee, 24 malies were promoted as Senior malies.

(c) It is not correct that second test was held in 1977 after five years in violation of the instructions on the subject. Trade tests were held in December 1974/January 1975 and in December 1977 in accordance with Recruitment Rules.

(e) There was not much delay in issuing orders after the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee were available.

#### **Import of Modern Technology and Equipment for Telephone System**

3770. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any plan for major imports of

Technology as well as equipment during the current Plan period to improve its telephone system;

(b) if so, the main feature regarding the plan of Government in this regard; and

(c) the details regarding the amount involved in the import of modern equipment as well the time it is likely to be taken for installation?

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

(b) There is a substantial gap between the requirements of certain types of telecom equipment for meeting the 6th Plan proposals and the indigenous production. Efforts are being made to establish additional production capacity for such telecom equipment within the country partly through our own R&D effort and wherever necessary, by import of suitable technology

Pending establishment of adequate production within the country, certain types of equipments are proposed to be imported from abroad. These cover automatic switching equipment, microwave and UHF transmission equipment, PCM equipment, electronic automatic exchanges and telexes, certain types of telephone instruments, etc.

In regard to the import of technology, plans cover collaboration for the production of certain types of switching equipment, telephone instrument, etc.

(c) The total imports during the 6th Plan period, 1978-83 have been estimated to be about Rs. 189 crores. Installation of various types of directly imported equipment will proceed progressively from 1978 to about 1985.

**Schools for Mentally Retarded Children**

3771. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL, WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools run in the country for 20 million mentally-retarded children;

(b) break-up of these numbers as the Central Government managed schools, State-Government schools, Schools managed by voluntary agencies receiving aid from the Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of these schools are run by ordinary teachers without any specialised training; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to equip these schools with specially-trained teachers in the International Children's year, 1979?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) A list published by the Federation for the Welfare of Mentally Retarded lists 142 schools, child guidance clinics, sheltered workshops etc. meant for the mentally retarded

(b) 14 schools and other establishments for the mentally retarded are run by Central and State Governments and the remaining 128 by voluntary agencies. Regular assistance is provided by the State Governments. Information about the grants given by them is not available. However, the Department of Social Welfare offers assistance for developmental purposes. In 1977-78, financial aid was given to 20 institutions for the mentally retarded.

(c) and (d). There is a dearth of trained teachers. In the International Year of the Child, the Department of Social Welfare, with assistance from UNICEF, proposes to conduct some short-term courses to train teachers of mentally retarded children.

**Copying, Study and Deciphering of Inscription**

3772. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than two lakhs of inscriptions strewn all over the country are yet to be copied; deciphered and studied.

(b) the principal conclusions of the Vth Annual Congress of the Epigraphical Society of India held in Bangalore recently; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to copy, study and decipher the lakhs of inscriptions strewn all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The exact number of inscriptions yet to be copied is not known.

(b) The principal conclusions of the Vth Annual Congress of the Epigraphical Society of India, as reflected in various resolutions are that (i) the epigraphical training in India should be strengthened, including the expansion of the Epigraphy Branches of the Survey, (ii) the Epigraphical Society should be represented at the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, (iii) appointment of qualified staff for exploration and copying of inscriptions in suitable Departments of all the Universities and (iv) giving grants-in-aid to Cultural Bodies which provide facilities for training in Epigraphy.

(c) A large number of new inscriptions are being copied, studied and deciphered every year by the two Epigraphy Branches of the Archaeological Survey of India and various State Departments of Archaeology. This process is likely to be accelerated with the implementation of the Village-to-Village Survey, in which Universities are also participating, and by the proposed strengthening in the 6th Five Year Plan of the Epigraphy Branches of the Archaeological Survey of India.

### **Eradication of Pollution in Delhi**

3773. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air and water pollution has been increasing in Delhi every day;

(b) if so, what specific steps have been taken by the Government to check the same in the last one year,

(c) which are the industries and other installations responsible for the air pollution;

(d) how many of them have been issued notices and convicted,

(e) has any step been taken so far to check the water pollution in Jamuna; and

(f) what are the proposals of the Government to check the same in the next 3 years?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) There is no information about the daily increase of air and Water pollution in Delhi. However, the problem of air and Water pollution exists in Delhi.

(b) To control the water pollution in Delhi, the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are being enforced. As regards controlling air pollution in Delhi, the following steps have been taken:

(i) A Bill known as the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1978 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha. The Bill is at present under the consideration of a Joint Committee of Parliament.

(ii) An Environmental Sub-Committee has been set up by the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Admn.

under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to study in depth the problem of air pollution and suggest immediate and long term measures for prevention and control of air pollution.

(iii) To combat health hazard due to emission of smoke produced by burning of fuel in furnaces of industries, the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act has been extended to the Union territory of Delhi. In order to implement this Act and Rules framed thereunder, a Commission known as Delhi Smoke Nuisances Commission has been set up with an inspectorate called the Inspectorate of Boilers and Smoke Nuisances under it.

(c) Industries/installations discharging smoke, toxic gases, fumes and vapours are responsible for air pollution. Air pollution is also caused due to emissions from automobiles.

(d) Within the last three years, 396 notices were issued, 121 prosecutions were launched and 105 convictions were made by the Court for violation of the Smoke Nuisance Act and Rules by various industrial Units. Special drives are also conducted by the Delhi Administration to prosecute the owners of the vehicles emitting excessive smoke.

(e) and (f). To control pollution of Yamuna water due to discharge of industrial effluents, the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has initiated steps under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, to ensure that all significant polluting industries take prior consent of the Board before discharge of their effluents into the water course. According to the consent conditions, the effluents discharged by the industries should conform to the minimum standard prescribed by the Board.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has prepared a number of long term and short term schemes to control pollution of the Yamuna water by the discharge of domestic wastes. The

long term schemes envisage provision of complete sewerage system in the unsewered areas of Delhi by providing:—

1. Trunk Sewers.
2. Sewage Pumping Station and pumping sets.
3. Sewage Treatment Plants.

The short-term projects which have already been launched by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi consist of:

1. Diversion of existing drains to the municipal sewers.
2. Diversion of existing drains for local treatment in oxidation ponds.
3. Providing instream aeration in the Najafgarh drain.

The Centra Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution would undertake periodic checking of the treatment of domestic and industrial effluents to ensure that the effluents are treated to the specified limits.

#### Properties transferred by D.D.A. to Corporation

3774. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total number of properties which have been transferred by the D.D.A. to the Corporation recently in Delhi;

(b) whether these are very old properties and nothing is being spent either by the D.D.A. or the Corporation to repair the same;

(c) whether Government are considering to sell those properties to the occupants since long; and

(d) if so, why no decision has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 16427 slum and jhuggi-jhonpri tenements.

(b) The Municipal Corporation Delhi is looking after their day-to-day maintenance including repairs.

(c) and (d). The Government have since finalised the draft deeds to be executed for liquidating slum tenements in favour of the bonafide occupants.

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान बाढ़ सुरक्षा पर प्रस्तावित व्यय

3775. श्री गंगा नवल सिंह: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत वर्ष की बाढ़ के अनुभव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, लोगों को सुरक्षा के लिए प्रायः बाढ़ग्रस्त रहने वाले क्षेत्रों में सरकार का सुरक्षा तटस्थ बनाने और अन्य उपाय करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान इस पर किनकी धनराशि खर्च होने का प्रस्ताव है और इस के परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों की रक्षा होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरमाला): (क) 1978 में और उससे पहले 1977 में सम्पूर्ण भारत में भारी भयंकर बाढ़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाने का प्रस्ताव है। सिंचाई विभाग द्वारा गठित कार्यकारी दल ने इजीनियरी उपायों के लिये अपेक्षित परिस्थितियों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि करने की सिफारिश की है। इन इजीनियरी कार्यों के अभाव में, भारत में गंगा बेसिन के अध्याधिक ताज़क क्षेत्रों में 5 से 7 वर्षों की अवधि में बाढ़ नियंत्रण से ठोस लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिये एक कार्य-योजना तैयार करने हेतु कृषि विभाग द्वारा गठित एक अन्य बहु-विषयक कार्यकारी दल ने भू-संरक्षण, जनरोपण और जल-धारा प्रबंध के एक एकीकृत कार्यक्रम की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये योजना आयोग द्वारा गठित उप-कार्यकारी दल ने 1979-80 के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण और अन्य सेक्टरों को वार्षिक योजना आवश्यकताओं के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया है जो इस समय विचाराधीन है। इस से अग्रगत कितने क्षेत्रों को सुरक्षा प्रदान की जा सकेगी और कितने लोगों का लाभ प्राप्त होगा, उसका अनुमान वार्षिक योजना प्रावधानों की धर्मस्थ रूप से तय किए जाने पर ही लगाया जा सकेगा।

### Delhi School Teachers House Building Society

3776 SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether some representatives of Delhi School Teachers Association met the Chief Secretary of Delhi recently in connection with the affairs of Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society Limited, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any Memorandum was submitted by them to the Chief Secretary, and

(c) if answer to (b) be in the affirmative, the salient points brought out in the Memorandum and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKIIT) (a) A deputation of School Teachers met the Chief Secretary in this regard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A copy of the Memorandum dated 16th January, 1979 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4116/79] The Delhi Administration have informed that the matter is being looked into.

### खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

3777. श्री लालजी भाई क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1976 से 1978 तक खाद्यान्न उत्पादन का लक्ष्य कितना कितना था तथा वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना कितना हुआ और प्रत्येक वर्ष किस-किस देश में कितने कितने खाद्यान्न का आयात किया गया ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) . अपेक्षित जानकारी सलग्न विवरण 1 तथा 2 में दी गई है ।

### विवरण—1

### खाद्यान्नों का लक्ष्य तथा उत्पादन

(दस लाख मीटरी टन )

वर्ष	खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य	खाद्यान्नों का वास्तविक उत्पादन
1975-76 . . .	114 0	121.0
1976-77 . . .	116 0	111.2
1977-78 . . .	118 0	125.6

### विवरण—2

### खाद्यान्नों का आयात

(000 मीटरी टन)

1	1976 2	1977 3	1978 4
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका . . . . .	4088.0	77.5	..
यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय . . . . .	354.3	174.6	..
पश्चिमी जर्मनी . . . . .	26.0	..	..

1	2	3	4
बेलजियम . . . . .	5.0	4 0	..
घान्तेलिया . . . . .	949 2	254 1	..
इंग्लैण्ड . . . . .	50.4	.	.
फ्रांस . . . . .	30.0	..	..
नीदरलैण्ड . . . . .	5.0	.	.
कनाडा . . . . .	324.3	36.6	..
कुल गेहूं	5832 2	546 8	..
चावल			
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका . . . . .	95.3	..	..
ग्रब रिपब्लिक आफ इजिप्ट . . . . .	10.5	..	..
थाईलैण्ड . . . . .	11.4	.	..
नेपाल . . . . .	32 2	7.8	..
कुल चावल	149 0	7.8	.
माईलो			
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका . . . . .	533.6	.	.
कुल माईला	533 6	.	..
कुल बाघाघ	6514.8	544 6	.

#### Amount sanctioned for repairs of Garhi Surwaya, District Shivpuri

3778. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6948 on the 17th April, 1978 regarding amount sanctioned for repairs of Garhi Surwaya, District Shivpuri and state:

(a) in what manner C.R. masonry done at Garhi Surwaya, District Shivpuri, M.P., is an item of specialised archaeological conservation, reasons why Archaeological Survey adopted M.P. P.W.D. Schedule in the estimate;

(b) at what rates masonry stones, sand and lime were purchased and

how they compare with P.W.D. schedule and factors considered in accepting such rates of materials,

(c) what was the expenditure on labour charges per CUM of C.R. Masonry and how it compared with actual data prescribed by the M.P. P.W.D.;

(d) why old stones in settled debris have not been used in restoration work and what happened to them; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been held in the above matter; if so, what is the outcome of the enquiry?



**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (e). The manner of conservation work done at Garhi Surwaya in District Shivpuri was dictated by the specifications and character of the ancient masonry work. The State P.W.D. Scheduled rate was adopted for this item to the admissible limited extent. The stones, sand and lime for masonry work were purchased at Rs. 120.00, Rs. 75.00 and Rs. 125.00 per cubic meter, respectively delivered at the site of work. These rates were the lowest offered in response to the Survey's second invitation of tenders and approved by competent authority. Compared with the P.W.D. rates these rates were on the higher side, but remoteness of the site and lack of competition in submitting tenders were considered for acceptance of the lowest rates.

The departmental cost of execution on the labour works out on an average of Rs. 68.80. The rate is higher than the P.W.D. rate as the archaeological conservation work calls for skill and caution to reproduce the original character of the masonry. Although the quantities of building materials may work out approximately the same as those adopted by P.W.D., the rates of skilled labour at a remote place were more than those prevailing at an easily accessible place where labour could be easily available. Some quantity of old stones was used in the restoration work. The fallen stones which remained covered under debris would be salvaged and used in future repair works as far as possible.

The findings of the preliminary enquiry held in the above matter are being examined.

#### **Provision for Nursery Education**

**3779. SHRI SARAT KAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made separate provision for allocation for the purpose of nursery education; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its programme and policy of Government and the amount, State-wise, sanctioned for this purpose during the current financial year?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) and (b). Nursery education is not considered as part of school education for purposes of financial outlay and as such no provision is normally made for nursery schools. However, some State Governments make some provision for nursery teacher training either by running Government nursery teacher training centres or providing grant-in-aid for these institutions. Integrated Child Development Services Programme which is administered by the Department of Social Welfare has as one of its component Pre-school education. No information regarding state-wise allocation for pre-school education is, however, available.

#### **Alleged Replacement of Cash Book of Delhi Circle of Archaeological Survey of India**

**3780. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the special Audit in 1978 detected that the original cash book of Delhi circle of Archaeological Survey of India, pertaining to conservation work has been cancelled and replaced by a new one during 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what action against the officials responsible has been taken?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) No, Sir. The discrepancies had been detected earlier by the officer concerned. Both the old and re-

written Cash Books were produced before the Internal Audit Party by the Delhi Circle Office.

(b) Due to certain clerical errors, cumulative discrepancies cropped up in the Cash Book of the Delhi Circle. As the accounts had to be closed by March, 1978, and there were a number of clerical errors, the rewriting of the Cash Book was considered necessary.

(c) As the errors had cropped up due to in-experience, the incumbents have been transferred to other seats.

#### **Expenditure on Restoration on Treasury at Fatehpur Sikri**

3781 SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the expenditure on restoration of Treasury at Fatehpur Sikri, District Agra within the last three years;

(b) whether rebuilding a part of collapsed portion is also a part of preservation of ancient monument and is within Archaeological principles; and

(c) if so, whether addition of twentieth century structure with the sixteenth century monument will not misguide the public after a century or so?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The expenditure incurred on structural repairs to the treasury at Fatehpur Sikri within the last three years is Rs. 82,728/-.

(b) Yes Sir, where rebuilding imparts the monument the required structural stability.

(c) No Sir. The restored portions are invariably demarcated and kept separate from the original body for differentiation.

#### **Engineers in Archaeological Survey of India**

3782. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the strength of Engineers in the Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether they have got the same powers as in the C.P.W.D. or other Engineering Departments of Central Government;

(c) if not, whether Government are proposing to equate the Conservation Branch on the lines of Engineering concerns; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The strength of Engineers in the Archeological Survey of India is as under:—

<i>Group 'A'</i>	
Director (Conservation)	1
Superintending Archaeological Engineers . . . . .	2
Architect	1
Deputy Superintending Archaeological Engineers . . . . .	12
<i>Group 'B'</i>	
Assistant Superintending Archaeological Engineers . . . . .	12
<i>Group 'C'</i>	
Senior Conservation Assistants . . . . .	37
Conservation Assistants . . . . .	60

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is not proposed to equate the Conservation Branch on the lines of Engineering concerns as archaeological conservation is a highly specialised work requiring knowledge of history and ancient architecture besides civil engineering and modern techniques of preservation of cultural property.

**Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Distt. Agra**      **Amendment to Orissa Land Reform Act**

3783. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned for concreting the roof of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, Distt. Agra;

(b) the amount actually spent on it upto-date; and

(c) whether the entire work has been completed or not; if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,13,640/- was approved for concreting the roof of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandara, District Agra.

(b) The amount actually spent on it till now is Rs. 1,54,379/-.

(c) No Sir, during execution of the work it was found that more area than envisaged needs to be concreted. The present estimate is being revised to meet the cost of extra work involved. The work is in progress.

3784. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have agreed to the amendments to the Orissa Land Reforms Act, as proposed by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) if so, details of the amendments proposed and extent of consent accorded by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Orissa Government had submitted certain tentative proposals to amend the Orissa Land Reforms Act. The Central Government agreed to certain amendments and advised the Orissa Government against certain others. A statement outlining the proposals and the advice of the Government of India is appended.

**Statement**

S. No.	Summary of the State Government's proposal	Summary of the advice given by Government of India
1	2	3
1	The definition of 'Classes of land' in section 2(5-a) of the Act should be so amended that Class I land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 8 months and Class II land should mean land assured of irrigation for at least 4 months.	The criterion laid down in the National Guidelines is reasonable. Irrigated land capable of growing two crops is treated as the best category of land and irrigated land capable of growing only one crop falls under the next lower category. The Orissa Land Reforms Act already incorporates this criterion, and no change accordingly, is necessary. Specifying the duration of irrigation will introduce a totally foreign concept and this concept will go against the National Guideline since, in some cases, Irrigation for less than 8 months can also sustain two crops.

1

2

3

- 2 The definition of 'family' in section 37(b) of the Act should be modified to exclude major sons, as suggested in the National Guidelines.
- While this definition in the Orissa law is more rigorous than what the National Guide lines suggested, State Governments were free to make their laws even more stringent if, in their judgement, local conditions warranted this. The National Guidelines merely set the outer limits of legislation. If the State Government now feel that the law should correspond to the National Guidelines, they may formulate an amendment proposal to govern future cases. As far as pending cases are concerned, the suggested amendment would result in discrimination in that the benefit of the revised definition will be available only to those landowners whose cases are pending.
- 3 The period of limitation for claims for recovery of rent (one year at present) should be enhanced to 'permit filling of claims which have not become timely barred under the relevant tenancy laws.
- The provisions of different tenancy laws on the subject were modified by section 15 of the Orissa Land Reforms Act which prescribed a period of one year for all such claims. The State Government had earlier made a separate legislation to validate the action taken by some revenue courts which had passed orders in ignorance of the Land reforms Act's provision, but if a further relaxation is given now a number of claims would be revived and the interests of tenants some of whom may have acquired raiyati rights in the meantime would be in jeopardy.
- 4 The Act may be amended to permit Revenue officers to appoint Receivers where there is *prima facie* evidence of a dispute regarding existence of land-lord-tenant relationship and the circumstances demand such a course of action.
- The Law, as it stands at present, does not seem to prohibit this. Section 15(7) of the Act permits Revenue Officers to appoint Receivers.
- 5 The law should clearly permit the recovery of dues of Co-operatives from the compensation payable for ceiling surplus land.
- An amendment may not be necessary since Co-operatives can file claims under section 48 of the Act. They enjoy a right of appeal and can also move the Civil Court. It may be that they do not come forward to file the claims in time. This difficulty can be got over by making a provision in the Rules that the Revenue Officer should send copies of the draft Assessment Roll to primary Co-operatives and Land Development Banks in whose jurisdiction the property is situated.
- 6 The time limit for appeal under section 60(2) should be reduced from 2 years to 3 months.
- There is no objection to this amendment.
- 7 At present, religious and charitable trusts of a public nature can file an application for being declared 'privileged' raiyats only if they were created before 26-9-1970 and the application was filed before 25-4-77. These trusts may be given a further time to file applications within six months of the coming into force of the proposed amendment.
- This is likely to result in the filling of applications by trusts which were created after 26-9-70. They will make an effort to prove that they were created earlier. The time allowed for such claims has been sufficient and may not be extended further.

**S.C./S.T. Employees in I.I.T. Kanpur**

3785. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees of I.I.T. Kanpur are being given due consideration in the matter of promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**लहाख में संग्रहालय की स्थापना**

3786. श्रीमती पार्वती देवी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरातत्व विभागों को एक दल ने हाल में लहाख की यात्रा की थी और अपने प्रतिवेदन में यह कहा था कि लहाख एक ऐतिहासिक निर्धन है और यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि लहाख की जो राजधानी सिंह में थी वही संग्रहालय की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) से (ख) : स्मारकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से लेने के लिए उन के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1977 में पुरातत्व विभाग के दल ने लहाख का सर्वेक्षण किया था। संक्षिप्त विवरणों सहित विभिन्न स्मारकों के दृष्टिगत यदि पुरातत्व विभागों को सौंपने की सलाह हो जाती है तो वहाँ संग्रहालय स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की सम्भावनाओं की छानबीन की जा रही है।

**Benefits from Himalayas**

3787. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government's attention has

been drawn towards an article written by Prof. R. Buckminster, University of Pennsylvania, that the Himalayas can provide a project of great benefits to India in the form of energy resources and water supply for solution of our major economic problems and that the developed countries of the World can provide assistance for the project; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Government is aware of the views of Prof. R. Buckminster Puller of the University of Pennsylvania about the energy and water supply potential of the Himalayas. A number of multi-purpose projects like the Bhakra Nangal, Sone, Ramganga, Gandak, Kosi, have been built on the Himalayan rivers. Lot of investigation work is in progress on the Himalayan rivers in India. The question of further development of rivers common to India and Nepal has also been taken up with His Majesty's Government of Nepal. A number of studies are also in progress in this behalf. The question of seeking external assistance where necessary will be taken up after the joint schemes are finalised.

**Non-Formal Education**

3788. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of introducing non-formal education in the country and whether any scheme has been drawn up in the matter; and

(b) if so, details of the scheme and the funds proposed to be set apart for the project during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The working Group on Universalisation of

Elementary Education set up by the Ministry came to the conclusion that Universalisation of Elementary Education for children of the age-group 6—14 would not be attainable without a massive programme of non-formal/part-time education for children who cannot attend formal schools or who have dropped out, due to socio-economic reasons. Accordingly, the State plans for Elementary Education during the medium-term (1978—83) plan period have proposed non-formal/part-time education programmes.

An outlay of Rs. 50 crore has also been tentatively provided in the plan of the Union Ministry of Education for 1978—83 to assist the nine educationally backward States for implementing experimental projects of non-formal education, with Rs. 7.00 crore as the budget allocation for 1979-80. The full details of the programme including pattern of assistance are being finalised.

Besides, adult education which is non-formal education for adults, is an on-going programme of the Government. The National Adult Education Programme inaugurated on 2nd October, 1978 seeks to cover 10 crore adults of the age-group 15—35 within about 5 years' time. A sum of Rs 19 crore (plan) and Rs 1.50 crore (non-plan) is being provided for the NAEP during 1979-80.

#### Satellite Earth Communication Stations at Jaipur and Jodhpur

3789 SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand has been made by the Government of Rajasthan regarding satellite earth communication stations at Jaipur and Jodhpur; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

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

(b) However, it has been planned by P & T Department to have Earth Stations at Jaipur and Jodhpur.

बिहार के खगरिया सब डिवीजन में गोगरी नारायणपुर तटबंध, नया गांव और परबट्टा स्लाफ को गंगा द्वारा भू-कटाव से सुरक्षा करने की योजना

3790. श्री शानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गंगा द्वारा भू-कटाव से बिहार के खगरिया सब-डिवीजन में गोगरी नारायणपुर तटबंध नया गांव और परबट्टा स्लाफ को सुरक्षा के लिए एक योजना की मजूरी दी गई है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उक्त योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी और यह योजना कब तक पूरी होगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार ने गोगरी नारायणपुर तटबंध की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने और गंगा के साथ साथ तट-कटाव को रोकने के लिये नया गांव-डुमरिया बुजुर्ग सुरक्षा स्कीम तैयार की है जिस पर 686 लाख रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है। इस स्कीम पर राज्य के बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की 26वीं बैठक में विचार किया गया था, जो जनवरी, 1979 में हुई थी। इस बैठक में कुछ समीक्षा का सुझाव दिया गया था। फिर से तैयार स्कीम अभी तक बिहार सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

#### Funds for irrigation projects in tribal Sub-Plan

3791. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry earmarked money for the irrigation projects in tribal sub-plan areas of the country;

(b) if so, the States which received and spent the money in these areas; and

(c) projects included in the Sixth Plan by the States, State-wise with allocation provided by the States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). While there is no earmarking of any money for irrigation projects in tribal sub-plan areas, during the discussions of State Annual Plans, taking into consideration the programme and progress of irrigation projects in tribal sub-plan areas, the Planning Commis-

sion recommend the amount that should flow from State Plan outlay for development of irrigation in tribal sub-plan areas. The approved outlay for irrigation in tribal sub-plan areas for the year 1978-79 is given in the attached Statement.

(c) The outlay for State Plans for 1978-83 are yet to be finalised.

#### Statement

*State-wise approved outlay for irrigation in Tribal sub-plan areas for the year 1978-79*

(In lakh rupees)

Sl. No.	State	Flow from State Plan outlay	
		Minor Irrigation	Major & Medium Irrigation
1	Andhra Pradesh	66.00	472.00
2	Assam	220.00	Nil
3	Bihar	950.00	**
4	Gujarat	263.00	541.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	10.00
6	Karnataka	15.00	Nil
7	Kerala	Nil	Nil
8	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	500.00
9	Maharashtra	368.65	538.30
10	Manipur	38.00	205.00
11	Orissa	376.30	897.00
12	Rajasthan	50.97	423.00
13	Tamil Nadu	9.00	Nil
14	Tripura	27.00	4.00
15	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	Nil
16	West Bengal	31.00	526.00
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
18	Goa, Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil

\*\*Outlay for the State as a whole is Rs. 10100.00 lakhs.

Separate outlay of tribal area not indicated.

**Building for Central Government offices**

3792. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a crash programme to construct office buildings for its Ministries and departments; and

(b) if so, the total amount likely to be spent on the construction and the time by which the buildings would be ready and the total rental savings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government has been

constructing office buildings in General Pool from time to time. A number of buildings are under construction at present and subject to availability of funds, construction of more buildings would be taken up in future.

(b) Details of the buildings under construction, the estimated cost of construction and likely time of completion are given in the Statement. The buildings would be either allotted to various Central Government Departments for meeting the shortage of accommodation or allotted to Departments which are functioning in hired/rented buildings. Though the exact amount of savings by way of rent cannot be indicated, yet it is expected that substantial savings in rent would be achieved when the buildings are completed.

**Statement**

Details of office buildings under construction	Carpet area	Estimated cost	Period of completion
	(Sq. M.)	Ks.	
1. Multi-storeyed office building in Sector XI, R. K. Puram . . . . .	28,606	4.33 crores	1979-80
2. Office building in Mehrauli-Badarpur Road area . . . . .	18,660	2.15 crores	1979-80
3. Blocks B and C of Sena Bhavan in Plot No. 35, New Delhi. . . . .	18,236	5.83 crores (includes cost of special requirements such as air-conditioning, etc., for functional purposes).	1979-80
4. Additional office building for the Department of Publications in Civil Lines, Delhi . . . . .	1,761	0.16 crores	1979-80
5. Multi-storeyed office building in Lodhi Road New Delhi, Phase I . . . . .	59805	8.66 crores	1980-81
6. 2nd multi-storeyed office building in Nizam Palace Compound, Calcutta . . . . .	16,075	2.50 crores	1979-80

**SC/ST postmen in Bihar during 1977-78 and 1978-79**

3793. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Postmen in the State of Bihar during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 as against the total number of postmen; and

(b) the proportion to which new posts of postmen are filled or are to be filled in respect of SC & ST in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.



(b) As per orders from Deptt. of Personnel, 15 per cent of posts are required to be filled up from amongst Scheduled Caste candidates and 7½ per cent from amongst Scheduled Tribe candidates.

**Non-availability of postal facilities in villages of Bihar**

3794. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the State of Bihar where postal facilities are not yet available; and

(b) the time by which these villages are likely to be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) The number of villages in the State of Bihar where postal booking facilities are not available is 50839. However all villages are covered by the daily delivery scheme.

(b) Post Offices are opened according to prescribed norms under a phased programme. No time bound programme has been drawn up so far to provide all villages in Bihar with post offices.

**वेबसाइटों की लिपि में दूर सूत्रों के अभाव के कारण कुछ समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों को नए कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति न दिया जाना**

3795. श्री शरद यादव: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वेबसाइटों की लिपि में दूर सूत्रों के अभाव का बहाना लेकर कुछ समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों के नये कार्यालय स्थापित करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त प्रयोजन के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र प्रति राज्य से मिले हैं और जो अधि-र्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ग) क्या अधिकांश आवेदन पत्र मत दीन नहीं हैं - के अधिक समय से अधिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी नहीं। समाचार पत्रों एवं समाचार एजेंसियों द्वारा नये कार्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए डाक तार विभाग को अनुमति देने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**Delay in printing of Telephone Directories**

3796. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether it is a fact that printing and publication of Telephone Directories in English and Hindi and the concerned regional languages in various parts of the country have been of late, considerably delayed causing lot of inconvenience to the telephone subscribers;

(b) if so, facts and reasons thereof; and

(c) steps being taken by the Government to remedy and improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Most of the Telephone Directories of the 21 Districts as well as 15 Circles have been brought out in 1978 except those for Delhi, Jaipur, Amritsar, Maharashtra, West Bengal. These are under print.

(c) A time bound programme has been laid out for printing of Telephone Directories and the same is being closely monitored for likely slippage and corrective action. Diffi-

culties in obtaining paper have recently been observed and means to improve the situation are under consideration.

**Indo-North Korea Cultural Agreement**

**3797. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a cultural agreement was recently signed between the Government of India and the Government of North Korea;

(b) if so, broad details thereto;

(c) whether the said agreement is the first of its kind between the two countries; and

(d) if so, how was it arrived at and who signed it and where?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A Cultural Agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed on July 2, 1976. However, a Cultural Exchange Programme for the years 1979-80 was signed on February 3, 1979. The Programme envisages co-operation in the fields of Education and Science, art, sports, films, radio, television and information.

(c) and (d). It is the first Cultural Exchange Programme between the two countries. A DPRK delegation under the leadership of Mr. Jang Se Guk, Vice-Chairman, Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, visited India during January-February, 1979 to discuss the Cultural Exchange Programme. It was signed by Mr. Jang Se Guk on behalf of the Government of DPRK and Dr. D. N. Misra, Joint Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education and Department of Culture, on behalf of Government of India at New Delhi.

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**Complaints about appointment and activities of Director Indian Council of Historical Research**

**3798. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a series of complaints had been made to him about the appointment and activities of the Director, Indian Council of Historical Research;

(b) whether the Director of the Council fulfils the age and academic qualifications laid down for the post and whether the method of his selection without any advertisement and without his being present before the Selection Committee and his receiving advance increments are regular;

(c) whether he has been elevated to the position of Acting Secretary in the ICHR;

(d) whether any inquiry has been made into the complaints concerning the Director; if so, who conducted the inquiry and what are the findings; and

(e) whether the Director in collaboration with the Accounts Officer has bungled about Rs. one lac in connection with a symposium of Indian-Russian historians held in January, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The complaints received against the appointment and activities of the Director are under examination in consultation with the Chairman, Indian Council of Historical Research. The Director is performing the duties of the Secretary in addition to his own charge till the post of Member-Secretary is filled.

(e) No, Sir.

**Accounts Officer in Indian Council of Historical Research**

**3799. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the period of deputation of the Accounts Officer in the Indian Council of Historical Research has been extended in spite of the fact that he has completed the maximum period of four years of his deputation in the Council and whether there is a move to absorb him in the Council and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Accounts Officer is personally obliged to the Director because his unqualified son has been provided with a job in the ICHR by the Director?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) No extension beyond 31st January, 1979, on which date the Accounts Officer completed four years of deputation, has been given by the Government. The Chairman, I.C.H.R., has, however, given an extension for a period of three months with effect from 1-2-1979, with a view to considering his absorption in the Council.

(b) The son of the Accounts Officer has been appointed in the Council on an ad-hoc basis. The post will be filled up on regular basis through normal channel after the recruitment rules are finalised.

**Change in School Calendar**

**3800. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider to change the decades old school calendar to make it rural

oriented in order to keep peak harvesting season away from annual examinations to suit it to the children of farmers and others depending on agriculture;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up the matter with State Governments to bring a uniform calendar throughout the country; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). School Education is managed mostly by the State Governments. School calendar including vacations is fixed by the State Governments considering the position in a State. There is no uniform school calendar throughout the country.

In the recent past, State Governments were requested to consider the following recommendations:

(i) Recommendation made by the Working Group on 'Employment of Children' in September, 1976:

"In rural areas, the timings and vacations of the primary and middle schools should be adjusted to suit the requirements of the agricultural cycle so that children can help their parents in their work and can also attend school regularly".

(ii) Recommendation of the Informal Committee on School Drop-outs in November, 1976:

"Vacations should be made to synchronize with the local harvesting seasons."

These recommendations along with other recommendations made by the Committees were circulated among the State Governments for consideration. Eight States and six Union Territories (viz. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Naga-

land, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh Administration, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry) have signified their acceptance of the recommendations. The recommendation is under consideration in 5 States and one Union Territory (viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, Daman and Diu). Two States and one Union Territory (viz. Haryana, Kerala and Lakshadweep) have not accepted the recommendations because of the following considerations:—

(i) Summer vacations cannot be synchronized with harvesting season in Haryana due to June and July being the extremely hot months in the State. Since the State Government does not have sufficient roofed accommodation, the schools have to be closed during these hot months,

(ii) Harvesting season in the State vary from locality to locality and crop to crop and hence the suggestion is not practicable, and

(iii) There is no harvesting season in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

12.00 hrs.

**RE. STATEMENT ON THE RECENT VISIT OF SHRI KOSYGIN, CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, USSR**

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mor-mugao): Sir, on going through today's list of business, I find that it makes no mention of any statement by the External Affairs Minister on the recent visit of Premier Kosygin and the treaties and agreements signed with him. This is most unfortunate. More than that, it is improper. We read from the newspapers on the 14th—five

days ago—that five wide-ranging agreements were signed between the Governments of India and the Soviet Republic. On the 15th, Mr. Kosygin left this country. On the 16th, Mr. Vajpayee, External Affairs Minister, who is otherwise so proper, chose to go to TV and make wide-ranging statements of policy. For instance, he said the Indo-Soviet joint communique was silent on Kampuchea because of the differing attitudes of the two States on this question. He made another wide-ranging statement by referring to his unhappiness at Mr. Kosygin's strong attacks on China from the Indian soil, which has caused some embarrassment. This is unprecedented that on the day next to the leaving of such a high dignitary such statements are being made. I do not want to enter into this. What I am drawing the attention of the Government through you is that it is not fair to Parliament and Members of Parliament that they should be treated with such scant respect. It is not fair that we, Members of Parliament, when the session is going on are given on the next day by leading newspapers a correct or incorrect version of what the Government wants to say. In the morning papers we come to know that the Government wants to say. I would like to draw your attention to the impropriety contained in this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Papers to be laid on the Table

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN** (Idukki): Sir, the point he raised is a very vital matter. You have passed on to the other subject without making any comment. It is most unprecedented. I want to back it up and invite the attention of the Prime Minister who is here that the House was taken for granted. Generally when this sort of discussion takes place on a very high international plane, the first forum to which report is to be made is the Parliament. Many days have gone by

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

and no report is made here. Not only that; a report has been made to the TV, which is absolutely incorrect. Policy statements generally are not made except first to Parliament. Policy statements are made by passing Parliament and a report as here is being avoided. Agreements are concluded, but are not reported here. This is treating Parliament with scant respect. It is your duty to uphold the dignity of the Parliament and to tell the Government to make amends to the House.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I have been a Member of this House from 1956 and I have never seen a statement made here by Government on such visits. Whenever the Prime Minister has gone out, a report is first made to the House. It is always done.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the prevailing convention, he says,

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is the convention. Therefore, there is no question of any departure from it. Therefore, I do not want to start a new practice. (Interruptions).

श्री राज नारायण (राय बरेल्लो): श्रीमान्, मेरा वादट प्राप घाईर है। मेरी मुसीबत यह हा जाती है कि मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ और प्राप मुन नहीं पाते हैं। इस लिए मुझे यहाँ बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है।

मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ठीक कहा है कि जब किसी भी विदेशी सरकार के साथ कोई एग्रीमेंट हो, और जायंट कम्युनिके निकले तो अगर उस समय पार्लियामेंट की बैठक हो रही हो, तो उसे सदन में रखा जाता है और उस पर चर्चा होती है। यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। जय पंडित देश के सम्बन्ध में श्री श्रीमती और श्री ६-७५ सह का जायंट कम्युनिके रखा गया था, तो उस पर काफी बहस हुई। जायंट यह था यथा है कि क्या श्री प्रदन बिहारी बाजपेयी का बाहर जा कर रेडियो पर, टेलीविजन पर, कलकत्ता में यह कहना उचित था। जायंट तो यह है कि बहस इस पर होती बाह्य कि श्री प्रदन बिहारी बाजपेयी ने—ही ६३ दि फॉरेन मिनिस्टर—जितने बड़े-बड़े बैनर हैं, सब को उठाकर धुंध किया है। कहा गया कि कंपोजिशन का बाइना के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए था। (अव्यवधान)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Are you allowing it, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The foreign affairs debate will come when he can refer to it. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

SHRI C M STEPHEN: Sir, I am rising on a point of order on the statement made by the Prime Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): When the Prime Minister gave a reply, there is no point of order.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Sir, what about my point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Yours is not a point of order, Mr. Raj Narain.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Is it proper for the Government to make a statement outside Parliament? प्रापको इस बारे में बोलना चाहिए।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My point of order is that the convention is not what the Prime Minister stated. It makes no difference. I am saying the convention must be conformed to. He says this is not the convention; I say this is the convention.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let me complete it. This is the convention. Then he says "I am not prepared to begin a new convention by making a statement on the floor of the House". As to what he should do, it is not for him to decide. (Interruptions) As to how he should treat this House, he is not the ultimate deciding factor about it. Members are demanding through you that he must make a statement to this House with respect to the agreement that has been signed. He says that the report will be laid only if it is signed abroad and not here. In a sense, it makes no difference at all. The point is whether the agreement signed between this country and another country is of such value as should be reported to this House; whether it is made here or outside makes no difference at all.

Parliament as such must be told as to what was happened. I submit the convention is not what the Prime Minister said. The convention is that agreements concerning the country, wherever signed, must be reported to the House when the House is sitting. Therefore, what the Prime Minister said is not the convention Sir, you must give a ruling

MR. SPEAKER: Now that there is difference of opinion, I will examine the matter. *ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय*

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: You have to decide it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into the matter and decide it.

12.10 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANCY SERVICES (INDIA) LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78.

(2) Annual Report of the Water and Power Development Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4009/79].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD, HYDERABAD FOR 1977-78 WITH STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND STATEMENTS EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF KENDRIYA HINDI SHIKSHAN MANDAL, AGRA AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF BOARDS OF APPRENTICESHIP/PRACTICAL TRAINING, KANPUR, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Account's (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad for the year 1977-78, together with the Audit Report thereon, under section 29(iv) of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4100/79].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal Agra for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4101/79].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and the Accounts of the Boards of Apprenticeship/Practical Training, Kanpur, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, for the year 1977-78, within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4102/79]

**REPORT OF MINORITIES COMMISSION  
ON ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1978 AND GOVERN-  
MENTS MEMORANDUM THEREON**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): I  
beg to lay on the Table a copy each of  
the following papers (Hindi and English  
versions):—

(1) Report of the Minorities Com-  
mission on the Aligarh Muslim Uni-  
versity (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

(2) Memorandum showing decision/  
reply of Government on various re-  
commendations, Observations con-  
tained in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
4103/79].

12.12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED LARGE-SCALE INFILTRATION OF  
FOREIGN NATIONALS INTO ASSAM AND  
NEIGHBOURING STATES**

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) I  
call the attention of the Minister of  
Home Affairs to the following matter  
of urgent public importance and request  
that he may make a statement thereon:

Reported large-scale influx of  
foreign nationals into Assam and  
neighbouring States, thereby causing  
great concern.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir,  
during 1978, about 4,000 tribals predo-  
minantly Mogs and a few Chakmas  
entered Tripura in small batches in a  
clandestine manner. They have all  
been sent back to Bangladesh. Recently  
some Chakmas from the Chittagong  
hill tracts entered Mizoram in a similar  
fashion. About 4,600 of them have  
been sent back to Bangla Desh. It is

apprehended that an equal number or  
slightly more may still be staying in  
Mizoram. Bangla Desh authorities have  
agreed to take them back and  
arrangements are accordingly being  
made. Apart from these developments,  
Government have no information of  
any recent large-scale influx of foreign  
nationals into Assam and neighbouring  
States.

However, Government are aware that  
illegal immigration from Bangla Desh  
has never completely stopped. The  
length and terrain of the border and  
the ethnic and linguistic similarities  
render it exceedingly difficult to identi-  
fy such illegal immigrants and make  
them return to the country of their  
origin. A number of border out-posts  
have been set up on the Indo-Bangla  
Desh border. Special staff has also  
been sanctioned for the Governments  
of Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal and  
Tripura for locating and deporting  
illegal immigrants. Constant vigilance  
is being maintained by the Central and  
State authorities to minimise, and ulti-  
mately prevent such illegal immigra-  
tion.

Government is also aware of illegal  
infiltration from Nepal into Assam and  
other North-Eastern States. Govern-  
ment of India have therefore extended  
application of the Foreigners (Restrict-  
ed Areas) Order 1963 and the Foreign-  
ers (Protected Areas) Order 1958 to  
Nepalis nationals since 1976 whereby  
nationals of Nepal are required to ob-  
tain permits for entry to the areas of  
Assam and North-Eastern States from  
Central Government in case of protect-  
ed areas and from Central or State  
Government in respect of restricted  
areas. The State Governments con-  
cerned are responsible to enforce the  
provisions of these orders.

SHRI TARUN GOGAI: According to  
the hon. Minister, there has been no  
large-scale infiltration except 4,000  
Chakmas, and these people were also  
sent back, but there have been state-  
ments from persons like the Chief  
Minister and Governor of Assam which

are contrary to what has been stated by the hon. Minister.

The Chief Minister of Assam made a statement in the State Assembly that there has been large-scale infiltration and the problem is assuming alarming proportions. According to the Chief Minister's statement, infiltration was high in transferred areas of Dibrugarh district and northern belts of Lakhimpur, and certain other places. According to him, there are more than five lakh Nepalis. The meeting of the Chief Ministers of the North-eastern Council last month expressed great concern about. The Governors' Conference also expressed grave concern. The Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. S. L. Shakhder has expressed great concern. He says that there are disturbing reports of large-scale immigration of outsiders, and of large-scale inclusion of foreign nationals in the electoral rolls.

I do not know whose statement I should believe. This will upset the balance of the population, it will create linguistic, socio-economic and other problems also.

The growth of population of Assam is the highest in India. In 1941, the population was 7 million. By 1971, it was doubled. By 1978 it became 18 million.

As you know, the economy of Assam is in a backward state. It is an important strategic area. It has been confronted with so many problems, the problem of poverty, the problem of unemployment and the problem of landless people. This influx problem will further aggravate it and it will cripple the whole economy of Assam.

Earlier, the problem of influx was mainly confined to Bangladesh. Now, the influx is from other countries also, from Nepal, Burma, etc. Besides it being a large-scale influx, the way it has been coming creates a suspicion that there is a sinister design or a

calculated move behind this. The move is to create disturbance, lawlessness and tension in the area by some foreign elements. The question of the security of that area and of the whole country is also there. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has examined this aspect.

The Government is boasting that never before the friendly relations with neighbouring countries have been as good as it is today. But the impression in those countries is that the Government is weak and that this Government is not capable of dealing firmly with infiltrators. This feeling has given an encouragement to these people. Only with the connivance of those countries this influx could come in such a large number. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take up this matter with those countries and tell them straightway to take steps to see that these people do not cross over.—It is also their duty to see that their people do not cross over—and that if they do not stop it, then it will be taken as an unfriendly act.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** As I have stated in my original statement that the illegal immigration from neighbouring countries of Bangladesh and even Nepal and a few from Burma is a continuing problem. I have seen the statement made by the Chief Minister of Assam in the Assembly and the concern expressed by the Governor. The concern expressed by these persons is only indicative of a greater awareness of this problem now. It does not mean that a large-scale influx of foreigners is taking place now. It only indicates a greater awareness on their part and on our part now.

**श्री योग प्रकाश त्यागी (बहराइच):** यह क्या जवाब है ?

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** I can substantiate it from statistics.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are only answering Mr. Tarun Gogoi.

**SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:** As the hon. Member pointed out, why so



Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal]

much of concern is expressed now, I have stated in my original statement that a large-scale of influx of illegal immigrants is not taking place just now. It is a continuing problem from the partition days till 1971; from March, 1971 to December, 1971; again, from August, 1974 to July, 1975 and afterwards I have scrutinised all the figures. If you want I will give statistics to substantiate my statement that a large-scale influx of foreign nationals is not taking place just now only It is a continuing problem.

MR SPEAKER: How you are going to discontinue it is the question

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As the hon Member wants to know, what steps are being taken to prevent it, I have stated in my original statement also that 2—3 steps have been taken. It is being taken The first thing is strengthening of the Border Security Force, opening of more outposts and strengthening of Home Guards from the area to help the Border Security Force to check at the border itself.

Another step which has been taken to deal with the situation when they cross and come inside and settle, is this. A scheme has been formulated and posts have been sanctioned, and it is the duty imposed on them to detect, identify and take steps to push them back.

The third thing is, it is the State Government's duty, the regular police duty, also to see that those people who come from outside and are not the nationals of the country are identified and brought to our notice

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने लिपुरा और मीजोराम में जो लोग बाहर से घाये हैं उन की ही बात कही है। शायद गृह राज्य मंत्री जी को मालूम नहीं है कि यह स्थिति कितनी बिस्फोटक हो रही है, न केवल बंगलादेश, बल्कि चार देशों से पूर्वोत्तर सीमा क्षेत्र में बराबर लोग आ रहे हैं—तिब्बत, बंगलादेश, नेपाल और बर्मा—इन चारों देशों से लोग बराबर आ रहे हैं तथा यह पूर्वोत्तर सीमा क्षेत्र कितना संवेदनशील है, वह इस बात को जानते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, काश्मीर, जो हमारी सीमा पर है, उस के लिये सुरक्षा की कितनी कोशिश की जा रही है, कितनी सावधानी बरती जा रही है—घाप सब जानते हैं, लेकिन इस क्षेत्र के लिये जो इतना संवेदनशील है, और जहाँ चार चार देशों से लोग आ रहे हैं, उसको लिये सरकार को जितनी सावधानी बरतनी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं बरती जा रही है और इसलिये यह बहुत बिस्फोटक स्थिति बनती जा रही है। वहाँ के लोग कहते हैं—

One day the whole area will become a volcano when there will be communal riots and language riots.

और कारेन ऐजन्ट्स भी वहाँ आ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन्होंने जो फिगर्स दी हैं—इन के विषय में भी हमारा विश्वास है। बी० एम० एफ० कहना है कि 20 हजार लोग पकड़े गये, एक्सटर्नल मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि 4 हजार पकड़े गये, लेकिन इनका गुट मतावय कहना है कि 3 हजार हैं, फल कोई चौथे मंत्री कहेंगे कि कोई आता ही नहीं है। इसलिये यह जो स्थिति है इस को दबाना नहीं चाहिये। यही कारण है कि पिछली गवर्नमेंट कांफ्रेंस ने पहली बार इस पर गहरी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और ग्रामाम के गवर्नर ने, जो उस क्षेत्र के गवर्नर भी है, सरकार को जा रिपोर्ट दी है, वह कितनी चिन्ताजनक है उस के बारे में गुट मंत्री ही बनना सकते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उस रिपोर्ट को सदन में प्रस्तुत करें, लेकिन वहाँ के गवर्नर ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है उसे आप को यहाँ उपस्थित करना चाहिये। आसाम के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी इस के सम्बन्ध में काफी बातें और तर्क दिये हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि आसाम की पापुलेशन में 1971 से लेकर छह तक 34.7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। एक जिले के बारे में तो उन्होंने यहाँ तक बताया है कि 3 लाख की आबादी में से 1 लाख 60 हजार इमिग्रेण्ट्स हैं। इस तरह की स्थिति आज असम में और पूरे पूर्वोत्तर सीमा क्षेत्र में पैदा हो गई है, जिस को आप केवल इटिन अफेयर्स के तौर पर, केवल कालिंग प्रटेक्शन के रूप में ले रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा—अभी पिछले दिनों बंगला देश के प्रधान यहाँ आये थे, उन से आपने जो बातें की हैं एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में उसका रिफार्ब होगा, उसी के सदर्थ में मैं कहना चाहूँगा जिस प्रकार से बेरुबाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में एडजस्टमेंट की बात हुई थी, मैं बिस्तार में नहीं जाऊँगा—उन दो टुकड़ों को मिलानेवाली जो रेखा है—जैसे—

Bangladesh could retain the two enclaves, Dahargram and Angarpota with 178 x 85 metres of land in lease in perpetuity

तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में, जब बीच का रास्ता नहीं रहेगा तो जा नहीं सकते हैं, बंगला देश में जो समस्याएँ बेरुबाड़ी के सम्बन्ध में हुआ है, उस पर पुनर्विचार नहीं किया जा सकता? हम जानते हैं—आप यह कह

वैरें कि यह अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, हम उस का पालन करेंगे, लेकिन क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर पुनर्विचार नहीं हो सकता ? मैं नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन अमरीका में क्यूबेल्ट, धाड़जनहावर और उन के बाद भी ऐसी ट्रीटीज पर पुनर्विचार हुआ है। बेल्जाई का भी जो समस्या हुआ था 1958 में, उस में भी समाधान हुआ है। अगर उस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये तब जा कर उधर सीमा से जो घाने वाले लोग हैं, उन का घाना बन्द कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं और ज्यादा तौ नहीं कहना चाहता सिफ प्रश्नों के रूप में एक प्रश्न तो यह करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री एल० पी० सिंह साहब ने जा प्राप का रिपोर्ट दी है, उस की चिन्ता में प्राप सदन को अवगत करा कर इस पर एक कुलपलेज्ड डिस्कशन प्राप करवायें ? यह पूर्वी सीमा प्रवेश, जिस को डा० लोहिया उर्वसियम कहते थे, प्राज किन्ना सबेदनसोन हो गया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि कामीर की तरफ, उस की सुरक्षा के लिये भी क्या प्राप विशेष प्रबन्ध करेंगे और तीसरा प्रश्न यह है कि बगला देग बं माव बेल्जाई पर जो समस्या हुआ है, वो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्या हुआ है, उस पर प्राप पुनर्विचार करेंगे ताकि सीमा के उधर के प्रवेशों से लोगों का घाना रुक सके।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है (व्यवधान)।

प्रो० समर गुहा (कन्टाई) न पर कान पान का। प्राप भी नहीं कहते और वे भी नहीं कहते।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल राज्यपाल महादय द्वारा जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही हो, मुख्य मंत्री के द्वारा चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही हो, नार्थ-ईस्टर्न कौंसिल द्वारा चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही हो, हम भी उस चिन्ता में शामिल हैं। हम अपने प्राप का उस में प्रलग नहीं करते। हम भी उस चिन्ता में शामिल हैं और भारत सरकार भी उस में शामिल है। सवाल यह है कि यह एक ऐसा प्राथम है, जिसके ऐतिहासिक कारण हैं और जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं, समय समय पर यह समस्या कई तरह का रूप लेती रहती है। कभी धार्मिक कारणों से, कभी किन्हीं और कारणों से और कभी सा एंड आर्डर के बिगड़ने से यह समस्या तरह-तरह के रूप लेती रहती है और लोग इधर घाते रहे हैं, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, सेक्युरटी प्रायम भी पीज करते हैं, इससे कोई इन्कार नहीं हो सकता और मुसीबतजवा जा लोग घाते हैं उन के माथ-साथ पंचगाभी लोग भी घा जाते हैं, इससे भी कोई इन्कार नहीं हो सकता। हम लिये यह समस्या एक गभीर समस्या है। ..(व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER. I cannot understand This is not Question Hour

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल यह समस्या एक सम्पूर्ण समस्या है, इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं हो सकता लेकिन इस समस्या से निपटने के लिये जो उपाय किये गये हैं या किये जा रहे हैं, उन के बारे में एक बात तो माननीय सदस्य को यह समझनी चाहिये कि यह बहुत लम्बा बॉर्डर है, 4035 किलोमीटर लम्बा बॉर्डर है

और यह भी माननीय सदस्य को समझना चाहिये कि एक बहुत हो डिफिकल्ट टोरेन है, उबड़ खाड़, पथरीला, खजर, घाटी और पहाड़, इन सारी चीजों से बनी हुई यह जगह है। इसीलिए यह बहुत घातक काम नहीं है।

तीसरे इस में ह्यूमनीटेरियन कसीडरेशन भी है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहाँ में मुसीबतजवा लोग घाते हैं और इस तरह जब कड़ाई करते हैं, तो इधर के कुछ लोग भी उस का विरोध करना शुरू कर देते हैं। इस तरह की चीजें भी देखने में आई हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नेट में जो उन के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जब इस तरह की बात होती है, तो इतना गुफान हाता है, हल्ला होता है कि कह नहीं सकते, क्योंकि ये लोग, जिन क साथ सम्पी की जाती है, उन के गंग सम्बन्धी इधर भी हैं। उन की जात बिरा-दगो के लोग, लम्युग्टक एफिनिटी और स्थानिक एफिनिटी के लोग, उन के गंग सम्बन्धी, भी इधर हैं। ये सारे बातें हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ... ककमा मिजारम में भी हैं।

PROF SAMAR GUHA 5000 Chakma Tribals have been ejected by the military in Mizoram area What have you done? You are talking and you do not know? You have not the courage to say that

MR SPEAKER This is Call Attention, please don't convert it into Question Hour

PROF SAMAR GUHA I come from that area I know Recently 5000 Chakma tribals have been ejected by the military force.... (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No, please I am not allowing

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल . ये सारी समस्याये हैं, वे सब कठिनाइया हैं, इन की पृष्ठभूमि की भी बराबर ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। इस पृष्ठभूमि में जो प्रयास हो रहे, उन को प्राप देखिये और उन प्रयासों के लिये प्राप जो भी मुझाब देना चाहेंगे, उन का अवश्य हम ध्यान रखेंगे।

श्री बसंत साठे (प्रकोला) प्राप के प्रयासों का क्या नतीजा रहा है ?

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल . नतीजे बहुत अच्छे घा रहे हैं। .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली मंदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य को पढ़ा है और जो कुछ उन्होंने यहाँ कहा है उस को भी मुना है। मुझे लगता है कि मंत्री महोदय इस सारी समस्या की गंभीरता को छोड़ कर इस को आन्धर एस्टीमेट कर रहे हैं और ओवर सिम्पलीफाई कर रहे हैं। यह मामला

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

भयानक है। वे उसकी जड़ में जाने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहे हैं। जो आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं वे गलत हैं। वहाँ लोग कोई एक देश से ही नहीं आ रहे हैं और एक प्रान्त में ही नहीं आ रहे हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि केवल बंगला देश से लोग आ रहे हों।

From January 1, 1978 to January 18, 1978, Manipur Police picked up 59 foreign nationals without valid entry permits. Of these 23 were of Burmese origins, 21 Nepalese 7 Bangla Deshi, one Chinese, 30 South Africans and Four Australians.

इस तरह से मैं आप को ये सारे फिगर्स दे कर आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। जो आने वाले लोगों का नम्बर है वह भी लाखों में है। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह कन्टीनुअस प्रोसेस है। क्या इस कन्टीनुअस प्रोसेस के लिये मंत्री जी को बढ़ाई दी जाये? अगर यह कन्टीनुअस प्रोसेस है तो शर्म की बात है।

Are you showing your helplessness that you are unable to check it and to find out the real reason behind it? You are unable to contact the concerned Governments from where these people are coming; why they are coming? You don't go into the root cause of it but you are making a shabby statement lightheartedly here. I must say that here. (*Interruptions*)

यह सोशो इकोनोमिक प्रॉब्लम भी है और लैण्ड का भी सवाल है। वे लोग पटेल साहब से भी मिले हैं। क्या यह सिक्योरिटी प्रॉब्लम नहीं है? आप कहते हैं कि यह एक स्टेट का मामला है। क्या यह बार्डर का मामला नहीं है? क्या यह आप का काम नहीं है कि बाहर से लोग न आयें?

I am quoting the Chief Minister of Assam who says that this is a problem of security also.

मैं आपके जरिये से सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या असम और दूसरे प्रदेशों के मंत्री आप से मिले थे? उन्होंने आप से क्या कहा था? क्या उन्होंने आप के पास चिट्ठी लिखी थी? उन्होंने जो चिट्ठियाँ लिखीं थीं उनमें आप के पास क्या मुझाव भेजे थे? आपने उनके पत्रों का क्या उत्तर दिया? उनका समाधान करने के लिए आप ने क्या पग उठाये? इन तीन-चार प्रदेशों के मंत्रियों ने आप को क्या सजेसन दिये और आप ने उन का क्या उत्तर दिया? यह तो मेरा पहला सवाल है,

Is it not a fact that you have utterly failed in this and continuously you are failing for the last thirtytwo years whether it be the previous Govern-

ment or this Government? We want that nobody should be allowed to enter in our country without our permission. If there is an influx then what is the position? Why are the minorities coming over here? Have you taken the case with Bangladesh Government? If so, what are their grievances there? Have you found out from them as to why they are coming over here? Are they treated properly there? Or, just to have friendship with Bangladesh, are you going to sacrifice everybody? These are the problems. To reply in any way is not good.

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि सिक्योरिटी की बात जो कही जा रही है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन्ही नेशनल एक्टिविटी के मामले में भी क्या लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और कितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं?

May I request you to ask the Minister to note down? Otherwise, he will reply one and slip away.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you should ask one question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am putting my question wiith (a), (b), (c) and (d).

MR. SPEAKER: Under the Rule, you can ask only one question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is the practice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have been allowing it. That is all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The question has different parts.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot create parts out of that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The question is: are the Chief Ministers meeting the Home Minister? What did they suggest? Did they write any letter to you or did any State Government write a letter? What was your reply? Did they give concrete suggestions? That is Number (1). Secondly, did you contact the concerned States, particularly Bangladesh,

where the position of minorities is very bad and what steps Bangladesh government have taken to see that their people do not come into India and their grievances are removed? Thirdly, whether any person has been arrested on security reasons and what are the charges? How many new check posts have been created in that region and what is the strength of the Border Security Force and by how much it has been increased? Have you received any report from the Governor also?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : कारण जो रहे हैं वे सब को मालूम हैं। पहला यह है कि देश का बंटवारा हुआ और उस के बाद जो चीजें बंटवारे पर होती हैं सब हुई। उसके बाद 1971 में आजादी की लड़ाई हुई और उस आजादी की लड़ाई से जो चीजें निकलती हैं वे निकलती हैं। तीसरे जैसे आप ने कहा है सोजो इकोनोमिक कारण हैं, वे भी हैं। सब का मैंने जिक्र किया है अपने उत्तर में।

प्रो० समर गुहा : पोलिटिकल रीजन भी हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मैं मानता हूँ वे भी हैं। उन को भी हम नज़रअंश नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप ने स्पेसिफिक सवाल पूछा है कि चीफ मिनिस्टर से आप की क्या बातचीत हुई है और उन्होंने क्या मुझसे दिये हैं। अलग अलग राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों ने अलग अलग मुझसे दिये हैं। असम के मुख्य मंत्री ने कुछ मुझसे दिये हैं जैसा उन्होंने कहा है कि उनको इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये दो बटालियन और स्टेट आर्म्स फोर्स रिक्रूट करने की और रोविंग पैट्रोल पार्टी को करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये और पूरा खर्चकेन्द्र उठाए। त्रिपुरा की सरकार ने कहा है कि उनको एक बटालियन और बी एस एफ की रिक्रूट करने की इजाजत मिलनी चाहिये। इस तरह से इन सब मुझसे पर विचार हो रहा है—

श्री वसंत साठे : विचार ही करते रहेंगे पांच साल तक। आचार करो, विचार नहीं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : इस मामले में बातचीत भी हो रही है। जैसे जो मोगा ट्राइबल के लोग आ गए हैं त्रिपुरा में उनको बंगला देश की सरकार की सहमति से, एश्रीमेंट से वहां से भेजा गया है। चक्रमा लोग मिजोरम में आ गए थे उनको बंगला देश की सरकार से एश्रीमेंट करके भेजा गया है।

प्रो० समर गुहा : कितने भेजे गए हैं और अभी तक कितने रह गए हैं? क्यों आए हैं?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : क्यों आए हैं आप सब जानते हैं। अलग अलग कारण हैं। सारे मैंने एन्थ्रॉपेट किए हैं।

बंगला देश की जो बोर्डर सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स है और हमारी जो है समय-समय पर उन दोनों के बीच

बातचीत होती रहती है इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार के स्तर पर जो होती है उससे यह अलग है। वहां भी ये सब बातें उनके ध्यान में लाई जाती हैं और इनको ठीक किया जाता है।

जो बी एस एफ है उस में 449 पोस्ट्स हैं और 21 बटालियन बी एस एफ की लगी हुई हैं। उसके अतिरिक्त सोलह होम गार्ड की हैं। ये उनकी मदद करते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा बोर्डर है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो सैकिड चैक पोस्ट बनाई गई है, फस्ट जो बोर्डर सिक्थोरिटी फोर्स है, उसके अन्दर दूसरी है जिस को पी ग्राई बी डी कहते हैं और इस सैकिड के तहत भी सोलह सौ कुछ सैकिड पोस्ट्स हैं। सारी असम के लिए हैं। इस के अतिरिक्त मेघालय के लिए भी हैं।

आपने यह भी पूछा है कि सिक्थोरिटी एरेस्ट कोर्ड हुई है? सिक्थोरिटी एरेस्ट अभी नहीं हुई हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: After he has placed the Report on the Table. Not now. If you have given notice, I will allow you. You have not given notice. No. no. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  
HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REPORT

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and thirteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report on Road Development during Fourth Plan.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: That question has been answered. You must know the Procedure on Calling Attention, Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

श्री रामचिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपसि आइटम नम्बर 6 पर है। मुझको जो जानकारी मिली है उसके अनुसार सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में ही यह रिपोर्ट पेश की जा रही है। इसकी कापी हम लोगों को तत्काल हिन्दी में नहीं मिलेगी। और आपने इसी सदन में कई बार रूलिंग दी है, आप हिन्दी को ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन नहीं भी दें तो कम से कम हिन्दी और

[राम विलास पामवान]

अंग्रेजी साथ साथ चलेगी। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अंग्रेजी में ही रिपोर्ट देना की जा रही है या उसका हिन्दी वर्जन भी हमें मिल रहा है? यदि नहीं, तो हम रिपोर्ट को आप तत्काल बन्द कीजिये, पहले इसकी हिन्दी कापी हमें दिलाइये।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मथुरा): अध्यक्ष जी,...

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. You must give notice.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: कोई जरूरत नहीं है नोटिस देने की जब आप सविधान को बन्द कर रहे हो। आप कोई तानाशाह नहीं हो। आप भारत के सविधान को भंग कर रहे हो, अंग्रेजी भाषा को घोष्य रहे हो। मैं इसके सख्त खिलाफ हूँ। आप भारत मा की जवान को काट रहे हो, अंग्रेजियत लाद रहे हो। आप बार-बार हमारे दिलों को ठेस पहुँचाने हो।...

MR. SPEAKER. Copy will be placed. Matters under Rule 377, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: यह बात नहीं चलेगी।

MR. SPEAKER: The General Purposes Committee have gone into it. No further recording please.

(Interruptions)\*\*

That matter was brought up. The General Purposes Committee went into the matter and they said it is not possible always.

श्री रामविलास पामवान: अध्यक्ष जी, हमारी आपर्ति का आपने क्या जवाब दिया? यदि हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट आती तो अंग्रेजी वाले अभी क्या करते? यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: No further recording please. Only matters under Rule 377. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

12.45 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) REPORTED COPYING IN EXAMINATIONS OF MEERUT UNIVERSITY AND OTHER PLACES.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a statement under Rule 377 on the following matter of urgent public importance.

That copying in the examinations of Meerut University in some parts of Western U.P. has been going on, on a massive scale. Answers are being copied verbatim from the text books and handy guides. Those unfamiliar with the contents of the books bring their friends to locate the answer or higher competent people to do the job for them in the examination hall. Even the law students have been engaging qualified advocates to write their papers. The only sufferers are the girl students. The invigilators are threatened with dire consequences and are shown daggers etc. Consequently, they cannot stop this unfair practice.

Even the senior Superintendent of Examinations of some colleges of Meerut have addressed letters to the Vice-Chancellor, Meerut University in which they say that even after their best efforts they were unable to conduct the examinations fairly according to the University rules. Unfair means were being used openly en masse by open declarations by some students that the candidates should copy fearlessly. They have further stated that they were completely helpless and are frightened as a result of threats and that serious consequences are bound to follow if no action is taken against any student. They requested the Vice-Chancellor to take some serious action to meet the situation. Many other communications have been sent by about 50 invigilators showing their helplessness in the matter. The leading national dailies have reported extensively over this issue, but no effective steps have been taken so far. Unfortunately, the Vice-Chancellor of Meerut University has called it a minor incident. According to him, this is all exaggeration. In 13 colleges, the examinations have been cancelled—now I am told that all the examinations have been cancelled—and these will be held later on.

This is the most serious matter which deserves government's attention. This is not an isolated case of Meerut University alone. Even in Bihar and other places, mass copying has become a routine affair. Unfortunately, the Government has not taken any stringent measures so far. If the present state of affairs continues, I am afraid, the time will not be far when the student who does not cheat is the exception. Consequently, the academic standards and values will suffer and general erosion all over the country as students' defiance of authority have broken all precedents. I have come to know that the Chairman of the University Grants Commission has also sought a report from the Vice-Chancellor and informed him to set the things right, otherwise the grant will be stopped. I demand that the whole set of examinations should be cancelled and it should be conducted again. A thorough enquiry should be made by an independent authority into the whole issue and responsibility should be fixed. The help of the police should also be taken whenever it is necessary.

In the end, I urge upon the Minister of Education to issue a detailed statement over this issue suggesting the remedial measures taken by the Government to solve this serious problem.

(ii) LOCKOUT IN THE BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED, GHAZIABAD.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन धावलम्बनीय लोक-महल के निम्न विषय की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

यह मेरी जानकारी में श्रमिकों द्वारा लाई गई है कि भारत सरकार का एक प्रतिष्ठान भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि०, गाजियाबाद के व्यवस्थापन ने मनमाने ढंग से कारखाने को विगत 9 मार्च, 1979 से तालाबन्दी कर दिया है।

व्यवस्थापन का यह तर्क निराधार एवं भ्रम-मूलक है कि विगत 20 फरवरी से श्रमिक हड़ताल पर हैं तथा उनकी गतिविधि हिसात्मक हो गई थी। सत्य यह है कि कारखाने के कार्यकारी अधिकारियों को 1 सितम्बर, 1977 से सिटी कर्मिन्सेटरी एलाउंस महगाई भत्ता के साथ प्रतिमाह दिया जा रहा है और श्रमिकों को न देकर भेदभाव का वातावरण सृजन किया गया। यदि गाजियाबाद एक सिटी है और वहाँ के अधिकारी

को सी० सी० ए० दिया जाता है, तो श्रमिकों के लिये क्या वह सिटी देहात है? यदि श्रमिकों को भी सी० सी० ए० दिया जाये, तो माहवारी 60, 70 हजार रुपये से अधिक नहीं पड़ेगा।

यह शांतपण हो कि भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लि० देश के लिए राडार एवं संचार साधनों के लिये आवश्यक उपकरणों के उत्पादन करने वाला यह कारखाना बन्द रहने से प्रतिदिन 4 लाख रुपये से अधिक खर्च कर रहा है। माहवारी 1 करोड़ का घाटा होगा। भेदभाव असंवैधानिक एवं न्याय के प्रतिकूल है।

अस्तु, उप-प्रधान मंत्री एवं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री से मेरा सग्रह प्रश्नोद्देश है कि भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स से तालाबन्दी धावलम्ब उठाने के लिये चारों तरफ से सी० सी० ए० की प्रथा समाप्त कर दी जाये या अधिकारियों के साथ-साथ श्रमिकों को भी सी० सी० ए० दिया जाये।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** The BEL management had several discussions with the Unions in which their representatives were requested not to resort to an agitational approach to press for unreasonable demands. The management was forced on March 9, 1979 to declare a lock-out due to continuous intimidation, go slow and other coercive methods adopted by the workmen to press their demand for City Compensatory Allowance, in violation of the terms of the settlement regarding wages and allowances already in force. The Unions had themselves opted for the payment of DA at local price index and entered into a settlement to the effect on April 12, 1978 and 21st October, 1978. These settlements are valid till June, 1981 and stipulate that till their operation, no fresh demand involving any financial implications can be made. The demand for CCA thus becomes *suo motu* illegal.

No doubt, BEL is an indispensable production unit for the vital requirements of the country's defence services. I hope and trust that the lock-out will be for a very limited period, and I am looking forward with eagerness when conditions will permit the BEL management to lift the lock-out and resume normal routine. However, this would only be possible if the

[Prof. Sher Singh]

unions withdraw their agitation, assure disciplined behaviour, ensure adherence to the code of discipline to which they have already subscribed, and are prepared to resume work at normal levels of productivity.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Now Mr. Dawn. I have deleted some sentences. Please don't read them.

(iii) REPORTED DIFFICULTIES OF FARMERS IN FLOOD-AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

**SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN** (Burdwan): Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The cultivators of the 10 districts of West Bengal were severely affected in the unprecedented and unforeseen flood that engulfed the entire State of West Bengal in 1978. All the agricultural implements including the bullocks were washed away and the main crop of these ten districts, viz. 'Aman paddy' was completely destroyed. As a result, the economic conditions of the farmers of these districts have become disastrous. Uptil now, marginal farmers, the agricultural labour and the middle class farmers are practically compelled to reside in the open lands and air. In spite of such disastrous conditions, the brave farmers of the State of West Bengal, particularly of these 10 flood-affected districts, with a view to save themselves from this unforeseen natural calamity and to serve the nation, cultivated potatoes, boro paddy and wheat with their hard labour, by taking loans either from the nationalized banks or from the private financiers. With such distress, economic conditions, they produced potatoes and boro paddy in abundance. In 1977-78, the production of potatoes in West Bengal was only 18 lakh tonnes but this year, in spite of the so many obstacles the brave farmers of West Bengal have produced 23 lakh tonnes

of potatoes. The farmers are willing to get the Bonds from the cold storages to keep their products in the cold storages. The potato merchants also are not purchasing any potatoes from the farmers for keeping them in the cold storages. Due to absence of the customers, the farmers are forced even now to sell their potatoes at a rock bottom price between Rs. 13/- and Rs. 15/- per 40 Kgs. The potatoes are still in the field and wasted. As a result of this, Sir, there is a cry practically in every farmer's house in the State of West Bengal. On the other side, the few farmers, who by the patronage of the panchayats got the necessary Bonds required for keeping potatoes in the cold storages, are unable to bring potatoes to the cold storages as they are not getting gunny bags. Central Government has fixed Rs. 150 as the purchase price for 100 kg. of jute but due to strike in the jute mills, the farmers are being forced to sell at a nominal price of Rs. 70 or 80 per quintal. Jute Corporation have failed miserably to perform their duties to the jute cultivators, in this hour of great crisis when the jute mills are purchasing jute at a price of Rs. 70 or 80 per quintal, it is amusing to note that they are selling gunny bags at a price of Rs. 3 per piece weighing only 280 grams and that too can be used only once. In other words, the jute mills are selling their bad quality gunny bags at Rs. 12 per kg. Let them do not have sufficient money to meet the financial obligations of the labour, P.F., ESI, etc. etc. and make losses. Such a situation is being watched by both the Central and the State Governments like an inanimate object. Due to such conditions, strong resentments are growing in the families of the farmers, which may lead to disastrous consequences, if remedial measures are not adopted immediately by the Central Government. It is the demand of the farmers of West Bengal that concerned Ministries of the Central Government make necessary arrangements for immediate purchase of potatoes at a remunerative



price and export this commodity and also take adequate measures to reduce the price of gunny bags and ensure quality supply of gunny bags. I also suggest that the Jute Corporation be asked to take appropriate measures to protect the interests of the jute growers by purchasing the jute from the doors of the jute cultivators to avoid distress sale by the farmers, and see that the stitching of the mouths of the gunny bags used for packing potatoes/onions, etc. be properly done by the jute mills so that they last at least for two seasons.

MR. SPEAKER: We come to legislative business. /

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order, Sir, under proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 376, relating to the arrangement of business as shown in the order paper. The proviso provides for a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of business and the commencement of another item. Please turn your attention to items 13 and 14.

MR. SPEAKER: We have not come to that yet.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am on arrangement of business.

MR. SPEAKER: Either you should have raised it in the beginning or you can raise it when we come to items 13 and 14.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Any time it can be raised.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it when the House is seized of the matter, either before we start the work or immediately after Question Hour or when we come to items 13 and 14.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please read the proviso:

"Provided that the Speaker may permit a member to raise a point of order during the interval between the termination of one item of

business and the commencement of another...

MR. SPEAKER: It must relate to that item of business.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Not that item. You do not have enough patience now.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it when we come to items 13 and 14.

SHRI HARI BISHNU KAMATH: You may not be in the Chair then.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter. Somebody will be in the Chair.

SHRI HARI BISHNU KAMATH: Why not you decide it?

MR. SPEAKER: Legislative Business—Mr. Agarwal.

12.59 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL). I beg to move.\*

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1979-80, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up the clauses.



MR SPEAKER The question is

'That clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill'

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedules were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill*

SIIRI SATISH AGRAWAL I move

That the Bill be passed

MR SPEAKER The question is

That the Bill be passed

*The motion was adopted*

13 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1979-80 SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1978-79 AND RESOLUTION RE FIFTH REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE—Contd.

MR SPEAKER Shri Durga Chandra will now continue his speech

श्री दुर्गा चन्द्र (कागडा) अध्यक्ष जी मैं पिछले दिन रेलवे लाइनो के मुताबिक कह रहा था कि इस समय हमारे देश में 60,693 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है। यदि डबल ट्रैक का भी शामिल कर लें तो 1,03,325 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है। झाड़ी के बाद बीस साल के अंतर में सिर्फ 7097 किलोमीटर नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाई गई है। यदि स्टेट्स के हिसाब से देखा जाये तो यूपी में 8750 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है, मध्य प्रदेश में 6195 किलोमीटर लाइन है, बिहार में करीब 5 हजार किलोमीटर लाइन है जबकि हिमाचल प्रदेश में सिर्फ 255 किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है और झाड़ी के बाद हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक इंच भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनाई गई है। जो भी रेलवे लाइन वहां पर है वह झाड़ी से पहले की बनी हुई है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी रेलवे लाइनों का सब धा है, उसके एस्टीमेट बनाए गए हैं, उनका एम्बल हुआ या नहीं यह आप जानते होंगे मैं ने तीन रेलवे लाइनें बताई थी उनमें से किसी ने किसी को इस साल जरूर टेक-अप किया जाए और उनका निर्माण किया जाये। मुझे खुशी है कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न जॉन में 6 लाइनों की शुरुआत की गई है, वहां पर रेलवे लाइनों की जरूरत है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ डिस्ट्रिक्शनल नहीं

होना चाहिए, हमारी डिमांड भी जेन्युइन है, उस पर भी आपकी गौर करना चाहिए। तीन नयी रेल लाइनें—नागल-तलवाड़ा, जमुनागढ़-पोटा साहब और कालका परमाणु— इनके लिए आपकी धन की व्यवस्था करके निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए।

130 hrs

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष जी पहले जा गाइया दिल्ली से पठानकोट तक चलती थी वह जम्मू तब तक एक्स्टेंड हो गई है। इसका बहुत सारा हिमाचल प्रदेश व कांगडा मंडो और चम्बा जिले का बड़ी महिफल होती है। इस सिमिलिस मैं मैंने आपसे पहले ही रिव्यू की हुई है कि अब एग्जामिनल टून चलाई जाय जाकि पठानकोट तक जाए अगर यह मर्यादित नहीं है तो थ्रीनगर एक्स्प्रेस व भलावा कम्पार मेल में कुछ बागीज पठानकोट के लिए लगाई जाये ताकि वहां के लोगों का जो दिक्कत है वह दूर हो सके।

इसका भलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे कन्वन्शन कमेटी, 1977 की रेकमेण्डेशन इस हाउस में रखी गई है ताकि यह मुद्दा उसपर भी विचार कर सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कमेटी की रेकमेण्डेशन से रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट का फायदा हुआ है। इससे रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट का बर्जा घटा है और वह डबलपैट की तरफ लगाया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ, यह एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि हुई है। और मैं आपसे सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात इस के लिये बर्गा देना चाहता हूँ। जो एक्स्प्रेस व प्रो प्राय कौन्सिल स्टेशन पर या जिनको फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से बात की कि रेलवे का जो सपरन्स है उस को किस तरह से एप्रोप्रियेट किया जाय—जैन्टल फंड में, और रेलवे के लिये प्रलय से डबलपैट फंड रखा जाये—इस काम में जो कामयाबी हुई है, उस के लिये व धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और इस कमेटी की रिक्मेण्डेशन को हमें पुरस्कृत मजूर कर देना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे में जो तरह-तरह की सुविधाएं दा गढ़ हैं, उन में कुछ कामया है। पिछली दफा मैंने दिल्ली से गौहाटी तक सफर किया। उन में मैंने यह देखा कि ट्रेन में जो कौन्सिल का इन्तजाम था, वह बिल्कुल अच्छा नहीं था। इसी तरह से दिल्ली से कलकत्ता के लिये जो हाबडा एक्सप्रेस है, उस में भी कौन्सिल का इन्तजाम अच्छा नहीं है। मैंने देखा कि आप के बेथरे लोग जानेवाले को जो बिल देते हैं—वह गलत जाना है, किसी ने अगर बेजीटीरियन जाना चाया है तो उस को नान-बेजीटीरियन जानने का बिल दे देते हैं, जैसे किसी ने अच्छा नहीं चाया है तो उस को बिल दूसरा

दे दें। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्राप फर्स्ट क्लास के कमरों में ऐसा चाट ज़रूर लगावे—

रेल मंत्री (श्री० मधु बबलू) : प्राप बिल के बारे में कह रहे हैं या खाने के बारे में कह रहे हैं ?

श्री भुर्गा कन्व : मैं दोनों के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। खाना तो इन्कीरियर मिलता ही है, साथ ही बिल भी गलत दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर जो प्लेट्स सर्व की जाती हैं, वे बिलकुल नाकारा और निकम्मी हैं।

प्राप ने रेलवे के हर क्षेत्र में बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, जैसे लेवल-बासिंग का मामला है, इस्पेशन का काम है, ट्रक की प्रोटेक्शन का काम है, गांग डिस्टेंस ट्रेन्ज प्राप बढ़ा रहे हैं, क्लास-लेस ट्रेन्ज प्राप ने बढ़ाई है—ये सब बहुत अच्छे काम हैं। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी के राज में रेलवे का ताल्लुक है, उस में बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धियाँ हुई हैं, जिन के लिये हमें फख्र है। सब लोग इन कामों की तारीफ कर रही हैं, और यह ऐसा ही चलना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि इवलपमेंट फंड में न्यू-रेलवे-साइन्ज के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकमा रखना चाहिए और उन में हिमाचल प्रदेश की रेलवे साइन्ज को इन्कलूड किया जाय और उन का जल्द से जल्द डानपे का इन्तजाम किया जाय।

कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल (मेहनादा) उपप्राधिका मराठवाड़ा, इस में कोई संशेद नहीं है कि रेलों का काम धाने बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन राजधानी एक्स्प्रेस को छोड़ कर सभी गाड़ियों में प्रम्यण्डना बंद रही है। जब हम इस के लिए कम्पेक्टर को कहते हैं, तो वह कहता है कि स्वीचर नहीं बने हैं, मैं क्या करूँ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब मैं राजधानी एक्स्प्रेस बनी है, तब से बिलकुल ट्रेन्ज बिलकुल निकम्मी कर दी गई है, उस में रास्ते में लोगों को सामान रखने और खोने भी देते हैं। एक रात तो मैं गिरते-गिरते बच गई। प्राप का कानून है कि रास्ते में सामान नहीं रखना चाहिये, लेकिन कोई कम्पेक्टर इस बात का न देखता है और न बोलता है—इस के लिए देखने की जरूरत है।

महिलाओं के लिये जो बोयी होती है, वह बीच में रखनी चाहिये और उस के ऊपर महिला का चित्र होना चाहिये। चित्र फँसी नहीं होना चाहिये, जिस से गरीब देहाती बहनें भी उस को समझ सकें। साड़ीवाली महिला का चित्र होना चाहिये और जिस को ऊँचा लयाना चाहिये ताकि बीच में भी दूर से उस को देखा जा सके कि वह महिलाओं की बोयी है। इस के बारे में मेरा प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है—अहमदाबाद में स्टेशन मास्टर मुझ को महिला बोयी में से बने, लेकिन उन को भी पता नहीं कि वह बोयी कहाँ है। और बाहिर में वह चिन्ना का का। मैं मैं कहाँ कि ऐसा क्यों है, तो बोली

कि गाई में देख सके, इस मामले ऐसा किया गया है। गाई तो देखता नहीं है। मैंने खुद गाड़ी के डिब्बे में बैठकर प्रस्तुत किया है कि गाई देखता नहीं है जबकि गाई के डिब्बे के पास उस को इसलिये रखा जाता है कि गाई उस की देखभाल कर सके। उस में लड़के बुद्धि प्राप लेकिन गाई देखने नहीं आया। दूसरी बात यह है कि उस गाड़ी का एक डिब्बा, जो बाहिर में था, मनीनगर स्टेशन के फाटक पर खड़ा हुआ जबकि गाड़ी के धोर डिब्बे अहमदाबाद स्टेशन पर खड़े थे। इस से महिलाओं को बड़ी विवकत होती है। गरीब महिलाएँ, जिन के पास बच्चे होते हैं, उन का सामान होता है, उन को बड़ी विवकत होती है। उन को सहूलियत मिले, इन्ड के लिए, प्राप कोई हल निकालें। इस के लिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि कोई भी ट्रेन हो, उस में महिलाओं की बोयी बीच में रखनी चाहिये और महिला का चित्र ऊपर होना चाहिये। मालूम नहीं, प्राजकल नीचे की तरफ चित्र लगा दिया जाता है, जोकि संकेद होता है। इस को देखने की बहुत जरूरत है।

एक बात में यह कहना चाहनी है कि प्राप ने मटके में पानी देने की बात कही है। इस के लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐसे मटके बहा पर रखिये जिनसे पानी रास्ते में न फँसे। रास्ते में पानी भ्रमर गिर जाएगा, तो उस में गरीबों को बिस्तर ही गीने हा जाएगे। पानी देने का इन्तजाम ऐसा होना चाहिए कि कम्पाटमेंट के भ्रमर गन्दगी न हो। इस प्रकार का इन्तजाम होना चाहिए कि लोगों का माफ पानी पीने का मिले। भ्रमर प्राप मटका रखें तो कोई लड़का धाता है या प्रादमी धाता है, वह अपने हाथ उस मटके में डाल देगा और पानी लेगा। मैं मानूँ उसके नाखून में किननी गन्दगी भरी पड़ी हो। इसलिए इस तरह से पानी देने का इन्तजाम अच्छा नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है और इस बारे में प्राप सोचें और कोई पाल्ता मुझ पानी देने का निकालें।

एक बात मुझे और कहनी है। धोरनी-केरी जाने के लिए मीरज स्टेशन पर गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है, लेकिन वहाँ बरा होता है कि कुछ बिछाई बिना टिकट कम्पाटमेंट में घुस जाते हैं। मैंने जब इस बारे में पूछा था कि ऐसा क्या है, तो बताया गया कि रेलवे स्टॉफ के लड़के हैं। मुझे महसूस कर प्रावर्त हुआ रेलवे के स्टॉफ का लड़का है, ता क्या वह कहीं भी जा कर बैठ जाए। फर्स्ट क्लास में वह घुस जाते हैं और महिलाओं के डिब्बे में भी और कोई भी डिब्बा हा, रेलवे के स्टॉफ के लड़के होने की वजह से वे घुस जाते हैं और बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं। इस के बारे में प्राप को कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। मेरी इस के बारे में खास भिकायत है कि ऐसा करना ठीक नहीं है और इस के बारे में प्राप को ठीक तरह से साजना चाहिए।

मैंने कई बार कहा है कि गाड़ियों में बिस्तर न मानी जाए। बिना सावने वालों ने एक घंटा कर रखा है। मयूरा स्टेशन पर मैंने देखा है कि वहाँ पर बिना सावने के लिए बोय बने हैं लेकिन कोई कम्पेक्टर उन को रोकता नहीं है। वे छाना हुआ कोई कागज देते हैं और बाहियों से पैदा लेते हैं। वे प्लेटफार्म, टिकट लिये बिना क्यों वहाँ जाते हैं और बिना टिकट

[कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल]

विये क्यो यात्रा करते हैं। बड़े स्टेशनों पर भीड़ मंगने वाले अधिक रहते हैं, वहाँ पर कुत्ते भी रहते हैं और बकरी भी प्लेटफार्म पर रहती हैं। प्लेटफार्म पर इन को नहीं रहने देना चाहिए और बड़े स्टेशनों पर फेन्सिंग होनी चाहिये। मथुरा जैसे बड़े स्टेशन पर इस का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मे यह भी कहना चाहगी कि रतनाम स्टेशन जो है, इस को रिनोवेट करने की जरूरत है। यह बहुत पुराना स्टेशन है। इस में आप क्या सुधार कर सकते हैं, यह देखने की जरूरत है। स्टेशन पर एक गाड़ी एक तरफ खड़ी होती है और दूसरी तरफ काफी दूरी पर दूसरी गाड़ी खड़ी होती है और टिकट पूछने वाला कोई नहीं रहता है। इस के बारे में सोच कर सुधार करने की जरूरत है। इस को आप को रिनोवेट करना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ट्रेन टाइम पर आनी चाहिए। एयरलाइन में कोई कम्पी-टोशन नहीं है, अगर वह लैट हो तो हा मगर आपके यहाँ यह सब क्यों होता है? आज ही मैं राजधानी से आयी। राजधानी यहाँ 9 बजे पहुँचने का समय है लेकिन वह दस बजे आयी। मैं सोचती थी कि 9 बजे दिल्ली पहुँच कर 11 बजे बस पालियामेट पहुँच जाऊँगी लेकिन वह गाड़ी ही यहाँ दस बजे पहुँची। अगर मुझे मालूम होता तो मैं फ्रिजियर बेल से आती।

प्रो० मधु बच्चवाले : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर गाड़ी लैट आये तो स्वेचमन आवर में भी रियायत देनी चाहिए।

कुमारी मणिबेन बल्लभभाई पटेल : लेकिन ऐसा इंतजाम होना चाहिये कि कोई गाड़ी लैट हो न आये। राजधानी मिंटो रोड के आमपास खड़ी हो जाती है। वहाँ कोई गेज्यूस स्टोपेज तो है नहीं जिससे कोई सामान वगैरह उठाने वाला मिल जाए। मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वहाँ यह क्यों रुक जाती है? इससे तो आपका निजामुद्दीन स्टेशन पर इसको रोकना चाहिए जिससे वहाँ से आने में सुविधा हो। मैं देखती हूँ कि राजधानी करीदाबाद से दिल्ली तक कम स्पीड पर आती है। ये सब बातें आपके देखने की हैं। मैं प्रश्न करती हूँ कि आप अहमदाबाद से बाया बरांडो जो राजधानी जैसी ट्रेन चालू करने वाले हैं, राजधानी के बारे में ये सब बातें सोचेंगे। आपको इसका टाइम ऐसा रखना चाहिए कि वहाँ यह सबरे हो पहुँच जाए और शाम का यहाँ से चले। वहाँ भी यह सबरे हो पहुँच जाए। मुझे प्रश्न है कि तीन या चार बजे के बारे में आप सोचेंगे।

\*DR. P. V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri). Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, supporting my Cut-Motions on the demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry, I would like to say a few words

Sir, in Tamil Nadu, 6 lakh tonnes of salt are stagnating in Tuticorin. In Sivakasi, several thousand rupees worth of match-boxes are getting ac-

cumulated. On account of paucity of coal, the thermal power stations in Tamil Nadu are not generating power to their full capacity. The shortfall in the supply of power has affected adversely industrial production in Tamil Nadu. The essential commodities are not being transported regularly with the consequence that their prices are soaring in places where they are in short supply. You can imagine the plight of the people, both the producer and consumer. While salt is sold at 10 paise a kilo in Tuticorin, in Calcutta and in the interior parts of Eastern India, it costs Rs 5 a kilo. In Kashmir, and in the Eastern States bordering Himalayas, in Assam and other adjoining States, the people eat rock salt because of non-availability of common salt. Rock salt does not have iodine, the absence of which leads to diseases like goitre. In common salt we have enough iodine. Because of our failure to move common salt to different parts of the country, we are responsible for the spread of diseases like goitre, we in the sense the Railways, whose demands we are discussing. The insufficiency of iodine leads to this disease.

I have narrated these things to stress that inadequate supply of wagons to Tamil Nadu is the primary cause for all these avoidable difficulties. The wagons should be produced in adequate number so that required number of wagons can be sent to different parts of the country. The delay in wagon turn-round should be minimised. I demand that priority should be given to the movement of essential commodities. For instance, only recently, salt has been given 'C' priority. Similarly the matches must be brought from 'E' category to 'C' category so that they can get higher priority of transportation. In the background of increasing taxes on essential commodities, we cannot afford to add to their transportation costs also.

The industrial development of Tamil Nadu is at a standstill because of predominance of metre-gauge on the Southern Railways. For example, the major port of Tuticorin has not come

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

into strides because there is no broad-gauge line in the interland. We know about the growing congestion at Bombay Port. The ships can be easily diverted to Tuticorin. But, when the ships unload goods in the Tuticorin Port, how can you move them without broadgauge link? There will be inordinate delay in loading on the metregauge track and then transhipping to the broadgauge track. I am sorry to say that the programme of conversion into broadgauge in Tamil Nadu is very tardily implemented. We are hearing only about surveys and not about solid work.

I am sure you will agree with me that quick transportation is the key to industrial development. We have the industrial hub at Mettur with investment of several hundred crores. But Mettur is connected with Salem with only metregauge track. This must be converted into broadgauge expeditiously. The transport bottleneck has brought industrial growth in Mettur to a saturation level.

My district Dharmapuri is a backward district. It is served by a broadgauge line, but it is of no use to the people of Dharmapuri District, whose number is of the order of 15 lakhs. They have to get down at Jalarpet or at Salem and then trek down 60 miles to Dharmapuri. Morappur is just 15 miles away from Dharmapuri, through which so many Express Trains pass but there is no halt. I have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Minister for a halt at Morappur, but my pleas have fallen on deaf ears so far. I am reminded how the hon. Minister has been compelled to reduce the increase in the suburban fare because of violent agitations from the commuters. Does he want the people of Dharmapuri also to agitate and stop the trains forcibly at Morappur? I am sure you will agree with me, Sir, that this is a genuine demand of the people of Dharmapuri district and there can be no argument like traffic density at Morappur station. It is just like saying produce children before you get into the wed-

lock. Only after you order the halt at Morappur, you will be able to judge the traffic density. Kindly concede this legitimate demand of the people of Dharmapuri and order the halt of West Coast Express and the Kerala-Karnataka Express at Morappur.

The hon. Minister of Railways is aware that at Hogenakkal the State Government is investing a sum of Rs. 200 crores for a thermal power station. If this area is to become industrially developed, then Bangalore and Salem are to be connected by a broadgauge line. The day-time passenger between Salem and Bangalore was stopped on account of coal scarcity. This train must be revived without delay. We should also introduce a new Express train between Ranchi and Madras. In fact, there is need for introducing more Express Trains connecting the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At present the traffic is so heavy that people travel standing for two days at a time. More express-trains must be introduced connecting these metropolitan cities. I would suggest that a direct train should be run between Kashmir and Kanyakumari the southern-most tip of the country. This will give further fillip to national integration, as there will be frequent exchange of people from north to south and vice versa.

Some time back we were in Patna and after having an interview with Shri J. P. Narayan, we came back to the station for boarding our train to South. We wandered here and there to find out our names on the Reservation Chart. Mr. Naik, our hon. colleague was also with me. We could not locate our names. When we asked the officials, they talked to us only in Hindi.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The names were there in English, but the script was in Devanagari.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: They are not having any sense. We asked them to speak in English, they persisted in replying only in Hindi. If such officials

[Dr. P. V. Periasamy]

are there, how can we think of fostering national intergration in this country, instead national hatred will become the pastime. When our people come to know of this, they will spit at us if we talk of national integration to them. In the last Budget Demands discussion I had referred to the announcements being made only in Hindi in the North Indian pilgrim centres like Banaras, Allahabad etc. Though the hon. Minister has conceded to many of my other requests, he has not looked into this problem of non-Hindi speaking people. I request the hon. Minister of Railways to direct his officials to do the needful in this matter. The Reservation Charts must be written in English. Another problem is the names on all the trains in the North are inscribed in Hindi, which we do not understand. It must be borne in mind that train is the principal link for the people of India to come together. It cannot be a disrupting element. The hon. Minister should do the needful in this matter also.

In the recent meeting of the National Development Council, our hon. Finance Minister, Shri Manoharan, referred to the necessity of completing the mass rapid transport system at Madras city, which has become a transport horror on earth. I request the hon. Minister to implement this mass rapid transport system at Madras forthwith.

With these words, I conclude my speech, thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this Debate.

श्री मधुकर लाल शी० परमार (इंदुका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मुझे रेलवे बजट पर बोलने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है उनके लिये मैं शुक्रियावा करता हूँ। रेलवे बजट के बारे में जनता पर बहुत प्रशंसा प्रसर पड़ा है जिसके बारे में बहुत से पूर्व बक्तव्यों में कहा है। लेकिन कुछ बातों की जो उनके भावनाओं में कमी रह गई है उसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे गुजरात में बिजली का कारखाना है, इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, और कपड़े का बहुत बड़ा उद्योग है। लेकिन कई, बहुत कोयले की बहुत कमी होने से बड़ी कठिनाई हो जाती है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है

कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला गुजरात में भेजा जाय जिससे लोगों की कठिनाई दूर हो। इस दिशा में रेलवे विभाग की तरफ से ज्यादा प्रयास होना चाहिये, कोयला से जाने के लिये बैगनों का प्रबंध सर्वत्र रहना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा गुजरात ही ऐसा प्रान्त है जिसमें 60 परसेंट नमक का उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन उस नमक को सारे भारत में पहुंचाने के लिये बैगनों की कमी रहती है जिसके कारण नमक का भाव भी बढ़ जाता है जिससे साधारण जनता को कष्ट होता है और साथ ही बारिश की वजह से नमक खराब भी हो जाता है। इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा नमक के मूवमेंट के लिये रेल विभाग की तरफ से बैगनों की ज्यादा सप्लाई होनी चाहिये।

आज सारे भारत में प्रवेशों की कैपिटल दिल्ली से राजधानी जैसी फास्ट ट्रेन से जुड़ी हुई है लेकिन धूमदाबाद से दिल्ली घाने के लिये कम-से-कम 22, 23 घंटे लग जाते हैं। माननीय रेल मंत्री ने इस बजट में जो इशारा दिया है कि गुजरात को भी राजधानी जैसी फास्ट ट्रेन मिलेगी, इसके लिये मैं उनका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ और यह कहता हूँ कि यह गुजरात के लिये अच्छी बात है। मैं गुजरात की जनता की ओर से इसके लिये माननीय रेल मंत्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

रेल मंत्री जी समाजवाद के समर्थक हैं उन्होंने भारत में वर्गविहीन ट्रेने चलाई है। मैं एक सुझाव उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायक्ल फस्ट क्लास में कंपार्टमेंट कूपे टाइप, फोर-सीटर कूपे की तरह जा होना है, बैसा जरूर बानू रबैं क्योंकि इससे बी०आई०पी० और जो बड़े-बड़े सेवक कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी घोषा प्राराम रहता है, बीमार पेटेन्जर के लिये भी इससे प्राराम होता है और अगर कोई कर्मचारी तबाबले पर दूसरी जगह जाता है तो वह धपना सामान भी साथ ले जाता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि क्लास-लैस ट्रेन रबैं लेकिन उसमें कूपे टाइप सुविधा का एक डिब्बा जरूर होना चाहिये।

घोषा-बीरमनाथ मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में आता है। पिछले 10 साल से ट्रेन की डबल लाइन का काम चल रहा है, पूरा होता नहीं है। इसके लिये राजकीट में जो प्रोजेक्ट प्राप्ति बा, उसे अब साबरमती में से जाया गया है। वहां से इस काम की करने में कठिनाई होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर इस प्राप्ति की जल्द से जल्द राजकीट में सिफ्ट करना चाहिये ताकि घोषा-बीरमनाथ का काम जल्दी पूरा हो सके।

मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में भावनगर-तारापुर रेलवे लाइन का काम भी पक्का हुआ है। यह लाइन भी सीरायू-मुम्बरात को लिंक करने में बहुत उपयोगी है। मेरी मांग है कि उसके लिये भी किसी फंड की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि यह काम शुरु हो। मैंने इस लाइन के बारे में पिछले साल भी जिक्र किया था और इस बार फिर आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि इसकी धोर ध्यान दें।

मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बीरमगांव में निम्नो नाम का फाटक-क्रॉसिंग है वहाँ आधे-आधे घंटे तक फाटक बन्द होने से लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। बीमार को दवाखाने में नहीं ले जाया जा सकता है, सब कारोबार बन्द हो जाता है। उस जगह पर मानसून में पानी भर जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहाँ पर धोवर-ट्रेड ब्रिज बनना चाहिये या नाला बनना चाहिये जिससे वहाँ के लोगों की परेशानी दूर हो। या नाला बनना इसी प्रकार रानिप गांव और सावरमती में धोवर-ब्रिज की खास जरूरत है, उसकी धोर भी मैं रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बीडपुल कास्ट्स और बीडपुल ट्राइब्स के रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सरकार की नई पोलिसी के मुताबिक जल्दी प्रमोशन दिये जाने की सुविधा दी गई है, लेकिन आज तक राजकोट डिवीजन, बड़ोदा डिवीजन और भावनगर डिवीजन में जिन ऐसे रेलवे कर्मचारियों को प्रमोशन की सुविधा दी गई है, उनके खिलाफ दूसरे लोग स्टे-आर्डर से धाते हैं और इन आर्डरों को नाकामयाब बनाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के स्टे-आर्डर ब्रीकेट कराने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये और इन लोगों को ज्यादा न्याय मिले, ऐसी मेरी भाष्यता है।

आजकल भारत में सब जगह रेलवे का फाटक-क्रॉसिंग है और कहीं-कहीं रेलवे फाटक बन्द कायम रहते हैं, बहुत देर तक बन्द रहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि उस जगह पर धोवर-ब्रिज नाला बनाने का काम पंचवर्षीय योजना की कोई प्लान बनाकर करना चाहिये। हर स्टेट में, हरेक रेलवे में इस तरह से 10,15 का कंजर्वेशन हो जाये तो लोगों का काफी टाइम बच जायेगा और परेशानी कम हो जायेगी।

कई जगह पर बन-मैन गेट हैं जहाँ एक ही धावनी रहता है। वहाँ पर फाटक कायम बन्द रहता है। वह गेट खुला रखने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। इस प्रयत्न के बारे में रेलवे मंत्रालय बातें कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट का प्रावजन है और स्टेट बाधें कहते हैं कि हमारा नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आज बेकारी का जमाना है, लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलता नहीं है, अगर

एक धावनी की जगह वहाँ दूसरा धावनी भी रखा जाये तो इससे जरूर ज्यादा सुविधा मिल जायेगी।

जहाँ लोकल ट्रेन्ज चलती हैं, वहाँ देहात के लोगों की मांग है कि अगर एक-मास स्टॉपेज दे दिया जाये, तो उन्हें ज्यादा सुविधा मिल जायेगी। बीरमगांव लाइन पर गोदावी, गोधासन, कोकटा और बटारिया गांवों के लोगों की मांग है—मैं इस मांग को बहुत ममय से रख रहा हूँ—कि जनता सरकार को धाये हुए इतना समय हो गया है, मगर उन्हें अभी भी बार-बार पंच किलोमीटर चलना पड़ता है, इन लिए वहाँ पर सुरल्ट स्टॉपेज की व्यवस्था की जाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि जहाँ कोई सुपर-फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है और स्पीड लिमिट का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है, वहाँ लोकल ट्रेन्ज के लिए स्टॉपेज दिया जाये। इस से लोगों की बहुत सुविधा हो जायेगी।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से खास विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वह रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के बारे में ग्रांज निर्णय करें।

कुमारी मणिबेन पटेल से यादियों के लेट होने के बारे में बताया है। मैं ने इस बारे में जांच की है और मुझे पता चला है कि बच वेस्टर्न रेलवे की ट्रेन्ज सेंट्रल रेलवे में धानी हैं, तो कंट्रोलर डेलिबरेटली, जान-बूझ कर, जल्दी सिग्नल नहीं देते हैं और इन तरह गाड़ी को लेट करा देते हैं। ये दोनों सिस्टम कनसर्ज हैं, इन लिए उन्हें एक दूसरे के माथ लीतेली या जैसा व्यवहार नहीं करना चाहिए। वेस्टर्न रेलवे की जो ट्रेन मम्बरा से धागे दिल्ली तक धाती है, उसको जल्दी रास्ता देने से वह समय पर पहुँच सकती है।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कलोल बंक्शन का रेनोवेशन किया जाना चाहिए।

यह सुवर बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए मैं रेलवे मंत्री के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, perhaps I may not get enough time to cover all the cut-motions that I have moved on the Demands for Grants for Railways. But I would request the hon. Minister at least to look into all these cut-motions and in his reply he may kindly tell us the decisions taken by the Railway Board on these points. I have also mentioned certain points relating to the condition of the service of the Railwaymen. I have given cut-motions in regard to the failure of the Railway Ministry to repeal Sec. 14(2)

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of the Discipline and Appeal rules 1968 for the railway servants. Sir, action is taken against the Railwaymen. But there is no provision for appeal to anybody. But *sua moto* they are discharged from the service. So, at least for the sake of justice for the sake of natural justice also, you must give them a chance to defend themselves. If they are found guilty, you can take action against them. But without giving them any chance to appear before any Appellate Authority or any judicial authority, you discharge them from service. That system was adopted long back. That is still continuing and it should be stopped immediately. I know that for the other Government servants also this system is being followed. It is wrong and undemocratic. So, my first point is that Section 14(2) of the Discipline and Appeal rules 1968 must be repealed.

Then another very important point I have raised is about the recognition of Railway Union. We have been raising this point every year. The Union which commands the confidence of the majority of the workmen has not been recognised. I know a majority of workers in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. They are the members of the C.L.W. Workers Union. But that is not recognised and the reasons are political, nothing more than that. At least now, the Railways must pay their attention to this matter and see that the C L W workers union is treated as a recognised union. That will do justice to all the workmen working there. There are other unions also of the same nature, for example, the Southern Railway union. I will appeal to the Railway Minister, specially to Shri Madhu Dandavate to give them recognition. They have got a large number following, but even then the Union is not recognised.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): What is their number?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I have no intention to come to any con-

frontation with Shri Sheo Narain, who is a good friend of mine. I only want him to assess, whether the Southern Railway union commands the confidence of the majority of the workmen there. If it is so, kindly give them recognition.

Now, I come to the over-working of the loco staff without payment of any overtime allowance to them. An assurance was given to this effect, but it has not been implemented. There is one peculiar practice in so far as this staff is concerned. When they start from a loco shed, their duty is not recorded. They bring the railway engine from the loco shed to the station. Their duty will be recorded only from the station from which the train will start. This practice has been going on and the loco running staff are being denied their legal dues. They have been agitating for this. Before it is too late, I will request the Railway Ministry to kindly rectify the position.

As far as the rolling stock is concerned, there is no proper maintenance for that. If the rolling stock is not properly maintained and the replacement is not done in time, the efficiency is bound to fall and for that unnecessarily, the workers are held responsible. I would ask the Ministry to take proper notice of it, and see that action is taken in this respect.

I have given a number of cut motions, but I would come back to certain things which have been repeated regularly here. First is the top heavy administration of the Railways. Nothing has been done in this respect. There are workers who have been working as casual workers for years together. He may have been working in the Railways for eight, ten or twelve years, yet he is a casual worker. This practice must be put an end to, otherwise this great injustice will continue to be done to these people.



Then, there is another very pertinent question in which, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you will also be interested. Suppose you, Mr. Deputy-speaker Sir, and I are doing the same work. I am a casual worker and I get less than you. Because you are in permanent category, you are getting more. We have passed a law, in this House that between men and women, there should be no difference in wages for the same work. There should be an equal wage for equal work. (Interruptions, In the case of Railways, people doing the same work, but placed in the casual category, get less wages. It is not very difficult for the Railways to see that justice is done to these casual workers.

Even in the case of safety measures, it has been found that the safety rules which have to be observed, are not observed by the Railways in respect of construction and repair work. The poor watchmen become the victims of it. These things should be looked into. I do not say that the Railway Ministry does it intentionally, but these things are continuing for years together.

I have so far spoken about things of general nature. Now I come to my constituency. In our area, the Railways have taken up new lines. Old lines were there between Howrah and Amta, and between Howrah and Shiakalala. In the Howrah-Amta section. Howrah-Bargachia broad gauge work has been taken up. Why not take up, along with it, Howrah-Shiakalala line also? The Minister should at least mention that in future it will be done.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN:** We are doing it.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Mr. Sheo Narain, try to read about what you are doing. From Howrah to Bargachia it is all right. You should take up another line from Howrah to Shiakalala. Thousands of people stay there. The roads that are there, are very narrow. The bus routes there are also inadequate. The people there are

asking us about this. They do not see the Ministers.

And even the General Managers do not give a chance to the ordinary people to meet them. Their grievance is that if you are taking up a line from Howrah to Bargachia, you also take up a line from Howrah to Shiakalala so that the grievances of those areas are also met. There is need for the construction of new lines in Tripura and in the north eastern region. That is a long standing assurance given here in this House. This time also, they assured us. I do not know what will happen, because in Tripura upto Dhamnagar, there a new line should be built and step should be taken in other parts of the north eastern region for the construction of new lines. It would have been better if the Railway Minister could be present here.

There are some sub-ways which were built some 50 years or 60 years or 100 years ago. They are so narrow that it is very difficult for the trucks and other vehicles to pass through them. Now there is a need for broadening those sub-ways. When we put this question; the Railway Minister says that the State Government has to pay 50 per cent of the cost for the construction and broadening of those sub-ways. But on enquiry, I find that it is not possible for any State Government to pay the same matching amount for the construction or the broadening of those sub-ways. I have mentioned certain areas on certain stations where it is necessary to broaden those sub-ways. I hope the Railway Ministry will look into it.

In West Bengal, now the underground railway is being built. Now we are taking up a plan for the circular railway. That is possible in all respects. In this House, we have raised it irrespective of party affiliation. All the MPs coming from West Bengal have demanded that a circular railway should also be built and steps should be taken to finish its construction at



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the earliest. Otherwise, people will have to suffer much.

**SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA** (Devanagere): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by sanctioning the Bangalore-Mysore conversion line, a long felt need of the people of Karnataka has been met. But the Railway Minister should have been a little generous in sanctioning more conversions, that is, one Miraj-Bangalore line and another Hospet-Hubli line which I think he will be able to consider. However, the completion of this work should not be dragged on, as is happening in the case of Bangalore-Guntakal conversion. This Guntakal-Bangalore conversion line was sanctioned in 1971. It was expected to be completed in 1976. Though we are in 1979, half of the estimated amount is not spent. I know the reason why it has been delayed. It has been delayed for want of rails and wooden sleepers. The steel plants in the country are not in a position to meet the requirements of rails of the Indian Railways due to their export commitment. With the declared policy of the Government to give priority for local requirements over export targets, the Union Government should see that the Railway's requirement of rails of all sizes are met by the steel plants before embarking on export. Similarly the State Government Forest Department, not only in Karnataka but in other States also, should come to the help of the Railways in supplying wooden sleepers which is a must for conversion schemes. The Railways in turn should earmark wooden sleepers exclusively for such works and use other types of sleepers made of steel and concrete for other railway lines.

Then there are some important railway links which are essential for the development of not only Karnataka region but the Southern part of the country in general. One such is the West Coast Railway Line which I am aware the Railway Minister is also keen about. I am also aware that work from the Northern side has started on West Coast Railway. But I would re-

quest the Minister to take up work from Mangalore and towards Udupi and Karwar so that work can be taken up simultaneously and the line can be completed immediately. As part of this coastal Railway link the Minister should also consider taking up Hubli-Karwar railway link which will immediately give a boost to the development of the port of Karwar and its hinter land. The Minister is aware that in Karnataka, North Canara is economically and socially backward and taking of these works will certainly help this area.

The State Government of Karnataka has recently appointed a Committee to go into the requirement of suburban commuters in Bangalore area. As a part of their master plan they have suggested a ring railway for Bangalore. I request the Railway Ministry to carry out survey and fix the best alignment for the ring railway, so that further construction in this corridor be frozen by the State Government. If it is delayed there will be no land available. Hence survey of the ring road may be taken up immediately. I am told that the State Government is prepared to meet the cost of survey. This may be explored.

There is a large scale expansion proposals for Bhadravati Iron Works and Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati, Harihar polyfibres, M/s Kirloskar and other industries coming up in Harihar-Davangere belt. Therefore, it is essential that the Railway Minister should immediately order a traffic survey for rail facilities required for the movement of raw materials to these projects including goods terminal facilities at Davangere, Harihar and Bhadravati, etc. Since Bhadravati Iron Works has switched over to high grade iron ore as raw material, bulk movement of such ore from Bellary-Hospet area to Bhadravati will become necessary in the near future. Therefore, it is necessary to link Hospet-Kutur line to Harihar or to Chitradurga, so that iron ore can easily move to Bhadravati. I also suggest that the time may come that it may

be necessary to provide Broad-gauge from Hospet area to Bhadravati.

Now there are three Railway Public Service Commissions operating in Karnataka State. One is located in Bombay to serve the area of Karnataka in Sholapur Division. Another is located in Secunderabad for Hubli Division and the third is in Madras for old Mysore area. What a pity! The candidate of this one area has to move round all the three Service Commissions. There is a greater need to establish State Railway Service Commissions located in Bangalore.

A large number of passenger and goods trains have been stopped for want of coal in Karnataka. Coal comes from far of places like Bihar and West Bengal. It is, therefore, necessary that more diesel engines are allotted to this region as a permanent measure on a priority basis so that relief is given to the people of the area.

From 1975 Bangalore-Bangarpet line is stopped. The Railway Minister has not thought of reviving it. Similarly the Chikajalur-Chitradurga train also was stopped for two years for want of coal. These have not been revived. What a pity! This is because nobody represents the cause of these people. For the Railways, Karnataka does not exist on the South Indian Railway map. Southern States mean only Madras and Kerala, not Karnataka. This sort of attitude should disappear from the Railway Ministry and Karnataka should be given a fair treatment.

14 hrs.

The diesel car services running in Mysore are really very efficient and comfortable for short distance passengers. But what is the policy now? Railways have not taken action to replace the old diesel cars. On the other hand, they are allowed to run down. What a pity! This is a wrong policy. As the Railway Ministry is fully aware in all the developed countries, suburban railways are being run either with electric locos or with diesel multiple units, which reduce the problem of pollution also. So, our railways also

should go in for largescale manufacture of diesel multiple units so that more and more BG and MG lines for suburban services may be introduced in various parts of the country.

For Bangalore, ring railway has to come up. Bangalore is a very important city in the country. There is a lot of national as well as international traffic moving to Bangalore and the town is being expanded all round. It is high time something should be done so far as suburban railways for Bangalore are concerned. In this budget, I see that Delhi electrification is being thought of. Why not Bangalore? It is high time that Bangalore should be taken note of by the railways before it is too late. With these words, I urge upon the hon. Minister to give his sympathetic consideration to all these points.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं रेल मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने एक नया प्रयोग हमारे देश में प्रारंभ किया है—क्लासलेस ट्रेन चलाने का। सचमुच में हम लोगो की यह धाकाबा बहुत समय से चली आ रही थी कि धरेधों के उमाने में जो रेल यात्रियों के सितसिले में बर्तीकरण किया गया था उसको जितना जल्द ही सके उतना जल्द समाप्त किया जाए। उस दिशा में माननीय रेल मंत्री जी ने एक बड़ा ही प्रगतिशील कदम उठाया है जिस के लिए समूचे देश की जनता उनके प्रति आभारी रहेगी। धनैक यात्रियों में उन्होंने फस्ट क्लास को समाप्त किया और नयी गाड़ियां जो उन्होंने चलाई हैं, उनमें फस्ट क्लास नहीं रहा है बल्कि द्वितीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों को ही प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं—जैसे कि गीतजाली एक्सप्रेस है। उन्होंने यह भी संकेत किया है कि प्रथम श्रेणी से बढ़ी बाहोते हुए जो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस चलेगी उसमें कोई क्लास नहीं होगा बल्कि उसमें केवल एक ही क्लास होगी, भलग भलग क्लास नहीं होगी। यह एक प्रगतिशील कदम है। इसके लिए मे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी की है जिसकी कि हमारे देश के एकीकरण के लिए बहुत आवश्यकता थी वह है हमारे पूर्वांचल जिलों में नयी रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण करना।

14.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

उन्होंने जिन 6 नयी रेलवे लाइनों के निर्माण की स्वीकृत किया है, उन पर बहुत दृढ़ता से काम प्रारंभ हुआ है। यह भी हमारे राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण के लिए

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद सास्त्री]

बहुत ही आवश्यक है। उन्होंने जो यह वग उठाया है उसके लिए यह राष्ट्र उनके प्रति आभारी रहेगा।

रेल कर्मचारियों को उन्होंने अनेक सुविधाएँ प्रदान की हैं। ये सुविधाएँ प्रदान कर उन्होंने उनके साथ बहुत न्याय किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने अपने सुभाव बोधना पत्र में जो भावना किया था कि हम रेल कर्मचारियों की आकांक्षाओं और इच्छाओं का ध्यान रखेंगे और उनके हित में काम करेंगे, उनको पूरा करने की दिशा से यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है। जैसे कि रेलवे में बहुत से कुशल कारीगर हैं जिनके लिए प्रमोशन का बहुत कम अवसर था। उन लोगों को बेतनमान में कोई बढ़ि नहीं हो रही थी। ऐसे कोई दो लाख कर्मचारियों को बेतनमान में बढ़ि की गई है। और उन को कुशल कारीगर मान कर उनको नई बेतन थ्रेनिंग दी गई है। इससे रेल कर्मचारियों के मन में आशा बनी है कि उनके साथ जो पिछले दिनों धन्याय होता रहा है वह समान होना और समूचे देश के रेल कर्मचारी आशा बरी निगाह से देख रहे हैं कि रेल बलात्कृत उनकी मांग को भी स्वीकार कर लेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं समूचे सदन की भावना को व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ जब मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस साल के अक्टूबर 1979-80 के अक्टूबर रेल मंत्री महोदय इस बात का निर्णय धन्य है किसी न किसी दिन घोषित कर देंगे कि रेल कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाए। स्वयं रेल मंत्री महोदय जब विरोध पक्ष में थे और 1974 की रेल हड़ताल हुई थी तब उन्होंने जितने औरदार शब्दों में उनकी बोनस की मांग का समर्थन किया था उसकी देखते हुए रेल कर्मचारियों द्वारा यह अपेक्षा रखना स्वाभाविक ही है कि उनकी मांग अब तो पूरी होगी ही चाहिये। इस मामले में आवश्यकता से अधिक देरी हो चुकी है। बार-बार कभी यह कहा जाता है कि कोई समिति बनी है उसकी रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये। पिछले भूतलियम कमेटी की बात थी। उसने जो कुछ लिखा वह तो पुराना ही नया है। तमाम कामियों के बावजूद इतना तो उसने भी स्वीकार किया था कि रेल कर्मचारी औद्योगिक कर्मचारी हैं। जब वे औद्योगिक अधिकारी हैं तो फिर उनको बोनस से कैसे वंचित रखा जा सकता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। फिर यह कहा गया है कि मजिस्ट्रलीय समिति बनी है। उसने विचार-विमर्श किया है। अभी तक वह निर्णय नहीं कर पाई है। उसका निर्णय कब होगा? यह भी कहा जाता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय विचार कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह विचार-विमर्श चलता रहेगा। उसके साथ न्याय करने के मामले में अधिक बिलम्ब नहीं होना चाहिये, उनके धीरज की कठोर परीक्षा नहीं हो जानी चाहिये। उनके धीरज का बोझ टूट रहा है। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि उन को यह कहने का मौका मिले कि जिन लोगों से हमें बड़ी अपेक्षाएँ थी उन लोगों ने भी हमारी अपेक्षाएँ पूरी नहीं की। उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुँचे ऐसा कोई काम हम को नहीं करना चाहिये। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि 1979-80 के दौरान बाहरी पूरक बजट ला कर या किसी और तरह से उनकी बोनस की मांग को पूरा किया जाएगा।

पिछले प्रदेशों, पिछले भूभागों के मामलों में पूर्वाधिक के छ राज्यो में रेल लाइनों का जो निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ किया गया है उसका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन देश के अन्दर अनेक बीच के और मध्य के पिछड़े हुए भूभाग हैं, जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं और जिन की प्रगति बिना रेल लाइनों के अवस्य है, उनकी और भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये था। यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि जो रेल की मार्ग हम साल प्रस्तुत की गई है और जिन को यह सब स्वीकार करने आ रहा है उनमें मध्य प्रदेश की असहनीय उपेक्षा की गई है। जहाँ पर नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का प्रावधान है वहाँ पर मध्य प्रदेश का नाम बिल्कुल ही अछूता रह गया है, उसका बड़ा काही नाम ही नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश की नई रेल लाइनों के निर्माण का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है केवल सब के मामलों में एक लाइन की बात की गई है ललितपुर से खजुराहो होते हुए मन्ना रीवा और मिशरीनी तक जिस के लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही प्रसन्न की कदम है। मैंने पिछले साल बोलते हुए राज्य पुनर्गठन आयोग की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया था। उसने जब मध्य प्रदेश के निर्माण की सफाई की थी तो स्पष्ट रूप से यह भी लिखा था कि यह बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश होगा और विन्ध्य प्रदेश, घोपाल, पुराना महाभारत और महाकोशल इन चार राज्यों को मिला कर यह प्रदेश बनेगा। यह देश का क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश होगा और इस वास्ते यातायात की सुविधाएँ यहाँ प्रदान न की गईं तो इसके प्रश्न हल नहीं हो पाएँगे और यह किसी भी हालत में धार्मिक प्रगति नहीं कर पाएगा और इसका प्रशासन चल भी नहीं पाएगा। इस वास्ते इस आयोग ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा था कि इस प्रदेश का निर्माण तो किया जाए लेकिन वहाँ यातायात की सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने के मामले को प्राथमिकता दी जाए। सबसे पहले वहाँ यातायात की सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जायें। प्रदेश तो बन गया लेकिन उस सफाई को भुला दिया गया। कुछ जान रेलवे लाइनों का उसमें उल्लेख है कि वह रेलवे लाइनें बननी चाहियें। और आसतौर से उसमें लिखा गया था बहुकोल विन्ध्य प्रदेश को जीवती हुई सिंगरीनी तक।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.  
I have got a large number of speakers.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद सास्त्री: मैं पिछले प्रदेशों की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि आस-तौर पर उल्लेख है कि विन्ध्य प्रदेश का जो पश्चिमी हिस्सा है उसको पूर्वी हिस्से से मिला देना चाहिये। और इस बात को पूरा करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने पिछले साल ललितपुर-मिशरीनी तक की रेलवे लाइन के सर्वेक्षण का प्रावधान किया था। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह सर्वेक्षण बहुत दिनों तक चलता रहेगा। क्योंकि हम कार्य के लिये 313 लाख का प्रावधान किया गया था, लेकिन हमें कुछ है कि केवल 230 लाख २० ही खर्च किया गया है, जबकि 313 लाख सर्वेक्षण में खर्च होना था। इस लिये मैं यह कार्य कब तक पूरा होगा।।।।।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to conclude now. I will have to call the next speaker.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : मेरा निवेदन है कि यह कार्य 1980 में पूरा कर लिया जाये और इसका निर्माण कार्य सतना से रोवाखंड तक प्रारंभ कर दिया जाये। सर्वेक्षण में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है, इसको पूरा किया जाये ताकि वहां की जनता की आकांक्षायें पूरी हों और वहां की औद्योगिक प्रगति हो।

इसी तरह से झाबुआ से दोहद तक की रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण किया जाये और बस्तर जिले में भी रेलवे लाइनों का निर्माण कार्य हाथ में लेने के लिये प्राथमिक कार्यवाहियां की जाएं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. Shri Dhirendranath Basu. I have called the next speaker. Your speech is not being recorded.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Madam, Chairman, the Minister in his speech referred to the improvement in the services of the railways. I must say that improvement in the services of the railways has not been possible mainly due to the inefficiency of the Railway Board. Last year we have spent over Rs. 20 crores. This year the amount has been increased to Rs. 22 crores. The members of the Railway Board have got a number of staff—Private Secretary, Deputy Private Secretary, Assistant Private Secretary, Personal Assistant, Second Personal Assistant and so on and so forth. They are increasing their personal staff like anything. I must say that instead of looking after the welfare of the people, they are looking after themselves.

If you look at the wagon position, there are still over 4,000 wagons lying rotten in the Standard Wagon and other factories. In spite of repeated reminders by Coal India Limited and the Energy Minister to the railways, the different Ministries are not getting enough wagons for transport of coal. As a result, there has been a set back in the production of consumer goods. I do not want to elaborate that point. You are saying that about 50 per cent of the capacity of almost all industries, not only public undertakings, is not being utilised due to shortage of power, but the Energy Minister says that due

to want of wagons, he cannot supply it to Government undertakings, the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other big undertakings. Now their capacity, has gone down to 35 per cent. That is mainly due to shortage of wagons as asserted by the Energy Minister on the floor of the House.

You will remember that the hon. Minister was good enough to assure the House last year that linesmen at the railway crossings would be provided better facilities, but no facility has yet been provided. There are still 22,000 crossings which are not manned, as a result of which accidents are occurring very often, and the properties of passengers are being taken away, looted. There is no protection of the life and property of passengers. It is the duty of the Railway Protection Force to protect them. Are they doing their duty? They are not doing their duty.

In the Budget, the Minister has been good enough to provide a larger sum for the Railway Protection Force, but they are not protecting the life and property of passengers. You will certainly remember that in the accidents in the last four years, properties of many passengers were looted, some of them had to lose their lives. What is the Railway Protection Force doing? What is the efficiency they have shown? No efficiency.

As I have already pointed out, 4,300 wagons are rotting in the different wagon factories. What is the Railway Board doing? What are the General Managers doing? Unfortunately, their salaries are increasing day by day, whereas the salaries of the linesmen could not be increased even by a rupee. The linesmen at railway crossings are working for 18 hours a day. They come from long distances, but quarters and housing allowances are not being provided to them, whereas the General Manager and other big officers are getting palatial houses, adequate housing allowance and other amenities. That is why I have said that in spite of the good wishes and assurances of our Railway Minister; these bureaucrats

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

stand in the way of the improvement of the railway services.

Government started work on the Metropolitan Transport Project about five years ago, but the progress is very slow. The project is to cost Rs. 250 crores, but the Minister in charge has been pleased to allocate only Rs. 15 crores for this, and Rs. 1 crore or so for the tube railways. If we go on in this way, how long will Government take to complete the project? They will take 25 years to do it.

About the circular railway; in Calcutta, the Government of West Bengal have written time and again, and they have requested the Railway Minister to accommodate, but nothing has been provided for in the Budget. This is very unfortunate.

I would like to quote from the 5th Report of the Railway Convention Committee:

"50 per cent of the outlay on capital works-in-progress other than those pertaining to strategic lines, Northeast Frontier Railway (Commercial), ore/lines, Jammu-Kathua and Tirunelveli-Kanyakumari-Trivandrum lines, New Lines..."

Some of these lines are unremunerative. With due regard to the Members of the Railway Convention Committee, I would like to say that I could not understand how they could tell like this. The Northeast Frontier Railway is on the border and that connects the West Bengal main land to Darjeeling, that goes through the borders. Bangladesh is on the border, Tibet is on the border and Nepal is on the border. In such cases sufficient funds should have been provided for extension of these lines. I would like to point out to the Railway Minister how the Howrah-Emta Railway was taken over by the Government. Assets worth crores of Rupees are lying idle and are now not being utilised. May I

request the Railway Minister, through you, Madam, to look into the matter and extend the line without any further delay? Otherwise most of the assets would go out of our hands. That is what is happening there. I believe that the Railway Minister will not depend on the report of the bureaucrats. I have gone through the 4th Report of the Railway Convention Committee also. It is really surprising that some of the comments are exactly the same. For instance, para 31 of the 5th Report is exactly the same as in para 16 of the 4th Report.

Regarding new lines, they have provided some money for some new lines. The survey work of new line from Burdwan to Monteshol has been done a few years ago, but nothing has been done and no funds have been provided. The survey work of the line from Katwa to Monteshwar and already been done and the matter has been hanging in the balance for the last ten years. It is really unfortunate that our esteemed friend, who is a capable Minister, could not do anything in this regard. What are these officers doing? They are sitting idle at the cost of the low-paid workmen who have been working day and night.

The electrification of the line from Katwa to Bandal has not been taken up. The survey is being done again and again and crores of rupees have been spent on survey work. But the net result is 'nil'. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter personally and see that the work is commenced immediately.

With regard to the fate of several thousand workmen working at crossings who have no residence to live, who are coming from distances, I believe, the hon. Minister will try to give his most sympathetic consideration to this matter and set apart some amount for providing amenities to them and increasing their salaries and so on.

With these words, I conclude.

बी हुरीकंकरे बहाली (मालेगांव) समापन महोत्सवा, धारने मुझे जो बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया उसके लिए मैं धापका बड़ा धायारी हूँ। मैं पहले भी दो तीन बार रेलवे की धनुवानो पर बोल चुका हूँ, धाय फिर बोलने का समय मिला है। छोटे दिन से देखने से तो मैं कष्ट में हूँ लेकिन बड़े दिन से देखने पर खुशी मे हूँ। धायिमर्गांतियों, पिछड़े वर्गों की धार हमारे रेल मंत्री तथा जनता सरकार का ध्यान गया है और वे उनमें धारे में सोचने हैं लेकिन मेरे निर्वीचन क्षेत्र, जोकि एक बिकरंड एरिया है, वहां पर रेलवे का काम धक्की तरह से नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मनमाड मालेगांव नरझाना तथा नासिक पेट बलसाड की नयी रेल लाइनों का निर्माण किया जाये।

मेरा निवेदन है कि नासिक एक बड़ा नहर है, वहां पर हवाई धड्डा है, केन्द्रीय सरकार का नोट छापने का प्रेस है, वह एक प्रौद्योगिक नहर है लेकिन वहां का रेलवे स्टेशन धरेज काल से धमीतक बैसा ही बना हुआ है, उसमें धायतक किसी प्रकार का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। उस स्टेशन को बढ़ाने के धारे में कमी बिचार नहीं किया गया। उन स्टेशन को बराना बहुत जरूरी है।

किमानी के धारे में मंत्री जी और जनता सरकार बहुत सोचती है लेकिन किमानो की जो धेधार है—प्याज, केला, धाय तथा धन्य चीजे—उनकी दुलाई के लिए रेलवे के बैगन बहुत कम मिलते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है इसके लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा रेलवे के बैगन उपलब्ध किए जाने चाहिए।

इसी तरह से मेरे कुछ धन्य छोटे छोटे सुझाव हैं जिनपर मंत्री जी को और करना चाहिए। पचवटी गाड़ी ट्राइबल क्षेत्र में चलती है, उसमें डिब्बे बहुत कम हैं, डिब्बों की सवया बड़ाई जानी चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि नासिक नूँकि प्रौद्योगिक क्षेत्र में बहुत बड गया है, वहां पर ट्राफिक बढन बड गया है इसलिए और ज्यादा डिब्बा का प्रबध किया जाये। ससलगांव यद्यपि एक गांव है लेकिन वहां पर प्याज की बहुत बड़ी मंडी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि मनमाड से बम्बई जो गाड़ी चलती है उसका पचवटी में दो मिनट के लिए रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से मनमाड के नजदीक जो न० 2 गेट है वह इन्वेका बन्द ही रहता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि वहां पर एक धायी और धायिक रजकर गेट की समुचित रूप में कुले रखने की व्यवस्था की जाये क्योंकि वहां पर मायावान बहुत धायिक हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि मध्य रेलवे में धर्मीवी काल से धर्मीतक दो मर्गधारा हो चली हैं, बम्बई से दिल्ली तक, वहां पर और गाड़ियां बढ़ाई जायें। एक मेरा छोटा सा सुझाव यह भी है कि नागपुर एक्सप्रेस को

न्यायधुरी में दो मिनट ठहराने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

पिछले माग मैंने केला की दुलाई के धारे में मंत्री जी का ध्यान धायुष्ट किया था, मंत्री जी वहां पर स्वयं गए और उसके किराए में उन्होंने कुछ कमी कर दी है जिनके लिए मैं उनका धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महाराष्ट्र स्टेट परिवहन मंडल में रेलवे के पाम साडे तीन करोड़ की माग रखी है, जिसपर लोकसभा में पहले ही बहस की जा चुकी है, मेरा निवेदन है कि उसका जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये। इसके साथ ही मेरा सुझाव है कि रेलवे में धायिमर्गांतियों के 20 प्रतिशत कांटे को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाये। साथ ही मैं ने जिन दो रेल लाइनों का सुझाव दिया है उसपर भी धन्य ध्यान दिया जाये। यही मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं जिनपर मंत्री जी ध्यान देने का कष्ट कर। धन्यवाद

\*SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH (Siddipet): Madam Chairman, it is unfortunate that in the new Railway budget proposed by the hon. Minister for Railways, there is not even a single line being taken up in Siddipet Constituency of Medak District, Andhra Pradesh. For the first time I was elected to this august House from Siddipet Parliamentary Constituency with a majority of 1,74,000 votes in a by-election. So it is my sacred duty to put before the House the wishes of my people. Madam, not only myself but the people of this country will utterly disagree with the views of hon. Minister of Railways. Such important centres in Andhra Pradesh as Siddipet, Gajwal, Medak and Sangareddy have not yet been connected by railway lines.

Even after 30 years of independence it is a pity that even a single new line has come up. As one Member has stated earlier in the present Railway budget proposed by Prof. Dandavate, taking up of many new railway lines is given prominence. In this connection I humbly request the hon. Minister for Railways to take up the matter of linking Siddipet in Andhra Pradesh with the rest by Railways. I

[Shri Nandi Yellaiah]

hope he will consider the request sympathetically.

The Railway crossing in Twin cities especially at Begumpet, Malkajgiri, Sitaphal mandi are causing considerable trouble to the traffic who travel by road. Because of the closure of these crossings people like industrial workers, Government employees, business men etc. are finding it too difficult to be present in the places of their work in time. Madam, one more thing I want to bring to the notice of hon Minister is that though the Bibinagar line has been sanctioned much earlier, to this day work has not been taken up. Also, on this line there is a famous pilgrimage centre dedicated to Lord Lakshmi Narasimha Swamy. Pilgrims in thousands visit this shrine every week end. On the way to this shrine, we find 5 or 6 railway crossings which cause considerable hardship to the pilgrims. When we bring it to the notice of the State Government, they say that they are not responsible and when we approach the Centre, they throw the blame on to the State. So, I sincerely request the Government not to muddle up the issue but to take appropriate steps to see that the pilgrims do not suffer because of this inconvenience.

Then coming to the problems of the workers there are many. One such is a housing problem after their retirement. At the time of retirement these railway workers are asked to vacate the quarters they occupy. The industrial workers in my State are given preference in allotment of the houses on hire-purchase basis, built by the State Government with Central assistance. Even the railway workers must also be given the same facility. When the workers retire after serving the Railways for 25 to 30 years, they must at least have a house of their own. It is not proper to throw them out on to the streets after retirement. So the Government must find some ways to provide them with houses.

Another thing that I would like to point out is that of providing adequate train for the growing no. of passengers. With the ever growing population, there is an ever increase in the passengers who travel by train. For that we must, also have a growing number of trains. The A.P. Express which starts from New Delhi at 7.00 a.m. reach Hyderabad the next morning. But this train leaves Hyderabad at 1.45 hours P.M. and reaches Delhi the next afternoon. Instead the train will be more convenient not only for MPs but also to others, if it leaves Hyderabad by 7.00 a.m. In addition to attend to the Parliament sessions, the Members also have to visit their respective constituencies to acquaint themselves with the problems of their people. I hope, the hon. Minister will change the timings. And also this A.P. Express which is at present a bi-weekly one must be converted to a tri-weekly one. Then I plead with the Ministry to start doing the reservations just before 15 days. Now, even if we approach 15 days earlier for any reservation, they say that the reservations are over. But you can see the Conductor booking many vacant seats in the train. So a lot of malpractice is at present going on in the name of reservation. So, if you restrict reserving the seats only 15 days in advance, I think there won't be any scope for malpractice. I hope the hon. Minister would look into all the points that I have mentioned.

Madam, I would like to speak a few words in Hindi now,

मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, वह सिटीपेट का इल्का है, जहाँ पर राजाजी के 30 साल के बाद भी रेलों की सुविधा नहीं है। मैं अपने रेल मंत्री, प्रो. जय. नंदबारे, से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि वहाँ की जनता की जो शिकायत है, जो उन की विचार है, उन का मैं प्रसन हूँ। मैं प्रश्न शर लोक सभा में चुन कर आया हूँ मुझे किसी भी आसानी है, लेकिन मुझे बिचारों की, मुझे हिन्दी में प्रश्न करने में मुझे कुछ कठिनाई होती है। सदन में, मेरा यह विचार है कि जिस कंसीट्रक्सी को, जिस इल्का को मैं चुन कर आया हूँ, एक लाख 75 हजार बीटे



मे जीत कर मैं धाया हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि जनरल इलेक्शन के बाद भारत के घनत्व किसी व्यक्ति को इनके अधिक बोट नहीं मिले। जिन हस्त मे ये इनकी मेमोरि में जीत कर था, उन कर धाया हूँ, उस के लिए मेरा कर्तव्य है कि मैं कुछ कहूँ। हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद भी आज बहू पर रेल मार्ग नहीं है और वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ, बेकबूँ हल्का है। इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी मे ईश्वरेष्ट करूँगा कि वे वहाँ की जनता की मुविधा के लिए रेल मार्ग दें। इतना कहने हुए मैं मंत्री जी मे निवेदन करूँगा कि वे वहाँ रेल की सुविधा दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken more time....Speaking in two languages does not mean translating your own speech.

Shri Syed Murtuza—absent.

Shri Shri Krishna Sinha—also not here.

Shri Ram Kanwar Berwa.

श्री राम कान्वर बैरवा (टोक) सभापति महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी ने जो इन बंद का नये का बजट रखा है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ, और रेलवे मार्गों का समर्थन करना हूँ। हम के साथ साथ रेल मंत्री महाशय ने इन दो मामलों के जनता शासन में जनता भी रेलवे की समस्याओं, उन को समझने और उन को हल करने में और रेलवे कर्मचारियों को गहन पढ़ाने में और उन की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में जो कार्यकुशलता दिखलाई है उस की सराहना किये बगैर मैं नहीं रह सकता।

हम के साथ ही साथ रेलों में पानी की सुविधा और द्वितीय श्रेणी में गरी बगैर सुवाने की जो बात रेल मंत्री जी की है और उसके लिए जो बजट बना कर पेश किया है उसकी गीर्वा धात करन की बात कही है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

पड़ले तीन साल तक की उम्र के बच्चों का किरया माफ था। अब उसकी बढ़ा कर आपने पांच साल तक के बच्चों का किरया माफ कर दिया है। यह आपने एक स्वागत योग्य काम किया है। हमारे भारत में यह भी आपने एक जीती जागती मिसाल पेश की है कि बच्चे से ले कर बूढ़े तक के लोगों की यातायात की समस्याओं का आपने ध्यान रखा है और उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं पर ध्यान दिया है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास रेल कर्मचारियों की इस प्रकार की शिकायतें धावी

रहती हैं जो कर्मचारी बहुत ईमानदारी और मेहनत से रेलवे की सेवा करते हैं, और जिनको किसी प्राइवेट मामले में सजा हो जाने पर नौकरी से हटा दिया जाता है उनकी तबलाह और अलाउमिज रके पड़े रहते हैं। उनका भ्रुताम समय पर नहीं होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री जी हम तरह की समस्याओं की ओर ध्यान दें। जिन कर्मचारियों ने अपने सेवा काल में रेलवे की तन-मन से सेवा की है अगर वे किसी प्राइवेट मामले में मजबूतयापता है तो उनके ऐसे और अलाउ-सिज जो है वे उनको जल्दी से मिज जाय करें। ऐसे बहुत से लोगों की शिकायतें मेरे पास धाती गहरी हैं जो कि बड़े हैं और जिनके यहां कमाने वाला कोई नहीं है। उनके बारे में जब रेल विभाग को लिखा जाता है तो जो जवाब नीचे से बन कर ऊपर जाता है, उसी के अनुसार कार्यवाही होती है। मंत्री जी को उनके बारे में गहवाई से साचना चाहिये। अगर कोई अग्रणी है या अनुशासन हीन है तो उसकी बात बलग है लेकिन जिससे तन-मन रेलवे की सेवा में अर्पित कर दिया है उनके बारे में तो गीर्वा से कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने नयी रेल लाइनों को बिछाने का बहुत काम ही जिक्र किया है। हम मामले में लोगों को जनता सरकार से बहुत आशाएं हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जनता शासन के दो सालों में ही सारी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को याद दिलाता चाहूँगा कि भारतवर्ष में कई क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जहां से पिछले कई सालों से अर्पोजिशन के मेम्बर चुन कर धाते रहे हैं। अब वे सत्ताक दल में हैं। वे जिन दलकों से चुन कर धाते हैं वे बहुत पिछड़े इलाक़े हैं। वहां रेलों का अभाव है। क्या अब भी वे क्षेत्र आप में यह आशा नहीं रखें कि उनके यहां रेल लाइने बिछाई जाय? मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वे इस तरह ध्यान दें। मेरा क्षेत्र टोक है। उस टोक जिले में कोई रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। मैं पिछले दम सालों में इसके बारे में मांग करता चला आ रहा हूँ। मलाई माधोपुर से हार कर रेल लाइन निकल जाती है वहां नहीं जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि वहां पर मंत्री जी रेल लाइन देने की कृपा करें। टोक में अभी हमारे अवास मंत्री श्री मिकन्दर बकत और पाकिस्तान के राजदूत गये थे। उन्होंने कहा कि राजा-महाराजाओं के जमाने में वह एक छोटी सी स्टेट थी, तब तो पिछड़ा हुआ गरिया था लेकिन अब तो उसका विकास होना चाहिये। वहां बहुत से मुसलमान और शोध्दुयन्ब कार्टस के लोग रहते हैं। अब भी उस पिछड़े क्षेत्र की तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे उस क्षेत्र में रेल लाइन देने की कृपा करें। आशा है मंत्री जी गीर्वा ही टोक की रेलवे लाइन से आंखें हैं।

हमने कोटा से अजमेर तक की रेलवे लाइन की बहुत लम्बे समय से मांग की जा रही थी। अब अंकी महोदय ने कोटा को बाया बंदी से शिकोड़गढ़ मिलाते की जो घोषणा इस बजट में की है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह लाइन बंदी होसे हुए, देखी कंकड़ी को जोड़ती हुए अजमेर तक जाए। देखी



[श्री रामकवार बेजा]

केकड़ी एक बहुत अच्छी जगह है और लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण भी वहाँ जैसे में रहे हैं। जितने भी सर्वोदयी नेता हैं हिन्दुस्तान के तथा दूसरे बड़े बड़े नेता हैं वे देखली से बाकिफ हैं, और जाने पहुँचाने हैं। यह बहुत मशहूर जगह है। बूंदी से देखली बाया केकड़ी धरकर एक लाइन दी जानी चाहिये।

तोडा राय सिंह लाइन को धागे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये ताकि उस लाइन का बाटा पूरा हो सके। जयपुर तोडा राय सिंह गांधी बुधब और शाह चलीयी थी। इसको कोथले की बनी के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है इस रेल को भी जल्दी में जल्दी चाल किया जाना चाहिये।

रेलो में जो चोरियाँ होती थी जनता पार्टी के धाने के बाद उनमें बहुत कमी आई है। पहले जो इनकी चोरियाँ होती थी उसका कारण यह था कि जो चोरी करने वाले लोग होते थे उनकी किसी एम० एल० ए० या एम० पी० बगैरह से मिली भगत रहती थी उन्हें यहाँ विशेष धामा जाना रहता था और ने लोग गिरफ्त बना कर चोरियाँ करते रहते थे और साक्षात् रुपये का इस तरह से रेलो को नुकसान होता था। उसमें कमी आई है जो एक प्रशंसनीय बात है।

जयपुर से प्रहमदाबाद लाइन को धाप बड़ी लाइन करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस काम में बड़ी छिनाई धाप बरत रहे हैं। पिछले बजट में बहुत जोश के साथ धीर धमियान के साथ धापने कहा था कि हम इसको जल्दी करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन इस बार धापने इस बात को उस जोश के साथ नहीं कहा है और कोई धाध्वान धापने नहीं दिया है जिससे यह धाधा बध सबे जि एक साथ में विल्ली से बाया जयपुर होते हुए प्रहमदाबाद तब लाइन बड़ी लाइन हो जाएगी। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस काम में धाप धीप्रता लागे।

धारादी मिलने के बाद राजस्थान का रेल लाइनो के मामले में दूसरे प्रान्ती की प्रेक्षा बहुत कम ध्यान रखा गया है। धरर धाप दूसरे राय्या में बिछी रेल लाइनो को देखें और राजस्थान में बिछी लाइनो को देखें तो धाप इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचेंगे कि राजस्थान पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। राजस्थान के पिछड़े होने का भी यही एक मुख्य कारण है। राजस्थान में बिकास की बहुत भारी शुजाइश है। धाप उसकी धीर ध्यान में। हम लोग धापके साथ हैं। होटलो पर करोड़ा रुपया खर्च होता है। लेकिन रेलो में कुछ सुविधायें प्रदान करने की तरफ बहुत कम ध्यान दिया जाता है। रेलो में लोगों को रोजवार देने की भी बहुत अधिक क्षमता है। इस बास्ते रेलो के लिए धाप भारत सरकार से ज्यादा से ज्यादा धैरे की मांग करे। बजाय होटलो पर खर्च करने के गई लाइनो पर खर्च करने के बास्ते धाप भारत सरकार पर दबाव डालें, हम धापके साथ हैं। ऐसा धापने किया तो हम धापको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देंगे।

रेलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों का कोडा भी पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। वह पूरा नहीं हुआ है। धापने कहा है कि इस कोटे को पूरा करने

के लिए धाप ठोम कदम उठा रहे हैं। इससे धाधा बंधती है कि इन लोगों का धन्य कल्याण होगा। जो वनास 1 और वनास 2 की सेवा में हैं उनके बारे में यह कहा जाना है कि इन लोगों को नहीं लिया जा सकता है क्योंकि इनके नम्बर अच्छे नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन इसके कारण का भी धापको देखना चाहिये। उनके बास्ते पढ़ने की, शिक्षा की, खाने पीने की अच्छी सुविधा नहीं है। धरर यही हालत रही तो सौ साल में भी वे लोग धन्यो के बराबर नहीं धा सकते। रेल सेवाओ में अनुसूचित जातियों के लोग कितनी कुशल सेवा कर सकते हैं उनकी कुशल सेवा धन्य लाग नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस बास्ते अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा भरती रेलो में हानी चाहिये। रेलो में जो मशीनरी का काम है या ड्राइवरी का काम है या कन्-डम तरह के काम हैं इन कामों को धाडा बहुत पड़ा हुआ इन्सान धामनी से कर सकता है और उन पर इन को नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिये। साथ ही जो टैक्नीकल काम हैं उन में भी इन लोगों को प्रशिक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि इन लोगों का भी धामनी प्र धपना जोधुर्बा बिकास करने का भीका मिल सके।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसन्न बर्मा (कोडरमा) मध्यापि मधोदय, मैं रेल बजट के सम्बन्ध में प्रा० मध दम्बरी जी का धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने एक नई दिशा दी है नई लाइनो के निर्माण का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है और प्रशान में धामिकारी सुधार लाने का प्रयास किया है। यह बात नवविदिन है कि 1965 से लेकर 1975-76 तक बराबर रेल बजट धाटे में चलता रहा है। लेकिन रेल मंत्री जी जनता सरकार में सबसे पहले मंत्री हैं जिन्होंने नगतातर तीन म्यान से मनाफे का रेल बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और सुधार करने की दिशा में भी सक्षम हुए हैं। इनकी कायकुशलना के लिये हम बहुत धामारी हैं। लेकिन धो भी इन्होंने बजट में किया है उसके धनुसार कुछ कमियाँ रह जाती हैं। यह टीक है कि रेल परिवहन उद्योग के रूप में 16 लाख लोगों को रोजी गटी देना है और यह लाखों टन माल लाने में जाने के लिये सब से कारणर यातायात के रूप में प्रमाणित हुआ है।

रेलवे लाइनो का प्रसारण पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में बढ़ाने के लिये बहुत धाधन्यकता है। धाम तक जो भी रेलवे लाइन बनायी गयी है वह बड़े बड़े शहरों को मिलाते के लिये ही है। लेकिन जहाँ देश की 80 प्रतिशत जनता रहती है वह छोटे छोटे गांव और और स्थान सदा उपेक्षित रहते हैं। यह क्षणी की बात है कि पूर्वांचल राज्य में सबसे पहले इन्होंने एक कीर्तिमान धा प्राप्त करने के लिये भी लाइनो के बिछाने का कार्यभार दिया है। इसी दिशा में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि धापी भी रेलवे में बैचनो की इतनी कमी है कि जिसकी बजह से कोथले का धुबड़ नहीं हो रहा है। 14 प्रतिशत टन कोधला पिट हैड्स पर पड़ा हुआ है। पिछले महीने बाइबस्त कोधला खानों का भी प्रचय किया था ऊर्जा मंत्रालय की सलाहकार समिति के सवय के रूप में। धीर बहुत धापी सरकारी कोधला प्रशिक्षणों के बेबरनीने ने कहा कि कोथला हमारे पाह बहुत है। रेल बिधाय के कुछ सर्वकारी रैक वेले भी हैं लेकिन नोट कर के कि समय पर कोथला

कोड़ नहीं किया गया, उन रेक्स को बापस से लेते हैं। इसकी वजह से कोयले का मारे देश में बहुत बड़ा संकट हो गया है। इसको मंत्री जी का देखना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से रेलवे में जो मल धोर प्रमोशन गाइडियो में भोजन के बर्तन होने हैं वह इनमें निरूपित होते हैं कि कोई भ्रमा धारमी उनमें भोजन करने की इच्छा नहीं करता है। इसमें भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिये, स्टील के बर्तन होने चाहिये।

आपने यह भी अग्ला काम किया है जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में बच्चों की आयु में तीन वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 5 वर्ष की छुट दी है। लेकिन सभी जगह यह चर्चा है कि अगर यह छुट 7 वर्ष तक होती तो अधिक प्रसन्नता की बात होती। क्योंकि 1, 5 वर्ष के बच्चा को कोई होश नहीं होता। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि उनको कुछ जानकारी के लिये आयु की सीमा 5 वर्ष में बढ़ाकर 7 वर्ष की जाये।

अब मैं अपने क्षेत्र की धोर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में गिरिडीह से कोडर्मा धोर हजारबाग हाते हुए रांचीरोड तक 220 किलोमीटर बड़ी लाइन बिछाने के बारे में सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। इसके निर्माण के लिये पिछले बहुत वर्षों से उस क्षेत्र की पिछड़ी जनता आग्रह करती आ रही है। उस क्षेत्र के विधायकों धोर समूह सदस्यों ने भी इस सदन में प्रयास किया है। अभी बिहार के 45 सदस्य सदस्यों ने लिखित रूप में मंत्री महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री महोदय धोर योजना आयोग से आग्रह किया है कि गिरिडीह, महाल परगना, हजारबाग धोर रांची, इन चार जिलों को मिलाने का एक मात्र लोक मह रेलवे लाइन होगी। इस लाइन पर बीस स्टेशन बन सकेंगे, जिनमें कई बड़े बड़े शहर भी हैं। गिरिडीह जिला है, कोडर्मा सब डिविजन है, हजारबाग कमिश्नरी का हैडक्वार्टर है धोर रांची रोड मिलिटरी की छावनी है। इसके अलावा उस क्षेत्र में कोयले, अबरक धोर लकड़ी अथवा टिबर का बहुत बड़ा खजाना है। वरन् पत्थर तथा कई अन्य खनिज भी उस क्षेत्र में मिलते हैं, जिसके लिए ठोस यातायात की आवश्यकता होती है।

मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में इस लाइन को सर्वेक्षण की श्रेणी में रखा है, मगर मुझे उनका 13 मार्च का जो पत्र मिला है, उससे मुझे विमोह रूप से निराशा हुई है। उन्होंने कहा है कि सर्वेक्षण होने के बाद इस के बारे में विचार किया जायेगा। आम जनता को भारी आशा बंधी थी कि इस अत्यन्त आवश्यक लाइन को अब हाथ में ले लिया जायेगा। इस क्षेत्र में हरिजन, आदिवासी धोर पिछड़े लोग काफी संख्या में रहते हैं। उनके मर्यादीन विकास के लिए इस लाइन का निर्माण करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस में लाइन पर पटना जाती है धोर बिहार के लिए प्रमुख मकारी-गाड़ी है। उसके पास ही 28 मील की गिरिडीह-पट्टुर लाइन है। अगर पाटलीपुत्र एक्सप्रेस में

गिरिडीह के लिए एक बोरी जोड़ दी जाये, तो गिरिडीह जिले के उस सैकड़ों लोगों का पटना से सम्पर्क स्थापित हो सकता है, जो वहा हाई कोर्ट तथा अन्य कामों के लिए जाते हैं।

पारसनाथ से चौबे धोर स कोडर्मा तक ब्राडगेज लाइन पर दो चार नदियाँ, जगल धोर पहाड़ हैं। नदी पर रेलवे का जो पुल बना हुआ है, उस पर दोनों धोर फुटपाथ होना चाहिए। पिछले दो वर्षों में वहा पर बीस व्यक्ति एक्सप्रेस में मर चुके हैं। दो कार्पेट गाई भी मरे हैं। उन घाटी में आने-जाने के लिए उस पुल के अलावा धोर कोई साधन नहीं है। वहा की आम जनता की माँग को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुल पर फुटपाथ का निर्माण बहुत आवश्यक है।

मसकोडीह धोर हीरोडीह में दोनों ऐसे गांव हैं, जहाँ पांच हजार से ज्यादा आबादी है। आधी आबादी लाइन के इस पार धोर आधी आबादी उस पार रहती है। मसकोडीह चौबे स्टेशन के समीप है। वहा पर धोर हीरोडीह में रेलवे कांसिग बनाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में निवेदन किया है धोर उन्हें पत्र भी लिखा है, लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

दूसरी तिसीया अबरक व्यवसाय का बड़ा केन्द्र है। वहा पर कोडर्मा स्टेशन से तीन एम० पी० को दिल्ली आना-जाना पड़ता है। अगर वहा डीलकम ट्रेन को पांच मिनट के लिए रोक दिया जाये, तो इससे काफी मुबिधा हो जायेगी। इसमें रेलवे के लिए कोई कठिनाई नहीं है।

15 hrs.

भी कंसाव राब चौबे (नादेड) सभापति महोदय, रेलवे बजट की इन मांगों पर मैंने 19 कटमोशन भेजे हैं धोर मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि मराठवाड़े के इलाके की तरफ बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मराठवाड़े के अन्दर जो इलाका निजाम स्टेट के अन्दर था जिस पर कई किस्म के अत्याचार हो चुके हैं उस की उपेक्षा की गई है धोर इस बजट के अन्दर वहा के लिए एक भी नई रेलवे लाइन नजर नहीं आई। हम ने यह मांग की है कि मनमाड से मुन्खेड धोर आदिनाबाद तक ब्राड गेज लाइन करनी चाहिए। औरगाबाद तक ब्राडगेज लाइन का काम जारी है। उस के लिए हम उन के शुकुगवाड़ हैं मगर मनमाड से मुन्खेड तक ब्राडगेज लाइन बनाने के बारे में इस में कोई स्कीम ही नहीं है, निहाय मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजाराश करूंगा कि आप बाब माड कीजिए तब वहा बाड तैज लाइन हो जायगी।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि नादेड से उद्गीर बाया कंधार धोर गगाखेड से कोयन तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिए कई मामों से हम मांग कर रहे हैं। आपने आश्वासन भी दिया है। फिलहाल नादेड से कंधार बाया कलम्बर धोर

[बी कोश राय बोझों]

कैन्डी सर्वे करने का आश्वासन धाप ने दिया है, उस के लिए हम ने धाप का बुकिया प्रवा किया है। मगर इस में देखते हैं तो उस के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि बहुत कमाल से यह मांग बली धा रही है, इसको पूरा कीजिए।

नादेब में एक सर्ववर्गीय रेलवे परिवध की गई थी, इस परिवध ने कई रेलवे लाइनों के बारे में कई सुझाव पेश किए हैं। परिवध की इन मांगों को धाप पूरा कीजिए, और इस विभाग को इन्साफ दीजिये ऐसी मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करता हूँ।

मराठवाड़े के अन्दर कई स्टेशन ऐसे हैं कि जिन के नाम गलत लिखे हुए हैं। मैंने कई बार लिखा है और उस के लिए सवाल भी पूछा है। धाप ने उन नामों में त्रुटि करने के लिए आश्वासन भी दिया है। मगर धमरी भी वही गलत नाम लिखे हुए हैं। तो धाप का डिपार्ट-मेंट क्या कर रहा है? इन नामों को ठीक करने नहीं किया जाता है?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि भोवर ब्रिज की बहुत ज़रूरत है। ट्रैफिक के लिहाज से और एक्सी-डेंट्स को खत्म करने के लिए भी भोवरब्रिज बनाना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

नादेब का जो नया प्लेटफार्म बनाया गया है वह बिल्कुल जमीन के बराबर है। वह इन्साफ नहीं जानवरों के साथ है। उस को ठीक करने के लिए मैंने धाप को लिखा और वहाँ पर सुविधा देने के लिए लिखा, लोक सभा में सवाल पूछा। धाप ने आश्वासन भी दिया मगर धमरी तक वह बैठे ही पड़ा हुआ है। धाप उस को चल कर देखिए तो पता चलेगा। वहाँ पैसजनों की जो मुश्किल है उन को दूर करने का उपाय कीजिए और उन को जो सहायित मिलनी चाहिये वह वहाँ दीजिए। बरसात के अन्दर वहाँ बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। ऐसा हाल कब तक चलेगा।

मनमाड रेलवे स्टेशन जो है उस की स्पेलिंग है एम ए एन एम ए बी। यह मैन मैड बन जाता है। वह मनमाड जंक्शन बोरो, डाकुओं, पाकेटमारों और बूबों का कैपिटल सिटी बन गया है और बाकी वहाँ मैन मैड बन जाता है। वहाँ और, डाकु और पाकेटमारों के साथ धाप के डिपार्टमेंट की कोलियन गवर्नमेंट चलती है। वे लोग वहाँ पैसजनों को इतना तंग और परेशान कर देते हैं कि जिस की कोई हद नहीं। रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट के प्रष्टाचार का अगर नमूना देखना है तो मंत्री महोदय मनमाड चलकर देखें कि उन के विभाग के लोग वहाँ कैसा खेल खेलते हैं और लोगों को कितनी तकलीफ देते हैं। इस के लिए भी मैंने कई बार लिखा है। मगर उस के ऊपर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं गुजारिश करूँगा कि वहाँ की इस हालत के अन्दर

तब्दीली कीजिए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि मिनिस्टर साहब जिन्हे है या नहीं, उन का डिपार्टमेंट जिन्हा है या नहीं क्यों कि वहाँ लोगों को इतना परेशान किया जाता है, लूटा जाता है, पीसा जाता है, ब्लैक-माकेटिंग बूले धाम होती है और कोई उस को देखने वाला नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर श्री-मेल पंढरपुर है जहाँ विठ्ठल देव के दर्शन के लिए हजारों यात्री सातूर मिरज की गाड़ी से जाते हैं। ये यात्री गाड़ी की छत पर बैठ कर और जानवरों के डिब्बे में बैठकर वहाँ जाते हैं, इतना रक उस में होता है, कई एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। इसलिए सातूर मिरज को बाइपेस बाया कुर्बाना बनाना बहुत ज़रूरी है और उन यात्रियों को सहायित देना बहुत ज़रूरी है। मगर यह गवर्नमेंट पंढरपुर जाने वाले उन यात्रियों को कोई सुविधा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में रेल मंत्री महोदय और उन के राज्य मंत्री महोदय को ज़बर्दस्ती वहाँ ले जा कर और जानवरों के डिब्बे में बैठा कर पंढरपुर ले जाना पड़ेगा और उन को वहाँ चन्द्रभागा के अन्दर बुबोकर महाराष्ट्र के महान तीर्थ पंढरपुर के विठ्ठलदेव के सामने उन से कबूल करवाना होगा कि वह उन के प्रसन्न भक्तों के लिए ऐसा इंतजाम करेंगे जिस से उन को दोबारा ऐसी हालत में यात्रा न करना पड़े। मंत्री महोदय महाराष्ट्र के हैं, मैं उन से गुजारिश करूँगा कि यह चीज ब्रिटिश और निजाम के जमाने से बली धा रही है, अब धाप की हुकूमत है, धाप तो कम से कम उन के साथ इसाफ कीजिए और उन को इंसान समझिए जो जानवरों के डिब्बे में बैठ कर पंढरपुर जाते हैं। जानवरों के डिब्बे में इन भक्तों का बैठ कर जाना, यह कौन सी तहजीब है?

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहूँगा कि कई स्टेशन वहाँ ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ गांव में लाइट है लेकिन स्टेशन पर लाइट का इंतजाम नहीं है। स्टेशन पर अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा है। तो इन स्टेशनों का धाप धर्मनवीकरण कीजिए और वहाँ बाकी और सुविधाएं दीजिए। आज कई स्टेशनों की हालत क्या है कि वहाँ पर पाबाना नहीं है, अगर है तो उस में पानी का इंतजाम नहीं है, पेसाबघर नहीं है। बेटिंग रूम का इंतजाम इतना बुरा है कि देख कर गुस्सा आ जाता है कि यह कौन से जमाने में हम रह रहे हैं। बर्ड स्वास पैसंजर का प्रोहता तो धाप ने सैकड़ क्लास कर दिया, उन के लिए सहायित एक भी नहीं दी। बेटिंग रूम को देखें तो वह दौडब बना हुआ है और मुश्किल नरक सा दिखाने पड़ता है। औरतों के लिए न वहाँ कोई प्रोटेक्शन है, न कोई मदद है न कोई और इंतजाम है। बिल्कुल लाचारिज की तरह उन को वहाँ बैठना पड़ता है, वह धाप का कारोबार है। इस तरह ध्यान देना और इस के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध करना अबतक सर्वनैट का जर्ज है। मराठवाड़े के अन्दर रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट का जो काम है वह निजाम के जमाने कैसा ही चल रहा है और वही मोनलाई कारोबार धाब भी जारी है। एलोरा जो ट्रेन भाती है निजामाबाद से उस एलोरा गाड़ी के अन्दर जो सीधे, बाइने लगे हैं उन पर एन एन धार, निजाम स्टेट रेलवे धाब भी लिखा हुआ है निजाम जाने के साथ भी। अगर कोई उन सीधों को चुराएगा तो क्या वह निजाम का चुराएगा? यह प्रार्थना किस की है? वह तो इंडियन गवर्नमेंट की प्रार्थना

है लेकिन एन एस धार धार भी उन पर लिखा हुआ है। निजाम की मुहब्बत धारी भी है। धाप के डिपार्टमेंट के लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। लोग धगर नाराज हो कर इन अधिकारियों को तोड़ने तो धाप कहेंगे कि यह क्या नृदागर्दी करते हैं? धाप के अधिकारी सोने हैं धोर वे उस कीर्ति से धपना मह देखते हैं। इस पर उन को निगाह क्यों नहीं जाती है?

यह एलोरा गाड़ी जो निजामाबाद से आती है वह नारैड प्रति दिन सेट आती है। सेट आना जाना जैसे उस का पैदाइशी हक है। धगर पूछा जाता है कि ऐसा क्यों होता है तो उस का कोई जवाब नहीं। वह यह कहते हैं कि यह जो धर धाई है यही इस का टाइम है, ज्यादा बाते मत करो। यह सीजन है धाप के विभाग का। तो वह मोगलाई तरीका इस रेलवे के धगर मराठवाड़े में धाज भी जारी है। रेल विभाग धोर रेल गाड़ियों में ब्लैकमार्केटिंग, चोरी, डकैती रोखाना होती है। धभी मेरे धाई ने कहा कि इनकी ताबाद कम हुई है लेकिन यह गलत बात है। मैं समझता हूं मुझे यहाँ पर सही बात ही कहनी चाहिए बाहे हुकूमत किसी की भी रहे। चोरियाँ धोर डकैतियाँ हर रात हो रही हैं, उनकी ताबाद बढ़ती जा रही है, रोज लोगों पर हमला किया जाता है, उनको लूटा जाता है। नारैड मैं धोर पर रेल गाड़ी में धत्याचार किया गया। क्या यही धापकी एपिनिप्यसी है? दिन-बहुत पैसेजस को लूटा जा रहा है, उनका कोई भी संरक्षण नहीं हो रहा है। धाप कहते हैं कि रेलवे जनता की सम्पत्ति है, वह इसकी सुरक्षा करे लेकिन भारतीय जनता को धाप जनता मानते हैं क्या? धाप तो उनको जानवर समझ रहे हैं। धाप बाहते हैं कि जितनी भी सहुनियते मिले वह खुशी से लें धोर बकवास मत करें। धाधिर वह कौन सी जनता है? यहाँ की या बाहर की? वह इस देश की जनता है जिसको हस्ताफ देने में धाप कामयाब नहीं रहे हैं।

मैं बाहुंगा कि बाबगेज की जो स्कीमें हैं उनको पूरा किया जाये। धाप एक नए किस्म का विकास धोर रिजर्व फंड कायम करें। महाराष्ट्र में, विदर्भ में, माणिक-गढ में जो एक स्कीम की गई है उसके लिए हम धापके शुक्रगुजार हैं लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में मराठवाड़ा नेक्लेटिड धरिया है, वहाँ पर बाबगेज का होना बहुत जरूरी है। गंगाबेड से बोधन धोर नानेड से उदगीर रेलवे साधनों का जो धापने बाधवा किया है उसको धाप पूरा कीजिए। धाप कम से कम पब्लिक के साथ हस्ताफ कीजिए। वे जानवर नहीं हैं, वे बुद्धिमत्त नहीं हैं, उनके साथ धाप जुलूम मत कीजिए। उनको धाप नृलाम मत बनाइये। यह किसी निजाम की रेलवेज नहीं है, जनता मर्नमेंट की है, जनता की है धोर धी मधु मुहब्बत साहब की है। धापका नाम तो मधु है लेकिन रेलवे में जहर ही धहर नजर आता है। मुझे प्रता है कि रेलवे विनिस्टर महाराष्ट्र के हैं। मैं बाहुंगा कि हमारे जो धग्ने सुभाब हैं उनको धाप धमन में लाये। इतना ही कहकर मैं खबसत होता हूँ। अय कति।

\*SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA (Koonjhar): Madam Chairman, our hon. Minister for Railways, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, has presented the Demands for Grants (Railways) for the year 1979-80. I welcome the Demand for Grants and I would like to extend my thanks to the hon. Minister.

Madam, since 1924 efforts have been made to separate the Railway Budget from the General Budget. I am happy to say that during the time of the Janata Government we have a separate budget for the Railways. It is only due to the sincere efforts of Prof. Madhu Dandavate that we see such a remarkable budget.

Madam, you are well aware of the efforts made by our Government and the Planning Commission. In the present budget we have laid emphasis on the rural development. It is also our earnest desire to give priority to the industrial growth, but it is a matter of great regret that the well-to-do people are getting all facilities. The poor people are continuing to be poor. There is some defect in our policy and there is a difference of opinion in the Planning Commission. Therefore, I humbly submit to the Minister that the programme taken up by his Ministry should not suffer because of these defects or divergent opinions. All works should be completed within the time-bound programme. Those works should be taken up vigorously and completed. In this context I would like to request the hon. Minister that while implementing such schemes due priority should be given to the backward States, particularly to the States which are full of mineral resources. Our goods trains are running only because of the movements of our mineral wealth. But it is a matter of regret that the States which abound in mineral deposits are backward. There is not an adequate number of railway lines to these areas.

(Shri Govinda Munda)

Madam, during the Janata Government the construction of one railway line has been started in my constituency in Orissa. This is named as Jakhapura-Banspani railway line. But with much sorrow and anguish I would like to say that that has not yet been completed. Only the construction of the first phase has been completed. I request the Minister to complete the second phase of the work without any delay. Otherwise our people will be very much dissatisfied. In two years hence the Janata Government will complete its term. After that no body will guarantee the completion of this work. We cannot say which Government will come to power next. Ours is a democratic country. The fate of different Governments will be decided by the voters in future but I am sure if the works will continue at the present speed, the Banspani-Jakhapura railway line will be completed before we complete our terms. Our people will be quite happy to see the fulfilment of their long outstanding demand. Certainly, our Orissa will develop its railways with the sincere efforts of our hon. Railway Minister.

15.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the number of railway lines in Orissa is inadequate. These are quite few in comparison with other developed States like Bihar. For example, if we say that the total number of railway lines are one thousand in Orissa, in Bihar they are five thousand. We are really very unfortunate. This negligence is only due to the fact that there is no Zonal office in Orissa. Therefore, I would like to urge this Government to open zonal offices at Jharsuguda in Orissa. There are three such zonal office in Calcutta. The Eastern Zonal office should be shifted from Calcutta to Jharsuguda.

Sir, there are some provisions in our constitution about the reservation

of posts for the Harijans and Adivasis. They are fifteen per cent and 7½ per cent, respectively. A special cell has been constituted to see whether justice has been done in the recruitment of the Harijan and Adivasi candidates. But, is there anybody from this cell who is looking after their duties sincerely? Will the hon. Minister tell this House the total number of Adivasi and Harijan candidates recruited since he took over this department? I am sure the hon. Minister cannot reply. It is a fact that the Adivasis and Harijans have been neglected by the former Governments and also by our present Government. It is only due to inadequate number of representations of Adivasis and Harijans in the Planning Commission that they are deprived of their claim. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to hold an impartial enquiry to see whether the Adivasis and Harijans have been recruited as per their quota.

The second thing I would like to say about our Governments' plan to eliminate corruption. If we take the railway department into consideration we will certainly say that corruption is still there in this department. I would like to request the Minister to take some bold steps to check corruption from his department. At the same time I would like to request him to give equal opportunities in the matter of recruitment to the women candidates also in the railway department. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the total number of females who have been appointed in the railway department ever since he assumed office? I am sure the Minister cannot reply.

Sir, in some places for example in the railway refreshment room in Parliament House some Class IV and Class III employees have been working for the last 20 years. But it is really a matter of regret that their services have not been regularised nor confirmed. Some of them are getting over time allowance and some are not getting such allowance. In this context I would like to request

the hon. Minister to remove these anomalies. At the same time I demand that their cases should be considered sympathetically. I do not like such mis-management. I hope the hon. Minister will enquire into the matter.

Now I would like to say about the Tata Nagar Amritsar train. It is scheduled to start from Tata Nagar at 13.40 p.m. But a few days back, when I was travelling by this train, it started three hours late. It ran so slowly that it could not make up the late hours even after it reached New Delhi. It ran just like our hon. Minister of State for Railways. It arrived at New Delhi at 1.00 A.M.

The number of thieves and dacoits have gone up in Delhi. I was really fearing to come by taxi at such late hour of the night. In this context I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister to change the timings of this train. Secondly punctuality should be maintained so that the trains run to schedule and arrive on time.

Now, I would like to remind the Minister about the Tata Nagar Barjamba Passenger train which had extended to Barbil. Sir, this train ran only for one day to Barbil. Our people were really very happy. But after one day running it suddenly stopped. Many a time I have drawn the attention of this House and also the attention of the hon. Minister to this. But the hon. Minister of Railways Prof. Dandavate is always giving some nice reply on the plea that there is coal shortage or some other shortage. It is a fact, why did you run the train for a day? It is really a great insult to me. Our people are very much dissatisfied to see the attitude of the railway Ministry towards them. Now they are threatening to start demonstration. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister to take immediate steps to run this Tata Nagar Barbil train without any delay; otherwise, the discontent of our people will go up and they will never excuse us.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about the ticketless passengers. Their number is increasing day by day. They are causing a great loss to our railway revenue. The police men are not at all able to check them. They are really very weak. Most of such police men are intentionally indulging in such unlawful activities. They should be threatened and steps to be taken to check such activities permanently. Otherwise, it would be very dangerous.

While speaking a few words about water arrangement I want to appeal to the Minister to make arrangements for supplying drinking water on all the Express, passenger, mail and super fast Express trains. Why should this arrangement be on Mail and Super-fast Express trains only? Our India is a democratic country. Therefore, each passenger, either travelling in Mail, Express, super-fast Express or passenger trains, should given equal facilities.

Sir, I would like to conclude my speech by drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to the train connecting Delhi to Orissa. Sir, Kalinga Express goes to Orissa only once in a week. Another train Utkal Express runs for four days in a week. Both these trains never arrive on time. Both the Kalinga and Utkal Express trains should run every day from Delhi. Apart from this, I would like to urge the Government to run direct train from Delhi to Orissa on all the days in a week.

With these words I conclude.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sure by now my friend, the Minister of Railways, and his colleague must have been somewhat bored, tired or exhausted at the manner in which a number of Members have moved cut motions and made so many demands! It only shows that although much has been done, much more still has to be done.

Sir, I have moved 32 cut motions, and I do not want to take the time of

(Prof. P. G. Mavalankar)

the House by going into those details. I hope the Minister will look into those cut motions and to whatever is possible with regard to the subjects mentioned therein. But I want to highlight a few points.

I do not know why the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway line has been shut off, because the demand for this line has been going on for a long time and the Gujarat Government have assured a number of facilities by way of infrastructure, land and an assurance to pay the deficit for a number of years to begin with. With all these things, I do not know why the Bhavnagar-Tarapore railway line has not been given top priority.

I am glad that he has now decided to convert the metre-gauge line Nadiad Kapadwanj-Modasa to broad-gauge. But I would request him to respond favourably to the representation of the people and Government of Gujarat to extend that line upto Shamlaji beyond Modasa, because Shamlaji is an important place of pilgrimage and so it would be helpful for the people who will travel on those lines.

Coming to new trains, I was in Ahmedabad only last week and I can say that the people of Gujarat who want to come to Delhi quite frequently are very happy and they welcome the new train between Ahmedabad and Delhi. But why should it be via Baroda? Why not we have it via Anand and Godhra? Of course, the hon. Minister knows the technical details much more, but if it is possible to save time and reduce the fare, why not make it possible?

Secondly, I hope he will add a few more second-class air-conditioned two tier sleeper coaches to this train so that more people can avail of this facility.

Thirdly, so far as the timing of this train is concerned, it should be so arranged that one reaches Delhi or Ahmedabad in the late morning at the

latest so that you have a whole day at your disposal for your work and leave the place the same evening or night. On the other hand, if you reach the place at 4 O'Clock in the evening, the whole day is wasted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:  
The Question Hour should not be wasted.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: So far as speed of the new Super Fast train is concerned I would like him to make it as fast as possible so that the journey time is reduced. The Rajdhani Express takes 12 hours from Delhi to Baroda and the other express trains another two hours from Baroda to Ahmedabad. So, for this train also if you can make it 16 to 17 hours maximum, it would be good.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It would be 16 hours.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am happy.

Then, in the Rajdhani Express and other fast trains in the chair-car-coaches there should be a little more leg room so that one can have more comfortable travel and sleep in the air-conditioned chair cars. Also, if possible, a pillow may be provided on rent, like they do in the buses in "Grey Hound" America.

Coming to the concession for voluntary bodies, there is a reputable institution, about which I know personally, and about which I have written to the Minister, namely, Jyoti Sangh, Ahmedabad, of which Smt. Mridula Sarabhai was one of the founders. The Minister has said that it is not possible to extend this facility to them. But I am now given to understand that it was possible earlier and it was changed only recently. Why was it changed? If institutions of repute have been sending their boys and girls to save different parts of the country by availing of this concession, why should it not be available to them now?



Coming to coaches for pilgrims, students and tourists, only this morning some travel agents came to see me and they told me that they were informed at Bombay and Ahmedabad that there are no coaches available. Last year the same thing happened. When they came to Delhi, and we represented, then, since the Minister was kind enough and has a mind to help them, the coaches were made available. So, if coaches are available in Delhi, why not in Bombay and Ahmedabad? That shows that coaches are available, but they are sitting tight on it. Why should that happen? Why should people be forced to spend their time and money and energy to come to Delhi every year to get coaches? Why should they not be able to get them as a matter of course at their respective places?

So far as reservation is concerned, I want to know whether the innovation of lady clerks has helped the situation. It may have helped. But my own feeling is that still a lot of improvement has to be made in terms of reservation, because corruption is still there at that point to a large extent. Since my hon. friend is an incorruptible honest man, he has to see whether corruption can be removed from his Ministry and for that he must work vigilantly, urgently and effectively. That is why I am mentioning reservation in this context.

Then I come to announcers. I know that my hon. friend is a very good humoured person. But I do not know on what basis the announcers, whether men or women, are selected, because when they announce at the various platforms one wonders whether they are announcing or they are just crying! There is no musical tone. Why don't you test their voices? At the stations, they go on repeating one after another in quick succession in Hindi, English and Gujarati that no one understands what they are talking. You must test their voice and select good announcers as is done in the All India Radio.

About fast trains, there should be a fast train between Ahmedabad and Bombay. He says that there is no need

of repeating it everytime, but I must repeat it every time because the need is great and urgent for an additional train between Ahmedabad and Bombay, and a fast local train between Ahmedabad and Baroda and between Baroda and Surat or Bulsar. This is necessary because of thousands of commuters who are students, government employees and others working in ONGC petro-chemical complex, etc. The whole belt is getting industrialised. So, more and more commuters are travelling between these stations. Therefore, I want these things to be looked into at least sympathetically.

He says that nothing can be done in Gandhinagar district, because there is no potential. If you do not give trains, where will be the potential? Gandhinagar is not only my constituency, but it is the capital of Gujarat. People cannot go from Ahmedabad to Gandhinagar by train. There are not enough stations where the trains can stop. There should be at least a few stations so that the villagers can go and get the train.

One thing about suburban trains. My friend, Prof. Dandavate, comes from Bombay. I go there very often. I have many friends there as he has many friends. I find and see how people are entering into the suburban trains often to die! Every year, hundreds of people die because of accidents and over-crowding. Of course, the capacity is saturated, but can't you make some arrangement to see that fatal accidents are reduced to the minimum level? If that is done, he will earn some humanitarian credit for that achievement.

About reservation of SC&ST, I am one with him and with Government that we must do everything possible by what is called atonement of the sins for centuries that the caste Hindus have done on the SC&STs. But I only add a word of caution. I hope, he does not misunderstand me and I hope, the House will not misunderstand me when I say that this must not be over-done, or with over-enthusiasm, by-passing



[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

the legitimate claims of many senior employees who have put in larger number of years than the people whom you are suddenly upgrading from a small position to a big position, particularly to a responsible position. If you do that, perhaps, your arrangement and working may also be damaged.

About railway crossings, there has always been a constant fight between State Governments and the Railways. I hope, it will be settled soon. I want to particularly mention Navsari railway crossing in South Gujarat. That has been going on since long. I hope, something will be done in this regard.

About casual labourers, I do not know how far and how long they will remain casual. We are casual in the Parliament for five years. But let us not make people casual in the railways who are working for years and still remain casual and die as casual. I want him to remember this.

He is a socialist. Therefore, he has to understand that yatri sahayaks (porters) need, particularly at big stations like Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, some kind of sheds where they can have retiring rooms and facilities for their daily needs.

About accidents, I do not know when he will be able to raise the compensation amount for people who are victims of accidents, especially those who die. If you and I travel by air and if we lose our lives our successors get a lakh of rupees. But if we travel by rail, because there is no air connection, and die, then our successors get a small amount! If the same man travels by air and dies, his successors get more and if he travels by train, they get less! Therefore, people must always pray that if they must die, let them please die in an air accident so that their successors get more money! This is not a good thing. Please try to bridge the gap between the compensation paid to railways fatal accidents and the similar air accidents.

I saw a very interesting clipping yesterday in the Times of India 'Foreigners Fare well'. I don't know whether he has seen it. I would like him to tell us whether it is a fact that by encouraging foreigners to travel by second class, air-conditioned class, etc., that is not done at the expense of regular travellers in this country. If he assures us about that, then I have no complaint; otherwise, we would not like to encourage foreigners by discarding our own people and tourists, because India is such a big country that people travel from one State to another State, and they are also like tourists from one country to another country.

श्री मंत्री सिंह (मंडी) : मैं रेल बजट का समर्थन और स्वागत करता हूँ। दो सालों में मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। लगातार मुनाफे के बजट उन्होंने पेश किए हैं। रेल दुर्घटनाओं का काम हुई है। सुरक्षा का प्रबंध भी अधिक किया है। नई रेलवे लाइनें पर्याप्त मात्रा में खोलेने की योजना बनाई है और खोली है। नई गाड़ियाँ भी बनाई हैं। मैं इन सब बातों के लिए उनको बधाई देता हूँ।

लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि उनको बधाई दी जाय थोड़ी उनकी कामों की जाए। जहाँ तक हिमाचल प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमने पूर्वान्वल में नई लाइनें बिछाने का काम शुरू किया है। दक्षिणांचल में भी किया है, पश्चिमांचल में भी किया है। यह सब ठीक है। लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हम जो उत्तरांचल में रहते हैं, हमने कौन सा अपराध किया है? भारत को भाजद हुए 32 साल हो गये हैं लेकिन रेल मंत्रालय ने अभी तक हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर एक इंच भी नई रेल लाइन शुरू नहीं की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हम हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले नहीं हैं? हमने कौन सा गुनाह किया है जिसके कारण उनकी दृष्टि हमारी तरफ नहीं जा रही है? वही पुरानी रेलें अंग्रेजों द्वारा बनाई हुई। पुराने डिब्बे। प्लेटफार्म और स्टेशनों के अन्दर किसी भी प्रकार की नवीन सुविधा आपने 32 साल के अन्दर नहीं दी है। मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि इस साल हमने हिमाचल के लिये प्रावधान रखा है—जगाधरी से पाश्चात्ताह तक की लाइन के सर्वेक्षण का। मैं मंत्री जी को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ 1974 में उनके मंत्रालय ने मंगल से तलवाड़ा नवीन, रेलवे लाइन निर्माण की घोषणा की थी लेकिन 1974 के बाद केवल घोषणा के और कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मंत्रालय के अधिकारी कहते हैं कि हिमाचल में इकोनॉमिक वायेलिफ्टी नहीं है। यह ठीक नहीं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 1925 में अंग्रेजों ने मंत्री जी को जॉन्वर नगर हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक स्क्रीम बनाने की तो सबसे पहले उन्होंने रेलवे लाइन बनायी। और वहाँ केवल 35 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन किया गया। अभी अभी ब्यास-सतलज लिंक प्रोजेक्ट 400/500 करोड़ 40 की लागत से बना है। योजना में 100 करोड़

२० के करीब केवल ट्रामपोटेशन थाफ मैटीरियल पर खर्च हुआ है। नेशनल हाइवे वाली ने सड़क को चौड़ा करने के लिये करोड़ों २० खर्च किये हैं। उन समय बहुत जरूरी था कि बड़ा रेलवे लाइन बनती। खर्च कम होते। इसके अलावा दो, तीन और प्रोजेक्ट्स अब बन रहे हैं—एक कोल डैम है जो ब्यास-सनलज निक प्रोजेक्ट के साथ ही बन रहा है २०० कराड़ रुपये की लागत का, और इसके अलावा नाथपासाकड़ी प्रोजेक्ट है जिस पर १,००० करोड़ २० खर्च होगा। और ट्रामपोटेशन के ऊपर ही इन योजनाओं में २५० करोड़ २० खर्च हो जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स का काम शुरू होने वाला है, जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार ही बनाने वाली है, इसलिये उन प्रोजेक्ट्स को बनाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि पहले सरकार रेल मार्ग बनाये, ताकि योजना शीघ्र बने और कम खर्च पर। नगल में ले कर बिलामपुर, बिलासपुर से काल डैम और नाथपासाकड़ी डैम तक यह रेलवे लाइन बननी चाहिये ताकि प्रोजेक्ट का काम शीघ्रता तथा कम खर्च में किया जा सके। और यह नगल-बिलासपुर माइन मनाली तक बाया मंडी, सुन्दरनगर जानी चाहिये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा भालू का बीछ होता है और सारे देश को हिमाचल भालू का बीछ देता है। जो अभी हजारों टुकों द्वारा देश के कोने कोने में जाता है। क्या ही अच्छा हाना कि भालू दुलाई के लिये रेलवे लाइन होती। अभी हिमाचल प्रदेश का भालू का बीछ कलकत्ता, बम्बई और गुजरात तक जाता है, अगर यह रेल द्वारा भेजा जाये तो मस्ते दामों पर लोगों का विभिन्न प्रांतों में मिल सकता है। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। टुकों से जाने की बजह से उसका बाम बंद जाता है। और जो मोटर गैज की लाइन है उसके अन्दर न हमारे सेव, न भालू और न लकड़ी बाहर जा सकती है। इतने माल के बावजूद यह कह देते हैं कि इकोनॉमिक बॉयॉबिलिटी नहीं है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश से राज सैकड़ों टुक बुने वाला पत्थर, जिससे सीमेंट बनता है, हरियाणा और पंजाब जाता है। अगर वह माल रेलों में भाये, तो जो सीमेंट हरियाणा और पंजाब में बनता है, उसके दाम सस्ते होंगे। इनके अलावा बिलासपुर में भी एक सीमेंट की फैक्टरी लग रही है। वह कई सौ करोड़ रुपये की फैक्टरी होगी और उसमें दो हजार टन के करीब सीमेंट रोजाना बनेगा। लेकिन रेलवे विभाग ने अभी तक इस पर विचार भी नहीं किया कि उस सीमेंट को लाने के लिए रेलवे लाइन की जरूरत है या नहीं। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि बिलासपुर के सीमेंट फ्लाई में प्रोडक्शन शुरू होने से पहले पहले वहां रेलवे लाइन जरूर बिछा देनी चाहिए।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभी तक ब्राइगेज का कोई स्टेशन नहीं है। कालका हिमाचल प्रदेश की बार्डर पर है और परवाना, जो हिमाचल में एक इंडस्ट्रियल बॉर्डर है, कालका से बार किजोमीटर दूर है। हम ने कई बार निवेदन किया है कम से कम परवाना तक ब्राइगेज स्टेशन की एक्स्टेंड कर दिया जाये, ताकि

हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल माल रेल द्वारा जा सके, वरना हम कालका तक माल टुकों पर लाना पड़ता है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कालका परवाना तक ब्राइगेज स्टेशन शीघ्र बना दी जाये।

काश्मीर एक्स्प्रेस पहले पठानकोट तक चलती थी। लेकिन अब वह जम्मू तक जाती है। हमारे यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पठानकोट से कम से कम न्यूनर तक बड़ी लाइन बिछा दी जाये।

इस बजट में नई लाइनों के लिए ४२ करोड़ रुपये का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, वह बहुत कम है। हिन्दुस्तान बहुत बड़ा देश है। आज-कल की परिस्थिति, जर्मन और ब्रिटीश दुई आबादी का देखत हुए नई लाइनों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगले साल के बजट में और इस साल के बजट में भी, नई लाइनों के लिए ज्यादा पैसा का प्रावधान किया जाये।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बिजली बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। वहां केवल दो रेलवे लाइनें हैं। पठानकोट में जो गिन्दरनगर और कालका में गिमला। इन दोनों लाइनों के लिए बड़ा बिजली काफ़ी मात्रा में और मस्ती उपलब्ध हो सकती है। इस लिए इन दोनों लाइनों का बिजलीकरण किया जाये।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Mr Speaker, Sir, in the short time that I may be having, I just want to mention a few points. Firstly, about casual labour; I join Mr. Dinan Bhattacharya in all that he said. Particularly in the report we see that there are 1 81 lakhs casual labour who are now employed in regular work. For instance, crores of rupees are being spent for the maintenance work of bridges, servicing buildings and so on. These works are given to contractors. I cannot understand why such work should be given to contractors, including the maintenance of bridges, painting work of bridges and so on. So, casual labour can certainly be absorbed into permanent vacancies for work which is really of a permanent nature and should not be given out to the contractors.

Then Sir the next point is. Why can the Railways not pay gratuity according to the Gratuity Act? You are the major employer in the country.

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

you have got the largest number and you are very often boasting about that. Prof. Dandavate is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here he comes.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is all right, his catering assistant is there. And yet, the Gratuity Act is not implemented by the Railway Board. So, his catering assistant may take note of it.

I would like to say one or two words about the finances of the railways, because the Minister is talking very much about generating resources and there is a decision of the Railway Convention Committee on this issue. I would like to know what you have been doing since you came in as Railway Minister to go into what is happening in the arbitration awards, how much money goes out in these awards to various contractors and whether the procedure does leave room for a lot of hanky panky that is going on. Because I know officers are chosen, the contractor can choose the arbitrator, how much is being paid out against the claims of the contractors, and why that is being done.

Similarly, about some of the land which you give at concessional rates which has been there for a long time. Are you reviewing that position also, because in many places I am told that many of the people are *benamis* or they are big commercial traders and so on? Why should they be given land at concessional rates? You agree? I am glad you agree with me on something at least. This is extremely important, and for your finances, you should do this kind of investigation also, not just talk of the superficial things that you are doing to mop up here and there. I am sure that if you do that and demand that Government should undertake the social burdens that the railways have to

bear as is being done in so many other countries, you certainly would not have to be picking the pockets of the suburban passengers. You announced with great élan that you have brought it down by 50 per cent, but we demanded its abolition altogether, and that the burden should be borne by the Government and the employers, because that is the only way in which railway finances can be put on a sound footing, because the railways should look at themselves as a commercial undertaking.

Unfortunately, they are only a government department. Even in dealing with workers' problems, rules are quoted. If I go to the Minister and say: why is it that the pension rules that apply to people who have retired after 1973 cannot apply to those who retired before 1973, as in the case of one particular employee who has a disabled child, deaf, dumb, blind etc. he says: "Sorry; the rules do not permit it, I have consulted the Finance Ministry, therefore I cannot do anything." Even in hardship cases on the question of pension, where the rules are totally different as far as the other public undertakings are concerned, I cannot understand why you should not look into this and do something about it. Therefore, the mopping up of the resources can be done in so many other ways, and not by denying pension to disabled children, which is a very small sum, and by a hike in suburban railway fares.

While dealing with the problem of railway workers, the Railway Convention Committee, in its Fourth Report, had pointed out:

"The Committee are distressed to note in this connection that as many as 33,000 representations on various day-to-day matters of railway administration are received annually by the Railway Board from the Railway users and as many as 50,000

from the Railway personnel. This is an indication of the fact that rail users and the employees are not able to receive prompt attention to their representations at the field level and, therefore, they approach the Central authority either themselves or through the elected representatives. The Committee feel that if the Zonal Railways have adequate powers as is repeatedly claimed, and are also manned by officers of proven calibre and leadership...

—I would like to stress that—

“... there is no reason why it should not have been possible to attend promptly to these representations and render satisfaction.”

That is why one of the cut motions I have given is precisely on the industrial relations policy of the railways.

The railways are today picking and choosing and only talking of the so-called recognised federations, leaving out other railway workers' unions who do not happen to be members of these federations. Why have these unions come up? Precisely because these federations have not been able to deliver the goods. He has claimed that man-days lost have come down, but let him not forget that one after the other there are *dharnas*, demonstrations and a whole lot of other agitations that are taking place. The workers are co-operating and giving in time, but he is ignoring them completely. I would like to warn him that this delay is going to rebound on him and he might be a champion or a gold medalist in the number of man-days lost if he does not look into the demands of the workers and if he is ignoring the genuine demands of the vast section of the Railway employees. He claims here that the channel of communication has been opened up and certainly the workers are being allowed to represent and unrecognised unions can send in their representations, but because of the rules and regulations, they cannot get any reply in writing. I am constantly getting

a whole lot of letters saying that the matter will be examined. They will be examined till the next Minister, whoever he may be, comes. I will show you the letters, Mr. Minister. I will remind you of your letters mentioning about the examining that is there at the divisional level, zonal level and other levels. Here I would like to point out that for one of the office-bearers of my Federation, two increments have been stopped and the charge was that he sent in a slip asking for an interview with that notorious DPO of the Jaipur Division, about whom I have talked to you, against whom there was an agitation led by the recognised union, AIRF. He promised to do something about it, but that Johnny continues happily because the Minister continues to write letters that he is having the matter “examined”. He continues examining the matter while the workers are being penalised and are not being given any channel of representation of asking for an interview. I would request the hon. Minister to take this matter seriously. I am not going into further details as Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya has already spoken about it.

I can see your hand moving towards the bell because I used to do the same thing when I am in the Chair. So, before you ring the bell, I would just say one thing. I think you will also be interested in it. Last year, you remember with a great flourish the Minister said “I am going to see that women will get more employment in the Railways. So, women will do the reservations”. I was horrified to see his inordinate interest in women when I saw the report about increase in the number of women workers in the Railways, from 1977 to 1978, they have gone up from 22,489 to 24,252, a very magnificent increase of 1,763. Out of how many lakhs, Mr. Minister?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: 17 lakhs.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to ask you how much interest you have in seeing that employment opportunities are provided for women in the Railways and I hope that this bit appears in the press so that at home, it will be read and you will face the music at your home also, as you are facing from the Railway workers outside.

श्री राय सेवक हजारी (रोसडा) उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का बधाई देता हूँ। हमारे उत्तरी बिहार में सकुंग-हमनपुर एक प्रमुख लाइन कई वर्षों से पड़ी हुई थी, वह एक उपेक्षित इलाका है, इस बार के बजट में उस लाइन को वे शुरू करने जा रहे हैं उसके लिए मैं बधाई जनता की और से उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। रेल मंत्री, श्री मधु दण्डवत जी ने जा काम किया है वह चिरस्मरणीय है। मैं उनको एक दा सुझा भी देना चाहता हूँ। पिछड़े इलाकों को, जोकि अभी तक उपेक्षित रहे हैं, विकास के लिए जो प्राथमिकता मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिली है। इनके समय में भी वह इलाके उपेक्षित ही रहे हैं। हमारे बिहार में रोसडा, हसनपुर ऐसे स्टेशन हैं जहाँ पर यात्रियों की संख्या जो हजार प्रति दिन है लेकिन आज तक उन स्टेशन पर कोई विकास का काम नहीं हो सका है। बरमात के दिनों में वैस्वजस गाड़ी में चढ़ नहीं पाते और न स्टेशन पर ही रुकने की कोई जगह है। वहाँ के डी०एस० ने मिल कर मैंने कई बार कहा, अब तो वह डी०एस० प्रा० हो गये हैं, उन्होंने कई प्रावधान भी दिये, लेकिन आज तक हुआ कुछ भी नहीं। ऐसी स्थिति फिर एक ही जगह नहीं है, भारत में जिनने भी पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, हालाँकि वहाँ से आप को ज्यादा पैसा जाता है, सब जगह यही हालत है, वैस्वजस की सुविधा के लिये, स्टेशन के विकास के लिये कोई कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि आप इस और ध्यान दें और प्राथमिकता देकर इन पिछड़े इलाकों के रेलवे स्टेशन का विकास और यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था करें।

आप बरोनी में काटहार लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने जा रहे हैं—यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है, इस के लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन समस्तीपुर से बरमात को भी बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की योजना बहुत दिनों से पड़ी हुई है। मंत्री जी उस के लिये कई बार आश्वासन भी दे चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक हुआ कुछ भी नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा—वह एक ऐसी लाइन है जो जयनगर से समस्तीपुर होते हुए चारों तरफ फैल जाती है। यह बाबर का इलाका है, बैपाल के बाबर पर है, यदि आप इस को बरमात तक बढ़ा दें तो आप के पास पैसा भी आयेगा और वहाँ के लोगों की सुविधा भी होगी। मैं तो आप से यह भी आग्रह करूँगा—यदि आप के पास पैसा हो और आप

आवधान कर लें तो जयनगर तक बड़ी लाइन दें। देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह बहुत बड़ा काम होगा, क्योंकि विशेष परिस्थितियों में सरकार को भी उस इलाके में कई तरह की परेशानियाँ उठनी पड़ती हैं और बहुत भारी खर्च करना पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं फिर आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि बरमात समस्तीपुर लाइन का काम तो शुरू करें ही, साथ ही ऐसा प्रस्ताव लाने का प्रयास करें कि वह लाइन जयनगर तक बढ़ा दी जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो-तीन बातों की तरफ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकषिप्त करना चाहता हूँ—जिन की शायद उन का जानकारी नहीं होगी। मैंने पहले भी उन से इन के बारे में कहा था। यह ठीक है कि रेलवे में बहुत ज्यादा सुधार हुआ है, आप का अधिबारी और कर्मचारी भी आप का साथ दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी भी आप के प्रशासन में कुछ गड़बड़ है जो पुरानी लीक पर ही चल रहा है, उन में अभी तक सुधार नहीं हुआ है। जैसे समस्तीपुर में कर्मचाल लेबर का मामला है। मेरीब भादमी 10-5 मील से साइकल पर चढ़ कर कैंज्रम लेबर के रूप में काम करते पाते हैं। आप का कास्टेडेरिया 100 दिनों का है, लेकिन उन को काम करते हुए 600 दिन गुजर जाते हैं, उन को शर्षायो नहीं किया जाता है। इस में बहुत बर्गायल चल रही है। वहाँ के अधिकारी का बेटा जो कालिज से निकल कर आता है, उस का नाम कैंज्रम लेबर के रूप में रख दिया जाता है, कालिज से निकल कर आते ही उस को नौकरी मिल जाती है, लेकिन जो गरीब दूर से साइकल पर चढ़ कर आता है, सालों काम करते हुए भीत आते हैं, लेकिन उस को नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। मैं ऐसे एक नहीं सैकड़ो इन्स्टेन्स दे सकता हूँ और मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप को पत्र भी लिख चुका हूँ।

हरिजननों के लिये आप का बिपार्टमेंट कहता है कि हरिजन उम्मीदवार मिलते ही नहीं हैं। मैं दावे से कहता हूँ—मैंने 200 से अधिक हरिजन उम्मीदवारों को, जो हर तरह से मजबूत थे, आप के यहाँ भेजा लेकिन उन को नहीं लिया गया और आप के यहाँ से यही विभागीय जवाब आता है कि हरिजन उम्मीदवार मिलते ही नहीं हैं, उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार आता ही नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा—मैं जानता हूँ आप के पास काम का बहुत बोझा है, लेकिन आप इन छोटी-छोटी बातों पर भी ध्यान दीजिये और इस में सुधार लाइये।

अब जहाँ तक रेलवे में घामबकी की बात है—यह एक तरह का म्यापार है, कार्मिशियल प्रमोशन-जेनर है, लेकिन कुछ आप के अधिकारी ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ आप को कमिशियल प्राफिट हो सकता है, इन अधिकारियों के चलते आप को वह प्राफिट नहीं हो रहा है। जैसे कुछ स्टेशनों पर जो सालोंबाम बने बने हुए हैं, वे 25-30 लाख रुपये

के बने हुए हैं, साथ वहाँ जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन को बढ़ाया जाये वहाँ थोड़ा बनाया जाय, प्लेटफार्मा का विस्तार किया जाय, लेकिन उस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उस जेडो में काफी अच्छी कमिशियल जॉब्स पैदा होती हैं, जैसे गन्ना है, तम्बाकू है, लेकिन जेड की सही व्यवस्था न होने से उन्हें बाध्य हो कर अपना माल ट्रकों से भेजना पड़ता है और इस तरह मजो प्राफिट रेलवे को होना चाहिये, बट ट्रक यानों का पहुँच रहा है। प्रब कोड़ा इस में मुद्धार ला कर कमिशियल ट्रिप्टिकोण से इस को करे, अगर आप के अधिकारी कमिशियल ट्रिप्टिकोण से इस का विकास करे, तो रेलवे को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले रेलवे स्टेशन को देखने से ही लोगों को लगता था कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट में बड़ी एफीशियन्सी है। रेलवे स्टेशन पर अगर एक घादमी चला जाना था, तो उस का अनुभव होना था कि एफीशियन्सी है लेकिन आजकल प्रण्टे में अच्छा स्टेशन आप में जैसे समस्तीपुर का रेलवे स्टेशन है, जो एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेशन है, वहाँ की स्थिति ऐसी है कि कोई वहाँ पर बैठ नहीं सकता खड़ा नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि वहाँ पर बहुत गन्दगी रहती है। यह स्थिति वहाँ की है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे इन सब खामियों की तरफ देखें और अपने अधिकारियों को मुस्ती से साथ देने के लिये कहें, जैसे वे आप का साथ द रहे हैं। जो मफलना आप ने हासिल की है, अगर इन छोटी छोटी खामियों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें और उन को दूर कर देंगे, तो मैं यह कहूँगा कि मंत्री जी को और भी बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिलने वाली है और हमारी शुभकामनाएँ उन के साथ हैं।

अन्त में यह कह कर मैं बैठ जाऊँगा कि सिकरी-हसनपुर रेलवे का जो काय है, उस का जल्द से जल्द आप शुरू करें ताकि वहाँ के लोगों की जो बाकायदे और आशाएँ हैं, वे पूरी हो जायें। इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):** I seek a few minutes of the House to highlight certain matters concerning the recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee. According to me, there are certain recommendations involving basic policies to which a deeper look is called for.

The Railway Convention Committee has been from time to time, giving relief to the Railways in the matter of their liability of payment

of dividend. The Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, which we are now discussing, has given a statement of the total relief that the Railways have obtained as a result of various recommendations. The existing concessions which have accrued to Railways as a result of recommendations from time to time have come to about Rs 39.57 crores. The present recommendations, which we are now considering, would amount to Rs. 13.33 crores, out of which about Rs. 3 crores will get extinguished, leaving back about Rs. 11 crores as an additional thing

I am not quarrelling about any concession being given, about everything being done. There must be a rationale behind the whole thing. According to me, the Railway Convention Committee has not considered the rationale in detail. This is my basic complaint.

The most major recommendation which is now being made is that, with respect to the railway lines which were laid after 1955, the capital costs being about Rs. 182 crores, on that the dividend must not be demanded, on that the Railways must free from the liability to give dividend, and the relief asked for is Rs 10.48 crores. I do not understand the justification for this. The demands which Railways are making are assuming proportions which, according to me, are not justified. There is no rationale behind it. For example, take this and see how the whole thing started. From time to time certain railway lines have had to be put for 'developmental purposes' and all that—for taking coal from the coal-mine to the railway line, from the port to the railway line, etc. These things are being put. Originally, before the Railway Convention Committee's report came in 1954, this was treated as part of the Development Fund, chargeable to Development Fund. If it is chargeable to the Development Fund, then it is very clear that, for

[Sri C. M. Stephen]

loans taken from the Government, from the Development Fund, you will have to pay interest to the Government. That is there. Subsequent to that, this was taken to the capital fund, on condition that for the five year period there will be the amortisation and, thereafter, after 20 years, if there is a deferred payment, that will be written off. This is the condition. Now, they say, if this is the position, what is the definition of it? The Committee puts a question to them—why don't you treat it as a project line? The answer is: classify it as a project line if it is remunerative. And if it is not remunerative, we will not classify it as a project line. And the Railway Convention Committee was also told earlier that these lines are operational necessities. If these lines were operational necessities and they form part of the entire railway network, how, under heaven, do they get a right or a special treatment is just what I do not understand.

16 hrs.

Now, the present arrangement is given away. They say that hereafter for 1978-79 and 1979-80, for these two years, no dividend must be drawn with respect to this, subject to one condition that if it is making profit, then you can make the claim for the dividend. Well, Sir, either this is part of the entire commercial thing or it is a necessary part of the operational necessity of the Railways. If it is an operational necessity for the Railways, then demarcating part by part and saying that this is not remunerative and so no dividend need be paid and this remunerative part should pay dividend, is taking things to an infinitely absurd position, according to me. There is no rationale about it and the Railway Convention Committee has not discussed the rationale about it. There must be some rationale. Now, we have strategic lines, we have unremunerative lines,

we have got the suburban lines and a new class is now coming up called 'development lines' and among the development lines, remunerative and non-remunerative lines. Remunerative lines must pay their dividend and non-remunerative lines need not. This sort of classification and sub-classification and going on *ad infinitum* is rather not a healthy practice.

Indian Railways is a great enterprise whose investment is to the tune of about Rs. 5500 crores and from out of that, these small deductions which are asked for are certainly not worthy of the railways. That is what I have to say. I am not opposing it. I am only pin-pointing this part of it.

Another thing is your welfare activities. For welfare activities we must have a concession. What is the blessed great concession you are getting? For welfare activity the great concession you are getting is a very very small, Rs. 0.19 crores or something like that. For this Rs. 0.19 crores the Railways submit a memorandum to the Railway Convention Committee and the committee's great report is coming before the House for a Rs. 19 lakhs concession. What is the rationale here, I am asking. For the commercial establishments, for corporations, this will be treated as equity. This is the claim. If it is treated as equity, on an equity they will have to pay to the General Reserve and an amount has to be paid. If that is the comparison, what justification is there for you to say, 'We will not pay.' It is a social responsibility.

Sir, this tendency of getting away from the social responsibilities is developing an angle which is entirely different from what it was when the railways were projected for. This should be fought against. This is not the correct attitude. This is what I have to submit.



One thing. A very dangerous proposal has come, very innocently brought in but which has got serious consequences. That is, the dividends which have accrued so far, i.e. the arrears of dividend, with respect to that, the interest accrued will be written off and the rest will be treated as deferred dividend free from all interest. Now, you have absolutely no liability hereafter to pay to the General Fund at all. No loan need be taken. If you do not have reserves, if you do not have a surplus, then this is treated as deferred dividend. There is no liability to pay interest and you keep an account of deferred interest. That is what you are going to do. There will be no interest liability. There is no surplus, no loan is being taken and no interest need be paid. After some time, say, after 10 years, we will consider it. It will be a huge amount and again another write off business comes up. Sir, this is an approach fraught with serious consequences—a very innocently sugar-coated proposal but dangerously mischievous and absolutely irresponsible. I support the proposal but I call it a dangerous mischief. Let it not be thought that we do not understand these things. One more point, I am concluding. Now, how it could be done? What is the finance of the railways? I just wanted to point out one aspect of it which the Minister will kindly take note of. You had enough of bouquets, I can also add a bouquet to you. But, nevertheless let us not be under a complacency.

I am just pointing out certain facts and figures. What is the capacity of the Railways? Your success should be indicated by two standards—they are: What is your operational ratio? And what is the relationship of revenue to capital-at-charge? These are the touchstones and these are the indicators which would show whether you are operating correctly and efficiently. What is the trend of your operational ratio to the working expenses? I have

got before me your Explanatory Memorandum. The trend is:

Year	Percentage
1973-74	93.7
1974-75	93.5
1975-76	91
1976-77	83.6

In 1976-77 it was 84 per cent as against 83.6 per cent next year under your stewardship, it came down to 83 per cent. And then it has started moving up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you referring to the Operatio ratio?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Yes, that is what I am referring to. From 85.4 per cent it has gone up to 86.8 per cent this year. Next year, you say, your anticipated freight income may go up. You may say this. It is the experience. But, what I am saying is that after coming down it has started moving up.

Now, look at the operational ratio to the revenue, capital-at-charge. That shows a new trend. If these two are surpluses, then I would submit that the Railways have been in good shape. Also in the freight income, the trend is—as against 1973-74, in 1974-75 there was an increase of Rs. 237 crores; in 1975-76 as against the previous year, the increase was Rs. 233 crores; in 1976-77 as against the previous year, the increase is Rs. 176.00 crores only. In 1977-78, the increase is Rs. 22 crores but in 1978-79 it is only Rs. 11 crores as against the previous year.

This is in respect of what? In the course of these three years, the capital-at-charge has jumped up by Rs. 1,000 crores. The investment, in the course of three years have gone up by Rs. 1,000 crores. But the trend,



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

as I said, in 1976-77, is that the anticipated freight traffic was about 222 million tonnes. It landed down to 214 million tonnes. In the next year, the anticipated one was 212 million tonnes but it landed to 205 million tonnes only. The Railway Convention Committee tells us that the originating traffic capacity of the railways as assessed by the Railway Board was 248 million tonnes as against 205 million tonnes of the originating traffic. Having said that, the Railway Convention Committee says that the rate is increasing. But, you said that the originating traffic will dwindle. This is not correct. That is another finding that I find in the Railway Convention Committee. They did not accept that contention. Anyway, you have accomplished only 205 million tonnes of originating traffic. You have shown last year that there was a great profit of Rs. 89 crores. As against that, you have brought it up to Rs. 126 crores. This is a matter which should have been brought at the earlier time. I am not going to say anything on that. We know how it has happened. But, the proper thing was this. Now, as against Rs. 89 crores the actual profit is shown as Rs. 126 crores. How did the saving take place! It was due to less provision required under locos, carriages and wagons amounting to Rs. 39.79 crores and Rs. 19.81 crores for non-filling up of vacancies. That was the saving. On these two items the amount was saved and, therefore, the profit moved up from the expected figure to Rs. 126 crores, namely, an increase of 36 crores. All I am saying is that the entire white-washing does not reflect the reality of the situation. I do not want to go deeper into the whole thing. Let there be no complacency. Two year back when I participated in the debate on railways grants I stated that there is tendency for the goods freight to come down and if the goods traffic comes down, whatever you may do, the railway finances will not be in a sound position. This has come down

and it should be stopped. If that is done RCC may recommend anything and we are prepared to say 'okay get it.' But for the sickness inefficiency and shortfalls as against targets if that has got to be made up by some more concessions and go into the absurd limit of concessions from dividends even for running hospitals that is taking it to a limit of mockery which should not have been done. I have only this much to say RCC has not given us proper reasoning as to why they recommended. If the finance Ministry and the Railways together are recommending, that is the end of the matter and the Railway convention Committee do not seem to have any further thing to say. They okayed it if they had differed they will have something more to say. This is not the correct way. Therefore, many of the proposals before us are proposals of serious consequence. Nevertheless, I do not want to stand in the way of passing it but I only say this aspect will have to be looked into. Let my friend, Mr. Madhu Dandavate—who is the most genial of the whole lot—be not under complacency and be forthright and get the railways start operating. They are doing fairly well already but they could do far better in order that the target with respect to freight receipts could be kept up.

श्री श्री० पी० मन्मथ (मेघपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अच्छा रेल बजट पेश किया है और बिना पैसेजर फेयर और फ्रीट बढ़ाये हुए लगातार तीन साल से सरप्लस बजट पेश किया है।

16.14 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair.]

जहाँ तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है मेरे एक दोस्त श्री रामसेवक हजारी ने उनको धन्यवाद दे दिया कि उन्होंने सक्ती मे हसनपुर रेलवे लाइन का काम शुरू किया है। अब मुझे धन्यवाद देने के विषय अब कुछ कहना नहीं रह गया है। हमारे यहाँ सहरसा एक कमिश्नरी है, कोसी नदी के रीवेजेज के कारण उसका पोर्टमन पड़ता है। और कोसी नदी के सवियों से रीवेजेज के कारण

यहाँ की रेल घोर मड़क की बहुत नुकसान हो गया था। घोर जब उसी एरिया के रेल मंत्री थे, स्वर्गीय ललित नारायण मिश्र, तो उन्होंने उस एरिया के डेवलपमेंट के लिये कुछ रेल लाइनों का प्रायोजन भी किया था और बहुतों का सर्वे भी हो गया था। अगर वह जिन्दा रहते तो वह काम शुरू हो जाना। यह तीसरी बार हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी बजट लाये हैं, लेकिन क्या जाने, क्यों इनका ध्यान उन लाइनों की तरफ नहीं जाता? यह दुःख की बात है। मैं उन लाइनों का नाम गिनाता हूँ।

एक लाइन निरमली ने भण्डियाही (नारायणगढ़) और दूसरी प्रतापगंज से भीमनगर है। कोसी के रैवेजेस में वह लाइन टूट गई थी, लेकिन कोसी के बंध जाने के बाद उस पर अब कोई इंजर नहीं था, उसे रैस्टर किया जा सकता था। उस रेलवे लाइन का जिस समय ललित नारायण मिश्र रेलवे मंत्री थे, उन्होंने सर्वे कराया था, दुर्भाग्य से अगर वह मोत के शिकार न हो गये होते तो वह काम अब तक हो गया होता, लेकिन आज तीसरी बार मंत्री महोदय ने यह बजट पेश किया है, लेकिन उस लाइन को खेने का ध्यान ही इन्हें नहीं है, उसमें उसका कोई बिक नहीं है। जब हम बहा जाते हैं तो वहाँ के लोग, जिन्होंने बहुत ज्यादा मतों से जनता पार्टी का वोट दिये थे, वह हमने पूछते हैं कि हमारी लाइन का क्या हुआ, तो हम उनको कुछ जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं।

इसी तरह मैं मिमरी बर्धनगपुर से बिहारी-गंज की लाइन के बारे में जब माननीय रेल मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखी जाती है तो वह अपने रेलवे आफिसर से उनके बारे में पूछते हैं। उनको गलत जवाब दिया जाता है कि पैरेलल में सड़क गई है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि वहाँ कोई सड़क नहीं है।

And with all emphasis at my command I request the Railway Minister kindly to respect that locality,—Simri-Bakthiarpur-Bihariganj line. This railway line would have been the only possible means of communication and it would have served the people of this area very much. During the late Lalit Narayan Mishra's time, he ordered for the survey of this line. I do not know as to why no further steps have been taken by the present Railway Minister. I request him to take necessary steps in this regard.

There is another line, Madhepura-Singheshwar line. It is a very important line to serve a famous pilgrim centre. During Shivarathri Mela lakhs and lakhs of people go there. There

is a famous Siva temple there. There you have elephant market and horse market. On every Sunday you will find lakhs of people going there. Late Lalit Narayan Mishra ordered some survey in that line. He wanted the work to be taken up. I am sorry to find that the present Railway Minister has not cared to look into that particular line. During the regime of the Congress Ministry—I am sorry to say this—no Railway Minister had taken pains to improve the lot of those branch lines.

Then I wish to bring another point to your notice. In the Kosi Division, there is one railway junction at Mansi. This is located five stations east of Barauni junction, towards Katihar in the N.E. Railway. From that Junction you have four branch lines. I will give the names of these branch lines. They are:—

1. Mansi-Saharsa-Purnea-Katihar line.
2. Mansi-Saharsa-Raghopur-Jogpani (Nepal border) line.
3. Mansi-Samastipur - via-Hasanpur line.
4. The main Katihar-Kanpur line also passed through Mansi.— This is a main line.

So, these are three branch lines and one main line. A few days back, I had been to Mathihani constituency in Begusarai and from Begusarai I came to Mansi by road in the night time. The whole Mansi Station was totally dark in the night. There was no electricity at all. It is an area infested with criminals. Every week there is theft. Some sort of burglary, some sort of murder, etc. are always taking place in the Stations situated on the branch lines. I am sorry to say that for the whole night generally there is a no lighting arrangement in these stations. This is the condition of the branch lines. If you go to that place, you will see with your own eyes the conditions prevailing there. You will see those people, how the passengers are travelling sit-

[Shri P. B. Mandal]

ting on the roof of the trains. Why? It is because there is dearth of trains. Whereas in the case of the main lines connecting Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi—the metropolitan cities—you have taken every care I am not against any care being taken in these main lines. Even the tubelines in Calcutta are under construction. For every five minutes there are suburban trains from Bombay to other outlying areas. But here people living in and around the branch lines are travelling like animals. They are travelling on the roof of the trains. Even in the compartments there is no distinction and men and women are huddled together like cattle.

वहाँ ऐसी स्थिति होती है कि मर्द और औरत सब की जानबूरी की तरह बैठना पड़ता है। जिन तरह से हिन्दूस्तान में गाँवों की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है, उन्हीं तरह रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान ब्रांच लाइनों की तरफ नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस धारणा को किर्णन तैयार करवाये कि देश की कितनी ट्रेवलिंग पब्लिक मेन लाइन पर और कितनी ब्रांच-लाइन पर ट्रेवन करती है, रेलवेज को कितना रेलवे मेन लाइन से और कितना ब्रांच लाइन से मिलता है और सरकार नेट्रोपालिटन सिटीज, बड़े-बड़े शहरों पर कितना खर्च करती है और ब्रांच लाइन पर कितना खर्च करती है।

जिस हलाके से मैं बता रहा हूँ उस हलाके में एक ही एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलती है—जानकी एक्सप्रेस। मत मान जब मैं पोलियामेंट का सेशन एटेंड करने के लिए पूरे परिवार के साथ स्टेशन पर आया—हम जानकी एक्सप्रेस से पटना और पटना से दिल्ली जा सकते हैं—, तो बड़ा फर्स्ट क्लास मचासत था। बहुत कभी फर्स्ट क्लास रहता है और कभी नहीं रहता है। सैकड़ क्लास में भी कोई बगल नहीं थी। एम० पी० होने की वजह से मुझे किसी तरह से मार्ट के डिब्बे में एकामोडेड कर लिया गया।

13 तारीख को मुझे अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से दिल्ली आना था। जानकी एक्सप्रेस को मधेपुरा स्टेशन पर रात के 10-05 बजे पहुँचना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह सुबह 6 बजे पहुँची। हम ने रात को 2 बजे तक प्लेटफार्म पर इंतजार किया। वहाँ की वजह से मेरी ठिथिबड खराब हो गई।

हमारी ब्रांच लाइन बहुत मिसमैनेज्ड है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय उनका धारो इन्वेस्टिगेशन करे। ब्रांच लाइन के लिए ज्यादा ट्रेन्ज की जायें। मंत्री महोदय बड़ा की दिक्कतों का दूर करने के लिए कोई प्रलग मैल बनायें। अगर हो सके, तो वह मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट को ब्रांच लाइनों को बोल करने के लिए कह दे। 31 बरस तक जो सरकार थी, उसका ध्यान दिल्ली, बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता आदि बड़े-बड़े शहरों को मजाने की तरफ रहा। हिन्दूस्तान की 80 प्रतिशत जनता गाँवों में रहती है और ज्यादा लोग ब्रांच लाइनों पर यात्रा करते हैं। गांधीजी ने कहा था कि दि रीयल इंडिया लिम्ज इन विमैजिज, लेकिन उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं है।

अन मे मैं यह कहना चाहता ह कि नार्थ-ईस्टर्न रेलवे की ब्रांच लाइन मानसी से जाती है। उसकी स्टैटजिक इम्पार्टेन्स है। (बम्बयवाण) सभी ब्रांच लाइनों की यही स्थिति है। मैं ने तो एक एग्जाम्पल दिया है। 1962-63 में जब हमारे ऊपर फारेन ऐंसेशन हुआ था तो आलटरनेट रूट बही था यानी मानसी महाराज-कटिहार (उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे) जिससे कि आम डायरेक्ट आसाम की तरफ मेन ऐंड मैटी-रियल भेज सकते थे, जा डायरेक्ट रूट है जो मेन लाइन पर बरोनी से कटिहार तक 50-60 मील सारा गया नदी के कटाव से कट रहा है। लाखों रुपया खर्च कर के किसी तरह धमी तक वह बचा हुआ है लेकिन एक दो मास में निश्चिन रूप में टूटेगा।

God forbids, if there is a repetition of what happened in 1962, what will be our fate? For this reason, I would particularly request the hon. Minister to pay his attention to the branch line from Mansi to Katihar via Saharsa. This is an alternate route for sending men and material to our North-Eastern border. This line has got its strategic importance, but it is unfortunate that this has been neglected for long. People travel in trains like animals.

आप ने कहा था कि रेलवे स्टेशन जो बिजली की लाइन से एक मील पर होंगे उनकी आप बिजली देगे। मैं एक और स्टेशन बताता हूँ एम०पी० रेलवे का बुधमा जहाँ गाँव में बिजली है लेकिन बुधमा स्टेशन का स्टेशन मास्टर कई वर्षों से लिज्ड रहा है, स्टेशन पर धाव तक बिजली नहीं है। इसी बाबतों को कह कर मैं आप को फिर से धन्यवाद देता हूँ... (बम्बयवाण)... हम कांग्रेस बापों की तरह नहीं हैं कि इंडियन की की धन जन कार करते रहें। हम लोग तो बाकिज बात कहने वाले हैं।

मत में मैं आपको फिर कहता हूँ कि आप इन ब्रांच लाइन्स की तरफ ध्यान दीजिए और हो सके तो कुछ एम पीठ को बुलाइए जो कि ब्रांच लाइनों से सवे होते हैं, उनकी इस बारे में सलाह दीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mukunda Mandal. please conclude in five minutes, because the Minister has to reply at 4.40.

श्री सखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (चतरा) : सभापति महोदय, थोड़ा टाइम इस पर और बढ़ाइए क्योंकि हमको बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला और बहुत जरूरी बातें कहनी हैं।

सभापति महोदय : मुझको छिट्टी स्पीकर ऐसा ही कह कर गए हैं। श्री मुकुन्द मण्डल।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Madam Chairman, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the Sealdah section of the Eastern Railway, where because of paucity of suitable number of trains, the commuters are put to a lot of inconvenience and they are treated by the railways like cattle. There is need to improve the railway services to a large extent. Only when occasionally some high officials of the Railways or others happen to pass that side, we see the stations or the trains being cleaned or decorated. The passengers, on the other hand, are always neglected and ill-treated. The passenger amenities on these trains are also absent. We do not have fans in working order in summer; there is no light quite often.

I wrote to Prof. Madhu Dandavate in this connection and he has told me in his reply that with the commissioning of the Sonarpur Shed, all these problems will be solved, upto this time, nothing concrete has been done. I would once again impress that the train services should be improved in the interest of the commuters. The Sealdah South section should be doubled. If it is doubled, more trains can be run. Because of the single line, the train service is not satis-

factory. More trains should also be provided in the interest of the commuters.

I also said in the Cut Motion that the platform shed should be at the eastern side of the Dakshin Barasat station in the Sealdah-Lakshmi Kantapur line. And at Canning station, some railway sites have been abandoned, where anti-social elements are having shelter. Those sites should be taken over by the Railway authorities, and they should be treated as market places, so that they can be used by the people at large. The activities of miscreants should be stopped.

About doubling of the Dum Dum-Bongaon line, the hon. Minister had said many a time that it will be included in the Budget; but we are surprised that no mention of that line is made there. I would request the hon. Minister to take it up immediately, since he has given the consent. The problem should be solved, and he must give it utmost importance.

Again, there is no direct service between Hasnabad and Sealdah. That is why a large number of people from Hasnabad go to Barasat and then they have to catch another train from there. Thus they have to face tremendous difficulties. So, there should be a direct train from Hasnabad to Sealdah.

Regarding extension of railway lines, I suggest that the Sealdah-Canning line should be extended to Golabari. They survey work has been done already. But the survey report has not been disclosed. I do not know where the report lies. The survey report at least should be disclosed to the public, and the extension work taken up.

Regarding the extension of the Sealdah-Lakshmi kantapur line to Pathar Pratima, I propose that the survey work be done. People will be



राशि की कमी तथा वार्षिक दुम्पि से एकोनामीकली बायबिल न होना, यह इन मांगों को स्वीकार न करने का कारण बताया गया है। मंत्री महोदय यदि इस आपन को दोबारा ध्यानपूर्वक देखें, तो उन्हें मालूम हो जाएगा कि यदि सरकार की नीयत इस प्रदेश की तैह्दिल से बहबूदी करने की है, तो इन में से कई मांगें पूरी हो सकती हैं।

रेलवे कंटेनर के स्टैन्डर्ड को यदि नहीं बढ़ाया जाता है, तो इन्हें बन्द करना ही जतन में होगा। स्टेशनों पर, खास कर दिल्ली, शिमला स्टेशनों पर न तो खाना भ्रष्टा मिलता है और न ही बाजिब दाम पर। अतः मंत्री महोदय इस तरह भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें।

इस माल के बजट में हिमाचल प्रदेश में रेलवे की किसी भी योजना के लिए कोई फंड नहीं रखा गया है, जिस में हिमाचल प्रदेश को इस बजट में लगभग नजरअन्दाज कर दिया गया है। आप का ध्यान मैं नंगल-ननवाड़ा, लाइन, जिस का उद्घाटन दिसम्बर 1974 में कर दिया गया था की तरह दिताना चाहता हूँ। इस को लगाने का काम अभी तक शुरू नहीं हुआ है और न ही मौजूदा साल में इस के लिए कोई फंड रखा है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा कि सरकार इस पर दोबारा गौर करे और रूय लाइन को लगाने का काम इस साल शुरू करे।

रेलवे सेवाओं में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, खास कर मेरे क्षेत्र, का नुमायन्दा न होने के बराबर है। शिक्षा तथा साधनों की कमी के कारण लोगों की रेलवे विभाग की नौकरियों का पता नहीं चलता। मेरा सुझाव है कि रेलवे विशेषकर उत्तर रेलवे के खास स्थानों के एक्जक्यूटिव डायरेक्टर हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थानीय पत्रों, समाचारपत्रों में भी प्रकाशन किये जाएं तथा नौकरी के लिए शिमा में भी एक दफ्तर खोला जाए ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश की राजधानी है ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को रेलवे विभाग की सेवाओं में उचित स्थान मिल सके।

समापति महोदय : रेलवे मिनिस्टर।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा : ममापति महोदय, शुक्र की जोड़ा समय दीजिए। मेरा नाम पुकारा गया था।

समापति महोदय : मेरे पास यहाँ पर 8 नाम और हैं। आप यह समझ लीजिए कि सारा फाइनलियल बिजनेस पूरा होना है। आप समय बढ़ाते जायेंगे तो जाहिर है कि बाकी लोगों पर चर्चा पूरी नहीं कर पायेंगे। अगर सप्रस बढ़ाना है, तो पार्लियामेन्टरी एग्ज्यूस मिनिस्टर से कहलवा दीजिए कि समय बढ़ाया जाए, मैं समय बढ़ा दूँगी।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद बर्मा : मैं एक निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे बजट पर बोले का मुझे मौका नहीं मिला। इसलिए जोड़ा समय मुझे दे दीजिये।

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय रायब बर्मा (श्री सारंग साह) : माननीय सदस्यों की भावना में समझ रहा हूँ लेकिन इस के बाद एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल माने वाला है और बिजनेस एक्वाइजरी कमेटी ने जो तय किया है, उस में प्रमुख रूप से यह बात आई थी कि सभी विभागों की मांगों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। इस लिए अगर समय बढ़ता गया, तो बहुत से विभाग छूट जायेंगे और बहुत से लोगों की यह डिमांड रही है कि बाकी विभाग छूटने नहीं चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से आप को और मौका मिलने वाला है। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि कृपया इस का समय न बढ़ाएँ और गाड़ी को समय पर छूटाने दें तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री सुख देव प्रसाद बर्मा : एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर आप मुझे समय दें।

श्री० मधु दण्डवते : अगर एप्रोप्रियेशन में मिस-एप्रोप्रियेशन न करना।

समापति महोदय : रेलवे मिनिस्टर।

THE MINISTER of RAILWAYS PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): While winding up the general debate, I took more than one hour and tried to clear almost all the points that were raised. But some new points have been raised. I will not take the time in going into individual lines and stations and all that. But some new points have come up and I will make a very brief statement about those points. For instance, a number of hon. members made reference to coal loading and also the overall loading in the country. Some of them expressed dissatisfaction that the performance of loading was not satisfactory. Our friend hon. Dinen Babu made a specific mention about wagon problem. I will make a brief mention to that. I too find a lot of room for considerable improvement, but that does not mean that as far as coal movement is concerned, no progress has been made.

Here are facts and figures. I will try to place before the House how, from month to month, with the best of our efforts, we have been able to secure better loading. In October 78, the average loading of coal was of the order of 8268 wagons. In November 78, it was 8715 wagons. In December 78 it was 9218 wagons per day average. In January 79 it was 9290

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and in February, 1979 it was 9630 wagons excluding 5th Feb. the day of miners' strike. Of course, there is still shortfall. These shortfalls are particularly in the specific areas of Raniganj, Jharia and Karanpur. I can assure the House that as far as steel plants, cement factories and industries like textiles are concerned, we will see to it that for want of wagons these industries will not suffer and no damage is done to our economy.

As far as the overall broad gauge freight loading is concerned, I may bring it to the notice of the House that in February, 1979 the maximum of 24860 wagons per day has been reached, which is the highest since May 1978. Of course, I am not satisfied even with this. Really speaking, the position would be best if we reach an average of 26,000 wagons. We will put in our best efforts to see that the target is reached. Loading would have been still better but for the non-arrival of ships at Visakhapatnam port to carry iron ore for Japan from Bailadila mines. As a result of that 3000 wagons were completely immobilised. We have to improve the position and it will be our effort to see that these difficulties are removed.

I do not want to make a reference again to the suburban fare-structure. I have already announced the congestion. But I would add one more information which would be important for Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. At a cost of Rs. 109 crores, we have already placed order for 660 EMU coaches that are utilised for electric locals in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. While the AC coaches—AC stands for alternating current, and not air-conditioning—for Calcutta have already started arriving, those for Bombay will be available next year. For that, the financial provision has already been made. We have already placed orders for 660 EMUs.

A number of Members have referred to the wagons. I do not want to repeat the arguments which I made while

giving reply to the general discussion. I have already said that because the entire traffic has become rather irrational as a result of complete stoppages of import of foodgrains and also additional imports of fertilisers which are coming from all sorts of ports like Tuticorin etc., it is true that our turn-round of wagons in number of days has gone up. But I am happy to announce that our consistent efforts have produced some results and in five of the seven railway Administrations—I am referring to BG—it has come down to a limit which is lower, than what it existed two or three years back. We are again coming back to a lower turn-round of wagons in number of days. If it goes down still further, it will greatly improve the efficiency of wagon movement and we are sure we will be able to achieve the results.

The hon member from West Bengal had rightly raised the question of wagons. He said a number of wagons are being stabled. Though manufactured, they have been stabled due to certain difficulties. I must make it clear that the major constraint in this regard is the non-availability of wheel sets from the Durgapur steel plant. Due to a number of constraints—we cannot blame the Durgapur Steel plant because of the flood situation, a number of difficulties were faced—the production of wheel sets went down and therefore, whatever target was fixed, could not be achieved. As a result, I find that 1500 wagons—it may be more, not less—have been stabled due to non-availability of wheel sets that were supposed to be available from Durgapur steel plant. But we cannot stand as mere spectators of this situation and, therefore, taking cognisance of the fact that this difficulty and constraint are bound to be there, we made arrangements for import of wheel sets from Poland and Japan. For the metre-gauge, our imports will be from Poland and for broad-gauge, our imports will be from Japan. Already we have placed orders on Japan for the supply of 6200 wheel-sets. 2000 wheel-sets have already



arrived. 1000 additional wheel-sets are likely to arrive within a few more days. From April onwards, we will be able to get, on an average, 1,000 wheel-sets per month and with these imports of wheel-sets, we will be able to overcome that constraint. We hope to get the wheel-sets required for the metre-gauge from Poland by September, 1979.

As far as the capital structure review is concerned, I need not make a detailed reference to that. But I want to draw your attention again that really the quintessence of the entire Railway Convention Committee's Fifth Report as far as various rates are concerned, is contained in page 10 of my original budget of speech. The first important recommendation, as I told you earlier is:

"The Railways will no longer be called upon to obtain loans from the General Revenues for meeting shortfalls in dividend payments. If, in any year, there is a shortfall in the payment of dividend, this would be treated as a deferred liability to be paid eventually as and when adequate surplus is generated, and the position reviewed after a period of ten years."

This is the recommendation to which my hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, had made a reference to. I do not want to make a reference to all those five items. You may recall all those five important aspects which were mentioned on page 10 in my original Budget speech on 20-2-79. The most important aspect is that as far as the interest portion is concerned, which was a liability of Rs. 93.95 crores, that will be completely written off and the balance amount of Rs. 122.19 crores will be treated as a deferred dividend liability.

Here comes the question of social responsibility on the Railways. On this point, comrade Parvathi Krishnan

and hon. Shri Stephen had taken exactly contradictory positions. I am more in agreement with Comrade Parvathi Krishnan. She has rightly said that throughout the world, nowhere the Railways are expected to carry the social burdens. If these are the burdens that are lifted up in the interest of society, in that case, the society as a whole must also think in terms of lifting up of those social burdens. Our previous liability due to the social burdens was of the order of Rs. 170 crores. Now, we have found that this liability has gone upto Rs. 189 crores. Therefore, I do not think it will be wrong to consider ways and means by which this particular aspect of the social burdens can be completely solved.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I said, this is nothing to do with social burdens. About social burdens a committee is already going into that. Its report is yet to come. But this is the accumulated dividend, a part of it is interest also. Now, you say that the interest must be written off and the balance must be treated as deferred and interest must not be paid on that. After ten years time, if it is not paid out, a review must take place. If you are not able to pay the dividend to the General Fund, then to that extent it will be kept as deferred payment to be paid off as and when the surplus is available; otherwise, ultimately it can be written off and without interest. So, that is nothing to do with social liability. That is an entirely different thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was referring to another aspect which I hope you have not forgotten. You have already referred to some of the reliefs that were given from the payment of dividend, though they are meant for a particular purpose. The Convention Committee have said that if certain railway lines have been constructed for reasons other than financial considerations, in that case, they should be treated as a social obligation. In that way, formerly we used



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to lose Rs. 21 crores on uneconomic lines. Likewise, there are so many other social burdens. Therefore, I would agree with my hon. friend, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan, that if Rs. 189 crores is the social burden that is being lifted, in that case, we must go into the problem, and that will have to be sorted out.

I do not want to go into the details of that aspect. Incidentally, I may mention that when I gave a reply to the general debate, at that time the Leader of the Opposition was not present. Of course, he had some difficulty. At that time I had dealt with the problem of the capital structure in detail and I also spoke about the deferred liability. Therefore, I do not want to take the time of the House. But, on the question of operating ratio, to which he had made a reference, I would just like to make a brief comment in half a minute.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Perhaps, you did not take note of it, but I was present here physically in this seat. It is unfortunate that you did not take note of it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** If the Leader of the Opposition is there, I have to take note of it. It is the culture which we have that gets exhibited in the speeches.

As far as the operating ratio is concerned, I may just incidentally mention that in 1975-76 the operating ratio was 91.1 per cent; in 1976-77 it was 84.41 per cent; in 1977-78 it was 82.99 per cent, in 1978-79 it has slightly gone up; the ratio is 86.80 per cent. For 1979-80 the projection is 85 per cent. Of course, I am still not satisfied with that and, to that extent, I would agree with the Leader of the Opposition that constant effort must be made to see that the ratio of working expenses to the gross revenue must be brought down as much as possible, because that would be one of the indices by which the efficiency

of the railways could be measured, and it would be our effort to see that particular aspect is taken care of.

Then a question was raised about railway lines. The practice so far has been that all the railway lines mentioned in the House and in the Consultative Committee on Railways over a number of years were gone into and there were 350 approved lines and whatever allocations are available from the Planning Commission, that was scattered over to the various projects with the result that most of the plans remained in animated suspension. So, the member who had demanded the line had only the satisfaction that whatever lines he had demanded had come on paper and probably after the fifth generation or so that will see the light of day. But we do not want to do that.

कोकरी बलबोर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : पंजाब ने क्या कसूर किया ?

श्री ० नरु पंडवते : कोई कसूर नहीं किया, इसलिए उसमें सब किया गया है ।

Our perspective has been to pick up a few lines, concentrate on them and complete the line. Our friend from Bengal referred to doubling a line. I may inform him that in the month of April I am going to inaugurate it. Similarly, in Kanyakumari, all the projects which we have accepted and for which the surveys have been done, whenever target dates have been fixed, three or four months before the target date we are going to inaugurate them, be it the conversion from metre gauge to broad-gauge or construction of a new line. That is how we are proceeding. We are giving more allocation for the works on hand, for having new lines, and also for undertaking new conversion projects; from Jammu upto Kerala every State has been covered.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN** (Madurai): Kanyakumari-Tirunelveli should also be taken up.

श्री महोदय (विजनीर) : जो साइनें बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन पर ट्रेनें बन्द हो गई हैं, उनको आप कब शुरू करा रहे हैं ? अतः मैं और विचारियों में बड़ा असंतोष है। तोड़कोड़ शुरू हो जायगी।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : जब मैंने जवाब दिया था तो शायद आप सदन में मौजूद नहीं थे। मैंने कहा था कि स्टीम कोल की कमी होने की वजह से जो 216 जोड़े ट्रेन्स हमने बन्द की थीं वह आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता सब शुरू कर रहे हैं। कई जगह, मैं तो पूरी ट्रेन्स शुरू हो रही हैं। और अग्रेज के आखिर तक....

श्री महोदय : मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी में एक ही शायद साइन है और उस पर तीन ट्रेन्स बन्द पड़ी हैं।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : शुरू हो जायेंगे, आप विराम रखिये।  
I have mentioned it in the general debate.

17 hrs.

Our hon. Member has reminded me rightly that in addition to whatever I said in my reply to the general debate three days back, there was a concrete question and to that also the reply was given. I hope the hon. Member would have been there and he should feel satisfied that immediately this whole thing is restored, we will be able to do the job. And therefore, I do not want to go at this stage into individual details because this is the second stage at which I am intervening. I hope and trust that this Railway Convention Committee's Report—I may remind you incidentally in the end that as compared to Rs. 189 crores of social burdens that the Railways have to lift, if we take the past experience, the Railway Convention Committee, in all excluding the latest Rs. 10 crores raised, has so far given Rs. 40 crores relief and therefore, the relief that has been granted is not at all very large as compared to the obligation of social burdens that we are lifting up. Incidentally I wanted to mention this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Mr. Madhu, I read out from the Railway Convention Committee Report itself, Your Railways have given them a statement as to what exactly was the cumulative benefit that they have got according to

the existing concessions as per the plan—Rs. 39.5 crores. And what is the one which is now being proposed? This Rs. 13 crores out of which Rs. 3 crores will leipse. That is why I said Rs. 50 crores. Why do you say Rs. 40 crores?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is why, instead of Rs. 39.5 crores I said Rs. 40 crores. That is all right. So, I hope that I will be in a position to scrutinise all the suggestions that have been made on the concrete problems that have been raised in the debate as per the usual practice, I will write to all the Members. I hope and trust that there will be complete unanimity in accepting the Resolution of the Railway Convention Committee that has just opened the doors for the further expansion and development of Railways.

श्रीश्री बलवीर सिंह : सबसे ज्यादा अंगारु, पंजाब में होशियारपुर में होता है। आसु पेरिसेबल आर्टिकल है, उसको बहाल से उठाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय ने क्या इंतजाम किया है ?

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): But my suggestions have not been answered regarding the question of the Railway Service Commission office at Bangalore and also regarding the question of the Master Plan for the metre gauge and broad gauge.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have already made a reference to the Railway Service Commission.

श्री महोदय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में घोषणा की थी कि जिन स्टेशनों पर बिजली नहीं है, उनमें बिजली लगा देंगे। मैंने रिपब्लिक की भी मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मछलीसहर स्टेशन है।

श्री० मधु दंडवते : मान लिया है।

श्री महोदय : कहां मान लिया है, आज ही आपकी बिट्टी आई है कि वहां संभव नहीं है बिजली लगाना।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have full confidence in the wisdom of the hon. Members.

श्री० मधु बंधवते : मैं सभी सदस्यों को इतना ही कहूँगा कि बिजली के बारे में फैसला यह हुआ है कि जिस स्टेशन के नजदीक किसी प्रकार से रेल का कनेक्शन लेने का इंतजाम हो सकता है, वहाँ स्टेशन का इलेक्ट्रिकीकरण करेंगे और जिस स्टेशन का उन्होंने जिक्र किया, उसकी तलाश करके देखेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible to give reply to each and every one. Now, I shall put all the Cut Motions moved.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will you please put my cut motion No. 333 about bonus separately?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That I will come to later. I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants of the Railways for 1979-80 to vote together unless any hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately. So, I just want to know what cut motions the hon. Members want me to put separately.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: My cut motion No. 333.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU: My Amendment No. 20 may be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, it has not been moved.

The lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1.

[Refusal to grant the just and a unanimous demand of bonus to all railway employees at the rate of minimum of 8.33 per cent." (333)]

17.12 hrs.

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 6]

A Y E S

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.  
Banatwalla, Shri G. M.  
Basu, Shri Dhirendranath  
Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao  
George, Shri A. C.  
Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Gopal, Shri K.

Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Lahanu Shidavakom, Shri

Mandal, Shri Mukunda

Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara

Nair, Shri B. K.

Pertin, Shri Bakin

Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P.

Reddy, Shri S. R.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Stephen Shri C. M.

Sudheeran, Shri V. M.

Swaminathan, Shri R. V.

Venkataraman, Shri R.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan.

Balak Ram, Shri

Balbair Singh, Chowdhry

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Chakravarty, Prof. Dillip

Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar

Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Desai, Shri Morarji

Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri

Durga Chand, Shri

Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna

Ganga Singh, Shri

Guha, Prof. Samar

Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak

Jain, Shri Kalyan

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Joishi, Dr. Murlidhar Manohar

Kishore Lal, Shri

Krishan Kant, Shri

Mahil Lal, Shri

Mhalgi, Shri R. K.  
 Mondal, Dr. Bijoy  
 Mritunjay Prasad, Shri  
 Munda, Shri Govinda  
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh  
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.  
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai  
 Patil, Shri Chandrakant  
 Patnaik, Shri Biju  
 Periasamy, Dr. P. V.  
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar  
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh  
 Ram, Shri R. D.  
 Ram Deo Singh, Shri  
 Ram Dhan, Shri  
 Ramapati Singh, Shri  
 Ramdas Singh, Shri  
 Ramji Singh, Dr.  
 Sai, Shri Larang  
 Saini, Shri Manohar Lal  
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.  
 Satya Dev Singh, Shri  
 Shazia, Shrimati Rano M.  
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram  
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar  
 Sheo Narain, Shri  
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan  
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau  
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan  
 Varma, Shri Ravindra  
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal  
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad  
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N.  
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain  
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal  
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction, the result\* of the division is:

Ayes: 24

Noes : 62

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the cut motion No. 359, which the hon. Member, who has moved, has requested to be put separately to the vote of the House.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the rest of the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants for Railways, 1979-80 to the vote of the House together.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India 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 16."

*The Motion was adopted.*

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\*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES: Shrimati P. Chavan.

Noes: Sarvashri Jagannath Sharma and Pabitra Mohan Pradhan.

*Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1979-80 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1	Railway Board . . . . .	2,63,67,000
2	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General) . . . . .	15,33,83,000
3	General Superintendence and Services . . . . .	116,48,63,000
4	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works . . . . .	196,88,08,000
5	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power . . . . .	185,60,62,000
6	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons . . . . .	234,69,11,000
7	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment . . . . .	106,54,23,000
8	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock & Equipment . . . . .	230,14,23,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic . . . . .	237,38,21,000
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel . . . . .	393,45,07,000
11	Staff Welfare & Amenities . . . . .	77,20,30,000
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses . . . . .	114,39,65,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension & Other Retirement Benefits . . . . .	86,28,54,000
14	Appropriation to Funds . . . . .	364,10,10,000
15	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loan taken from General Revenues & Amortization of Over Capitalization . . . . .	370,28,11,000
16	Assets—Acquisition, Construction and Replacement . . . . .	1525,89,10,000

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, I shall put Supplementary Demand for Grants for Railways for 1978-79 to vote. The question is:

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will

come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 17 and 20.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 1978-79 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House
1	2	3
		Rs.
4	Working Expenses Administration . . . . .	3,17,71,000
6	Working Expenses—Operating staff . . . . .	5,36,09,000
9	Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses . . . . .	65,82,000
14	Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund . . . . .	1,50,00,000
16	Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund . . . . .	9,79,89,000
17	Repayment of loans from general Revenue and interest thereon—Development Fund . . . . .	4,57,000
20	Payment towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund . . . . .	54,14,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Resolution moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations made in paragraphs 31, 42, 46, 55, 61, 73, 78, 81, 87, 88, 91, 94, 103 and 110 contained in the Fifth Report of the Railway Convention Committee, 1977, appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the railway undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the railway finance and general finance, which was presented to Parliament on the 19th February, 1979.

That this House further directs that the action taken by the Government on the other recommendations made in this Report may be reported to the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
BILL,\* 1979

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1979-80 for the purposes of Railways."

*The motion was adopted.*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I introduce the Bill.

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
NO. 2 BILL,\* 1979**

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79 for the purposes of Railways."

*The motion was adopted.*

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** I introduce† the Bill.

17.13 hrs.

**RE. BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Items 13 and 14 to be discussed together.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad):** I oppose it. The House will see that item 13 refers to 1976-77, the dark age and the benighted year of the Emergency, that period of tyranny and terror. I oppose it on the ground that the demands for that year of the dark age should not be discussed along with the demands for 1978-79, the year of light and life. These two are totally incompatible and incongruous. They should not be discussed together. They are not on par at all, those two years, one in the dark age and the other in the age of light and life. So, they should be discussed separately.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Is it a legal objection?

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** It is a substantial and material objection. There are so many things to be brought out which happened in that dark year of 1976-77. Don't mix sugar of 1978-79 with sand of 1976-77.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** I have absolutely no objection if they are discussed separately. If they are discussed jointly, I have no objection to that also. I want a discussion. That is all.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I have not to give a ruling on that. I am in the hands of the House.

**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** You kindly see the foot-note. It does not say, "to be discussed together". It says, "may be discussed together".

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** May be discussed together or may not be discussed together. I will take the sense of the House. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** Separately.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let them be discussed separately. In that case, I must inform the House, the total time which was fixed as two hours, has to be divided: one hour to the first item, and one hour to the other item.

We first take up the Demands for Excess Grants.

17.21 hrs

**DEMANDS\* FOR EXCESS GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 1976-77**

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in re-

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

pect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77 presented on the 20th December, 1976 and the 2nd March, 1979.

Motion moved:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the

Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 11, 19, 21, 24, 29, 39, 40, 54, 57, 66 and 80."

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1976-77 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the vote of the House
		Rs.
<b>I. EXPENDITURE MET FROM REVENUE</b>		
11	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers . . . . .	48,327
21	Defence Services—Army . . . . .	4,93,30,113
24	Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	1,71,01,397
29	Ministry of Energy . . . . .	14,926
39	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	17,52,19,745
57	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	1,04,13,310
66	Broadcasting . . . . .	7,02,524
80	Roads . . . . .	7,18,750
<b>II. EXPENDITURE MET FROM CAPITAL</b>		
19	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	16,20,25,885
40	Loans to Government Servants etc., . . . . .	1,10,22,21
54	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	93,000

MR. CHAIRMAN: As yet, I have not received any name. (*Interruptions*) After all, the names should come to the Chair.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): I want to seek certain clarifications on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77. Last time the same procedure was followed. did not give my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to make a speech?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would like to seek only clarification because the House cannot forget that this year, 1976-77 as I said earlier, belonged to the 'Dark Age'...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow any speech to be made. If you want to seek clarification, please ask your questions only.



**SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Against Defence Services—Army, there is a big Demand for Grants totalling Rs. 5 crores. These are Demands for excess grants only. The sanctioned grants were there earlier. These are excess grants demands only. You should not forget that there was a lot of hanky-panky going on in that year. I want a clarification on this point as to why it was incurred.

Another one relates to the expenditure of the Ministry of Finance, Rs. 17 crores. It is not a very small sum. It is an excess grant demand, not a supplementary grant. So, Rs. 17 crores in respect of the Ministry of Finance, Rs. 5 crores in respect of Defence Services—Army, and also for Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs Rs. 16 crores. These three items are big items; the excess amounts involved are large.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):** So far as expenditure under Defence is concerned, with regard to Army, there was larger expenditure on pay and allowances, transportation and works, etc., then anticipated, i.e., Rs. 4.95 crores. The second item under this is 'Pensions and commutations thereof', Rs. 1.71 crores. The total comes to Rs. 6.66 crores. More details are given in the Explanatory Memorandum which has been circulated.

Regarding Finance, it is with regard to the loss by exchange on account of adjustment for the years prior to 1976-77. As there were larger receipts on gain by exchange in those years, the excess was notional. That is, Rs. 17.52 crores.

Similarly, with regard to P. & T., they are larger procurement of general stores, including adjustment of debits of previous years and more receipts of manufactured articles from Telecom factories, Rs. 16.20 crores.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, the question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended 31st day of March, 1977, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 11, 19, 21, 24, 29, 39, 40, 54, 57, 66 and 80."

The motion was adopted.

17.26 hrs.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1978-79

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now we take up item 14—Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1978-79.

Motion moved:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26 to 32, 40 to 44, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61 to 64, 66, 71, 76 to 81, 83, 90 and 92."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION			
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development . . . . .	2,000	10,45,08,000
6	Department of Food . . . . .	112,44,05,000	1,000
7	Department of Rural Development . . . . .	33,37,52,000	..
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION			
11	Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation . . . . .	4,52,000	..
12	Foreign Trade and Export Production . . . . .	23,68,80,000	2,000
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS			
18	Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs . . . . .	..	3,000
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
19	Ministry of Defence . . . . .	4,44,00,000	..
22	Defence Services—Air Force . . . . .	59,66,10,000	..
23	Defence Services—Pensions . . . . .	8,01,25,000	..
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE			
26	Education . . . . .	1,000	..
27	Department of Social Welfare . . . . .	14,00,00,000	..
MINISTRY OF ENERGY			
28	Ministry of Energy . . . . .	8,80,000	..
29	Power Development . . . . .	..	16,24,00,000
30	Coal and Lignite . . . . .	..	11,31,00,000
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
31	Ministry of External Affairs . . . . .	7,96,85,000	..
MINISTRY OF FINANCE			
32	Ministry of Finance . . . . .	80,39,000	..
40	Opium and Alkaloid Factories . . . . .	8,83,76,000	..
41	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments . . . . .	35,94,73,000	..
42	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance . . . . .	8,68,01,000	19,18,01,00
43	Loans to Government Servants etc. . . . .	..	53,51,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE			
44	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare . . . . .	6,59,000	..
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS			
47	Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	22,73,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms . . . . .	18,33,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs . . . . .	..	3,77,92,000
54	Chandigarh . . . . .	22,27,000	..
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands . . . . .	23,70,000	..
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY			
58	Ministry of Industry . . . . .	8,48,000	..
59	Industries . . . . .	..	5,00,01,000
61	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts . . . . .	..	23,30,74,000
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING			
62	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting . . . . .	4,81,000	..
63	Information and Publicity . . . . .	..	1,000
64	Broadcasting . . . . .	..	2,000
MINISTRY OF LABOUR			
66	Labour and Employment . . . . .	2,000	..
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS			
71	Chemicals and Fertilizers Industries . . . . .	..	1,000
MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT			
76	Roads . . . . .	12,41,87,000	2,73,78,000
77	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping . . . . .	2,76,10,000	32,16,73,000
78	Road and Inland Water Transport . . . . .	..	4,39,36,000
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES			
79	Department of Steel . . . . .	10,98,31,000	1,000
80	Department of Mines . . . . .	1,00,000	..
81	Mines and Minerals . . . . .	..	10,51,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION			
88	Tourism . . . . .	..	1,83,14,000
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING			
90	Public Works . . . . .	8,77,46,000	5,000
92	Housing and Urban Development . . . . .	1,15,89,000	1,000

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): With your permission, I want to clarify only this much, that the Gross Supplementary Demands for Grants are for Rs. 2032.24 crores. Out of this a notional amount of Rs. 1060 crores has to be deducted by way of Treasury Bills. That means a gross expenditure under the Supplementary Demands comes to Rs. 972.24 crores. Out of this we have to deduct the related receipts and recoveries which come to Rs. 129 crores. That is, though I am seeking through this appropriation a sum of Rs. 2032 crores, the net additional expenditure will be Rs. 843.24 crores. After these adjustments, the expenditure on revenue account comes to Rs. 431.22 crores and on capital account, it comes to Rs. 408.16 crores and an amount of Rs. 137.86 crores goes to debt repayments. That is how the gross additional expenditure comes to Rs. 972.24 crores. Similarly, if you go item by item, States and Union Territories account for Rs. 321.16 crores, public sector units—Rs. 278.75 crores, external debt repayments—Rs. 157.12 crores and other items of expenditure—Rs. 215.21 crores. This makes a total of Rs. 972.24 crores. Out of this if you deduct the related receipts and recoveries of Rs. 129 crores, the net additional expenditure is only Rs. 843.24 crores. This is sufficient, I suppose and without much discussion these may be passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos 4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 18, 19, 22, 23, 28 to 32, 42 to 44, 47, 49, 52, 54, 55, 58, 59, 61 to 64, 66, 71, 76 to 81, 88, 90 and 92."

*The motion was adopted.*

17.28 hrs.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL,\* 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2 dated 19-3-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1977, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I introduce the Bill.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL\*  
1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1978-79."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Sir I introduced the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the last item on the Agenda. Now, the House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 20, 1979/Phalgun 29, 1900 (Saka)*

\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2. Dated 19-3-79.

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