

Saturday, June 20, 1977
Jyaistha 30, 1899 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUMNS

No. 8. Monday, June 20, 1977/Jyaistha 30, 1899 (Saka)

Member Sworn	I
Introduction of Minister	I
Oral Answers to Questions:	
*Starred Questions Nos. 104 to 108, 110 to 112 and 115	1—39
Short Notice Question No. 1	39—46
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 101 to 103, 109, 113, 114 and 116 to 120	46—54
Unstarred Questions Nos. 966 to 978, 980 to 1036 and 1038 to 1144	54—221
Papers laid on the Table	221—23
Election to Committees	223—26
Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill— <i>Introduced</i>	226—27
General Budget, 1977-78—General Discussion—	227—366
Shri C. Subramaniam	228—52
Dr. Subramaniam Swamy	252—64
Shri S. R. Damani	264—70
Shri Samar Guha	270—80
Shri Vasant Sathe	280—87
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya	287—97
Dr. Shushila Nayar	297—16
Shri Saugata Roy	316—36
Shri Ram Dhari Shastri	326—36
Shri K. Ramamurthy	336—41
Shri Ugrasen	341—51
Shri Gauri Shankar Rai	351—60
Shri Bedabrata Barua	360—66

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 20, 1977/Jyaistha 30,
1899 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI RUDOLF RODRIGUES
(Anglo-Indian—Nominated)

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTER

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I introduce Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, the new Minister of Agriculture.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Review of cases of Victimation of Teachers/Principals/Professors

*104. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the educational institutions to review cases of victimisations of teachers, principals and professors during the period of Emergency;

(b) if so, how far has the policy been implemented;

(c) whether the Government School Principals Association, Delhi and many other organisations of teachers in India have complained about the non-fulfilment of the policy; and

(d) what further steps Government propose to take to review cases of victimisation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to state Governments and Union Territory Administrations to review cases of excesses and improprieties committed during the period of Emergency on grounds other than academic and take immediate action to remedy them, before the educational institutions are re-opened after summer vacation.

(c) The Delhi School Principals Association have made a general complaint alleging victimisation in some cases. Similar general complaints have also appear to have been received from other organisations.

(d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are expected to review any specific cases that may be brought to their notice.

डा० वसन्त कुमार पंडित : केन्द्र सरकार ने जो राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है क्या उस में कुछ स्पेसिक कैसेज दिये हैं ? विकिटमाइजेशन कई तरह से हुआ है, कई जगहों पर स्पेन्शन हुआ है, कई जगहों पर रिट्रैनिंगमेंट हुआ है, कई जगहों पर फाईन किया गया है, प्रीमेन्योर रिटायरमेंट किया गया है, सी० प्रार० खराब की गई है। इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि शासन के व्यान में किस-किस प्रकार के विकिटमाइजेशन है और किस प्रकार की स्पेसिक डाइरेक्शन शासन की ओर से स्टेट गवर्नरमेंट्स को दी गई है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In respect of the educational institutions, general observations and instructions have been sent to the State Governments. We are not in possession of these specific cases and in answer to part (d) of the Question, I have already stated that the State Governments are expected to review any specific cases that may be brought to their notice.

In case of UP, as the hon. Members knows, the new State Government has not yet been formed and as soon as it is formed, the Ministry might take it up with them.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: What is the progressive report of the action taken by the State Governments? Will that be placed on the Table of the House?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We have asked for the progressive report and wanted a reply in due course of the action taken, but we have not received any reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Where there have been reinstatements or undoing of victimization—thanks to the Ministry's efforts—the institutions have, however, not fully accommodated these reinstated professors or principals, where they were. In many cases, I find that they have not been given their back salaries, proper seniority or their position and the victimization in some form or the other continues. What is the Government's specific policy on the question of back salary of these reinstated professors, or seniority and all other positions they held before they were victimised?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: In cases where these officers are connected with Central Universities and educational institutions under the control of the Ministry, we have not only directed that the officers who were politically victimised, should be taken back, but as soon as they are taken back, it is expected that the penalties imposed on

them will be taken away altogether so that they will be placed in the same position as if there was no victimization.

As regards their back salaries, these will certainly have to be paid because the intervening disqualification will be condoned.

धी सेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रादेशिक सरकारों को जो आदेश भेजे गये हैं वे आमी तक जिला स्तर पर पढ़ते हैं या नहीं? हमारी यह जानकारी है कि वे जिला स्तर पर नहीं पढ़ते हैं और बहुत से विक्टेमाइजेशन के जो केसेज हैं, उन में कुछ नहीं हुआ है और कुछ लोगों को तनखाहें नहीं मिली हैं। वहां आदेश पढ़ने में बड़ी देरी हो रही है। क्या शिक्षा मंत्रालय ऐसे आदेश दिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर आफिसर्स को शीघ्र पढ़ा सके।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The last letter was written on April 16, 1977 by the then Education Secretary. Again, the matter was taken up by the present Education Secretary on June 10, 1977 and there we have asked for the details about the course of action taken.

बौद्धिरी बलदीर सिंह : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि स्टेट्स में जिन टीक्सेम को या प्रिमर्सन्स को गिरफ्तार किया गया था या जो अन्डर ग्राउन्ड रहे थे, उस असे की उन को तनखाह देने के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नरेन्टस एक्शन नेगी या सेन्टर की सरकार उन को इस बारे में लिखेगी कि उन को उस असे की ननखाह दी जाये और वे इस बारे में क्या पालिमी अस्तियार करें।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As you are aware, Sir, and I believe, the hon. Member is also aware that under our Constitution, the federal structure remains and the Central Government in matters which fall

within the jurisdiction of the State Government cannot take any action directly. More than the request or persuasion, we cannot do at any stage whatsoever.

श्रीषंकरी बलबीर सिंह : केन्द्रीय सरकार उन स्टेट्स को एडवाइस दे कि इस मिनिस्टरिले में उन को क्या करता चाहिये। अगर सरकार आइंटर नहीं दे सकता है, तो एडवाइस तो दे।

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already stated that twice the advice was sent to the Chief Secretary—once on the 16th April, 1977 and then again on 10th June 1977.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Has there been any response from the Maharashtra Government regarding the instructions issued by the Central Government?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We have not yet got any response. ..

श्री किरणी प्रसाद : मैं मनतीव मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रिमियरों और दीवरों के अनावा गैर शिक्षकों को जो पकड़ा गया, उन्हें सजाए हुई, उनको बहाल करने एवं अन्य मुविधाएँ देने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई पर उधार है या नहीं? यदि नहीं, तो कब तक उनके मामले पर विचार किया जायेगा?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: If the employees were not teachers, they also come within the scope of the Education Department. Now their cases also have been covered by the instructions which have been issued.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपात्कालीन स्थिति के दौरान यूनियन टेरीटरीज के अध्यापक अध्यापिकाओं को जो

ये आदेश दिये गये थे कि पांच-पांच टेरेला-इजेशन के केस लाग्रों, अन्यथा उनको तख्ताहैं नहीं दो जायेंगी, उनको सम्पेण्ड कर दिया जायेगा, क्या ये आदेश केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से भेजे गये थे या किसी एजुकेशन अफसर ने मनमाने दुंग से इस प्रकार के आदेश जारी कर दिये थे? यदि ये आदेश किसी एजुकेशन अफसर द्वारा दिये गये थे तो क्या उसके विलाफ कारंवाही की जायेगी?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member must be aware that a high power commission has been set up for the purpose of inquiring into the excesses in the matter of implementation of the family planning programme and I respectfully submit.

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking about the salaries of teachers and about the quota for teachers.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I understand that as the high-power commission has a very comprehensive scope of inquiry.

श्री श्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या आपकी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से यूनियन टेरीटरीज को इस प्रकार के आदेश दिये थे कि अध्यापक, अध्यापिकाओं को कहा जाये कि स्टेरेलाइजेशन के पांच-पांच केस दीजिये या एजुकेशन अफसरों ने स्वयं इस प्रकार के आदेश जारी कर दिये? जात हूँ कि एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा अध्यापक, अध्यापिकाओं को सम्पेण्ड तक कर दिया गया। क्या ऐसे अफसरों के विलाफ आप कारंवाही करेंगे?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will require notice for that.

श्री मनोहर साल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपातकाल के दौरान स्टेरेलाइजेशन के मामले में जो अध्यापक, अध्यापिकाओं को परेशान किया गया, यह

केवल यूनियन टेरेटरीज तक ही सीमित नहीं था बल्कि गांवों तक भी यह चीज गयी थी, जब वह बात हुई तो क्या आप इसके सम्बन्ध में मालूम करके जिन अध्यापक-अध्यापिकाओं के साथ ज्यादतियां हुई हैं उनकी ज्यादतियां दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त कोई कदम उठायेंगे ? क्या आप जल्दी ही ऐसे कोई पर्याप्त उठाने जा रहे हैं जिससे इस सम्बन्ध में तुरन्त कांचाई हो सके ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already indicated that we have made two requests. Now in many States new popular governments will be taking office and if any specific cases are brought to our notice we will take them up with the appropriate authorities of the new popular governments.

श्री अशनन्त दत्ते : अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या उम्मीद महोदय बनायेंगे कि टीवीमें के साथ जो विकिटमाइजेशन हुआ है उम्मीद गाजबार क्या स्थिति है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We have no such information.

Storage and Distribution of Imported Fertilisers

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

(a) the terms and conditions under which the work regarding storage and distribution of imported fertilisers was entrusted to Fertiliser Corporation of India; and

(b) the quantity and value of fertilisers handled by Fertiliser Corporation of India during the last 3 years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The work relating to storage and distribution of imported fertilisers has

not been entrusted to Fertiliser Corporation of India.

(b) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The Minister has stated in his reply that the storage and distribution of the imported fertilisers has not been entrusted to the Fertiliser Corporation of India. Now, there have been serious complaints from all over the country with regard to distribution and sale of these fertilisers which have been imported and on which very valuable foreign exchange has also been spent. So, I would like to know from the Minister why it is that the Fertiliser Corporation of India which is a government organization is not in the picture and whether the government is considering that the Fertiliser Corporation should enter into the picture so that they can help to remove these distortions and impediments that are there to-day and also prevent black-marketing and racketeering in prices that is taking place.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In 1976 the work was transferred to the FCI. Since then FCI has been distributing all the imported fertilizers. There is no proposal with the Government to transfer the work to the FCI. . .

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Government consider now to do so?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The matter has not been looked into from that angle.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Is the Minister aware of the fact that the distribution at present is rather un-even. It is not based on the actual need and requirements. There is a glut in some States and shortage in some States. Will the Minister consider distribution of fertilizers on the basis of the needs and not on other basis?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The needs are received from the States. Those are considered and then Fertilizer is issued to the States. It is the States who have to distribute fertilizers further to the consumers. So, mainly the responsibility is on the States and not on the Central Government or the FCI.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister like to continue the present policy of distribution of imported fertilizers?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This is to continue as it has been considered efficient and has been received well by the farmers.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : खाद के वितरण में हमेशा ऐसा होता है कि आपाड़ में अग्र जरूरत होती है तो सावन में मिलता है और कानिक में होती है तो अगहन में मिलता है और तब मिलता है जब बोने का समय निकल जाता है? इन व्यवस्थाओं में सुधारने के लिये भी क्या आप कोई कदम उठाएंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसे मैंने कहा है मर्हों की सरकारों की इरुटी है आग उसको डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करता। हम लोग उनकी ज़ज़ ने करके उनको दे देते हैं और जितनी उनकी ज़रूरत होती है उसके मुताबिक दे देते हैं और आगे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करता उनकी जिम्मेदारी होती है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Is the present distribution of fertilizers to the States dependant upon their irrigated area?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It depends upon the demand of the State. In some States the demand is more and in some States the demand is less.

महिलाओं के दर्जे के बारे में समिति

* 106. श्रीमती मुखाल गोरे: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महिलाओं के दर्जे सम्बन्धी समिति की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कौन सी सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित की गई हैं या की जा रही हैं;

(ग) शेष सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न करने के क्या कारण हैं?

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

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

Statement

(b) Of the 52 recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, many are of long term duration and are in essence, continual programmes. The recommendations which have been implemented or are being implemented are as under:—

(1) Mobilising public opinion and strengthening social effort against polygamy, dowry, ostentatious expenditure etc. (Recommendation No. 1);

(2) the Hindu Marriage Act has been extended to the Union Territory of Pondicherry (Recommendation No. 4);

(3) steps have been taken in six States for amending the dowry law and the Central Government is to review the Central law; in addition Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 have been amended for

making the giving and taking of dowry an offence (Recommendation No. 7);

(4) Marriage Law (Amendment) Act 1976 has added 'cruelty' and 'desertion' as grounds for divorce; mutual consent for divorce has also been included in this Amendment; in addition, repudiation by girl before attaining majority, of a child marriage, whether the marriage was consummated or not, has also been provided for in the Amendment (Recommendation No. 8);

(5) Setting up of a Cell in the Ministry of Labour to deal with women's problems especially, the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 (Recommendation No. 19);

(6) Extension of Maternity Benefits Act to industries not already covered and to agricultural labourers and home workers (Recommendation No. 20);

(7) Provision has been made for employers to provide Creches in factories employing 30 women (including contract labourers) by amending the Factories Act 1948 (Recommendation No. 21);

(8) Grant of permission to work upto 10 P.M. wherever practicable provided it does not adversely affect the employment of women (Recommendation No. 22);

(9) Effective implementation of the Maternity Benefits Act and extension of Employees State Insurance Scheme to areas not already covered (Recommendation No. 23);

(10) The Equal Remuneration Act providing for equal pay for equal work was passed in 1976 (Recommendation No. 24);

(11) Development of programmes of vocational training in close relationship with industries and resources located in the area (Recommendation No. 25(iii));

(12) Inclusion, in Polytechnics for women, of a production centre with the assistance of concerned State Small Scale Industries Department [Recommendation No. 25 (iv)];

(13) Development of training programmes in production and market organisation to develop self-employment [Recommendation No. 25 (v)];

(14) Increase in number of women in Inspectorates of different Labour Departments and provision of women as welfare officers where women are employed (Recommendation No. 29);

(15) Promotion of research in the field of female disorders. (The National Institute of Family Planning has conducted surveys and studies in this direction. This is a continuing programme) [Recommendation 47 (f)];

(16) Mass campaign for family planning so as to correct prevailing social attitude regarding fertility and metabolic hereditary disorders and sex of the child. The Department of Family Welfare has brought out a Mailer entitled "The Birth of Baby" conveying correct information to the public regarding fertility, sex of the child etc. (This is a continuing programme) [Recommendation 47 (h)];

(17) Simplification of procedure involved in abortions under the M.T.P. Act through the issue of the M.T.P. Rules 1975 [Recommendation 48 (d)].

(18) Sterilisation should not be insisted on as a pre-condition for operation under the M.T.P. Act (State Governments have been suitably advised in this regard) [Recommendation 48 (c)].

(19) Husband's consent is not to be insisted on before performing operation under the MTP Act [Recommendation 48(e)].

(20) To overcome reluctance on the part of doctors to perform operations under MTP Act in the case of unmarried girls. Suitable instructions have been issued to State Governments (Recommendation 48(f)).

(21) Provision for non formal education to men and women in the 15-26 age group in one district in each State with Central assistance. This scheme

supplements formal education schemes operated by other agencies of Government (Recommendation 31 & 32).

(22) Among the recommendations relating to the 6-11 and 11-14 age groups, the following have already gained acceptance in Government and are being pursued to the extent possible (the constraints being local sentiment, money etc.):

- (i) Co-education in primary schools (Recommendation 33)
- (ii) A Primary school within walking distance of every child [Recommendation 36(i)]
- (iii) Elimination of single teacher schools [Recommendation 36(viii)]
- (iv) Developing a system of part-time education for those who cannot attend full time schools [Recommendation 36(ix)]
- (v) Multiple entry system for joining schools [Recommendation 36 (x)]
- (vi) Choice of Vocational and Technical courses at high school stage [Recommendation 34 (iv)]

(23) Adoption of the principle of reservation of seats for women at the level of Municipalities. State Governments have been requested to look into this (Recommendation 44).

(24) Inclusion of suitable women in delegations going abroad and in important Committees. Commissions or delegations appointed to examine socio-economic problems. Necessary instructions have already been issued. (Recommendation 46).

(25) A machinery has been set up consisting of a "National Committee on Women" to advise Government in initiating suitable polices for women, and Women's Welfare and Development Bureau in the Department of Social Welfare to implement programmes for women. (Recommendation No. 51).

(c) Many of the recommendations made by the Committee on the Status of Women in India are of long term duration and are in essence continual programmes. Implementation of the recommendations is the responsibility of the respective Departments/Ministries/State Governments/Union Terri-

tories. The Department of Social Welfare is pursuing it with the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments/Union Territories. Some of the recommendations have to be implemented by agencies other than the Central Government e.g. political parties (Recommendation No. 45). Government can succeed in implementing the recommendations only with the help and support of voluntary agencies

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : यह बहुत बड़ा स्टेटमेंट है। इस में जो अनेक मिफारिशें हैं वे वेरे स्थान से अलग अलग मंत्रालयों से सम्बन्ध रखती हैं और उनके पास ही वे जाने वाली थीं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय उन मध्यी का उत्तर दे सकेंगे या नहीं। मिसाल के तौर पर 19वीं सिफारिश में समान वेतन की बात कही गई है। और कहा गया है कि इसके बारे में श्रम मंत्रालय ने एक नया सैल बना दिया है इस पर आगे कार्यवाही करने के लिये मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि अभी तक देश के किसी भाग से इस सैल के पास जहां समान वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है कोई सिकायत आई है और अगर आई है

तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

बीसवीं सिफारिश मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम 1961 से सम्बन्ध रखती है और इस में कहा गया है कि जिन उद्योगों में मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम लागू है उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाया जाये और और भी ज्यादा उद्योग अंद्रों को इस में जोड़ दिया जाये । मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस सिफारिश पर अमल शुरू हो गया है ? जैसा कि आप ने इस में बताया है कि धरों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये भी यह अधिनियम लागू होगा । तो क्या इसका अमल शुरू हो गया है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No, madam. You will get another chance. You have put a number of questions already.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sir, I suggest that there should be a Committee of the House for prevention of cruelty to newly-appointed Ministers.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. Member that the answer is rather long, because the problem is also very grave.

As you know, large number of recommendations have been made in that committee. Actually 52 recommendations were made. Out of these, 25 have been implemented. There was a committee of representatives of different concerned departments. As the hon. Member rightly pointed out, there was representation of Labour Ministry as well. The problems which the hon. Member has taken up will be duly considered in Consultation with those representatives and also of those ministries concerned.

धीमती मृणाल गोरे : मेरे पूछने का मतलब यह है कि जहां आप ने कहा है कि सिफारिश हम लोगों ने इमप्लीमेंट की है, तो क्या बास्तव में इस का इमप्लीमेंटेशन हुआ है ? इस में दिया हुआ है कि मातृत्व लाभ अधिनियम 1961 के बारे में और धरों में काम करने वाली महिलाओं के लिये भी यह लागू हुआ है । तो क्या सही माने में इसका इमप्लीमेंटेशन शुरू हुआ है कि नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is the difficulty. You are putting too many questions and he is getting confused if you put one question only there is a chance of his replying to it.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I said, certain recommendations have been implemented. I would like to point out that the point raised by the hon. Member has been implemented.

If there is any specific case which may subsequently come up, this can be looked into.

धीमती मृणाल गोरे : फैक्ट्री एकट 1948 के मुताबिक जिस कार्रवाने में 30 महिलायें काम करती थीं वहां गिर्ग मदन ए कैशेज स्ल के मुताबिक बेते चाहिये । तो इस के बारे में यह लिखा गया है कि यह इमप्लीमेंट हो रहा है । जब कि मुझे मान्य है कि यह इमप्लीमेंट नहीं हो रहा है, और इतना ही नहीं नियम में 30 वर्कसं लिखा हुआ है तो 29 को रख लेते हैं । तो क्या शासन इस बारे में सोचेगा कि इस तरह से रूल इमप्लीमेंट करने के बजाय मालिक के पास से कुछ पैसा जमा किया जाय और कैशेज फैक्ट्री की जगह पर न रख कर बम्बई जैसे शहर में स्टेशन के नजदीक रखें जिस से काम करने वाली बहने आपने बच्चों को वहां रख सकेंगी इस प्रकार इमप्लीमेंटेशन सही रूप में हो, केवल कागज पर ही नहीं । इस बारे में मंत्री जी कुछ विचार करेंगे क्या ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is quite possible that there may be some cases of violation of the rule which have to be followed up. That is why I submitted to you, Sir, and through you to the House that if specific cases are brought to our notice we shall certainly look into them.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is an important question. I want to put a supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already passed on to the next question. He has already got up.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You are neglecting women, Sir. It is an important question:

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think I will commit that mistake, madam.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Just one supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please, I am very sorry. He has already got up. I did not see her getting up at all. Otherwise I would have allowed. All

the time they were discussing between themselves, when I looked at that side. Anyway, he has got up and we have moved on to the next question.

Slum Clearance

*107. **SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state what amount has been spent in different States, particularly in Kerala State, on slum clearance during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY & REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Expenditure incurred by the various State Governments on Slum Clearance/Improvement during the three financial years ending 1976-77, based on figures given by the State Governments in their Annual Plan documents for the year 1977-78, is given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Actual)	1976-77 (Antici- pated)
1	Andhra Pradesh		28.30	31.00
2	Assam			
3	Bihar			..
4	Gujarat		60.20	37.54
5	Haryana			..
6	Himachal Pradesh		..	..
7	Jammu & Kashmir		..	..
8	Karnataka		..	..
9	Kerala		..	..

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
		1974-75 (Actual)	1975-76 (Actual)	1976-77 (Antici- pated)
10	Madhya Pradesh	1.70	0.90	4.16
11	Maharashtra	32.55	8.50	10.28
12	Manipur	..	..	..
13	Maghalaya	..	..	..
14	Nagaland	..	..	..
15	Orissa	..	..	..
16	Punjab	..	..	..
17	Rajasthan	3.53	1.64	5.00
18	Sikkim	..	..	0.45
19	Tamil Nadu	400.00	365.20	360.00
20	Tripura	..	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	1.00	1.00	5.50
22	West Bengal	..	..	..
TOTAL		527.33	414.78	468.84

As will be seen, Kerala State has not made any provision for slum clearance from the funds provided for 'Housing' in the State Plan.

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: Sir, I would like to know whether any representation has been received in this regard from the Government of Kerala and if so, what action has been taken so far.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No, Sir.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of Kerala have submitted a comprehensive scheme on the slum clearance. I want to know whether he is aware that this scheme has been cleared by them or not. What is the position?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I am certainly not aware of it.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास: क्या मंत्री महोदय बनायेंगे कि बिहार राज्य की ओर से कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया गया है और वहां के लिये कितना पैसा दिया गया है?

श्री सिकन्दर बहल : जी नहीं, बिहार राज्य में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है।

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what happened to the previous scheme envisaged by the Central Government to provide sufficient funds for the scheme of slums clearance in places like Bangalore...

MR. SPEAKER: Just now the hon. Member went to Bihar. Now you have gone to Mysore. The question here is about Kerala. In that case this question will have to cover all the places in the country.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: I would like to know from him as to what happened to the scheme of providing funds for the States in this matter.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This scheme which was started in 1956 was discontinued at the end of the Third Plan, that is, in 1969. But, in 1972, there was another scheme which had been included in regard to the environmental improvement in only about twenty cities. Further, the scheme is that for this purpose, the States will get 100 per cent grant in undertaking the projects of environmental improvement and 20 cities have been selected for that purpose.

SHRI RATANSINH RAVADA: Will the Minister of State be pleased to state what is the allocation that has been made in the City of Bombay?

MR. SPEAKER: Now you want to cover the whole of India.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, I do not have information with me.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I want to know from the hon. Minister about the broad outline of slum clearance. Is it that the people who are removed from the slums are to be taken far away or a better type of housing is to be provided to them in places close to the places from where they are displaced so that they can earn their living where there is a possibility of doing so.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Slum Clearance Scheme provided for re-housing the people on sites closer to their place of business.

श्री कांवर लाल गुप्त : स्लम ब्लीयरेंस के दो हिस्से हैं, एक तो लोगों को उठाकर दूसरी जगह पर बसा देना और दूसरे उस इलाके में जो सुविधाएं हैं, उनको इम्प्रूव करना। इस सदात में पटिकुलरी केरल के बारे में

चूला गया है, जिन में मंदी महोदय से जानना। चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में स्लम ब्लीयरेंस का द्या प्रोग्राम किया गया है?

पहले स्लम ब्लीयरेंस का डिपार्टमेंट कार्पोरेशन के हाथ में था लेकिन जब दिरोधी पक्ष सत्ता में आ गया तो उसे ३०० डॉ० ए० के हाथ में दे दिया गया। यह सरकार इस स्लम ब्लीयरेंस के लिये बुद्ध पैमा ३०० डॉ० ए० को देगी?

श्री सिकंदर बक्त : इसके मुताबिक विचार नहीं किया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The Minister just now stood up to answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER: I called the other gentleman only after the Minister sat. He said that he did not have the figures and so he could not answer that. No minister can do that.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I can only add as to what the programme of slum clearance is. Under the Slum Clearance Scheme, in Delhi, they are done under a Central Act known as Slum Areas Improvement Act, 1956. It provides for the declaration of areas as slums areas, improvement of building unfit for human habitation, declaration of any slum area as an area to be cleared for building, tall buildings and those buildings which are recognised by the competent authority as not fit for human habitation and handing over back as fit for human habitation after the necessary repairs are carried out; clearance of land which is adjacent to or close to the slum for executing the work...

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. You need not go on now.

Construction of Mansion by Ex-Prime Minister

*108. **SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to reports appearing in the Press that the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi is building a mansion near Mehrauli, estimated to cost nearly 50 lakhs of rupees;

(b) whether the said reports are correct; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to inquire as to how she came to possess such assets disproportionate to her income over the years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). A farm house, with a covered area of 146.4 sq. meters on the ground floor and 121.5 sq. meters in the basement, is being constructed by the former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her farm in village Sultanpur, near Mehrauli. The building plans of the house were sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in December, 1975.

(c) As the Government have no information on the likely cost of construction, the question of holding any inquiry does not arise.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I would like to know how much land was allotted for the building of this house and at what price? Has there been large-scale deviation from the blueprint of the plan in respect of subterranean vaults and swimming pool, etc.?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The land was not allotted. It was bought by her in a private deal and the area is 4.3 acres.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Am I to understand that farm land is being used for house-building?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, small farm houses with certain specifications are permitted to be constructed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Is the Minister in a position to assure the House that in case there has been a large scale deviation from the blueprint by providing underground vaults and swimming pool he will inquire into the matter?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: No deviations have been brought to our notice until now. If they are brought to our notice we will take action.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Is the hon'ble Minister aware that a feeling is growing amongst the public in this country that this government is very soft towards the ex-Prime Minister on this matter. It is the duty of the government that whenever an allegation of corruption is made against the ex-Prime Minister it should be enquired into. Government must realise this. If the government is satisfied that the ex-Prime Minister is in possession of assets far in excess of her earning capacity then the government must institute proper proceedings.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, what has the feeling to do with this question.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I should like to say that one should not get excited in such matters and if the question relates to the former Prime Minister one should be more careful. Nobody should give any cause for feeling that we are out to prosecute anybody or pursue anybody. That should not be the idea anywhere. If anybody wants an enquiry, let him first furnish the evidence to us. Without evidence government is not going to act on any allegations.

Storage Capacity of F.C.I. and C.A.P.

*110. **SHRI B. GANGADHAR APPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total storage capacity of Food Corporation of India and C.A.P.; and

(b) whether the present capacity is adequate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The storage capacity (owned, hired and cover and plinth) with FCI as on 1-5-77 is 19.09 million tonnes, of which the CAP storage capacity is to the extent of 7.72 million tonnes.

(b) There has been pressure on the available covered storage capacity which is not adequate. However, all possible measures have been taken by FCI to meet the situation.

श्री बी० गंगाधर अप्पा : अगर क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये भण्डारों की जरूरत पड़ी तो गवर्नरेंट के पास उम के लिये क्या डिगादा या प्लान है और किनने दिनों में उसे पूरा करेंगे ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The question is not clear.

श्री बी० गंगाधर अप्पा : अगर खाद्य ज्यादा दुआ तो उम के लिये भण्डार बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्लान मरकार के पास है।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : दोषोवस्त किया जा रहा है।

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the hon. Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation tell us if the Government of India is going to introduce a scheme for construction of godowns through co-operative bodies and on subsidised basis?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Not to the co-operatives directly. We have asked some private individuals also to construct godowns according to the specifications. Loans are given to those individuals by the banks. If the Co-operatives want to construct such like godowns, they can also do so.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: What about the subsidy?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There is no subsidy. Only loan is given.

श्रीमगीरथ चंद्र : मैं मवी महोदय में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन प्रदेशों में और खामकर पिलड़े क्षेत्रों में जहां भंडारों की व्यवस्था नहीं है और इन के बारे दिनों में अनाज खराब हो जाता है जिसमें काफी नुकसान होता है और समय पर लोगों को अनाज मिल नहीं पाता है, क्या ऐसे क्षेत्रों में आप भण्डारों की व्यवस्था करेंगे जहां विस्कुल ही भण्डार नहीं हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : आप हमारे नोटिस में ऐसी जगहें नाएं तो हम जहर व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री मनोहर लाल : क्या यह बात सही है कि भंडारों की बहुत बड़ी कमी है और उस कमी की वजह से तमाम खाद्यान खराब हो जाता है, ऐसी स्थिति में जो लैंड सीलिंग के अन्तर्गत जमीन ली जाती है उस में से जो लोग भठडार बनाने के लिये जमीन चाहते हैं उन के लिये क्या किनी जमीन लैंड सीलिंग से एजेंट की जायेगी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : नहीं, ऐसा तो कोई विचार नहीं है कि लैंड सीलिंग से उन को एजेंट कर दिया जाए।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The hon. Minister has said that the Government has asked some individuals to construct godowns to meet the shortage of storage capacity. But I understand that this scheme was introduced long back. I would like to know how much storage capacity has been built by the individuals so far and what is the plan for expansion of this capacity through the individuals.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have already got about 5 million tonnes of godown capacity hired from various resources. We take them on hire basis and store the grains in those stores.

Import of Fertilizers

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

(a) whether Government are importing fertilizers from other countries during the current year; and

(b) if so, names of the countries and their quantity?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. Domestic production is also progressively going up.

(b) It is not in public interest to disclose this information.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Would the hon. Minister tell us the quantity that was imported last year?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I require notice for that.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: When the question is about import of fertilisers, he must be ready with the figures to tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: These were all imported when he was not a Minister.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH: Mere prashna ke darshan par, kisi jo se jaanana chaahata hoon kya indore ka karan karne ke liye, kāndhar me jo hindu islam fāidari hै उसी उत्तरादन क्षमता का बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: बहुत सी fāidri बन रही है और उत्तरादन से उत्तरादन को बढ़ाने की कामियत की जा रही है।

SHRI KARAN SINGH YADAV: Mere prashna ke māthya me मात्रनीय मंत्री जी से jaanana chaahata hै कि इन देश में खाद के कारबाहे बढ़ा करते हैं और खाद बाहर से मात्रनीय रुपी हैं तो इस घरने देश में ही मरकर खाद के कुछ नये कारबाहे लाने की जरूरत क्या है?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: वह कोई न को जा रही है कि और नये कारबाहे लाये जाएं।

SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE: Sir, I know whether the hon. Minister has examined the need for chemical fertilisers for the Government of Maharashtra and if so what is his reaction?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The demand from various states is examined half yearly; representative are called and they are heard and then decisions are taken according to the demand.

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH: Mere prashna ke māthya से मात्रनीय मंत्री जी से jaanana chaahata hै कि किस फटिला जर किम-किस कि म का

बाहर से रूपीट करना पड़ता है और किस-
किस किम का फर्टिलाजर इस देश में
बनने लगा है ?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I need a separate notice for providing
details.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Even as the
government are thinking of import-
ing fertilisers, may I know whether
the government are considering utili-
sing to the maximum extent the capac-
ity of existing projects such as
FACT in Kerala and the Cochin divi-
sion of FACT? The capacities are
not being used fully.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
We shall make efforts to utilise the
existing capacities in all fertiliser
plants.

श्री उपरेन : माननीय मंत्री जी के
उत्तर में स्वनिधित्व। मंत्री जी ने बताया है
कि विदेशों से बहुत खाद मंगाया जा रहा है।
मैं जानना चाहता हूँ विदेशों से जो खाद मंगाया
जाता है उसकी क्वालिटी यहाँ के खाद में
अच्छी है या दुरी ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : क्वालिटी
की बजह से खाद बाहर से नहीं मंगाया जा रहा
है बल्कि खाद की जहरत होनी है इसलिये
मंगाना पड़ता है।

श्री उपरेन : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह
नहीं देखते हैं कि क्वालिटी अच्छी है या दुरी ?
तो बाहर से अच्छी खाद मंगाते हैं या खराब ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : दिया
किसम का खाद मंगाया जाता है।

DR V. A. SEYID MUHAMMED:
How much foreign exchange was in-
volved in the import of fertilisers
during the concerned period?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:
I am sorry; I do not have that infor-
mation and I am not in a position to
reply to that question just now.

रोजगारोन्मुख शिक्षा प्रणाली

+ 112. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार बर्तमान
शिक्षा प्रणाली के स्थान पर रोजगारोन्मुख
शिक्षा प्रणाली अप्रभ करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तन्मत्वधी व्य-
प्ति क्या है ?

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

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

Statement

Outlines of various features of Work
Experience and Vocationalisation for
the school stage (10+2) may be seen
in the two brochures (copies available
in the Lok Sabha Library) "Curricu-
lum for the Ten-Year School-A Frame-
work" and "Higher Secondary Edu-
cation and its Vocationalisation" pre-
pared by the NCERT. As stated in the
first brochure "At the Primary stage,
work experience should begin with
simple, creative, self-experience activi-
ties performed with locally available
material and simple tools. It is desir-
able to avoid any activity with an

element of monotony in it. In the upper primary (or middle) and secondary classes the use of tools should be introduced in a scientific manner." "Work Experience areas should be identified through community surveys and, wherever necessary, the expertise of artisans and mechanics should be utilised for the programme. In technologically oriented work experiences, the desired level of skill and precision should be attempted." "In order to give the students some experience in a number of areas of work, it is suggested that one area of work may be offered in one semester, and so on." "The actual areas of work which should be included in the curriculum would be governed by local needs but the areas of work should cover the various processes, techniques and tools of work, as far as possible". "Work Experience should be aimed at providing experiences which are not otherwise provided in the curriculum. It has implications for the teaching and learning of school subjects and provides a basis for integrating knowledge. Well organised work experience may, from the higher primary stage, result in some earning for the student, either in cash or in kind, and this potentiality should be exploited where possible.

At the higher secondary level Job oriented courses in the vocations which offer good employment opportunities will be selected on the basis of well conducted occupational surveys in each district of the country. The courses may be of various durations depending upon the expected skill levels by the employing agencies. To provide adequate basic knowledge for further career improvement the necessary components of Science, Social Science and Commerce subjects will be incorporated into the relevant curricula. Facilities will be created for further education through evening, holiday or block time special instruction and training. Advanced diploma courses will be within the reach of the students. Provision has been made under the Apprentices (Amendment)

Act 1973 for Apprenticeship Training of students who have completed two years vocational course after 10 years of general education. The methods of instruction will be based on semester system permitting the students to accumulate credits according to their convenience without restriction that the students will have to complete the courses within a rigidly fixed time interval. In preparing the curricula the Government's policy of creating employment opportunities through village and industries will be kept in view.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके द्वारा माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में हर वर्ष लाखों की मरुस्या में येजुएट्स और अन्य डिप्लियो लेकर नोग निकलते हैं और बेकार फिरते हैं तो क्या भरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे शिक्षा प्रणाली को तुरन्त बदला जाये और बेकारी आगे न बढ़ने पाये ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The problem of unemployment is not always linked up with education because we find even students coming out of Engineering Colleges and technical institutions are unemployed. So it depends on the man-power planning and also on general climate of employment.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : जो इन्जीनियरिंग पास कर के निकलते हैं, क्या वे आप की शिक्षा प्रणाली का अंग नहीं हैं ? आप यह ज़रूरी नहीं ममझने हैं कि जो शिक्षा दी जाय, शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के बाद जैसे ही बाहर नि कले उनको फोरन काम मिले ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. Member that education policy must be so framed that it will enable the students who come out of educational institutions to get jobs. That is why vocationalisation of education is greatly stressed. It has been divided into two stages—one upto ten years and the other plus two stage where full vocationalisation has been thought of. I may submit that even for the students coming out of technical institutions, there

are not sufficient jobs. Creation of jobs is a problem which has to be tackled by other Ministries as well.

श्री राम नरेश यादव : ग्राजादी के बाद से बराबर यह मुनने में आता रहा है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली ठीक नहीं है, रोजगार-परक नहीं है, लेकिन आज तक कोई ठोस शिक्षा प्रणाली हमारे सामने नहीं आई। क्या माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री भव कोई ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली की विस्तृत योजना या सही योजना बना कर पेश करेंगे जो रोजगार-परक हो, उस में अमूल-चून परिवर्तन या जो भी परिवर्तन वे करना चाहें, जल्द में जल्द कर के उस को लागू करें—क्या कोई ऐसी योजना आप 'के पास है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Education is a topic regarding which there can be no final say. After our independence, two very important Commissions had been set up—one was the University Education Commission of 1948-49 under the chairmanship of Dr. Radhakrishnan and the other was the Education Commission of 1964—66 headed by Dr. Kothari and pursuant to their recommendations, this House and the other House adopted the National Policy of Education in 1968 and pursuant to the several changes had been introduced in the educational pattern. We are again reviewing the pattern and will come up with concrete proposals before this House after some time.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: The hon. Minister has very rightly referred to the question of man-power planning. In view of the acute problem arising out of educated unemployed, is there any proposal under contemplation by the present Government to have a man-power planning?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There are bodies for having man-power planning. But the difficulty in our country is that we have the private sector as well and a large number of our industries and other

productive forces are controlled by the private sector. Our Committees do not get proper data. We are trying to have closer contact with private sector so that proper data can be collected and the difficulties may be solved.

श्री सक्षमण राव मानकर : कोठारी कमीशन के मुताबिक देश के अनेक प्रान्तों में शिक्षा की व्यवस्था शुरू हुई थी, लेकिन बलास 11 और 12 के लिये जो बांकेश्वर एजूकेशन शुरू होनी गिहये थी, वह पैसे के अभाव में शुरू नह हो पाई है—क्या यह सत्य है ? यदि यह सत्य है तो शासन इस के लिये क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहा है ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: It is not correct that vocational education has not been started. It has been started in several States. I can give a long list of States which have adopted vocational education. However, I admit it is not up to the mark because it has not been possible to finance some of the schools to introduce vocational education to achieve its desired objective.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAHAN: For the last few days, the minister has been trying to tell the House that since the government is not in a position to provide employment to those who are trained in job-oriented education, it is better to do away with job orientation itself. That is perhaps the philosophy which drove the minister to the position against the +2 system. When the country requires a lot of trained personnel, is it not proper that the ministry should take steps to train people so that in future when the man-power planning comes, the country will have enough trained personnel? Will the government take an attitude of this type towards this problem instead of taking a position of annihilation of vocationalisation itself?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is no question of annihilating vocationalisation. We are quite aware that this should be emphasised.

That is why we are having dialogues with the Planning Commission also on this matter.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
मैं आप के माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री
जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा व्यवस्था
को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं
ले लेती, जिसमें उम्मेद युनिफार्मिटी, एक वित्ती
स्थापित हो ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: About uniformity of education, even the Kothari Commission observed that it is not desirable for a big country like India in view of the different stages of development in different parts of the country. Education is still a State Subject. It has been brought to the Concurrent List no doubt but unless some Act is passed by Parliament, it is not possible to take over education. Whether it is desirable or not is very doubtful.

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री
जी कृपया यह बताएंगे कि आज के बाद
केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये यह मंभव होगा कि
देश की पूरी योजना जो भविष्य में आने
वाली है, उम्मेद योजनाओं को देखते
हुए, शिक्षा की कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं
जिसमें दोनों में कोआधीनेशन हो मके नाकि
अनावश्यक व्यय न हो ? उन आवश्यकताओं
को ध्यान में रखते हुए टैक्सिकल ट्रैनिंग की कोई
योजना क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन है, जिस
में दोनों में कोआधीनेशन रहे ?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. member and steps are being taken in that regard.

Sharing of Cauvery Waters

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*115. **SHRI M. KALYANASUN-DARAM:**

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

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

(a) steps proposed to be taken to reach an amicable settlement between the States of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu regarding the dispute over sharing of Cauvery Waters; and

(b) whether such steps are to be taken expeditiously?

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

Statement

An understanding amongst the concerned States, namely, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with regard to use and development of Cauvery waters was reached at the inter-State meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, 1976.

It was agreed that the various issues relating to the manner of sharing of Cauvery waters in lean and good years would be worked out by a Committee of technical representatives of the Central and State Governments. It was also agreed to constitute the Cauvery Valley Authority and that the functions and rules of procedure of such an Authority be drawn up by a Committee of Secretaries of the three States.

The two Committees have accordingly been setup and the reports of these Committees are expected to be received by the end of July, 1977, for consideration at the next meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: The river Cauvery is the main source of irrigation for the State of Tamil Nadu. This dispute has been pending for over three years. If you take the period before 1974, then it has been there for over five years. Sir, the Agreement reached in 1974 does not automatically get extinguished. What is provided for in the Agreement is with regard to the assessment of surplus on the basis of the needs. The large acreage in Tamil Nadu has been there for over thousand years. Only perhaps about a few thousand acres might have been added during the Second and Third Plan periods. That is all. Why was the Government of Karnataka allowed to construct the dam in an unauthorised manner on the tributaries of Karnataka? Even after the construction, will the Government intervene and see that the water is allowed to Tamil Nadu as usual?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The Statement laid on the Table makes it very clear. Two Committees have accordingly been set up and the reports of these committees are expected to be received by the end of July 1977 for consideration at the next meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers. So, the matter is being settled in concurrence with the Chief Ministers. It will be done according to the reports of the committees which have been set up.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Sir, the committees have been set up. The Conferences have been going on for the past three years. For the past three years Tamil Nadu has not been getting any water. More than three lakhs of acres have remained fallow consecutively for the past three years in the district of Tanjavur alone. The situation is very serious. Even the Cauvery delta is becoming drought-prone because of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kalyanasundaram, you come to the main question.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: I am coming to the question. Because

the Minister is new, I am trying to explain to him.

MR. SPEAKER: That dispute has been there for a long time. Do you think by the Question Hour, it can be solved?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: My point is mere promise of committees will not help us. Will the Government persuade the Government of Karnataka to release whatever water is necessary for cultivation in the month of June which is the beginning of the cultivation season in Tamil Nadu? Will the Government of India persuade the Government of Karnataka to release some water to commence the cultivation?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Ever since 1884 during the British period also this dispute was going on. Now we are taking active steps to solve this problem.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: This is no answer. The Minister has not understood question at all. Don't try to blame the previous government to hide your present inaction. Here is a State which has been suffering for the past three years and I am asking the Government whether they will intervene and see that some water is released pending the dispute. Let the committees give their report and let the Government take its decision at its convenience. But the cultivation must commence immediately. Will something be done immediately?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I will look into the matter and try to see what can be done immediately.

SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister whether he is aware that more than once Karnataka has spared waters generously to Tamil Nadu. Even during the days when we were passing through drought in Karnataka, looking to the difficulties

of Tamil Nadu and particularly Tanjavur District, Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that we have spared sufficient water and we have given whatever quantity is due to Tamil Nadu under the 1924 Agreement which itself of course is not an agreement which is rational and just.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The views expressed by the two Honble Members show how serious the dispute is. We are trying to do our best.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कावेरी तो मद्रास के पास है।

श्री हुकम खन्द कछवाय : कावेरी जल-विवाद पिछले अनेक वर्षों से उत्तमा हुआ है। लिखित वक्तव्य में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कमेटी बना दी गई है। क्या कमेटी को हितायत दी गई है कि वह इन्हें दिनों में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे ? कब तक कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी ?

श्री सुरभीत मिह बरनाला : कमेटी में बात हो गई है और वह जुलाई के अन्त तक रिपोर्ट दे देगी।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Lock-out in N.C.A.E.R.

S.N.Q. 1. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has declared a lock-out; and

(b) if so, the reasons for which the lock-out has been declared and the demands that the employees have made?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, The

Council's Office at Delhi has suspended work with effect from 30th May, 1977.

(b) The reasons for suspension of work, according to the notice put up by the management, are "the prolonged agitational methods resulting in gheraos of the officers of the Council and complete disruption of the normal working of the institution." The Employees' union has on the other hand alleged that "the management has clamped the lock-out to intimidate and browbeat the workers who have been demanding reinstatement of four workers dismissed wrongfully during the emergency and withdrawal of anti-labour acts committed by the management during the emergency."

Besides the basic demand of the Employees' Union for reinstatement of these four employees, demands for the lifting of lock-out and payment of salaries for the month of May, 1977 have been added after the office of N.C.A.E.R. suspended work on the 30th of May, 1977.

The management had terminated the services of four employees, in terms of their orders of appointment, after an enquiry. These employees who were interviewers were, according to the management, not found present in the villages in which, according to their schedule, they should have been working. A dispute regarding these four employees was raised before the Labour Department of Delhi Administration in December, 1975; it was taken up in conciliation by the Conciliation Officer during January and February, 1976. But conciliation ended in failure. The Delhi Administration, however, did not consider the dispute fit for reference to adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act as, according to them, the services of these employees appeared to have been terminated in accordance with the terms of appointment. The employees thereafter, filed a writ petition before the Delhi High Court in the year 1976 itself. This matter is thus sub judice.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to tell the Minister that there seems to be misgiving amongst at least some of the employees that the Labour Minister himself seems to be against a settlement. I have seen some circular being circulated in this area. I would like to know from the Labour Minister what is his personal view or the ministerial view on the subject.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: As far as the Labour Minister is concerned, he is always for the promotion of a settlement, so that such situations are not created; and if created, do not deteriorate. There is no truth at all in the statement that the Labour Minister is interested in the lock-out continuing. I may inform the House that after the so-called lock-out was declared, the employees' union approached the Labour Commissioner of the Delhi Administration for intervention. The Assistant Labour Commissioner, Delhi wrote to them on the 1st of June itself, i.e. the day after the so-called lock-out was declared, requesting both the parties to come for personal discussions on the 3rd of June. The parties attended the proposed discussions on the 3rd of June, in which the management was represented by the Registrar of the Council, while the union was represented by the general secretary. The discussions were held before the Assistant Labour Commissioner; and certain proposals and certain suggestions have been made by the Assistant Labour Commissioner to the parties; and both the parties have asked for time to consider these recommendations. One more thing I would say, in answer to the hon. Member.

One of the questions that has now arisen is about the pay for the month of May. The Conciliation Officer of the Delhi Administration has already taken up the matter with the management of the Council on the 15th of June and taken the initiative to see that the pay for the month of May is given to the workers. Therefore,

there is absolutely no truth whatever in the statement, or the allegation, or suspicion, or insinuation that the Labour Minister is against the settlement of this dispute.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In view of the helpful attitude of the Minister, and also in view of the fact that the National Council of Applied Economic Research is basically a research organisation, or at least the output of it is research output. may I know whether the demand of the officers that they should also be involved and be a party to the dispute, is a feasible proposition and whether the Ministry of Labour would recommend to the management that the officers should also be included in these negotiations?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is true that it is a research association, as the distinguished Member, who is also a distinguished Professor, is aware, and research institutions have to maintain certain standards in their functioning. In fact, one of the complaints arose because some of the people engaged in field research were not found in their places, and this led to the dispute, which is a long-standing dispute. As far as the present question is concerned, this happens to be dealt with by the employees' union, and the employees' union is one of the parties with whom the Assistant Labour Commissioner is having talks.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: In the first instance, if I heard the Minister correctly, he has made a remark on the lock-out as "so-called lock-out". I would like to know whether it is a lock-out or not I have some apprehensions because of this statement of the Minister. Secondly, I would like to know whether after exhausting all the regular procedures like negotiations, conciliation, adjudication, going to the court and all these things, there would be bi-partite negotiations in the larger interests or the solution of the industrial dispute.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On the first question, it is quite true that he heard me correctly, when I did use the term "so-called lock-out", because this is a matter on which there is a dispute. The institution itself has taken the view that it is not an industrial establishment covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, nor is it covered by the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act. Actually, this is one of the questions raised in the writ petition that is before the Delhi High Court. Since this is a matter which is *sub judice* and since the management has taken one view and since that is one of the questions which is being considered by the Delhi High Court. I thought it desirable to call it "so-called lock-out". Secondly, as far as the question of bi-partite negotiations is concerned, we are always in favour of negotiations. We do not want to be an intervening or meddling party. But it is precisely when bi-partite negotiations fail that the Labour Commissioner intervenes and then the methods that he has referred to come into operation. In this case, the Labour Commissioner failed in the past, and his report was there. On the basis of his report, the Delhi Administration took the view that the action taken by the management was right, and, therefore, it was not a fit case for adjudication. Against that judgment or decision of the Delhi Administration that it is not a fit case for adjudication, the petitioners have gone to the High Court and, therefore, I said that the matter is *sub judice*.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Since the hon. Labour Minister has stated that this matter is *sub judice* only with regard to four workers who have already been sent out of employment, may I know whether the lock-out is going to be lifted and whether the Labour Minister himself justifies the lock-out?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The Labour Minister does not function on his own. I have made no statement about the lock-out, whether it is justi-

fied or not justified. When there is a lock-out and a complaint is made by either of the parties, in this case the employees' union, to the appropriate machinery, then the conciliation machinery comes into motion. It is coming into motion. The Assistant Labour Commission called the two parties and talked to them, and he has made some suggestions for a solution. The parties have said that they want time to consider the suggestions. We hope a solution will be found.

श्री दृष्टम अन्व राजवाय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो तालाबन्दी हुई है, इस में कितने लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय ने अपना व्यक्तिगत प्रभाव डालकर या सरकार द्वारा विशेष हचि लेकर इस के बारे में कुछ किया है जिस से यह तालाबन्दी जल्दी समाप्त हो ?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इसकी इन्कार्यारी हुई है । क्या इस इन्कार्यारी में उन मजदूरों को अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया गया है ? यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति साथ के लिये सामने आये ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On the first question, I would say that the Council, according to our information, employs 198 persons, including 59 officers. On the second question, the enquiry was conducted in 1975. It was initiated by the Supervisor and then continued by the Project Leader. The employees concerned were asked to explain their absence from duty which they did in writing. Their explanation was considered and found unsatisfactory, and they were found guilty of dereliction of duty. Consequently, the Director of the Council terminated their services some time in December, 1975, in terms of their appointment letter after giving them one month's notice.

श्री हुक्म चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या सरकार प्रभाव डालकर तालाबन्दी समाप्त करने जा रही ?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already said that we are always willing to try to find a solution to every dispute.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: In terms of the number of workers, it is a comparatively small labour dispute and so the management disputes that it is a labour dispute at all. In view of the fact that a memorandum has been circulated among Members of Parliament by the employees talking of some sort of hush-hush deal between the Labour Minister and the management, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether his personal intervention is called for at this stage so that he might himself act as a conciliation officer to bring about a reconciliation between the employees and the management on this issue.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already said that there is nothing hush-hush about it. If there was any such thing, I would not have given such an elaborate answer. There are nothing but insinuations in the handbill with a fallacious caption. There is nothing more to it than that. As far as my intervention is concerned, this is a very strange method that somebody publishes a handbill with a fallacious caption as I said, and then, because there is such a handbill, I am asked to bypass the machinery and act directly. I cannot bypass the machinery when the machinery is seized of it.

श्री शोभ प्रकाश स्यामी : जहां तक भेरी जानकारी है, जो इन्वेस्टिगेशन में, आपातकालीन स्थिति में हुई है और जो कुछ जांच परिणाम आया है वह संदेहात्मक है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह भ्रष्टे प्रभाव का प्रयोग करके उनकी दोबारा नियुक्ति कराकर फिर

दोबारा जांच करायेंगे और इस जांच में जो लोग दोषी पाये गये तब उन्हे हटाया जायेगा यदि ऐसा नहीं होता है तो इस प्रकार का एक्शन संदेहात्मक रहेगा।

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The enquiry was conducted in December, 1975. The Delhi Administration took the view that the enquiry was conducted in a proper manner and the conclusion arrived at was justified. Precisely against this decision of the Delhi Administration four employees have filed a petition in the High Court. It is a matter which is lying in the High Court. That is why I have said it is *sub judice*. I want to assure that the suggestions which the hon. Member has made will be borne in mind.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Who is the present Chairman of the institution?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Shri Asoka Mehta.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Even at this stage will the Labour Minister consider it possible and necessary also to intervene in such a way that both the parties come to a decision and the lock-out may be lifted at the earliest?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I want the lock-out to be lifted as early as possible and I have already said so. But when the Labour Commissioner is dealing with the matter, if I make a statement that I will intervene, will it help a solution?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Winding up of National Seeds Corporation

*101. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the National Seeds Corporation and establish State Seeds Corporations in the joint sector;

(b) if so, whether there will be retrenchment in the existing staff of the National Seeds Corporation; and

(c) if answer to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, whether this could hamper the production of the high yielding varieties of quality seeds and increase the cost of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There is no proposal to wind up the National Seeds Corporation. However, because of the establishment of State Seed Corporations in the joint Sector, both will have a complementary role.

(b) An exercise is being made to ascertain if any staff would be rendered surplus; if so, how much.

(c) The production of high yielding varieties of seeds would not be hampered; on the contrary larger quantities of seeds at competitive cost would be available to farmers.

Storage Capacity for Grains

*102. **SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to secure a World Bank loan equivalent to Rs. 200 crore for building additional storage capacity for grains; if so, the conditions for grant of such a loan and the additional capacity envisaged; and

(b) the time by which the loan will materialise and additional capacity built up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government have requested for World Bank assistance in respect of a project for construction of an additional

storage capacity of 3.2 million tonnes and also for pilot study of bulk handling, training etc., at an estimated cost of Rs. 149.2 crores. Part of this amount is expected to be provided by the World Bank. The details about the conditions of loan etc., will be available only after final negotiations are held with the Bank and a decision taken.

(b) According to present indications, the loan is likely to materialise by the end of 1977 and the additional capacity is expected to be completed by 1980-81.

Grants to Private Institutions and Schools in Delhi

*103. **SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) up to what extent of percentage, grants are given to the private educational institutions in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) in the case of the amounts of the grants being given is near about 100 per cent, what are the reasons that the private institutions and schools are not nationalised or their management taken over by Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) As per provisions of the Delhi School Education Act and Rules, 1973, the grant-in-aid is paid to the recognised private educational institutions in Delhi and New Delhi to the extent of 95 per cent of the recurring expenditure and 67.2/8 per cent of non-recurring expenditure, viz., purchase of furniture, building etc.

(b) Voluntary effort in the field of Education should be encouraged. As

stated in (a) above, the managements are expected to meet 5 per cent of the recurring expenditure and a sizeable portion of the non-recurring and capital costs.

Distribution of Fertilizers

*109. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to review the existing system of distribution of fertilizers to farmers so as to make it easily available to them at reasonable rates; and

(b) if so, the broad indications of any revision proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No general review of the existing system of a distribution of fertilisers is contemplated at present. The existing system of fertilizer distribution in the country is well organised and oriented towards ensuring adequate availability of fertilisers to farmers in all corners of the country in time and at reasonable prices. For making fertilisers available in adequate quantities and in time, increased domestic production and adequate imports are being resorted to. Buffer stocking of imported fertilisers is being done near the consumption areas. More retail points are being opened.

Alleged Discrimination against Miss Rohini Khadilkar

*113. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged discrimination against Miss Rohini Khadilkar in not allowing her to participate in National Chess Championship at Kottayam in spite of

the protest lodged by the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Miss Rohini Khadilkar was allowed to participate in the National Championship as per the decision of the Central Council of the All India Chess Federation taken on April 15, 1977 at Delhi and endorsed by the General Body of the Federation at its Annual General Meeting on May 22, 1977 at Kottayam.

Allocation to Karnataka for Fifth Plan Period

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

(a) whether Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation have approved some amount to cover the last three years of the Fifth Plan, 1976-77 to 1978-79 in favour of Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, development activities for which the subsidy is to be given?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Central assistance is given to the State Governments as block loans and block grants for their Plans unrelated to any specific Schemes. In the years 1976-77/77-78, a sum of Rs. 60.36/62.93 crores was released/allocated to the Government of Karnataka for Fifth Plan. It is too early to give any figures for 1978-79.

(b) As the assistance is given without reference to the Schemes, the development activities cannot be identified.

Proposal to remove Distinction between Central Schools and State run Schools

*116. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government propose to remove distinction between Central Schools and Schools run by the State Governments in view of the fact that education has been placed in the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): Notwithstanding the fact that 'education' is now included in List III—Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the State Governments will continue to be primarily responsible for provision of schooling facilities within their respective territorial jurisdictions.

The schools run by the State Governments are meant to cater to the needs of the local population and are affiliated to the State Boards of secondary Education.

The Kendriya Vidyalayas (Central Schools) are meant primarily for provision of education facilities to children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel with common syllabi and media of instruction. These schools are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education.

Private Cashew Plantation in Kerala

*117. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether a Scheme of the Kerala Government for raising Cashew Plantation in Private Sector is lying before the Union Government for its approval for more than one year; and

(b) If so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for raising Cashew plantations in 85,000 hectares of private lands, and 60,000 hectares of Government lands in different States has been sanctioned by the Central Government in December, 1976. Under this Scheme, a total Central Assistance of Rs. 1.25 crores has been approved for Kerala, as subsidy for plantation of cashew in 25,000 hectares of private lands and 10,000 hectares of Government lands in a phased manner.

Committee to Inquire into Debacle of Indian Players in International Games

*118. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government have since appointed any committee to inquire into the causes of debacle of Indian players in the International Games;

(b) if so, the names and number of Members of the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(d) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to the Government?

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

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

शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम
के अन्तर्गत भूमि का अधिग्रहण

* 119. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में शहरी भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितनी भूमि अधिगृहित की गई है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बहल) : कर्नाटक सरकार को छोड़कर, किमी भी राज्य सरकार से, जहां नगर भूमि अधिकतम सीमा तथा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1976 लागू है, अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षित खाली भूमि की मात्रा के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है। कर्नाटक सरकार से यह पता चला है कि अधिनियम की धारा 10 (3) के अन्तर्गत बंगलौर नगर संघटीकरण में 13,174.03 वर्ग मीटर रिक्त भूमि को फालतू खाली भूमि के रूप में अंजन करने के लिये अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है।

भूमि हीन मजदूर

* 120. श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कुन कितने भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं ?

(ख) गत वर्ष सरकार ने कितने भूमिहीन मजदूरों को भूमि दी थीं ; और

(ग) शेष भूमिहीन मजदूरों को भूमि देने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है ?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री भी सूखीत, सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि श्रमिकों की संख्या 456 लाख थी।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और ममा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) उपलब्ध फालतू तथा अन्य भूमि का पात्र श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को (जिन में भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिक भी शामिल है) विनियमन की जाती रहेगी।

राजस्थान में निर्धन परिवारों को मकान बनाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

966. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में वे निर्धन परिवार जिन्हें मकान बनाने के लिये भूमि आवंटित की गई थी, धन की कमी के कारण अपने मकान बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है !

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बैंकों/जीवन बीमा निगम तथा अ.य वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा इस कार्य के लिये गत तीन वर्षों में अलग अलग कितनी राशि की सहायता दी गई ; और

(ग) इम कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिये अन्य कौनसी योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

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

(क) जी, हां।

(ख) राजस्थान राज्य सहकारी आवास वित्त समिति लिमिटेड जो कि राज्य स्तर पर एक अपेक्ष्य निकाय है, आवास स्थलों के पात्र

आवासियों को प्लाटों पर मकानों का निर्माण करने के लिये ऋण सहायता दे रही है। समिति ने अब तक 9,94 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया है। समिति के लिये वित्त का मुख्य साधन भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम है।

जून, 1976 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को ये मार्गदर्शन जारी किये थे कि वे समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिये उद्दिष्ट आवास योजनाओं के लिये विस्तीर्य व्यवस्था करें। 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 तक राजस्थान के विधिवाली बैंकों ने समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमज़ोर वर्गों के लिये उद्दिष्ट आवास योजनाओं के लिये 12,10 लाख रुपये के ऋण स्वीकृत किये थे और दी गई राशि 1,06 लाख रुपये थी।

(ग) ग्रामीण आवास को बढ़ावा देने के लिये राजस्थान सरकार भूमिहीन परिवारों को ईटी बनाने की मिट्टी बजरी, मुख, पत्थर आदि जैसी भवन सामग्री विना मुल्य देती है। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य सरकार आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम और गार्टीयकृत बैंकों ने सहायता लेकर राजस्थान आवास बोर्ड के जरिये ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मकानों के निर्माण के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है।

ऋण मुक्ति

967. श्री ज्ञानोदय भंजर : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात काल के दौरान ऋण मुक्ति के लिये कर्जी कायंबाहियों के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी मिली है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार कर्जी ऋण मुक्ति के ऐसे योजनों की जांच कराने के लिये कोई आयोग या समिति गठित करने का है और यदि हां, तो उसकी उपरेक्षा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का भी पता है कि ऋण मुक्ति की जांच में भवकंर भ्रष्टाचार हुआ था?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुखीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ग). हृषि ऋणग्रहणता से राहने राज्य का विषय है; राज्य सरकारों ने ऋण स्थगन, ऋणों से मुक्ति तथा ऋणों को कम करने के रूप में ऋण-ग्रहणता से राहत दिलाने के लिये अधिनियम पारित किए हैं। भारत सरकार का ऋण परिसाप्राप्ति के लिए की गई अंती कायंबाहियों अथवा गंभीर भ्रष्ट तरीकों के मामलों की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मत्त्वा प्रदेश ज बड़े नगरों की स्वच्छ और सुधार बनाने के लिए केन्द्र सहायता दोषमा

968. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ भवय पूर्व देश के कुछ प्रमुख नगरों को स्वच्छ एवं मुन्दर बनाने के लिये केन्द्र सहायिता योजना प्राप्ति की गई थी;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किन-किन नगरों का कायं प्राप्ति किया गया और केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इस के लिये कितनी सहायता दी गई; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लिये गये अन्य नगरों के नाम क्या हैं?

जितराज श्रीरामासुद्धा मूलि और पुनर्जीवन ममली (अधीक्षिकालयःकला) : (क) अहरों को संबारने के विशिष्ट उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोई योजना आरम्भ नहीं की गई थी। तथापि, गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार की योजना अप्रैल, 1972 में इस उद्देश्य से आरम्भ की गई थी कि ऐसी गन्दी बस्तियों में अनिवार्य मूलभूत सुविधाएं प्रदान की जायें जिन्हें कम से कम 10 वर्ष तक हटाना अपेक्षित नहीं है। यह योजना 31 मार्च, 1974 तक केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में थी और इसे पांचवीं योजना के प्रारम्भ में राज्य क्षेत्र में हस्तान्तरित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इन्दौर शहर आता है।

विवरण

गन्दी बस्तियों के पर्यावरणीय सुधार की केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आए शहर तथा केन्द्रीय मण्डार ढारा दी गई महायना की राशि का विवरण।

क्रम सं.	शहर का नाम	1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में दी गई अनुदान की राशि
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1.	कलकत्ता	5,89,00,000
2.	बम्बई	2,55,83,500
3.	दिल्ली	1,75,77,500
4.	मद्रास	2,95,16,000
5.	हैदराबाद	30,35,800
6.	भगदाबाद	14,00,850
7.	बंगलौर	72,82,350

1

2

3

8.	कानपुर	1,32,19,000
9.	लखनऊ	1,24,04,999
10.	पूना	27,31,000
11.	तांगपुर	1,02,18,198
12.	इन्दौर	28,06,000
13.	जयपुर	46,57,440
14.	श्रीनगर	30,00,000
15.	पटना	21,18,000
16.	कोचीन	9,70,000
17.	लुधियाना	39,66,660
18.	कटक	7,88,000
19.	गोहाटी	1,81,000
20.	रोहतक	7,89,500

चावल के क्षेत्र बनाना

969. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या हृषि और मिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चावल के कितने क्षेत्र हैं और क्या चावल की खपत वाले क्षेत्रों को चावल क्षेत्रों में नहीं रखा गया है; और उदाहरणतया राजस्थान को उत्तरी क्षेत्र के स्थान पर दक्षिण क्षेत्र में सम्मिलित किया गया है; और

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों के बनाने के समय उन सिद्धान्तों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा गया जिनकी ध्यान में रखना जरूरी है और सरकार की इस बारे में इस समय क्या नीति है?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरक्षित तिह बरनाला) : (क) देश में इस समय समयम 15 चावल जोन हैं। उत्तरी और दक्षिणी चावल जोन, जहां प्रत्येक जोन में कुछ राज्य शामिल है, को छोड़कर अन्य जोन समयम एक राज्यीय जोन है। दक्षिणी चावल जोन में ग्रान्थ ब्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिल नाडु और पंडिचेरी के चावल उपभोक्ता क्षेत्र शामिल हैं। राजस्थान के उपभोक्ताओं की चावल की बढ़िया किस्म की मांग को पूरा करने में सहायता करने के लिये राजस्थान को उत्तरी चावल जोन में शामिल कर लिया गया है।

(ख) स्थिति, जोकि समय-समय पर बदलती रहती है, की जरूरत के मुताबिक चावल जोन बनाये जाने हैं, उनका विस्तार किया जाता है। 1976-77 विषयन मौसम के दौरान, क्षेत्र के उत्पादकों नया उपभोक्ताओं के हितों को ध्यान में रखने हुए दक्षिणी चावल जोन बनाया गया है।

चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाना

970. श्री बोरेन प्रसाद : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरक्षित तिह बरनाला) (क) और (ख) : सरकार चीनी नीति पर जब अगली बार विचार करेगी तब अन्य प्रश्नों के साथ-साथ चीनी से नियंत्रण उठाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार करेगी।

Reimbursement to the allottees of Rajouri Garden Flats

971. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of the DDA (LIG) Flats at Rajouri Garden (G-8) was higher than the price of DDA (LIG) Flats at Prasad Nagar and Kalkaji;

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly; and

(c) whether Government are considering for suitable reimbursement to the allottees of Rajouri Garden flats?

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

(b) The difference in price of flats arises due to difference in design, plinth area and the rate at which the work is awarded.

(c) No, Sir.

Memoranda from Individuals/Institutions of Maharashtra regarding Education Policy

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

(a) how many representations and memoranda have been received by the Government since 25th March, 1977 from individuals and institutions of the State of Maharashtra in regard to educational policy of Government; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take in respect of the said representations and memoranda?

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

(a). Government have received a large number of representations on National Policy from individuals and institutions all over the country. Details of these are not maintained separately for each State.

(b) The Government of India have undertaken review of the National Policy on Education. The suggestions contained in these representations will be kept in view while reviewing the Policy.

झालरा पाटन नगर (राजस्थान) में

चन्द्रावती के मंदिरों को जीर्णोवस्था

973. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की छृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रजम्यान में आनावाड जिने के झालरा पाटन नगर के दक्षिण में चन्द्रावती के प्राचीन मंदिर अत्यन्त उपेक्षित एवं जीर्णोवस्था में हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्वापत्य और मूर्तिकला के लिए प्रसिद्ध इन मंदिरों की मरम्मत, समुचित रखरखाव एवं जीर्णोद्धारा के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी नहीं, मंदिरों की आवश्यक मरम्मतें की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

रत्नाम में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना

974. डा० सल्ली नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की छृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रत्नाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है जो रेल, डाक तथा तार, आयकर विभाग नया अन्य केन्द्रीय विभागों में काम करते हैं;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने (1974-75) में मांग की थी कि रत्नाम में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाए; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :

(क) और (ग). इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि रत्नाम में कितने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी हैं। केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन का एक नया विद्यालय खोलने से सम्बन्धित कोई प्रस्ताव उनसे प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Complaint against Deputy Director of Education, Delhi

975. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration and Education Ministry have got complaints against one Deputy Director of Education, Delhi Administration who committed excesses during the emergency period;

(b) whether the same person got promotion because he suspended many teachers in Darya Ganj Zone without any reason;

(c) whether one hundred teachers have written to Delhi Administration and Education Ministry about the misbehaviour and excesses of the Deputy Director of Education, the then Education Officer Zone V (Boys) Darya Ganj; and

(d) what action has been taken by the Ministry? - .

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) About 50 teachers have made complaints recently.

(d) The matter is under investigation by the Delhi Administration (Education Department), Delhi.

Yardsticks for provision of amenities in Government Accommodation of Cabinet Ministers

976. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the yardsticks in force for provision of airconditioning, water coolers, geysers, refrigerators and lifts in the Government accommodation for Cabinet Ministers and functionaries of equal rank;

(b) the cases where the yardsticks have been exceeded and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to revise the yardsticks in conformity with the emphasis on austere living; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is a yardstick only for the free supply of furniture, furnishing and electrical appliances like air-conditioning, water-coolers, geysers, refrigerators etc. This is as follows:—

1. Ministers (whether of Cabinet rank or otherwise)	Rs. 38,500/-
2. Deputy Minister	Rs. 22,500/-
3. Speaker, Lok Sabha	Rs. 38,500/-
4. Dy. Speaker, Lok Sabha	Rs. 38,500/-
5. Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Rs. 38,500/-
6. Members of the Planning Commission	Rs. 38,500/-
7. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India	Rs. 38,500/-
8. Judges of the Supreme Court	Rs. 30,000/-

The yardstick has not been exceeded so far as free supply is concerned. There is a provision for charging rent wherever any body wants any furniture, furnishing in excess of the yardstick for free supply. Only Justice A. C. Gupta had been supplied at his request, furniture/furnishing worth Rs. 1647/- in excess of Rs. 30,000/- fixed for judges of the Supreme Court of India. For this, Shri Gupta is paying hire charges plus the departmental charges on the cost of the items supplied in excess.

(c) At present there is no such proposal, but the Ministers of the present Government are practising self-imposed austerity with regard to the use of furniture, air-conditioners, etc.

(d) Does not arise.

Representation from Forest Seamen Union, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether Master, Greasers, Firemen-cum-Laskar of the Forest Department (Andaman and Nicobar) are given lesser scale of pay than their contemporaries working in Marine Department (Andaman and Nicobar) for the same work under the same Administration and if so, reasons for such discrimination; and

(b) whether Andaman and Nicobar Administration have received any representation from Forest Seamen Union and if so, action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Agricultural Farms in Kerala

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

(a) the progress made in setting up new agricultural farms in the State of Kerala;

(b) whether the Government of Kerala have sought any financial assistance for this purpose from the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of India do not have any proposal to set up new agricultural farms in the State of Kerala.

In their annual plan proposals for the year 1977-78 the Government of Kerala had made a provision of Rs. 10 lacs for setting up a new district agricultural farm in Idukki district. The Planning Commission have agreed to a provision of Rs. 380.20 lacs for crop husbandry as a whole in the State's annual plan for 1977-78. Necessary funds to set up the farm would presumably be found from within this provision by the State Government.

Rise in price of rice in Kerala

980. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the lifting of emergency there has been increase in the open market price of rice in Kerala State and consequently the off-take of rice from the ration depots has also increased; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) There has been an increase in the open market price of rice and off-take from the ration shops in Kerala but this is mainly attributed to the commencement of the lean months in Kerala from March 1977 onwards when the off-take generally shows an increasing trend.

(b) The allotment of rice to the Government of Kerala was stepped up from one lakh tonnes allotted for the month of March, 1977 to 1.25 lakh tonnes per month for April and May, 1977 and was further increased to 1.35 lakh tonnes for the month of June, 1977. Keeping in view the over-all availability of rice in the Central Pool, the relative needs of the other deficit States and other relevant factors, it is the policy of the Central Government to make maximum possible allotments.

of rice to the Kerala Government to meet its reasonable requirements of the public distribution system.

Promotion of Senior Domestic Science teachers to P.G.T.

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

(a) whether Senior Domestic Science teachers of Delhi Administration Schools who attend and qualify three consecutive 'Summer Institutes' will be considered for promotion to PGT (Home Science) or they will be promoted automatically to PGT scale;

(b) whether all Senior Domestic Science Teachers who have already completed two consecutive 'Summer Institutes' will be given opportunity of attending third 'Summer Institutes' arranged by the State Institute of Education, Delhi Administration during current summer vacation; and

(c) if so, the number of teachers who have already completed two consecutive 'Summer Institutes' and who will be attending the third consecutive 'Summer Institute'?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to prescribed recruitment rules, Home Science teachers who are having B.Sc. (Home Science), B.Ed., as their basic qualifications and have pursued a condensed course in Home Science through three consecutive Summer Institutes satisfactorily, are eligible to be considered for promotion on the basis of merit-cum-seniority. The question of their automatic promotion does not arise.

(b) The State Institute of Education, Delhi Administration, has not organised any Summer Institutes on the lines

of condensed course as defined in answer to Question (a). The Summer Institutes organised during the 1975-76 were intended to prepare Home Science Teachers to take up tailoring, embroidery, bakery and confectionery as Work Experience in schools under the new pattern of Education. The first Summer Institute on the lines of a condensed course is being organised only from this year. The question of providing opportunity of attending third Summer Institute, therefore, does not arise.

(c) Since the Summer Institute on the lines of condensed course is being organised for the first time this year, the question of completing two consecutive Summer Institutes does not arise.

Senior Drawing Teachers Grade in Government Aided School

982. SHRI YADVENDER DUTT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether senior drawing teachers in Government Schools have been getting P.G.T. grade since 1972 but the same has been denied to the senior Drawing teachers working in Government aided schools and teaching XI class;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of this disparity; and

(c) whether a memorandum in this regard has been pending consideration before the Education Ministry since long and whether any action has been taken in the regard?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The matter is sub judice as the writ petition filed by the drawing teachers is still pending in the Court.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

983. श्री मुख्यमंत्री प्रसाद बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में विभिन्न पदों पर कुल कितने हिन्दी अधिकारी कायं कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या आयोग में हिन्दी की उपेक्षा की जारही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) कोई नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से प्राप्त मूचना के अनुसार आयोग के कार्यालय में प्राप्त मध्ये हिन्दी पदों के उत्तर आमतौर पर हिन्दी में ही दिए जाने हैं ।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में हिन्दी संलग्न

984. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में कोई हिन्दी संलग्न है ; और

(ख) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में हिन्दी में आने वाले पदों के उत्तर हिन्दी में दिए जाते हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा भेजी गई मूचना के अनुसार, विभिन्न राज्यों से हिन्दी में प्राप्त पदों के उत्तर सामान्यतया हिन्दी में दिए जाते हैं ।

Acute Water Problem in Rural Areas in Asansol and Durgapur Sub-Division

985. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute water problem in the rural areas in Asansol and Durgapur Sub-Division in Burdwan District particularly in the Scheduled Castes Mohallas and due to this scarcity of water, many people die due to cholera; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take for the removal of the water scarcity in those rural areas?

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

Blue-Print for the Supply of Potable Drinking Water

986. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since formulated a blue-print for the supply of potable drinking water for all; and

(b) if so, the main features of such Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b), Water Supply

is a State subject. The State Governments formulate and execute water supply schemes in both urban and rural areas according to the priorities drawn up by them. Funds are provided for the same in the State Sector of the Plan.

In so far as urban areas are concerned, about 80 per cent of the population has already been provided with safe drinking water supply. The position of water supply in rural areas is more acute and, especially, in about 1,13,000 villages which have been identified as problem villages, i.e., villages, which have no source of water within a distance of 1.6 kms. villages where water born diseases are endemic and villages which have dissolved impurities like chlorides, fluorides, iron compounds of hazardous nature in their water. These villages are to be covered by the State Governments under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The Centre has embarked upon a plan in the Central Sector to deal with the problem of providing water in the problem villages in addition to the Plan allocation in the State Sector.

श्रीदौगिक उचित्पत्ति पदार्थों को नदियों में बहाने के कारण स्वास्थ्य को खतरा

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

(क) क्या श्रीदौगिक उचित्पत्ति पदार्थों को नदियों में बहा देने के परिणामस्वरूप मानव एवं जलजीवों के स्वास्थ्य को खतरा बढ़ाता जा रहा है; और

(ब) सरकार द्वारा इम बारे में क्या प्रभावी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिक्षमद्वर कल्प) :
 (क) और (ब) यह सत्य है कि श्रीदौगिक निश्चाव द्वारा नदी के जल के प्रदूषण के फलस्वरूप मानव तथा जल जीवों का स्वास्थ्य खतरे में पड़ता है इस स्थिति का सम्मान करने के लिए एक कानून नामतः जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 पहले ही बनाया जा चुका है और वह 23 मार्च, 1974 से लागू है। 15 राज्यों ने अधिनियम को अपना लिया है और जेब को भी इसे अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित किया जा रहा है। अधिनियम में एक केन्द्रीय बोर्ड तथा इसी प्रकार के राज्यों में बोर्ड स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था है ताकि देश में सरिताम्भों और कुओं के प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण या उमे करने के लिए एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम बनाया जाए और उसका निष्पादन किया जाए। केन्द्रीय बोर्ड और 14 राज्यों में बोर्डों की पहले ही स्थापना की जा चुकी है और वे कार्य कर रहे हैं। सरिताम्भों और कुओं का प्रदूषण करने वालों पर मुकदमा लाने और दोषी ठहराए जाने पर, उन पर जुर्माना करने की अधिनियम में व्यवस्था है।

Drought in Bankura, Purulia and Burdwan Districts

988. SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the acute drought condition prevailing in the districts of Bankura, Purulia and some non-irrigated areas of Burdwan;

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

(c) the steps taken to supply food-grains there?

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

(b) The Government of West Bengal have reported that they are fully aware of the situation prevailing in the districts and are providing adequate relief to the distressed population. During 1976-77, they sanctioned Rs. 214.80 lakhs, Rs. 116.11 lakhs and Rs. 12.59 lakhs to the District Officers of Bankura, Purulia and Burdwan respectively for execution of Test Relief Works and Food for Work Programmes. During the period from 1st April, 1977 to 12th May, 1977, the State Government sanctioned Rs. 50.25 lakhs for Bankura, Rs. 47.00 lakhs for Purulia and Rs. 1.00 lakh for Burdwan district for relief works. Foodgrains as gratuitous relief are also being distributed in badly affected areas covering about 66,600 beneficiaries per month. The State Government is keeping close watch over the situation prevailing in these districts and are prepared to undertake all possible measures to meet the same. The State Government has reported that during 1977 till May, the rainfall recorded in these districts had been favourable and more than what was recorded in the corresponding period last year. The State Government has the margin money of Rs. 661 lakhs to meet natural calamities. The Central Government has not yet been approached for Advance Plan Assistance so far.

(c) The requirements of wheat and milo for public distribution in West Bengal are being met in full. The State Government have been informed that they can draw additional quantities of wheat and milo required by them over and above the monthly allotments directly from the Food Corporation of India without waiting for formal allocation from the Central Government. The allotment of rice from the Central Pool has since been stepped up. The Central Government have been allotting 500 tonnes of milo to the State Government on the basis of their

demand for issue in Purulia district but no off take by the State Government has been reported by the Food Corporation of India against the allocations.

Development Plan of Sarai Khalil, Delhi

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

(a) whether the residents of Sarai Khalil Delhi were shifted from that place;

(b) whether Government have received some representations from them regarding rent and providing mosques etc;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon;

(d) whether Government propose to settle them again in Sarai Khalil; and

(e) if so, whether Government have revised the plan of Sarai Khalil so that all of them can be settled there?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Land measuring 200 sq. yds. has been allotted by DDA for a mosque at Inderlok.

(d) and (e). The general policy of the Government is to resettle all those who were evicted from residential areas in the same areas or in their vicinity after proper redevelopment. The policy for Sarai Khalil will be a part of this programme as far as possible.

Paddy Procurement Rate and its Free Movement

990. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the paddy procurement rate by the Central Government from the cultivators, which was fixed up earlier; and

(b) whether the Central Government have received any representation from the farmers and the State Governments to allow the free movement of paddy from one State to the other as it is done in the case of wheat?

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

(b) Government have received certain representations to the effect that free movement of paddy may be allowed from one State to the other as in the case of wheat. The matter will be considered at the time of formulating the new Kharif policy for the next marketing season 1977-78 commencing from October, 1977.

Permission to Government Employees to Share Accommodation with MPs.

991. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to Government employees to share accommodation with Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, since when this permission was granted; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken against those Government employees who share these accommodations?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c) Action against officers sharing accommodation unauthorisedly is taken in accordance with the provisions of the allotment rules when specific cases of unauthorised sharing are noticed.

दिल्ली को बहुत योजना में परिवर्तन

992. श्री यशविजय लम्हा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र शामिल भेत्र दिल्ली में अनधिकृत निर्माण की स्थिति को देखते हुए मरकार का विचार बहुत योजना में परिवर्तन करके आवास ममत्या को हन करने के प्रयास करने का है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं और भवित्य में क्या कदम उठाए जाने वाले हैं ?

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

(क) जी हाँ। गुणावणां के आधार पर।

(ख) विभिन्न आयोजना प्रभागों में घनन्व को बढ़ाकर जहाँ आवश्यक है क्षेत्रीय विनियमनों में मंशोधन करके और गुणावणां के आधार पर भू-उपयोग में परिवर्तन करके बहुत योजना को परिवर्तित किया गया है। इस प्रकार के अध्यास सतत आधार पर करने पड़ते

है। दिल्ली नगर संबंधन की भावी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु दिल्ली के द्वितीय बृहत् योजना तैयार करने के लिए भी अध्ययन किए गए हैं।

कमला बालान तटबन्धों का विस्तार

993. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का बिहार में कमला बालान तटबंध को दर्जिया से निलकेश्वर तक बढ़ाने का विचार है।

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : बिहार सरकार द्वारा मूर्चित किया गया है कि कमला बालान तटबंध का दर्जिया से नगरमांग 16 किलोमीटर तक विस्तार करने की एक स्कीम पर जिसके लिए अभी जन-वैज्ञानिक आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए जा रहे हैं, उनके द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Unrest in Educational Institutions

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

(a) the nature of unrest in educational institutions at several places since the lifting of emergency;

(b) what are the grievances of the students and or teachers concerned and what action is taken thereon; and

(c) whether any national policy is being worked out to maintain peace in Universities and other educational institutions, and if so, its broad features?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). There have been

several cases of disturbances in educational institutions during the last 2-3 months. At some places there have been violent incidents involving assaults, gherao, demonstrations, strikes etc. The demands of students include postponement of examinations, revival of students unions, promotion to next higher classes without examination and readmission of students expelled during emergency. The demands of teachers include improvement in service conditions and action against authorities who are alleged to have committed excesses during the emergency.

While the situation is being watched, the State Government have been requested to look into the representations and complaints made by the students and teachers and to take immediate action for the redressal of the legitimate grievances. They have been requested to initiate action immediately so that an atmosphere conducive for the maintenance of peace can be created by the time the educational institutions reopen after the summer vacation.

Productivity of Land

995. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to maintain productivity of land;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to different agricultural universities of the country in this regard; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) and (c). No specific instructions have been issued to the Agricultural Universities. However, the

Agricultural Universities are conducting research on the maintenance of productivity of land as part of their normal research programme, as a result of which recommendations on the balanced use of fertilisers and application of micro-nutrients, etc. have been evolved.

Narmada Waters

996. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Waters Issues is still before the Tribunal for further hearings and arguments;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the progress of work completed so far, and the time-limit by which the Tribunal is to give its judgement;

(c) whether a fresh move is a foot for amicable settlement of this long standing dispute among the 4 States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, by referring the whole matter to the new Prime Minister for his Award;

(d) if so, broad details thereto; and whether Government have urged the Tribunal to expedite its work of hearings and judgement?

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

(b) The party States, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have argued the initial stage of the case. Further arguments by Gujarat are now proceeding. The Tribunal has indicated that it might submit its report in a year or thereabout.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise in view of the reply to (c) above.

The Tribunal has indicated that every effort is being made by it to complete the work as expeditiously as possible.

Price for Procurement of Basmati Rice

997. SHRI GHULAM MAHAMMAD KHAN:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have fixed new prices for procurement of basmati rice for the Central pool;

(b) whether arrivals of basmati rice in market are much lower than last year; and

(c) if so, the rates Government have fixed for the basmati rice, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Prices for procurement of basmati rice have been fixed in respect of Punjab and Haryana. Market arrivals of basmati rice during 1976-77 season have been less as compared to arrivals during the 1975-76 season.

(c) The prices for procurement of basmati rice for the Central Pool for 1976-77 season for Punjab & Haryana have been fixed as under:—

(Price per quintal)

State	Superior Basmati Grade-I	Superior Basmati Grade-II
	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab . .	175.50	172.50
Haryana . .	175.50	172.50

आयातित गेहूं, चावल तथा माइलों
में भण्डारण तथा वितरण पर व्यव्य

998. श्री बृज भूषण तिकारी : क्या
हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान
कुल कितने मूल्य के (नागत तथा भाड़ा)
गेहूं, चावल तथा माइलों का आयात
किया गया तथा उसके भण्डारण और
वितरण पर कितना खर्च आया ; और

(ख) प्रति किंवटल उसका औसत मूल्य
कितना पड़ा तथा वह उपभोक्ताओं को
किम मूल्य पर बेचा गया ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत
सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1975-76 के
दौरान आयात किए गए गेहूं, चावल
और माइलों का कुल मूल्य (नागत तथा भाड़ा)
1069.13 करोड़ रुपए था आयातित
ग्रनाजों के भण्डारण तथा वितरण पर
हुए खर्च का व्यौरा ठी़ : ठीक देना
मम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि ये खर्चे देशी
स्टाक पर हुए खर्च में मिला दिए
जाते हैं ।

(ख) आयातित गेहूं, चावल और
माइलों का औसत नागत मूल्य इस प्रकार
है :—

रुपए प्रति किंवटल

गेहूं आयातित	171.03
चावल आयातित सभी किस्में	242.61
माइलों आयातित	146.20

राज्य सरकारों को ये खाद्यान्न केन्द्रीय
निर्वाचन मूल्य पर, गेहूं के लिए 125/-
रुपए प्रति किंवटल चावल की विभिन्न
किस्मों के लिए 135/- रुपए से 172

रुपए प्रति किंवटल और 7-11-76
तक माइलों के लिए 36/- रुपए
प्रति किंवटल और 8-11-76 से
70/- रुपए प्रति किंवटल दिए गए
थे । राज्य सरकारें खाद्यान्नों के उपभोक्ताओं
को बेचने से पूर्व इन निर्वाचन मूल्यों में
अपनी वितरण संबंधी खर्च जोड़ती है ।

Abolition of State Farms

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

(a) whether the attention of the
Government has been drawn to a
Statement made by the Union Home
Minister saying that the State Farms
like Suratgarh should be distributed
to small peasants and wanting to do
away with State Farms and coopera-
tive farms with mechanisation;

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

(c) whether this is likely to affect
the existing State farms and the
working of the Public Undertaking
like the State Farms Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI
SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is
to the remarks of the Union Home
Minister in the Seminar on "Planning
and Implementation Systems" at the
Indian Institute of Public Adminis-
tration, New Delhi on the 25th April,
1977. As the Union Home Minister
had clarified in the beginning of his
speech, his remarks were made in
his personal capacity and not as the
Union Home Minister.

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

Diseases of Coconut Trees

1000. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coconut trees are affected by tropical diseases in Kerala;

(b) whether the State Government has any scheme or proposal to fight this menace; and

(c) if so, Central Government's attitude to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Government of India are aware of the fact that coconut trees in Kerala are affected by a disease called "root-wilt" which is a slow and debilitating disease.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Based on the proposal, submitted by the State Government, the Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rejuvenation of disease and unproductive coconut plantations in Kerala and the outlay approved is as detailed below:—

	Rs.
1977-78	7 066 lakhs
1978-79	32 343 lakhs
TOTAL :	<u>39 409 lakhs</u>

Procurement of Rain Affected Wheat

1001. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued by his Ministry relaxing specifications for procurement of rain affected wheat for the marketing season 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether this will affect storage of these procured grains; and

(c) whether precautionary steps have been taken in storage of such rain affected grains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of India have relaxed the specifications so as to provide for the procurement of rain affected wheat. The storability of such foodgrains is comparatively less and all necessary precautions are being taken for proper storage of these stocks.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में अनुमूलित जाति तथा अनुमूलित जनजाति सदस्यों की प्रतिशतता

1002. श्री बहू लाल

श्री शिव सम्पदः

क्या हुवि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बनाने की दृष्टि करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में, श्रेणीवार तथा पदनामवार कुल कितने कमचारी हैं:

(ख) उनमें में कितने कमचारी अनुमूलित जाति तथा अनुमूलित जनजाति के, श्रेणीवार तथा पदनामवार तथा उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है :

(ग) क्या वहां अनुमूलित जाति तथा अनुमूलित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और आरक्षित कोटा पूरा करने के लिए क्या कायंवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) पदोन्नतियों में आरक्षण के प्रावधान को ध्यान में रखते हुए विशेष रूप से व्यक्तिगत मामलों में सरकार ने

क्या कायं वाही की है अथवा की जा रही है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सभा पट्टम पर इसे गए अपेक्षित जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है। [प्रस्तावना में इसे गया वेत्तिए मंस्त्रय एल टी 404/77]

(ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित पदों की निर्धारित मात्रा क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 7.1.2 प्रतिशत है। मंलग्न विवरण से स्पष्ट है कि प्रथम श्रेणी और द्वितीय श्रेणी के मामले में कुछ कमी है।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम की स्थापना 1 जुलाई, 1973 को हुई थी। इसमें पूर्व बीज मंगठन भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के तन्वाधान में कायं कर रहा था। इसकी स्थापना होने पर भारतीय हृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा भर्ती किया गया यमंचारी वर्ग स्थानांतरित होकर इस निगम में आ गया। इसी प्रकार भारत सरकार का कुछ प्रधिशेष कर्मचारी वर्ग भी स्थानांतरित होकर इस निगम में आ गया। प्रारंभिक चरणों में विभिन्न संवर्गों के पद अलग अलग सरकारी कार्यालयों में प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे थे। इन वार्गों के अलावा जिनके परिणाम स्वरूप अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व में कमी हुई है, यह भी महसूस किया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम एक तकनीकी मंगठन होने के कारण उसे विभिन्न स्तरों पर अपने पद खुले विज्ञापनों द्वारा

भरने पड़े हैं क्योंकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अपेक्षित योग्यताएं और अनुभव वाले प्रत्याशी प्रर्याप्त संख्या में आगे नहीं आ पा रहे थे। कुछ मामलों में, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रत्याशियों को निर्धारित योग्यताओं, आयु सीमा इत्यादि में छूट देकर भी निष्पूत किया गया है। अन्त में, चूंकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को अन्य स्थान पर बेहतर नीकरियां अधिक सरलनापूर्वक मिल जाती हैं, ऐसे कर्मचारियों ने निगम को छोड़ दिया हैं और परिणाम स्वरूप रिक्त हुए थान साधारणतः प्रोन्नति करके भरे गए हैं।

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के प्रथम श्रेणी तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के अधिकतर पदों को तत्सम्बन्धी भर्ती के नियमों के अनुसार, प्रोन्नति करके भरा जाना है। इनके लिए कोई आरक्षित कोटा नहीं है। प्रथम श्रेणी एवं द्वितीय श्रेणी के केवल कनिष्ठ पदों पर प्रोन्नति कोटा विद्यमान है। तथापि आरक्षित वर्ग के प्रत्याशी प्रर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध न होने पर आरक्षित कोटा के ये पद आरक्षित माने जाएंगे।

(घ) जब भी ऐसे विभिन्न मामले सरकार की जानकारी में आते हैं तो उन पर जांच गुण दोष के आधार पर तथा सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार किया जाता है।

चौनी के विकास मूल्य में एक रूपता

1003. डा० सक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में चौनी के दो मूल्य हैं, अर्थात् एक कंट्रोल का और दूसरा खुले बाजार का;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उसके द्वया कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का देश भर में चीनी के मूल्य में एक रूपता लाने के लिये कोई ठोस उदाय करने का विचार है जिससे कि वह उभयोक्ताओं को एक मूल्य पर उपलब्ध हो सके?

हृषि और सिवाई मन्त्री (श्री मुरलीमोत्त सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ब). समूचे देश में लेवी चीनी का समान मूल्य है और दिनम्वर, 1972 से यह मूल्य 2.15 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम की दर से चल रहा है। खुली विक्री की चीनी का मूल्य पूर्ति और मांग के आधार पर बढ़ता घटना रहता है।

चीनी फैक्ट्रियों के उत्पादन की 65 प्रतिशत चीनी निर्धारित मूल्य पर नीं जाना है जोकि उत्पादन लागत में नम होता है। इसका उद्देश्य उभयोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं का कुछ अंश निर्धारित नथा उचित दाम पर सप्लाई करना होता है। शेष 35 प्रतिशत उत्पादन को परिव्यविधि के अधीन ऊचे मूल्यों पर बेचना होता है त्रिमंग खुले बाजार में पूर्ण श्रीमांग मांग के आधार पर उत्तार चढ़ाव आता रहता है।

(ग) एक ममान मूल्य का अर्थ मौजूदा दोहरी मूल्य निर्धारण प्रणाली में परिवर्तन करना होगा और इसनिये इस मामले पर सावधानी में विचार करना होगा। मरकार इस मामले पर अगली बार चीनी की मूल्य निर्धारण नीति पर विचार करने ममय विचार करेगी।

मंत्र सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के पदों का आरक्षण

1004. श्री मंगल देव: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेगे कि:

(क) क्या गैर सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिये पदों का कोई आरक्षण नहीं है जबकि सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में ऐसी अवस्था विद्यमान है; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में उनका दा का बांधा करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) गैर सरकारी शिक्षण संस्थाएं, दिल्ली स्कूल शिक्षा अधिनियम और नियम, 1973 द्वारा शामिल होती हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत नियंत्री प्रबन्ध वाले स्कूलों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण नहीं है।

(ब) मरकार इग इसकी जांच करनी होगी।

Implementation of recommendation of National Commission on Education, 1965

1005. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps, if any, were taken by the erstwhile Central Government and the State Governments to implement the recommendations of the National Commission on Education, 1965, in regard to primary and secondary education;

(b) positive results of the steps taken so far; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being contemplated by the Government to implement the Directive Principles of State Policy on free and compulsory education for all the school going children under the age group 6—14?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a): The major recommendations of the Education Commission in

regard to primary and secondary education accepted by the erstwhile Government have been incorporated in the National Policy Resolution on Education. The relevant provisions of this Resolution are under various stages of implementation by the Central and State Governments.

(b) More important of the positive results are the following:

The enrolment ratios of children in primary and middle classes have increased from 78.1 and 33.5 per cent respectively in 1968-69 to 87 and 39 per cent respectively for the children in the age groups 6-11 and 11-14. Primary education has been made free in schools run by Government and local bodies in all States of the country. It is also free in middle schools in all States except for boys in Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Various measures such as provision of mid-day meals, supply of free uniforms, stationery and equipment to poorer sections of population have been adopted by States to attract students to schools and to retain them. Academic reforms such as multiple entry, better evaluation procedures, revision of curriculum with emphasis on teaching based on environment have also been advocated in this regard. The States have taken measures to improve the status and emoluments of teachers and to confer upon them adequate and satisfactory service conditions. The teacher education programmes are constantly reviewed to improve their content and quality. Regional languages have been adopted as the medium of instruction upto secondary stage and the three-language formula with local modifications have been accepted for implementation in all the States. The syllabus has been revised and the curricula have been improved in their content. The teaching of work experience, science and mathematics on a compulsory basis have been advocated. Rural talent scholarships have been introduced to promote

equalisation of educational opportunities.

(c) The Government are preparing a time bound plan for universalisation of elementary education with the objective of fulfilling the Directive Principle.

Increase in prices of houses by D.D.A.

1006. SHRI BIJOY KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous authorities of the DDA had enhanced the prices of houses exorbitantly; and

(b) the steps being taken to bring down the prices on no profit no loss basis?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b): It is true that an element of surcharge was added in some cases. The pricing policy is, however, under review.

Charges against Registrar, Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

1007. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a police case against the Registrar Regional Engineering College, Durgapur on the charge of defalcation of college funds but still he is performing his duties in the college; and

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

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

(b) The Board of Governors are being requested to consider the matter and take appropriate action.

Tendu leave trade

1008. SHRI SHEO SAMPAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the main profession of Adivasis in Uttar Pradesh in Mirzapur district is Tendu leaves;

(b) whether Government are aware of numerous sufferings of these Adivasis due to nationalisation of tendu leave trade; and

(c) whether Government propose to de-nationalise the tendu leave trade for the benefit of the weaker sections of society i.e. Adivasis and if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No Sir. Adivasis collect Tendu leaves only from last Week of April to first Week of June and do many other jobs during the rest of the year.

(b) Tedu Patta Trade in the State was nationalised to safeguard the interest of Tendu Patta labourers i. e. Adivasis and labourers of different castes as they were not getting proper wages from the contractors before nationalisation.

(c) There is no proposal at present by the Government to de-nationalise Tendu Patta trade.

बिहार में छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं

1009. श्री ईश्वर लोधी: क्या हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कई बार बिहार में छोटी सिचाई योजनाएं कियान्वित करने के लिये अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी छोटी सिचाई योजनाओं को स्वीकृत कर कितनी धनराशि दी है; और

(ग) क्या इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत कुछ नहरों, हाइब्रेस्ट बोरिंग, आदि की भी व्यवस्था की गई है?

हृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) लघु सिचाई स्कीमें राज्य योजनाओं का एक महत्वपूर्ण विवर है और इसलिये बिहार सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार से लघु सिचाई स्कीमों को कियान्वित करने के लिये बार बार प्राप्ति करने का प्रयत्न ही नहीं होता।

(ख) प्रचलित कार्य पद्धति के अनुसार राज्य की ज्ञान स्कीमों के लिये केन्द्रीय महायन समय वार्षिक योजना के लिये मासू-हिक छृण तथा अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है, किसी व्यापक स्कीम या स्कीमों के लिये नहीं दी जाती। अतः यह विवरण देना मम्भव नहीं है कि लघु सिचाई स्कीमों के लिये कितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गयी या केन्द्रीय म.ता में कितनी स्कीम प्रारम्भ की गयी। तथापि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान बिहार की राज्य योजना में लघु सिचाई स्कीमों के लिये मुहैया किये गये कुल परिव्यय के भव्यता में आँखे नीचे दिये गये हैं।

(रु. करोड़ों में)

1974-75	10.45
1975-76	14.70
1976-77	18.00

(ग) जी हां। ये योजनाएं बिहार में कियान्वित की जा रही लघु सिचाई कार्यक्रम में जामिल हैं।

Scheme to Rehabilitate Persons under Gadgil Assurance

1010. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7718 on the 29th May, 1972 regarding rehabilitation of displaced persons under Gadgil Assurance and state:

(a) whether the scheme to resettle 1221 families found eligible under Gadgil Assurance has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in finalising the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In respect of 323 families, the Delhi Development Authority has finalised schemes to resettle them on the same sites.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Development Authority will draw up schemes for the resettlement of the remaining residential squatters after detailed physical survey and finalisation of the zonal/Implementation plans of the areas.

Groundnut Production in Gujarat

1011. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the last two years the groundnut production in the State of Gujarat has been much less than before; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for this?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Groundnut production in the State in 1975-76 had reached a record level of 20.3 lakh tonnes; according to the available information, output in 1976-77 is somewhat lower than that in 1975-76 but exceeds production in preceding years.

(b) Does not arise.

Panel on production of Cotton Oilseeds and Pulses

1012. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a panel to go into the problems of stepping up the production of cotton, oilseeds and pulses; and

(b) if so, the composition of the panel and date for the submission of its report?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b): The Government of India had set up a Special Group under the Chairmanship of Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture for drawing up a plan of action for increasing the production of Cotton, Edible Oilseeds and Pulses during the year 1977-78 and also suggest long term measures. The other Members of the Special Group were:

1. Director-General, ICAR & Ex-officio Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education, New Delhi.

2. Secretary, Planning Commission, New Delhi.

3. Secretary, Department of Food, New Delhi.

4. Secretary, Department of Textiles, New Delhi.

5. Secretary, Department of Civil Supplies & Cooperation, New Delhi.

6. Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

7. Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India.

8. Joint Commissioner (Commercial Crops), Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.

9. Joint Commissioner (Cotton), Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.

10. Joint Commissioner (Food Corps), Department of Agriculture, New Delhi. The Special Group submitted its report on 16.5.77.

बिहार में चीनी मिलों का बन्द होना

1013. श्री गृह्यज्यंत्र इसाद रम्या : क्या हृषि और सिल्वर मंत्र, यह दोनों की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में कई चीनी मिले अनेक वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी हैं और इस कारण गन्धा उत्पादकों, मजदूरों आदि को अन्याधिक आर्थिक मंकट का मामना करना पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यद्योंता उन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं, वे किम नारीकू में बद पड़ी हैं ; इनके निल के पान चीनी का किनता अनविका म्टाक पड़ा है ; गन्धा उत्पादकों को किनती बकाग राशि देनी है ; इन मिलों को पुनः चालू करने के लिये मरकार की क्या योजना है ?

हृषि और सिल्वर मंत्री (श्री सर्जीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बिहार में कुल 30 चीनी फैक्ट्रियों में से 3 फैक्ट्रियां बन्द पड़ी हैं। इन फैक्ट्रियों के क्षेत्रों के गन्धा उत्पादकों को इसी कठिनाई का मामना नहीं करना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि उनका गन्धा क्षेत्र अन्य प्रशील वा फैक्ट्रियों को आवंटित कर दिया गया है तथा उनके द्वारा गन्धा खरीदा जा रहा है। तथापि, मजदूरों को कठिनाई हो रही है।

(ख) बिहार शुगर बक्स, पश्चिमी, जिला सिवान और सकरी शुगर बक्स, दरभंगा शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जिला दरभंगा 1975-76 मोसम से बन्द पड़ी है। और रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड डालमिया नगर 77-78 से बद पड़ी है बिहार शुगर बक्स के पास 1974-75 और पूर्व के मोसमों में उत्पादित चीनी का लगभग 20,000 किलोटन का बिना स्टाक पड़ा था जिस का अब निपटान किया जा रहा है। पहले उसका निपटान रोक दिया गया था। क्योंकि एक बैंक ने घरने नियंत्रण में 2 अक्क ले लिया था और उसके निपटान के लिये एक नी उठाये गये थे। सकरी फैक्ट्री के पास चीनी का बिना दिका स्टाक नहीं था। चीनी के स्टाक के बारे में रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड में कोई पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। बिहार शुगर बक्स को गन्धे के मुल्य के 11.22 लाख रुपये देने हैं और सकरी शुगर फैक्ट्री की बकाया राशि 19.14 लाख रुपये है। डालमिया नगर फैक्ट्री ने मूल्यन किया था कि 15.12.67 को गन्धे के मुल्य की बकाया राशि 0.01 लाख रुपये थी। बिहार मरकार को बिहार शुगर बक्स को फिर से चालू करने के लिये कोई तात्कालिक योजना नहीं है क्योंकि यह एक प्राइवेट फैक्ट्री है जिसके एक परिवार के चार मदम्य मालिक हैं जिन्होंने इसके तीन घोंसे में अधिक विनेता बद पड़ा कर दिया है और यह कोई पार्टी अनियन्त्रित नियंत्रण करना उस फैक्ट्री को चालू करने के लिये इच्छुक नहीं है क्योंकि फैक्ट्री को कुल लगभग 30 करोड़ रुपये की भारी राशि देनी है जिसमें अन्य विविध देश राशियों के अनावा, बैंक अंतर के लगभग 1.42 करोड़ रुपये मजदूरों को देय लगभग 70 लाख रुपये और गज्ज मरकार को देय कर के लगभग 20 लाख रुपये आमिल है। राज्य मरकार सकरी शुगर फैक्ट्री का स्वामित्व घरने अधिकार में नहीं पर विचार कर रही है। मिल के लेने सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही पूरी होने के बाद फिर चालू करने की योजना तैयार की जायेगी। इस

समय यह फैक्ट्री दरभंगा शुगर कम्पनी का एक यूनिट है जोकि वित्तीय तथा अन्य कारणों से इसे चलाने की स्थिति में नहीं है।

2. क्योंकि रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, हालमिया नगर दस वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि बिहार सरकार का इसे फिर से चालू करने का काई विचार नहीं है।

Wheat from Belgium

1014. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is also getting 4,000 tonnes of wheat from Belgium under a bilateral programme for food aid;

(b) If so, the reasons for getting this aid when the country is sufficient in the wheat production;

(c) whether any such agreement has been made with other countries also; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). India is receiving from Belgium a quantity of 4,000 tonnes of wheat as food aid which the latter had allocated to India under their 1975-76 Food Aid Programme. No food aid agreement has been concluded with any other country for the current year so far.

Guidelines for appointment of Professor of eminence in various Universities

1015. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.G.C. has framed any guidelines for the appointment of Professors of Eminence in various Universities;

(b) whether certain appointments as Professor of Eminence have been made in Delhi and J.L.N. Universities during last one year; and

(c) if so, the procedure followed in these appointments?

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

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Employment oriented University in Midnapur

1016. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various representations including those by the Government of West Bengal, were made for setting up an employment-oriented university in the District of Midnapur, West Bengal, after the name of one of the builders of Bengal, late Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar;

(b) whether the U.G.C. discussed the matter many times earlier, and recently as well in meeting held in April, 1977; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to quicken the process for setting up such a university?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The establishment of a University is a matter within the competence of the State Government. However, a University established after June, 1972 will be eligible to receive financial assistance from Central sources only if it is declared fit for this purpose by the University Grants Commission, under Section 12A of the U.G.C.

Act, 1956. Accordingly, the Government of West Bengal had requested the Commission to consider their proposal to set up a new University at Midnapur. The Commission, in April, 1977, decided that this proposal needs further discussion with the State Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रधिकारियों द्वारा जन का दुर्घटना

1017. श्री राम किलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और शूलकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण कर्मचारी संघ के महामंत्री, श्री ओ. पी. वर्मा ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में व्याप्त अष्टाचार और धांशनी के विरुद्ध 19 मई, 1977 को एक स्पर्श पत्र दिया था ;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में पदाधिकारियों का एक त्रामा गिरोह है जिनका काम आपान-स्थिति के दौरान जनहित नहीं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति विशेष तथा एक दल विशेष की सेवा करना था ;

(ग) क्या इन पदाधिकारियों ने कर्तांडों रूपये की मावंजनि राशि का दुर्घटना किया ;

(घ) क्या उक्त अधिकारियों ने सैकड़ों कर्मचारियों को तबाह किया, अनेकों को निम्नस्थिति किया और वर्चास्त किया ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उक्त पदाधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कायदाही की है और क्या सरकार का विचार

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के काले कारनामों की जांच के लिए एक आयोग नियुक्त करने का है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मंत्री (श्री सिक्ष्मद्वर बस्त) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मे (ड) : मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Measures to curb floods in Assam

1018. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2025 on 30th August, 1976 regarding Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and state the steps being taken by the present Government to prevent the damage that is being caused by the floods in Assam State every year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Besides continuing to provide adequate funds by way of loans for the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission to implement works which are of immediate nature and which cannot wait the formulation of comprehensive Plan as also those required for carrying out necessary investigations programmed by the State for preparation of the comprehensive plan, the Government of India is considering enactment of a Bill for setting up of the Brahmaputra River Board by the Central Government. One of the important functions of the Board proposed in the Bill is carrying out surveys and investigations and preparing Master Plan for the control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage in the Brahmaputra Valley.

Age of Foodgrains with F.C.I.

1019. SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the average age of Food Corporation of India's existing stocks of foodgrains;

(b) what steps are proposed to be taken to prevent this from going up; and

(c) at what level it is proposed to maintain buffer stocks of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) About 15 months.

(b) Keeping in view the need for turn over of the stock, as far as possible the old grain is moved first to the consumption points in preference to the new grain and efforts are made to issue such old grain first. Further various measures have also been taken by the Government with a view to increase off-take of foodgrains through public distribution system.

(c) A Technical Group headed by the Union Food Secretary was appointed by the Government to go into all aspects of the buffer stocking of foodgrains. It has recommended that a minimum buffer stock of 12 million tonnes should eventually be built by the end of the Fifth Plan. However, it also took the view that keeping in view constraints of resources and the storage accommodation, the buffer stock for the next two three years may be taken on a slightly lower figure of 10 million tonnes. This will be over and above the operational stock required for the maintenance of the Public Distribution System. The report of the Technical Group is being examined by the Government.

Fishing Harbour at Paradeep Port

1020. SHRI SARAT KUMAR KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for construction of fishing harbour at Paradeep Port has been received by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the project being delayed inspite of the prospect of earning handsome foreign exchange by exporting prawn?

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

(b) There is no undue delay, as such projects require elaborate examination, both technical and financial by various Ministries/State Governments, etc.

Basic Education to Adult women

1021. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per recommendation of the Committee on Status of Women, a scheme to provide basic education to adult women was sanctioned; and

(b) if so, in which part of the country this scheme is in operation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के कुलपति पर लगाए गए भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप

1022. श्री सुभाष आहूजा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के निर्वंतमान कुलपति "डा० श्रीमानी" के विरुद्ध उन के कार्यालय में भ्रष्टाचार, पक्षपात पूर्ण नीति और राजनीतिक स्वार्थों के लिए सैकड़ों छात्रों को निपकासित करने के आरोप में लगाए जाने रहे हैं तथा क्या पिछली मरकार "डा० श्रीमानी" के विरुद्ध जांच करने के लिए बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों की मांग की उपेक्षा करती रही है तथा क्या बन्तमान मरकार इन आरोपों की जांच करेगी ; और

(ख) क्या 28 अप्रैल, 1977 को शाम को विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में छात्र नेता नथा छात्र मंथ के महा मंत्री पर कुछ असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा गोली चलाए जाने तथा उम्म मंबंध में की गई कार्यवाही का विवरण ममा पट्टल पर रखा जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। जिन में बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के भूतपूर्व कुलपति के विरुद्ध विभिन्न अनियमितताओं, भ्रष्टाचार आदि के आरोप लगाए गए हैं। इन अभ्यावेदनों पर विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के उपचर्यों तथा मार्विशियों के अनुमान कारंबाई की गई थी तथा उन के मंबंध में विश्वविद्यालय के विजिटर की हैमियत में राष्ट्रपति के आदेश जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक थे ऐजेंट दिए गए थे। जनवरी, 1977 में एक अन्य अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। जिस पर विश्वविद्यालय के उत्तर सहित विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संघ के अध्यक्ष श्री भरत सिंह ने धाना, मेलपुर, वाराणसी में 28 अप्रैल, 1977 को एक रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई थी जिस में उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया था कि श्री भगवती सिंह तथा दो अन्य व्यक्तियों ने उन्हें यह धमकी दी थी कि यदि उन्होंने वाणिज्य विभाग के अध्यक्ष हा० राम अवधि सिंह के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की तो उन्हें भयानक परिणाम भुगतने होंगे और इस धमकी का उन के द्वारा विरोध करने पर उन पर फायर किया गया। यद्यपि वे बच गए बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के एम० ए० (मंस्कृत) के एक छात्र श्री अवधेश मिह द्वारा उमी दिन एक अन्य शिक्षायत थाने में दर्ज कराई गई थी जिस में उन्होंने यह आरोप लगाया था कि वह श्री भगवती सिंह के माथ भगवानदाम छात्रावास में अपने ही एक रिंगेदार में मिलने के लिए गए थे। नौटने समय रास्ते में सबं श्री परमहंस मिह मुरेश मिह नथा कुछ अन्यों ने उन पर फायर कर दिया तथा श्री भरत मिह अपने कमर में में उन को चुनौती दे रहे थे। इन दोनों शिक्षायतों के प्रति ए पुलिस द्वारा धारा 307 भा० द० वि० के अन्तर्गत दोनों मामलों की नहकीकान की जा रही है। इसी बीच पुलिस ने श्री भगवती मिह नथा श्री अवधेश मिह को 28-4-77 को जिरफ्तार कर लिया तथा 29-4-77 को उन्हें जेल भेज दिया।

शराब का उत्पादन तथा वितरण संग सूची में शामिल किये जाना

1023. श्री ओम प्रकाश स्थानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने मद्यपान को अपनी

आय का एक मुख्य स्रोत बनाया हुआ है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप इसके उत्पादन और खपत में तेजी के साथ वृद्धि हो रही है तथा इसकी खपत मुख्यतः मजदूर एवं ग्रामीण जनता में हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या मरकार को यह भी पता है कि मद्यपान में देश में सामाजिक अपराधों में वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या मरकार अपनी धोषित नीति के अनुसार शराब के उत्पादन तथा वितरण को सध मूची में शामिल करके मद्य-निषेध करेगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र) : (क) राज्य मरकारों के पास अपने राजस्व में वृद्धि करने के लिए अपने प्रयासों में अनेक संसाधन हैं और उन में मेरक शराब पर उत्पादन शुल्क है। उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, शराब पर उत्पादन शुल्क राजस्व के मुख्य संसाधनों के हृप में अभिज्ञेय नहीं है।

उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में देश में निर्मित अंग्रेजी शराब और देसी शराब का उत्पादन लगभग 27,000 किलो लिटर और 43,000 किलो लिटर से कम ही रहा प्रतीत होता है। किरणी बीयर के उत्पादन में, पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दोगाने लगभग 60,000 लिटर की तुलना में 1976 में लगभग 70,000 किलो लिटर तक की वृद्धि थी। श्रमिक वर्ग और ग्रामीण लोगों द्वारा शराब की खपत के अनुपात के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) बहुदेशीय कारणों जैसे सामाजिक-आर्थिक ढांचे में परिवर्तन, मूल्य-पद्धति, वातावरण की आन्तरिक कार्यवाही

के माध्यम से सामाजिक अपराध किये जाते हैं। इसलिए अकेली शराब की खपत को ही सामाजिक अपराध में किसी वृद्धि का कारण नहीं कहा जा सकता।

(ग) मरकार की मद्य निषेध संबंधी नीति संविधान की धारा 47 में राज्य की नीति के निदेशक मिदान्त के हृप में पहले ही निहित है। इसके अनुसरण में एल्कोहल वाले पेंगों की खपत में कमी करने के लिए एक न्यूनतम कार्यक्रम 2 अक्टूबर, 1975 में लागू किया गया था। कार्यक्रम की गति बढ़ाने और लोगों की मद्यपान की बुरी आदत छुड़ाने के लिए अन्य उपायों पर राज्य मरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के परामर्श में केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों समिति की अगली बैठक में विचार किया जाएगा क्योंकि मादक पेयों का उत्पादन, निर्माण आधिकार्य, लाना-न्ने जाना, क्रय और विक्रय राज्य विषय है।

Inquiry into alleged suicide by D.D.A. employee

1024. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an employee of Delhi Development Authority committed suicide by leaping from 17th floor of Vikas Minar because he was not relieved by the DDA to join new appointment;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry to look into the incident; and

(c) if so, findings of the inquiry and what immediate action has been taken against the officials responsible for the circumstances leading to committing suicide by the employee?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

बैलगाड़ी

1025. श्री जगदम्बो प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्तमान जेट युग में भी भारत में बैलगाड़ियों की संख्या में 2 लाख की वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ख) सरकार बैलगाड़ी का विकास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जो प्राचीनकाल से प्रयोग में लाई जा रही है ताकि यह दलदल, रेतीला तथा पानी वाली भूमि पर और पक्की सड़क पर भी बिना किसी कठिनाई के चल सके ?

कृषि और सिचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और संवर्धित मन्त्रालय द्वारा सभा-पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

राजस्थान के गांवों में पीने के पानी

मुविधा

1026. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वाह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अधिकांश गांवों में पीने के पानी की मुविधा पर्याप्त तथा सन्तोषजनक नहीं है ?

(ख) ऐसे गांवों की संख्या, कितनी है जहाँ पीने का साफ पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) राज्य के सभी गांवों में पीने के पानो को व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को कितनो सहायता दिए जाने का विचार है तथा यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वाह मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) में (ग). मूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा मभा पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी ।

महकारी समितियों का पुनर्गठन

1027. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सहकारी समितियों का पुनर्गठन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो ग्राम महायांग समितियों के पुनर्गठन का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या विहार के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महायांग समितियों का पुनर्गठन किया जा चुका है ।

कृषि और सिचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक सक्तम आधार तैयार करने के लिए प्रायमिक कृषि महकारी ऋण सोसायटियों का पुनर्गठन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बार्यान्वित किया जा रहा एक योजना कार्यक्रम है ।

(ख) प्रायमिक कृषि महकारी ऋण सोसायटियों के पुनर्गठन के लिए मानदंड एक पूर्णकालिक वैतनिक सचिव रखने योग्य कम से कम 2 लाख रुपए

वास्तिक कृषि उत्पादन क्रृण है ; पुनर्गठित सोसायटियों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे 10 किलोमीटर की परिधि में लगभग 2,000 हैक्टेयर मध्य क्षेत्र को अपने अन्तर्गत लायें ।

(ग) बिहार राज्य के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में प्रायमिक कृषि महकारी क्रृण सोसायटियों अभी तक इस आधार पर गठित नहीं की गई है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण परिवारों को मकानों लिए जमीन का आवंटन

1028. श्री कल्याण जैन क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बनाने का वृपा करेंगे कि भरतकार मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण परिवारों को मकानों के लिए जमीन का आवंटन करने के कार्य में प्रगति नेज करने के लिए किन योजनाएं पर विचार कर रही हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : मध्य प्रदेश में 7,77,000 पाल परिवारों में से 7,73,000 परिवारों को पहले ही आवास स्थान अवाट कर दिए गए हैं । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार जेप परिवारों को आवास स्थान अवाट करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है ।

Study of Youth Clubs in West Germany, Yugoslavia, U.S.A.

1029. SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied cases of purposeful contribution by youth clubs in West Germany,

Yugoslavia, U.S.A. etc. in constructive activities;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to consider measures for channelising the youth energies of this country for speeding up the country's development; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward a National youth policy for purposeful mobilisation of youth for nation building activities?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There are a large number of programmes aimed at channelising the energies of the youth in developmental activities. These include National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps Nehru Yuva Kendras, establishment of Work Centres, non-formal education for the age-group 15—25, etc. Before the Government can take a decision regarding formulation of a National Youth Policy, it seems necessary to have wideranging consultations with educationalists, social workers, representatives of voluntary organisations working in the field of youth services and youth leaders. The Ministry is taking steps to hold such consultations.

Science Curriculum worked out by N. C. E. R. T.

1030. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCERT has worked out a new science curriculum based on the immediate environment and actual life problem; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

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

(b) In classes I to V, environmental studies has replaced "Science" as a subject. This is to highlight the approach laying stress on the environment. For classes I and II, the content of study includes units of instruction from the immediate social, physical, and biological environment such as Our home, Our neighbourhood and Our school etc.

For classes III to V, the subject Environmental Studies is organised in units corresponding to some segments of environment. For example in class III, some of the units are earth, sky, the weather, soil and its relations to crops, force work and energy materials and their properties, living things, human body, nutrition and health etc.

Environmental studies aims at enabling children to observe their environment and to enrich their experience, thereby developing skills such as observing, communicating, measuring, experimenting, etc.

Revamping of Sahitya, Sangeet and Natak Akademies

1031. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of the Government to revamp/restructure Sahitya Akademy, and Sangeet Natak Akademy; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). While there is no single proposal under consideration for restructuring Sahitya Akademy

and Sangeet Natak Akademy, the question of improving the functioning of all the three Akademies is a continuing concern of the Government.

Rationalisation of Grants to Universities

1032. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Universities serving the needs of predominantly urbanites are given grants at higher rate than those serving semi-urban areas; and

(b) if so, what action is proposed to rationalise the award of Central grants to Universities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, universities serving the needs of predominantly urban population are not given grants at higher rate than those serving semi-urban areas.

(b) Does not arise.

Complaints regarding State Awards

1033. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration and Education Ministry have received complaints regarding the State Award for the year 1976-77;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Delhi Administration and the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) whether some awards are being given on the basis of Political pressure?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). A few complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration and are being examined by them.

(c) No, Sir.

Modernization of Bullock Carts

1034. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the bullock carts with rubber tyres and existing wooden wheel;

(b) whether the country has surplus rubber production; and

(c) if so, the policy of Government to utilise the surplus rubber to manufacture rubber tyres for the benefit of the poor farmers in the country?

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

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House by the concerned Ministry.

Cases of Excess over Yardsticks provided for Government Accommodation for Ministers

1035. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure incurred or proposed to be incurred in respect of alterations, additions, renovations, furnishings, distempering etc. in the Government accommodations for Cabinet Ministers and functionaries of equal rank since the last two months;

(b) break-up of the above expenditure according to each individual Minister;

(c) the yardsticks in force in this regard and the extent to which yardsticks have been followed; and

(d) cases of excess over yardsticks and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). As in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-405/77].

(c) and (d). There is a yardstick only for the free supply of furniture, furnishing and electrical appliances like airconditioning, water-coolers, geysers, refrigerators etc. This is as follows:—

1. Ministers (whether of Cabinet rank or otherwise)	Rs. 38,500
2. Deputy Minister	Rs. 22,500
3. Speaker, Lok Sabha	Rs. 38,500
4. Dy. Speaker, Lok Sabha	Rs. 38,500
5. Dy. Chairman, Rajya Sabha	Rs. 38,500
6. Members of the Planning Commission	Rs. 38,500
7. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India	Rs. 38,500
8. Judges of the Supreme Court	Rs. 30,000

The yardstick has not been exceeded so far as free supply is concerned. There is a provision for charging rent whenever anybody wants any furniture, furnishing in excess of the yardstick for free supply. Only Justice A. C. Gupta had been supplied at his request, furniture/furnishing worth Rs. 1647/- in excess of Rs. 30,000/- fixed for Judges of the Supreme Court of India. For this, Shri Gupta is paying hire charges plus the departmental charges on the cost of the items supplied in excess.

Residential Accommodation for Staff of Parliamentary Parties

1036. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the existing facilities for providing Government residential accommodation to staff working in the offices of the Parliamentary Parties and Groups;

(b) the criteria laid down for providing such accommodation; and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise such facilities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Generally Government residential accommodation is made available to the staff of the recognised political parties in Parliament to the extent of 33 1/3 per cent of their total strength. However, political parties in Parliament having a strength of less than 50 members but recognised by the Speaker are allotted one set of rooms in Vithal Bhai Patel House. Normally, allotment made to them is a double suite or 2 single suites. Garages/servants quarters are also allotted on demand subject to availability.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Casual Labour working in Forest Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1038. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Casual Mazdoors working in the Forest Department under Andaman and Nicobar Administration and how long they have been working giving yearwise break-up separately; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to bring them under regular scale of pay and if so, when?

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

Extension of Dairy Development under Operation Flood to Kerala

1039. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KADNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend the dairy development programme under the 'Operation Flood Phase II' to the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and progress made in its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A proposal for implementation of a Project for Milk Production and Marketing in Kerala is under consideration.

(b) The main features of the scheme are as under:—

(i) Establishment of a feeder balancing dairy in a suitable location.

(ii) Expansion of existing Ernakulam Dairy Plant.

(iii) Programme for stimulating milk production through provision of improved inputs such as feed and fodder, artificial insemination and health facilities for the animals.

(iv) Programme for organisation of rural milk producers into co-operative societies for assuring a more remunerative price for the milk.

The State Government has been requested for early preparation of project feasibility report.

Time Capsule

1040. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 149 on 6th April 1977 regarding Time Capsule and state:

(a) whether Government have finalized course of action regarding unearthing of the Time Capsule embedded in the earth near Red Fort, Delhi some three years ago; and

(b) if so, the pattern and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

विकासिता विश्वविद्यालय के खुदाई हरों की खुदाई

1041. डा० रामजी मिहः : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार विकासिता विश्वविद्यालय के खुदाई हरों की खुदाई के लिए क्या कार्यगारी कर रही है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : इस स्थल पर भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण बड़े पैमाने पर 1971-72 से खुदाई करा रहा है, जिसके फलस्वरूप आठवीं-नवमी ईसा प्रताब्दी के मंदिर को बारों और से धेरे हुए एक विशाल बिहार प्रकट हुआ है।

गांवों में पेय जल की स्थिति

1042. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : श्री उपर्युक्त :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हजारों गांवों में आज भी पानी वा पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है;

(ख) ऐसे गांवों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के द्वारा इन सभी गांवों में पानी के पानी की व्यवस्था कराना संभव होगा; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रयोजन हेतु क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री मिकन्दर बहल) :

(क) और (ख) . नगभग 1,13,000 ग्राम हैं जिनमें पेक्षित फासले अर्थात् 1.6 किलोमीटर के अन्दर कोई पेयजल ग्रोत नहीं है अथवा कोई पानी की सप्लाई नहीं है जिसे पानी के लिए सुरक्षित समाज जाए।

(ग) और (घ) . ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति को “न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम” में शामिल किया गया है जो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के राज्यक्षेत्र में है। राज्य सरकारें संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और अनुगार अधिक से अधिक ग्रामों को सुरक्षित पेय जल प्रदान करने के लिए कदम उठा रही है।

केन्द्र ने राज्य क्षेत्र में योजना नियतन के अतिरिक्त समस्या प्रस्त ग्रामों में जल की आवश्यकता की समस्या के हल करने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में एक योजना प्रारम्भ की है।

Proposal to introduce Grain Shops at Work Place

1043. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce grain shops at work place at subsidised rates to check price rise; and

(b) whether this scheme is likely to be made compulsory for the private employers too?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The distribution of foodgrains within a State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The opening of ration/fair price shop at any particular place within the State and choice of the agency to run the shop is a matter for the State Government to decide. The full needs of the State Governments with regard to wheat and milo are being met by the Central Government and the issue prices fixed by the Government of India for these two grains already carried an element of subsidy. The State Governments have also been advised to open more ration/fair price shops in industrial areas and work sites where large number of labourers are involved, in order to make the grains available as close as possible to the people.

Introduction of Total Prohibition

1044. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

SHRI MANGAL DEO:

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

(a) whether total Prohibition would be brought into effect in the whole country;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) whether Government intend to introduce total prohibition in the Union Territories immediately?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Government's policy on prohibition is already enshrined in Article 47 of the Constitution as a Directive Principle of State Policy. Pursuant to this, a minimum programme for achieving reduction in the consumption of alcoholic beverages was introduced from 2 October, 1975. Further measures to step up the tempo of the programme and to wean people away from the evils of the drink habit would be considered at the next meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee in consultation with the representatives of the State Governments and Union Territories as the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors is a State subject.

Damage due to Demolition in Delhi

1045. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of damage to property, life, and honour of the citizens of Delhi and New Delhi by the demolition squads, and other means of falling houses, building, temples, shops, other constructions during the period of Emergency;

(b) to what extent the authority of the DDA, the NDMC, the Delhi Municipal Corporation and other bodies was wantonly exercised and with what justification;

(c) action being taken by the Government against those who culpably misused the powers vested in them; and

(d) remedial action being taken by the Government to undo the wrongs?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The matter is before the Fact Finding Committee already set up to collect all available information in respect of demolitions etc., that had taken place in Delhi during the period of emergency.

Dowry

1046. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many cases of victimisation have been detected so far during the last three years yearwise; and
- (b) what concrete steps Government have taken to curb this social evil?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) As implementation of the law is within the jurisdiction of the State Government, statistics in this regard are not available with or maintained by the Central Government.

(b) As recommended by the Committee on the Status of Women in India, the Government have declared the taking and giving of dowry as violation of Government Servants' Conduct Rules for Central Government employees, and the State Governments have been advised to take similar action.

(ii) In order to make the existing law more effective, the State Governments of Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh have amended the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. More stringent penalties for evasion of the provisions of the Act, and penalty for denying conjugal rights to the wife for not bringing sufficient dowry, are some of the provisions that find a place in some of these Acts. The states of

Bihar and Himachal Pradesh have made the offences under the Act cognizable.

(iii) As a part of the programmes of the National Service Scheme and the Nehru Yuval Kendra Programme launched by the Department of Education, efforts are made to highlight the harm done by various social evils including the dowry system.

(iv) Anti-Dowry Publicity is being carried out by the information media of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, particularly through the Radio, Field Publicity Units and the Films Division.

2. However, voluntary effort must supplement the steps taken by Government so as to tackle the evil effectively.

Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers

1047. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government's scheme for subsidised housing for the Industrial Workers started in 1952-53 was based on the salary limit of Rs. 350-00 per month;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra and many Industrial Housing Co-operative Societies have approached the Government to increase the limit to Rs. 750-00 per month; and

(c) what decision has the Government taken on this issue?

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

(b) through no such request was received from Industrial Housing Co-operation Societies, different requests were received from the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat etc., for raising the income limit to a level varying from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 1000/-.

(c) It was not found possible to accept the requests.

Loss by F.C.I. due to Laxity in Administrative Control ..

1048. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether every year Food Corporation of India is losing several crores of rupees owing to laxity in administrative control, non-recovery of dues from agents and millers, and irregular accounting;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) what is the total amount lost during last three years by Food Corporation of India?

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

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

Opening of New Universities

1049. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to open new universities in the country this year; and

(b) if so, the description thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Reorganisation of D.D.A.

1050. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the present Delhi Development Authority; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for these changes?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No re-organisation of the Delhi Development Authority is being contemplated at present by the Government.

Fishing Harbours on Maharashtra Coast

1051. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of fishing harbours on Maharashtra Coast have become immobile due to irregular operation of dredgers; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide additional subsidy to the Bombay Port Trust on this account?

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

(b) No, Sir. But a fishing harbour for Rs. 405.72 lakhs at Sassoon Docks, Bombay has been sanctioned by the Government of India in March, 1977, which includes a sum of Rs. 11 lakhs towards initial dredging.

Youth Organisation for Country's Development

1053. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a number of youth organisations

seeking to play a big role in the country's development;

(b) whether Government propose to integrate the workings of such organisations for a coordinated and meaningful utilisation of youth energies with time bound plans; and

(c) if so, the concrete guidelines envisaged and the target dates for implementation?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Problem of growing urbanisation

1052. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of growing urbanisation which have been discussed threadbare at various Housing Ministers' Conferences year by year have been ultimately analysed;

(b) if so, the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken for arresting population proliferation in urban areas;

(c) the present position in regard to encouragement of growth centres and satellite towns; and

(d) broad outlines of time-bound plans, if any, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. and they are continually under review.

(b) The measures being taken at present are for controlling the rapid growth of the large cities and for developing smaller cities and towns with a view to achieving decentralisation and a more balanced settlement pattern.

(c) Though urban development is essentially a State subject, the Central Government has been providing financial assistance under the Schemes of Integrated Urban Development and Development of the National Capital Region, introduced during the 5th Plan period, to supplement the resources of the State Governments for the development of growth centres, satellite towns, etc. The total number of cities and towns assisted so far is 23. With regard to easing the pressure on the cities of Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras, the urban areas assisted include growth centres/satellite towns such as Haldia and Asansol in West Bengal, Meerut, Gurgaon, Alwar and Panipat in the National Capital Region, New Bombay in Maharashtra and Maraimalai Nagar a satellite town of Madras.

(d) Integrated Urban Development Programmes have been drawn up by State Governments in respect of the cities and towns assisted by the Centre. These programmes cover various sectors of development such as area development, housing, other physical and social infrastructure such as water supply and sewerage, transportation, education, health, etc. The programmes generally have five year phasings and have to be implemented primarily with the funds of the State Governments and the implementing agencies.

Sites and Services Scheme

1054. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard to Sites and Services Scheme' for solving the housing problem;

(b) the amount invested by the Central Government for the scheme and the contributions made by the State Government;

(c) the assistance given or promised to be given by the World Bank and the conditions appurtenant to such assistance; and

(d) the extent to which such assistance has been utilised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKKHT): (a) The Sites and Services Scheme as presently envisaged is intended to provide developed plots for the allottees to build houses of their own.

(b) The Central Government has not formulated any scheme for financing projects of Sites and Services. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited has sanctioned loan assistance of Rs. 4.001 crores for financing 13 sites and services schemes received from the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The total cost of the projects is Rs. 4.876 crores and the balance amount would be met by the borrowing agencies.

(c) The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, has agreed to extend credit to the Madras Urban Development Project, which has a component of sites and services also. It is understood

that the conditions have not been finalised yet.

(d) As the credit has not yet become effective, the question of its utilisation does not arise.

Adult Illiteracy

1055. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of adult illiteracy in India and the achievements vis-a-vis Plan targets for its liquidation;

(b) whether Government are satisfied that the efforts made so far will lead to achievement of the goals; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to motivate and energise all sections of society including bureaucrats, technicians, businessmen etc. to participate in well conceived programmes of non formal education for illiterate adults?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses, the number of literates and illiterates in the country are as under:—

(Figures in crores)

Age-Group	1951		1961		1971	
	Literates	Illiterates	Literates	Illiterates	Literates	Illiterates
5+	5.53	24.66	10.55	26.73	16.14	30.72
	(18.31%)	(81.69%)	(28.30%)	(71.70%)	(31.45%)	(65.55%)
15+	4.15	17.39	7.19	18.70	10.83	20.95
	(19.26%)	(80.74%)	(27.76%)	(72.24%)	(34.08%)	(65.92%)

No plan for liquidation of illiteracy was prepared by the Central Government. The Education Ministry has held extensive discussions with educationists and adult education field

workers with a view to preparing a plan of massive programme of adult education. Such a programme would involve all sections of society interested in adult education.

Small farmers Development Agency and Drought Prone area Programme

1056. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL

NAIDU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether establishment of Small Farmers Development Agency is prohibited in districts where the drought-prone area programme is implemented; and

(b) whether the Government are considering to lift this prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Small Farmers' Development Agency does not operate in the areas covered by the Drought Prone Areas Programme in part of a District or a whole District, to avoid duplication. However, the same benefits are available to the identified small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers under both the schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Natural Manure by Agriculturists

1057. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are encouraging the agriculturists to use cow dung etc. and other natural manures; and

(b) if so, the incentives given to them?

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

(b) The major incentives to the farmers include the following:

(i) Subsidy on installation of gobar gas plants (25 per cent on small plants, 20 per cent on bigger

plants, 33 per cent for Community plants and 50 per cent for plans set up in hilly and tribal areas).

(ii) Availability of compost through:

(a) mechanical compost plants; and

(b) sewage and sullage schemes around towns. These schemes are subsidised in the construction/installation stage.

(iii) Demonstration-cum-training camps for farmers organised through recognised Farmers' Associations. Additionally, prizes are given to Panchayats and local bodies for doing best composting work.

नारायणपुर को भू-कटान से बचाने की योजना

1058. श्री बानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने नारायणपुर क्षेत्र को गंगा द्वारा भू-कटाव से बचाने की योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना के क्रियान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि दी जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या उक्त कार्य बरसात शुरू होने से पहले प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।

कृषि और सिवाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ग) बिहार सरकार ने नारायणपुर क्षेत्र को गंगा नदी द्वारा कटाव से बचाने के लिए 350 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली एक स्कीम तैयार की है। लेकिन गंगाबाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग द्वारा स्कीम की संवीक्षा किये जाने और आयोग, रेलवे तथा राज्य सरकार के इंजीनियरों द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से स्कीम-स्थल का निरीक्षण किए जाने के बाद यह नियंत्रण किया जाया जा कि इस स्कीम को विभिन्न चरणों में हाथ में लिया जाए। बिहार

सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि नारायणपुर स्टेजन के निकट असुरक्षित पहुंचों की सुरक्षा के लिए निर्माण-कार्य शुरू हो चुका है।

(ख) बिहार सरकार ने रेल मंत्रालय और नोवहन तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय से इस स्कीम की लागत में हिस्सा बटाने के लिए सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है क्योंकि नदी-कटाव से इस क्षेत्र में इन मंत्रालयों की सम्पत्ति के भी प्रभावित होने की संभावना है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि रेल मंत्रालय ने स्कीम का चौथाई खंड उठाना स्वीकार कर लिया है लेकिन बिहार सरकार उनसे तिहाई लागत उठाने का अनुरोध कर रही है। नोवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय ने लागत में हिस्सा बटाने में अपनी असमर्थता प्रकट की है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार उन पर एक तिहाई लागत का भार उठाने के लिए फिर में जार दे रही है।

Central Sanskrit University for Western Region

1059. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish Central Sanskrit University in Western Region;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider location of such University at Ramtek near Nagpur and name it after the great Sanskrit poet Kalidas;

(c) whether some Sanskrit scholars have approached the Government for location of Sanskrit University at Ramtek; and

(d) what is the reaction of Government to the proposal?

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

(b). Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A proposal was made in March, 1975 that Ramtek should

be considered for the location of a Sanskrit University. This proposal was forwarded to the Government of Maharashtra, who have stated that when they decide to establish a Sanskrit University they would then consider Ramtek as a possible place of location.

D.D.A. L.I.G. Flats at Hari Nagar, New Delhi

1060. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draw was held on 24 August, 1976 for allotment of D.D.A. Flats under Low Income Group Rajouri Garden (G-8), New Delhi;

(b) whether the price of the Flats was fixed in the name of Rajouri Garden whereas the actual allotment has been made for the Flats in Hari Nagar, an area surrounded by barren fields and unauthorised colonies and the Flats, so called Rajouri Garden (G-8), do not exist at all;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to refix the price of the Flats in view of the area at which the flats are situated and the sub-standard material used therein?

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is reported that the location of these Flats falls in Zone G-8 which as per the report of the draft Zonal Development Plan is called Rajouri Garden and that as per the Plan the surrounding areas are earmarked for development to provide for open space High Schools, Hospitals and housing.

(d) There is no proposal to refix the price of these Flats. The material used are as per specification.

Sugar Industry

1061. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Sugar Industry is going to be nationalised;
- (b) whether Sugar Exports have stopped;
- (c) whether Dual Pricing System of Sugar is removed;
- (d) whether complete decontrol of sugar distribution will be introduced; and
- (e) whether protection to Sugar Industry will be abolished?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The nationalisation question has been dealt with in considerable detail in the Report of the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission, submitted in February, 1974. Copies of the Report, along with action taken note, were placed before the Parliament in August, 1974. There are a number of complexities and any decision will have wide ranging implications. It will, therefore, take some time to come to a final decision.

(b) to (e). Exports in the calendar year 1977 upto 31st May were 2.54 lakh tonnes. The various issues relating to exports, dual pricing, decontrol, etc. will be taken into account when Government next consider its sugar policy.

Coconut Board

1062. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether a scheme for constituting a Coconut Board on the lines of other commodity boards, prepared by the Kerala Government has been forwarded to the Union Government for its approval long back; and

(b) if so, hurdles in its approval?

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

(b) The proposal is under consideration in consultation with the main Coconut growing States.

Request from Kerala for increase in monthly quota of rice

1063. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has asked the Centre to increase the monthly quota of rice from June onwards; and

(b) if so, how much is the increase asked for and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A request was made by the Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Kerala on 4th May, 1977, for increasing the allotment of rice from the Central Pool to Kerala, from 1.25 lakh tonnes, allotted for the month of April, 1977, to 1.50 lakh tonnes, for the months of May, June and July, 1977. The requirement of rice for the month of June, 1977 was subsequently worked out by the Kerala Government as 1.64 lakh tonnes. No increase in the allotment of rice for May, 1977 was agreed to. The allotment of rice for June, 1977 was increased to 1.35 lakh tonnes. For July, 1977 also, Government will try to maintain the allocation of rice at the level of 1.35 lakh tonnes.

प्रामोन कर्जों का परिसमापन

1064. श्री कर्मी ठाकुर :
श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

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

(क) क्या विगत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान कृषि मजदूरों पर व्यक्तिगत कर्जों का भार बढ़ा है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उन्हें इन कर्जों से उत्तरण करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) भविष्य में सूदबोरों द्वारा कृषि मजदूरों के शोषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बनाई जा रही योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि और सिवाई बन्दी (श्री शुरभीत लिह बरनाला) : (क) मे (ग). यामीन श्रम जात्य (1964-65) ने प्रत्येक कृषि श्रमिक परिवार के आवास क्षण का अनुमान 148 रुपए लगाया था, तत्पश्चात् अधिक भारतीय क्षण निवेश सर्वेक्षण (1971-72) ने प्रत्येक कृषि श्रमिक परिवार के क्षण के आवास मूल्य का अनुमान 162 रुपए लगाया है। इस सर्वेक्षण में यह भी पता चला कि क्षण का अनुपान यूनाइटेड परिवर्तनिय वाले ममूदों के बीच बहुत अधिक है। कमज़ोर वर्गों को यामीन क्षण ग्रस्तना के भार में राहत देने के लिए माहकारी को नियन्त्रित करने तथा मन्त्यागत अवधार मरकारी स्वारों के अनावा क्षण स्थगन, क्षणों में पूर्व मुक्ति तथा क्षणों को घटाने के नाभों को मुनम्भ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शक मिदाल जारी किए गए थे। उन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए, जिनकी वार्षिक धरेन्द्र आय 2,400 रुपए में अधिक नहीं है, क्षण में पूर्ण मुक्ति का मुकाबल दिया गया था। चूंकि माहकारी तथा माहकार और कृषि क्षण ग्रस्तना में राहत का विषय राज्य मुख्यों में है, अतः राज्य मरकारें मुक्ताएं गए विधायी उपायों को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं।

राष्ट्रीय नीति कमज़ोर वर्गों को संस्थागत क्षण की मात्रा को बढ़ाने की है। प्राथमिक कृषि महकारी क्षण

सोसायटियां ग्रामीण लोकों में उत्तरण देने के लिए मुख्य संस्थागत एजेंसियों के रूप में जानी गई हैं। अतः एक सक्षम आधार तैयार करने के लिए इन प्राथमिक कृषि सोसायटियों का पुनर्गठन राज्य मरकारों द्वारा कार्यान्वित किए जाने के लिए एक निश्चित अवधि के कार्यक्रम के रूप में सुझाया गया है। सहकारी सोसायटियों में सदस्यों के रूप में कमज़ोर वर्गों के नामांकन पर भी बन दिया गया है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सहकारी तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को कमज़ोर वर्गों जिनमें कृषि श्रमिक भी शामिल हैं को उपभोग क्षण दिए जाने के बारे में मार्गदर्शक मिदाल भी जारी किए हैं।

बृद्धों को पेशन देने के लिए योजना

1065. श्री कर्मी ठाकुर : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अम्बाय बृद्धों का पेशन देने के मन्त्रधर्म में कोई योजना बना रही है; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक कियान्वित की जाएगी और उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

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

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Payment of compensation by D.D.A. to private plot owners

1066. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.D.A. took possession of the land and plots owned by private parties in the last 2 years for the use of resettlement colonies, without either providing them alternative accommodation or making payment of compensation;

(b) whether Government have received such complaints;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to compensate the owners; if so, how; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against the officers who forcibly occupied such land?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

(d). This will depend on the information that Government will get on (a) and (b).

Profit earned over the auction of plots by D.D.A.

1067. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plots auctioned by D.D.A. in Delhi in the last three years and the number of plots allotted in the same period;

(b) how much profit has been earned by D.D.A. over the auction of these plots in three years;

(c) the amount of Bonus paid to the employees of D.D.A. on account of the profits in these years;

(d) whether the number of flats constructed by D.D.A. is much less to

maintain even the *status quo* of the housing problem in Delhi; and

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

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

(a)

Category of Plots	No. of Plot auctioned	No. of Plots allotted
Residential	695	14140
Industrial	565	2070
Commerical	420	408

(b). Information is being collected.

(c) The year-wise payment of bonus made to the employees of the Delhi Development Authority is as under:—

Year	Amount Paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1973-74	23.58
1974-75	27.45
1975-76	the payment of bonus was discontinued.

(d) Delhi Development Authority has reported that no precise survey has been carried out by it to assess housing problems in Delhi from the point of view of Delhi Development Authority's own housing schemes.

(e) Delhi Development Authority is constructing houses for persons in MIG, LIG, Janta and CSP categories. In addition, Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration have given land to the Group Housing

Societies and the Plot Housing Societies respectively. These Societies are required to build houses on the land allotted to them. Moreover, the Delhi Administration is implementing the Social Housing Schemes relating to LIG, MIG, Village Housing and Subsidised Housing for Industrial workers and economically weaker sections of the community. Funds are being provided through the Delhi Administration in their plan budget for housing purposes. Delhi Development Authority is utilising its revolving fund and loans from LIC for this purpose. The Cooperative Societies get funds from HUDCO and Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Limited and the Government propose to make available larger financial resources to the Cooperative Societies through these bodies.

Civic amenities in resettlement colonies in Delhi

1068. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are no proper civic amenities in resettlement colonies in Delhi;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide amenities in these colonies;

(c) whether the Lt. Governor visited these colonies recently; and

(d) if so, what was the report and what action has been taken by him on it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that all the civil amenities are not available in the resettlement colonies. Efforts are being made to provide such amenities.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Lt. Governor has given necessary instructions in regard to the provision of amenities, allotment of plots to petty vendors, opening of branches of nationalised banks, provision of house service mains of electricity, allowing changing of plots and has been following up the matters during his discussions and conferences in Delhi Administration.

Shifting of dairies from the city to the outskirts of Delhi

1069. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the dairies have been shifted from the city to the outskirts of Delhi;

(b) whether there are no proper facilities of water and drainage etc. at those places where they are shifted;

(c) whether Government propose to provide all facilities to them; and

(d) if so, when?

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

(b) Yes, Sir, in some.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) As expeditiously as possible.

**भवनों की खाड़ी: (फ्लोर बाइल)
खरीद तथा विक्रय व्यवस्था**

1070. श्री यशवंत शर्मा : क्या नियमित और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संघरण लोगों में किसी भवन को

खाण्डशः (फ्लोर वाईज) खरीदने तथा बेचने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के क्या नाम हैं जहां ऐसी खरीद तथा विक्रय की अनुमति नहीं है: और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्बास मन्त्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :

(क) मेरे (ग) : दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ऐसे सक्षम प्राधिकरण की पूर्व अनुमति से बहुमंजिले भवनों के मंजिलवार खरीद तथा विक्री की अनुमति है जो ऐसी अनुमति देने के सक्षम है। जहां तक दादरा तथा नगर हवेली का सम्बन्ध है प्रगासन ने भवन के मंजिलवार खरीद तथा विक्री में ऐसी विविध नहीं लगाया है। अन्य संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

कृषि क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन

1071. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है: और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) यद्यपि चालू वर्ष के दौरान कृषि क्षेत्र को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई विशिष्ट योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। तथापि वर्ष 1977-78 के बजट प्रस्तावों में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की विभिन्न योजनाओं को शामिल

किया गया है जिनसे कृषि क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता उपलब्ध होती है। उदाहरणतः केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित विभिन्न योजनाओं जैसे कि मिनीकिट कार्यक्रम, नर्सरी कार्यक्रम, मूत तथा कपास विकास का सधन जिला कार्यक्रम, तिलहन, गन्ना तथा दाल विकास कार्यक्रम, एकीकृत बारानी खेती परियोजना, निरंतर सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से संबंधित कार्यक्रम, लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम और जातीय विकास एजेंसी कार्यक्रम आदि के अन्तर्गत राजसहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

इसके अलावा सरकार ने विभिन्न फसलों के लिए अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों सहायक मूल्यों की घोषणा करने, संस्थागत साख एजेंसियों को मुदृढ़ करने भूमि सुधार उपाय करने तथा अवस्थापना संबंधी मुविधाओं का विकास करने के विषय में कुछ उपाय किए हैं इनसे भी कृषि विकास को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है।

आपात स्थिति के दौरान निलम्बित किए गए अध्यापक

1072. श्री यशदत्त शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनेक सहायता प्राप्त विद्यालयों के अध्यापकों को निलम्बित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनपर मुख्य आरोप क्या थे:

(ग) क्या उनमें ऐसे अनेक मामले थे जिनपर आरोप नहीं लगाए जा सके; और

(प) यदि हां, तो बिना आरोप लगाए निलम्बन का आवेदन देने वाले अधिकारियों के बिल्ड सरकार का अब क्या कार्रवाही करने का विचार है?

लिखा, समाचार सम्बन्ध तथा संस्कृति बम्पी (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :

(क) जी हां, सरकार द्वारा महायता प्राप्त दिल्ली के 18 स्कूलों के 29 विद्युक कर्मचारी आपात स्थिति के दौरान राजनीतिक सम्बद्धता और सरकार विरोधी कार्य कर्माणों के आघात पर निलंबित कर दिए गए थे।

(ख) मुख्य आरोप थे राजनीतिक सम्बद्धता, सरकार विरोधी कार्य-क्लाप और स्कूलों के काम- काज में बाधा पहुँचाने के कार्य क्लाप।

(ग) जी नहीं, सभी के बिल्ड विजिष्ट आरोप लगाए गए थे।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sugar availability and export

1073. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) the expected availability of sugar in the current year on the basis of season's production plus carried forward stocks;

(b) the quantity to be taken under levy sugar and the price fixed for it; and

(c) the contracts already entered into or fresh proposals for sugar export in the current year together with figures of actual export and realization of foreign exchange in 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The carryover sugar stocks with the factories as on 1-10-1976 were 8.32 lakh tonnes, out of which about 60,000 tonnes was released but undespatched. Thus, taking into account the unreleased carryover of about 7.22 lakh tonnes and the estimated sugar production of about 48.00 lakh tonnes in 1976-77 sugar year, the total availability of sugar works out to about 55.72 lakh tonnes.

(b) The levy portion out of total available sugar mentioned above, after taking into account the higher free sale quota entitlements of the new factories and expansion projects under the incentive scheme, works out to about 35.4 lakh tonnes. The prices of levy sugar for 1976-77 season were notified under Notification GSR/887 (E)/ESS.COM/Sugar dated 19-11-1976. These prices range from Rs. 141.96 to Rs. 274.60 per quintal ex-factory for delivery into railway wagons for D-29 Grade (excluding excise duty).

(c) Contracts for 0.39 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 9.06 crores entered into last year, which could not be shipped by 31-3-1977, were brought forward for implementation during the year 1977-78 as per extension terms of the relevant contracts. Another contract for 5,000 tonnes valued at about Rs. 1.06 crores was also concluded for which offer was received on 31-3-1977. A quantity of 250 tonnes of sugar of the 1975-76 crop in stock for a considerably long time was sold during first week of April at a realization of Rs. 0.05 crores. The actual shipments during the current financial year have been 0.45 lakh tonnes valued at about Rs. 10.43 crores. There are no fresh commitments for export during the current financial year. During 1976-77, 6.79 lakh tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. 150.65 crores were exported.

Buffer stocks of foodgrains with Central and State Governments

1074. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total buffer stocks of foodgrains held as on 31-3-77 both on Central and State Governments account;

(b) the quantity of stock stored in the depots with figures of foodgrains stored in the open space; and

(c) the policy of procurement from the rabi crop, progress made so far and arrangements made for its storage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total estimated stocks (both buffer and operational) held with Central and State Governments as on 31-3-77 were about 18 million tonnes.

(b) The Food Corporation was holding approximately 16 million tonnes of foodgrains on 31-3-1977. Out of which about 10.4 million tonnes was lying in the covered godowns and approximately 5.5 million tonnes in CAP storage (covered and plinth).

(c) Government have decided to purchase all wheat of Fair Average Quality offered for sale by the farmers at the price of Rs. 110 per quintal fixed for all varieties. Zonal restrictions on movement of wheat have been removed to enable agriculturist to get even a higher price for his produce and to ensure better open market availability in the deficit states. The procurement of wheat this year will largely be by way of price support. A quantity of more than 4.6 million tonnes has been procured upto 18-6-77. Various steps have been/are being taken to improve storage situation by constructing additional scientific storage capacity by the public agencies. Private sector is also being

encouraged to build godowns for hiring out to the Food Corporation of India. CAP storage is resorted only as a short term and emergent measure.

Finance for procurement of foodgrains

1075. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of financing foodgrains procurement operations;

(b) how and in what period of time the funds are recycled into the procurement operations and/or the normal economic channels; and

(c) what are the financial working results of the operations during 1976-77 and how do they compare with the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The financing of foodgrains procurement operation of Food Corporation of India is done through overdraft availed from Banking Sector and loans provided from the Government of India. These overdrafts are allowed to the Corporation by the State Bank of India alongwith a consortium of nationalised and scheduled banks in the country.

(b) The foodgrains purchased by FCI as a price support measure are stored in Food Corporation of India godowns. The stocks procured by other agencies and surrendered to the Central Pool are taken over and paid for by the Corporation. These stocks are issued to the various State Governments against Central allocation on pre-payment and the proceeds deposited with the Bank.

(c) The accounts of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1976-77 are in the process of finalisation. After finalisation, they will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Sugarcane arrears

1076. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
TIWARI:SHRI LAXMINARAIN
NAYAK:

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

(a) the amount outstanding for payment of sugarcane growers by the sugar mills, mill-wise, in each State;

(b) how long they have been outstanding and the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure prompt payment for sugarcane supplies made to mills by cultivators?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A statement giving amounts of sugarcane prices outstanding as also seasons to which such outstanding relate is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-406/77]. The reasons for non-payment can be due to a variety of factors, like the financial health of the factory, stay orders from courts, growers not turning up, etc.

(c) Under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, sugarcane dues are to be paid within 14 days of delivery. Some State Governments have also enacted legislation levying penal rate of interest for delayed payments. Weekly reports have been called for from the factories showing cane price payments. In cases of abnormal delay in payment the matter is taken up with the State Government.

उबरकों की कीमत में बढ़ि

1077. श्री के० लक्ष्मा :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या उबरकों की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों से किसानों में असंतोष है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी कीपतें कम करने के लिए मरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) (क) और (ख): उबरकों की बढ़ी हुई कीमतों के कारण किसानों में असंतोष होने के बारे में मरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है। वाम्तव में 1974 से उबरकों के मूल्यों में कोई बढ़ि नहीं हुई है। इसके विपरीत 18 जुलाई, 1975 से 8 फरवरी, 1977 तक की अवधि के दौरान उबरकों के मूल्यों में 5 बार कमी हुई है। पी०२ औ०५ पर राज सहायता दी गई है तथा मिशन मुपर फासफेट पर उत्पाद शुल्क में कमी की गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त म्यूरिएट आफ पांटाश पर प्रति लाख की समाप्ति की गई है। फासफेटिक एसिड पर आयात कर को छटा दिया गया है तथा कच्चे माल की सागत में कमी कर दी गई है। समय समय पर उबरकों के मूल्यों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है और जब कभी कोई कमी करने की संभावना। उपयुक्तता पाई जाती है तो कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Boosting up of use of fertiliser for rabi crop

1078. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to boost the use of fertilizers for the rabi crops; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

(b) The steps taken include successive reduction in fertiliser prices, subsidy on phosphatic fertilisers, opening of additional retail outlets at block and village level, increase in credit facilities, strengthening of extension and training activities, buffer stocking of pool fertilisers in interior areas for timely availability; release of urea to SSP manufacturers and IPL to facilitate the sale of phosphatic and potassic fertilisers and intensive fertiliser promotion campaign in selected districts.

District covered under intensive fertiliser promotion campaign

1079. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have selected some districts in different States for taking up intensive fertiliser promotion campaign; and

(b) if so, the break-up of the districts State-wise and criteria adopted in selecting them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir, this Ministry has selected 66 districts in the country for intensive fertiliser promotion campaign during kharif 1977.

(b) The break-up is given in the statement placed below. The selection of districts was made after analysing the level of fertiliser consumption and irrigation potential in each district. Those districts which had comparatively low level of fertiliser consumption, but high irrigation potential were selected. These two parameters vary from State to State depending upon stage of agricultural development.

Statement

1. *Andhra Pradesh*
 1. Srikakulam
 2. Visakhapatnam
 3. Nellore
 4. Nizamabad
 5. Anantpur
2. *Assam*
 1. Goalpara
 2. Nowgaon
3. *Bihar*
 1. Gaya
 2. Bhojpur
 3. Rohtas
 4. Saran
 5. E. Champaran
 6. Bhagalpur
4. *Gujarat*
 1. Gandhinagar
 2. Banaskantha
 3. Mehsana
5. *Himachal Pradesh*
 1. Sirmur
6. *Haryana*
 1. Jind
 2. Rohtak
 3. Gurgaon
7. *Jammu and Kashmir*
 1. Srinagar
 2. Anantnag
8. *Karnataka*
 1. Shimoga

9. Maharashtra

1. Bhandara
2. Aurangabad
3. Sholapur

10. Madhya Pradesh

1. Balghat
2. Chhattarpur
3. Gwalior
4. Tikamgarh

11. Orissa

1. Puri
2. Bolangir
3. Cuttack

12. Punjab

1. Gurudaspur

13. Rajasthan

1. Ajmer
2. Alwar
3. Bhilwara
4. Pali
5. Chittorgarh
6. Jaipur
7. Bharatpur
8. Banswara
9. Bundi
10. Tonk
11. Dungarpur
12. Ganganagar
13. Kotah
14. Jhalawar
15. Siruhi
16. Sawai Madhopur
17. Udaipur

14. Tamil Nadu

1. Tirunelveli

15. Uttar Pradesh

1. Meerut
2. Jaunpur
3. Gazipur
4. Rae Bareli
5. Etawah

6. Assamgarh

7. Mainpuri
8. Etah
9. Mathura
10. Aligarh
11. Bulandshahar

16. West Bengal

1. Burdwan
2. Birbhum

17. Kerala

1. Malappuram

Maintenance of Food Corporation of India Godowns

1980. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Food Corporation of India has launched a drive to keep its grain filled godowns spick and span; and
- (b) if so, gist thereof?

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

(b) A gist of the check list framed by the FCI for keeping godowns clean as below:—

- (1) The quality control equipment, gunnies etc. should be kept in the most convenient place within the depot.
- (2) To organise proper conservancy arrangements in the depots.
- (3) To provide dust bins at suitable locations within the depots.
- (4) To remove unnecessary furniture etc. from weighbridge cabin.
- (5) To ensure that proper fire fighting arrangements are available in the depots.
- (6) To clean and level up all available open lands within the Depots premises.

(7) To repair the depot compound walls which are broken and to replace broken drain slabs, damaged parapet walls, broken glass panes, broken asbestos sheets and ridges.

(8) Improvement of the drainage of the godown premises to avoid the possibility of flooding of the godowns.

(9) To colour-wash the outside and neatly white-wash the inside of the depots and the office premises.

(10) To remove periodically unwanted growth of shrubs, grass etc. in the open land.

(11) To repair immediately the entrance gates and the gates for railway wagons found damaged or out of shape.

(12) To plant trees in the depot compound.

Conversion of Teen Murti House into P.M.'s permanent official Residence

1081. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE
GOWDA:

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR
DHARA:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister is moving to a new residence shortly if so, where and when; and

(b) whether Government are considering the question of converting the present Teen Murti House (which has been housing the Jawaharlal Nehru Museum) back into the Prime Minister's permanent official residence?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Prime Minister has moved to the new residence

(Bungalow No. 1, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi) recently.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Precautions against damage of Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

1082. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have kept the buffer stocks of various foodgrains; and

(b) whether the foodgrains so stored are kept in good and clean conditions and whether precautions are adequate for non-damage of the grains; and

(c) whether Government have imported and/or propose to import any foodgrains and if so, broad outlines thereto?

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

(b) All efforts are being made to keep the foodgrains in good and clean condition and to prevent damage to the grains.

(c) In the context of comfortable stock position Government had suspended commercial purchases of foodgrains from abroad from June, 1976 and do not envisage any need of importing foodgrains in the near future. The quantity imported during 1976-77 was in respect of contracts which had been concluded earlier.

Pay-scales of College/University Teachers in States

1083. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Committee's recommendations regarding improved

pay-scales for College and University teachers have been implemented by the Universities in all States as well as by all Central Universities;

- (b) if so, facts thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons why; and
- (d) whether Government propose to take steps for speedy implementation of the said pay-scales and if so, how and when?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The revised scales of pay for University and College teachers have been implemented in all the Central Universities with effect from January 1, 1973. These scales of pay were also communicated to the State Governments in November, 1974 for acceptance and implementation in the State Universities and Colleges. While communicating the scheme, the State Governments were offered financial assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the additional expenditure involved for the period 1-1-1973 to 31-3-1979. The State Governments were also offered an option to modify the scales of pay and to implement them from a date later than 1-1-1973.

2. The following State Governments have implemented the revised scales with effect from the dates shown against them and they are being sanctioned Central assistance also:

(i) Bihar	1-4-1973
(ii) Gujarat	1-1-1973
(iii) Haryana	1-1-1973
(iv) Himachal Pradesh	1-4-1975
(v) Manipur	1-1-1973
(vi) Meghalaya	1-4-1975
(vii) Punjab	1-1-1973
(viii) Uttar Pradesh	1-1-1973
(ix) West Bengal	1-1-1973

3. The Government of Maharashtra has issued orders revising the scales of pay, but the implementation of

these orders was stayed by the High Court on a writ petition filed by some teachers. The following State Governments have made proposals for implementing the revised scales and their request for Central assistance are under examination in consultation with them:

- (i) Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Assam (for university teachers only)
- (iii) Jammu and Kashmir (for university teachers only)
- (iv) Madhya Pradesh
- (v) Nagaland
- (vi) Orissa

4. The Government of Karnataka and Rajasthan have issued orders sanctioning the UGC scales to the University teachers only but have not so far sought any Central assistance. The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Tripura have accepted the revised scales in principle, but have not yet made any formal proposals for their implementation. The Government of Kerala suggested that the revised scales introduced by them may be considered for Central assistance, but this suggestion was not accepted as the major conditions of the scheme were not acceptable to the State Government.

Policy on Children's Welfare

1084. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken concrete steps to implement their declared policy on Children's Welfare in the whole country;
- (b) if so, broad outlines of the steps taken so far, along with the actual results obtained to date;
- (c) main outlines of the programmes proposed to be completed in the year 1977; and

(d) the total coverage of children and the costs incurred?

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

(b) In pursuance of the National Policy for Children, the Government of India set up in December 1974 a National Children's Board with Prime Minister as its President, to provide focus and a forum for planning, review and proper coordination of services to children. Guidelines for implementing the National Policy for Children were framed on the basis of the recommendations of the Board and sent in December 1975 to the State Governments and Union Territory

Administrations and Ministries/Departments of Government of India for necessary action. The more important guidelines and the action taken on them are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-407/77].

(c) The programmes given in reply to (b) above are continuing programmes and therefore, will continue in 1977.

(d) Since most of the programmes are continuing and the number of beneficiaries keep constantly changing, it is difficult to give the correct number of beneficiaries and the cost incurred. However, the latest available information, about the major programmes is given below:—

Name of the Programme	Number of beneficiaries (In lakhs) (1976-77)	Cost incurred (Rs in lakhs) (1976-77)	
(i) Special Nutrition Programme	38.45	2405.70	
(ii) Balwadi Nutrition Programme	2.34	145.31	
(iii) Homes for children in need of care and protection	0.20	163.00	
(iv) Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Supplementary Nutrition)	2.418	61.25	
Non-Formal Pre-school Education	1.07		
(v) Immunization	200.00	75.00	
(vi) Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia	80.00	40.00	
(vii) Prophylaxis against blindness caused by Vitamin 'A' deficiency	120.00	45.00	
(viii) Applied Nutrition Programme	1475 Blocks	138.00	
(ix) Creches for children of working and alien mothers	190.50	25.00	

Proportional Representation to Students from Weaker Sections of Society in Institutions for Higher Education

1085. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have announced its policies in regard to higher education and to give proportional representation to eligible students from weaker sections of society particularly in good institutions and prestigious courses:

(b) whether Government are aware that at present about 80 per cent of the students in higher education come from the well-to-do families in the top 20 per cent income group while the rest come from the poor masses which form 80 per cent of the population of the country; and

(c) if so, the policies of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The policy of the Government is to regulate expansion of higher education while at the same time enlarging opportunities for students belonging to the weaker sections of society. According to the guidelines indicated by the Central Government, 20 per cent of seats in all institutions of higher education are required to be reserved for the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates. The educational institutions are also advised to give a concession of 5 per cent in the minimum percentage of marks required for admission to any course, and in case the 20 per cent seats earmarked for SC/ST candidates remain unfilled, a further relaxation in marks may be given.

The Government are aware that the facilities of higher education are at present being availed of mainly

by persons belonging to higher income groups. However, the Government are not aware of any national survey to indicate precise percentage of students in higher education belonging to well-to-do families.

Progress of Land Reform under 20-Point Programme

1086. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the former Government succeeded in implementing the 20-point Economic Programme of the former Prime Minister in regard to matters connected with his Ministry such as land reforms etc.:

(b) whether it is possible to give facts relating to this State-wise; and

(c) whether the present Government have any intention to continue these aspects to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Out of the 20-point Economic Programme announced by the former Prime Minister, four points, viz. (i) implementation of agricultural land ceilings and speedier distribution of surplus land and compilation of land records; (ii) stepping up of provision of house-sites for landless and weaker sections; (iii) plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debts from landless labourers, small farmers and artisans, and (iv) five million more hectares to be brought under irrigation and National programme for use of underground water, concerned the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. Six statements giving the progress in respect of these programmes, as reported by State Governments, are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-408/77].

(c) Most of these were on-going programmes. The actual progress made will be reviewed as part of the larger exercise by the Planning Commission. They will be continued not in isolation but alongwith others, as part of the intensified effort at rural and agricultural development.

Tree Planting

1087. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the son of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, had a plan called 5-Point Plan and tree planting was one of the items in it;

(b) since the former Government made this a national Programme, whether money had been spent for its implementation; and

(c) if so, the total amount spent by the Centre on the Plan and the results achieved from implementation of this plan?

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

(b) and (c). Tree Planting on a large scale is already an accepted programme under Van Mahotsava (1952) and "Make India Green" as also under the Centrally sponsored Schemes for planting up Degraded Forest Areas and Community Wastelands for which central funds are being utilised under the Fifth Five Year Plan. For intensification of the Centrally sponsored Programmes, the budget allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs for 1976-77 was raised to Rs. 170 lakhs. During 1977-78, the provision has been raised to Rs. 770 lakhs.

Implementation of Urban Ceiling Act

1088. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to implement the Urban Ceiling Act;

(b) whether Government have received any excess urban land from the States and Union Territories; and

(c) if so, the brief account thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976, is under implementation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union territories. The action taken is as follows:—

(i) Competent authorities, Urban Land Tribunals and appellate Authorities have been appointed.

(ii) Notices regarding transfer of vacant land held within the ceiling limit have been, and are being, processed under section 26 of the Act.

(iii) Applications for previous permission for transfer of urban property under section 27 of the Act have been, and are being, processed and permission granted.

(iv) High level Coordination Committees have been appointed for watching the implementation of the Act.

(v) Survey of vacant lands is being made.

(vi) Action to divide the urban agglomerations into various zones for the purpose of determining the rate of amount to be paid for excess vacant land is being taken.

(vii) Statements of excess vacant land held by persons have been received by the competent authorities and are being scrutinized.

(viii) Scrutiny of applications for grant of exemption on grounds of public interest or hardship under section 20 of the Act is being made, so far exemption has been granted as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh	122
Gujarat	685
Karnataka	153
Maharashtra	5
Punjab	2
Uttar Pradesh	6
West Bengal	25
Delhi	89
Cantonment area	2

(b) and (c). It is understood from Karnataka Government that vacant land measuring 13,174.03 sq. metres in the Bangalore urban agglomeration has since vested with the Government.

Seed Garden for Cacao in Kerala

1089. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had submitted a scheme to Central

Government for establishing a seed garden for coco in Kerala in April, 1973;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether there is an acute shortage of seed materials for coco in the country; and

(d) if so, whether in view of this Government propose to give priority to this scheme and accord early sanction?

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

(b) The scheme for the establishment of Cacao seed garden in Kerala was sanctioned by Government of India in April, 1976 as per the details given below:—

	Ru.
1976-77 .	1,62,300
1977-78 .	70,800
1978-79 .	80,800
TOTAL :	<u>3,13,800</u>

The Seed garden is being established on an area of 8 hectares with planting material from high yielding strains of Cocoa, available at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod.

(c) and (d). India is not yet self sufficient in quality seed material of high yielding strain of Cocoa, viz. "Forastero" which is being popularised. With a view to overcome the shortage, two seed gardens of 8 ha. each have been sanctioned in April, 1976 of which one is located in Kerala.

मूँगफली तथा तिलहनों का उत्पादन

1090. श्री महानीतासम्बन्ध परिषद् :

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :

क्या हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में मूँगफली तथा अन्य तिलहनों का किनारा उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) मूँगफली तथा अन्य तिलहनों का किनारा वार्षिक उत्पादन देश में इनकी मांग पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त होगा ; और

(ग) वह कमी पूरी करने के लिये सरकार वे काम करना चाही की है ?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1976-77 के दौरान तिलहनों के उत्पादन के लक्ष्य के अनुमान हृषि वर्ष की समाप्ति पर अर्थात् किसी समय जुलाई-अगस्त, 1977 में उपलब्ध होने की संभावना है। इस समय उपलब्ध रिकॉर्टों के अनुमार 1976-77 में मूँगफली और कुछ अन्य तिलहनों का उत्पादन 1975-76 में हुए रिकार्ड उत्पादन से कम होने की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) और (ग) : तिलहनों की मांग के बारे में ठोक-ठीक मात्रात्मक अनुमान लगाना कठिन है, क्योंकि यह अनेक बातों पर निर्भर करता है। और इस में हर साल परिवर्तन होता रहता है। फिर भी, प्रति व्यक्ति की लगभग 4.5 किलोग्राम वार्षिक खपत के आधार पर 1976-77 में 6165 लाख की आबादी के लिए 27.7 लाख मीट्री टन खाद्य तेलों की आवश्यकता का अनुमान लगाया गया है। देश में 1976-77 के दोस्रन हुए खाद्य तेलों का वार्षिक उत्पादन इस मांग

की तुलना में काढ़ी कम है। चाहू बांह की इस कमी को आयात द्वारा पूरा किया जा रहा है। यहां तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम की केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजनाओं, नए सिविचित लोगों द्वारा तिलहनों के विस्तार और सूखजमुखी तथा सोयाबीन आदि ग्रापर-ग्राहण त तिलहनों के विकास द्वारा और बिनौले निकालने वाय चावल की भूसी को अलग करने और मूल तिलहनों को छिट्ठा कर के तिलहन उत्पादन को बढ़ावे के लिए इनके कदम उड़ाए जा सके हैं।

लोंग के लिए तिलहनों को उचित सूखा

1091. श्री बीठा लाल पटेल : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में किसानों को उन के गेहूं उत्पादन के लिए उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई नई योजना घोषित की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का किसानों के लिए आवश्यक ऐसी क्षतिग्रों की मूल्य रेखा तथा खाद्यान्न मूल्यों के बीच एकरूपता लाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो इस की व्य्परेखा क्या है ?

हृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : किसानों को उनकी पैदावार का लाभकारी तथा उचित मूल्य दिलाने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने किसान द्वारा बिक्री के लिए पेश किए गए उचित ग्रोसत किल्प के गेहूं की सारां मात्रा 110 रुपये प्रति किलो के मूल्य पर खरीदने का निश्चय किया है जबकी

पिछले बर्ष तक बसूली मूल्य 105 रुपये प्रति किटल रहा था। गेहूं के संचलन पर लगे ज्ञेय प्रतिबंध उठा लिए गए और इस से भी किसान को उस की वैदावार का ऊंचा मूल्य मिलने की आशा है। उर्वरक जैसे आदानों से राजस्थान देकर किसानों को और राहत पहुंचाने के प्रयत्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) यद्यपि बनाऊं के बसूली मूल्य निष्पर्वत करते समय किसानों द्वारा खरीदी जाने वाली आवश्यक बस्तुओं के मूल्यों और बनाऊं के मूल्यों के बीच पूरी समता बनाए रखने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है लेकिन मूल्यों का सामान्य स्तर, उत्पादन लागत आदि समेत कई तत्वों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

ओला बृष्टि के कारण कमल को जाति

1092. श्री श्रीछ लाल पटेल :

श्री इश्वर चौधरी :

क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में अप्रैल, 1977 में हुई ओला बृष्टि से फसलों को हुई अनुमानित ज्ञाति के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है अथवा उसने जानकारी एकत्र की है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्परता नियम क्या है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री शुर्वीकृत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) श्री (ख). पंचाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, तथा

राजस्थान की सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रयत्न ही नहीं होता।

छोटे किसानों की परिभ्रान्ति

1093. श्री श्रीछ लाल पटेल :

श्री के० मालन्ना :

क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार न छोटे किसानों की परिभ्रान्ति में कुछ संशोधन किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन किसानों की परिभ्रान्ति करते समय किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में राजस्थान की रेगिस्तानी भूमि को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री शुर्वीकृत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) अस्तराज्यीय विकास एसोसियेशन द्वारा साहाय्यित अर्जुन परियोजनाओं तथा लघु किसान विकास एजेंसी, सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम आदि जैसे विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के लिए लघु किसानों की विभिन्न परिभ्रान्ति अपनाई गई है। भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में कुछ एक राज्यों के बारे में सूखाप्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के सन्दर्भ में लघु किसानों की परिभ्रान्ति में संशोधन किया है।

(ख) सिंचाई का स्वरूप तथा महत्व-पूर्ण फसलों के उत्पादन-स्तर परिभ्रान्ति में संशोधन करने के लिए मुख्य मानदंड है।

(ग) जी है। राजस्थान के बारे में कम जोतों के लिए संक्षेपित उच्चतम सीमा नीचे दी गई है :

सिवित क्षेत्र शुल्क क्षेत्र
(हैक्टेयर में) (हैक्टेयर में)

(1) शुल्क इलाके

बीकानेर

जैसलमेर 1.50 7.00
बाढ़मेर (जैसलमेर में
नागौर 10.00)

चुर

जोधपुर

जालोर

पाली

(2) अधृत-शुल्क इलाके

मूम्हाप्रम्न क्षेत्र
कार्यक्रम के
अन्नर्यान राजस्थान
के अन्य जिने 1.50 3.00

उपर्युक्त मीमांसों का राज्य के शुल्क तथा अद्व-शुल्क इनाकों के लिए अतिग्रन्थित उल्लेख किया गया है।

अच्छे स्कूलों में अधिक अध्यापन शुल्क

1094. श्री मोठा साल पटेल : नया शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि अच्छे स्कूलों में बच्चों को शिक्षा देने के लिए प्रारम्भ से ही अधिक अध्यापन शुल्क देना पड़ता है

जिस के परिणामस्वरूप निम्न और मध्य आय वर्ग के लोग इस सुविधा से बंचित हो जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस शिक्षा-पद्धति में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि सामान्य और निम्न वर्ग के लोग भी इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) : यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि अच्छे स्कूल वही हैं जो अधिक शिक्षा शुल्क नेते हैं। यद्यपि, सरकारी तथा सरकार से महायना प्राप्त स्कूलों में शिक्षा शुल्क साधारणतया नियमित होता है, विना महायना वाले निजी मान्यना प्राप्त स्कूल शिक्षा शुल्क निर्धारित करते हैं जो कि उन्हें नेती होती है क्योंकि वे सरकार में महायक-अनुदान प्राप्त नहीं करते।

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (1968) में विशेष स्कूलों में दाखिले के मंत्रधर्म में निम्न-नियमित विवरण दिया गया है :—

“पब्लिक स्कूलों सहित सभी विशेष स्कूलों में छात्रों का दाखिला योग्यता के आधार पर होना चाहिए तथा निर्धारित अनुपात में निःशुल्क छावनी वृत्ति प्रदान की जानी चाहिए ताकि सामाजिक वर्गों के पृथक्करण को रोका जा सके . . .”

नई दिल्ली में फरवरी, 1969 में हुए भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के 30 वें अधिवेशन के दौरान, स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डॉ जाकिर हुसेन ने अपने उद्घाटन भाषण में पब्लिक स्कूलों को प्रेरित किया था कि वे ऐसे प्रतिभाशाली छात्रों के लिए कुछ अनुपात में छावनी वृत्ति आरम्भ करने की सम्भावना पर

विचार करें जिनके चाल ऐसी संस्थाओं में प्रवेश लेने के लिए वित्तीय साधन नहीं हैं। राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा के उत्तर में सम्मेलन में निम्ननिवित प्रस्ताव पास किया :—

“सम्मेलन का सर्वसम्मति से वह देवतार है कि इन स्कूलों में सामान्य जनता के लिए शिक्षा प्राप्त करने को सम्भव बनाने के लिए प्रते-न्यूरे प्रयत्न किए जाएं तथा इसके वित्तीय पहलुओं पर गहराई से विचार करने के पश्चात् यह क्रियय किया जाता है कि सदस्य स्कूल रखरखाव और मानकों के अनुरूप जहाँ तक संभव हो व्यय को कम करने के सभी उपाय करें और आय तथा योग्यता परीक्षा के आधार पर छात्रवृत्तियां आरम्भ करने के उपाय व साधन योजनाएं, निम्ननिवित प्रणाली का सुझाव दिया :—

(क) स्कूल संचालन का 2 में 5 प्रतिशत छात्रावासी के रूप में ; तथा

(ख) 3 में 10 प्रतिशत दिवालाकावासियों के रूप में ;

यह ब्रात नहीं है कि क्या पर्याप्त स्कूलों ने इस मंकाल्य के अनुमार छात्रवृत्तियां शुरू की हैं। तथापि, भारत मरकार निम्ननिवित दो छात्रवृत्ति योजनाओं का संचालन कर रही है ताकि ग्रामीण लोकों के बच्चों तथा निम्न आय वर्ग में सम्बन्धित बच्चों को विजेव स्कूलों तथा म्बीकूल रिहायशी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में अध्ययन के अवमर उपलब्ध किए जा सकें :—

(i) ग्रामीण लोकों के प्रतिभासाली बच्चों के लिए माध्यमिक स्नार पर राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्तियां ;

(ii) स्वीकृत रिहायशी माध्यमिक स्कूलों में भारत सरकार की उत्तराधिकारी योजना :—

प्रत्येक योजना की स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

ग्रामीण लोकों के प्रतिभासाली लोकों को चुने हुए अच्छे स्कूलों में अध्ययन करने के लिए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत योग्यता के आधार पर, प्रत्येक सामुदायिक विकास बंड के लिए दो छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। विद्यार्थियों को, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चुने गए स्कूलों में जहाँ शिक्षा की अच्छी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों पढ़ना पड़ता है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लोकों को छात्रवृत्ति की अनुमत्य दरें हैं :—

दैनिक विद्यार्थियों के लिए 500 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, और छात्रावासियों के लिए 1000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष, बजारों की दे चुने हुए स्कूलों में अध्ययन करें। इसमें भी प्रतिभासाली ग्रामीण बच्चों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलती है।

(ii) पर्याप्त आवासीय स्कूल शिक्षा के लाभों को पात्र प्रतिभासाली बच्चों, लोकों द्वारा निम्न आय वर्ग के बच्चों को जिनको अन्यथा इस तरह की सुविधाएं पैसे की कमी के कारण प्राप्त न हों, उपलब्ध करने के लिए भारत मरकार, म्बीकूल माध्यमिक आवासीय स्कूलों में छात्रवृत्ति योजना का संचालन करती है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक वर्ष, 11-12 वर्ष आय वर्ग के उन बच्चों को, जिनके माता-पिता की आय 500 प्रति भास से अधिक नहीं है, 500 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की जाती हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्यों तथा संघ जासित लोकों के अनु० जातियों और अनु० जाति जातियों के उच्चीदारों के लिए उनकी

जन संख्या के आधार पर जमीन: 15 % व 5 % आवश्यकियां दी जाती है बहते कि निर्वाचित न्यूनतम स्तरों को पूरा करें। चुने हुए विधार्ची, पुस्तकों और लेखन समग्री सहित पूरी स्कूल फीस, जावासीब तक ऐसी ही दूतरी वापिस न होने वाली जहरी फीस पाने के हकदार हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त उन्हें जेव खर्च, कपड़ा वर्दी भता तका आने व जाने के लिए यात्रा का खर्च भी दिया जाता है।

भूमि नुस्खा

1095. श्री भगवता देव : क्या कृषि और विद्याइ मंत्री यह बताने की हृषा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली म तार भूमि सुधार लाग करने और कमज़ोर बगों को कृषि के लिए पर्याप्त भूमि देने में असफल रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो भूमि सुधारों को प्रभावशाली ढंग में लाग करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) क्या इम बारे में संसद् मदम्यों की एक अधिकारी प्रबक्षा एक आयोग बनाने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि और विद्याइ मन्त्री (श्री नुरज़ेस्त रिस्ल बरानासी) : (क) एक विवरण मलम्बन है।

(ख) मंत्रिभान के अनुसार भूमि सुधार राज्य सरकार का विषय है। भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर यह अनुरोध करती रही है कि वे इसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए भी इही कदम उठाएं। इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के तंत्रज्ञ में राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से समय-समय पर विधार विधा जाता है और

अपेक्षित सुधारात्मक उपायों के बारे में सुझाव दिए जाते हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

विवरण

भूमि सुधार की प्रक्रिया में सबसे पहला कदम जमींदारी, जागीर, इनाम आदि मध्यवर्दी पट्टों का उन्मूलन करने का था। यह काम लगभग दूरा हो चुका है तथा लगभग 200 लाख किसानों का राज्य से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित हो गया है। केवल थोड़े में नष्ट इनाम और जागीर बाकी रह गए हैं। उन के उन्मूलन के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

भूमि सुधार नीति के दो मुख्य लक्षण हैं—पट्टे की सुरक्षा और कृषि जोतों की अधिकांश नीता।

पट्टे की सुरक्षा : अधिकांश राज्यों में कानून के अन्तर्गत ये स्वेच्छा करने वाले कानूनसरों को उस भूमि के स्वामित्व का अधिकार स्वयं ही प्राप्त हो जाने अथवा उन्हें ऐसे अधिकारों को खारीदने के लिए अनुमति देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहाँ कहीं भी किसी भी रूप में कानूनकारी की अनुमति दी गई है वहाँ विधान में विशेष परिस्थितियों को छोड़कर कानूनकारों की बेदखली में सुरक्षा करने तका लगान का नियमन करने की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। बहुत से मामलों में, भू-स्वामी द्वारा वैयक्तिक तौर पर बेची करने के लिए उसे भूमि का पुनर्गहन करने का अधिकार इस शर्त पर प्राप्त होता कि उसका न्यूनतम क्षेत्र कानूनकार के पास रहेगा।

कृषि जोतों की अधिकांश नीता :

वर्ष 1972 में जारी किए गए मार्बंदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसरण में भूमि की अधिक-

तम सीमा सम्बन्धी कानूनों में संजोधन होने से पूर्व इनके अन्तर्गत 8.1 लाख हेक्टार भूमि का अधिकार वितरण किया गया था। संजोधन होने के पश्चात् 15 लाख हेक्टार भूमि को अधिकार भूमि घोषित किया गया है। जिसमें से 8 लाख हेक्टार से भी अधिक खेत पर राज्यों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। कब्जे में लिए गए खेत में से 4.8 लाख हेक्टार खेत 8.2 लाख साधनुपोर्णियों में वितरित कर दिया गया है। कियान्वयन सम्बन्धी कायंकम अभी जारी है।

Excesses in Central Universities

1096. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up probe bodies to go into the emergency excesses in the Central Universities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received asking for a probe into emergency excesses in some Central Universities. The representations and the comments of the Universities thereon are under examination to see if there is a case for a Visitatorial Inquiry.

Export of Foodgrains

1097. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to export food grains in the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government has not taken any decision to allow export of foodgrains during the current year. However, as in the previous years, export of a limited quantity of superior basmati rice has been allowed to be continued during the current year.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited

1098. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, is passing through a crisis;

(b) if so, the nature and causes of the crisis; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rid the Corporation of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The Corporation is passing through a difficult situation on account of the following main reasons (1) the problem of marketing its handloom products, (2) lack of orders for some of the engineering units, (3) the labour which consists of former East Pakistan refugees are not skilled.

During the last one year steps have been taken to secure adequate orders for the several units under the Corporation and for redeploying the labour from the non-viable to the viable units.

Chittaranjan Bhawan in Delhi

1099. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal

to establish Chittaranjan Bhawan, in Delhi in commemoration of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das;

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

**Demolishing of Huts in Delhi/
New Delhi**

1100. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many huts were demolished in Delhi and New Delhi during the period of emergency, by the then Delhi and New Delhi Government and Municipal authorities, in the name of 'city beautification';

(b) total number of families affected as a result of the then Government's drive for "city beautification";

(c) whether it has been alleged that the erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's son Shri Sanjay Gandhi himself organised this drive;

(d) whether Government have prepared scheme to rehabilitate the evicted families in the neighbouring localities; and

(e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). The matter is before the Fact Finding Committee already set up to collect all available information in respect of demolitions etc. that had taken place in Delhi during the period of emergency.

(d) and (e). The decision of the Government is that those who have been displaced from residential areas

would be resettled in the same areas after proper redevelopment has been carried out.

**Earth filling contracts of Trilokpuri,
New Delhi**

1101. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) who, during the rule of the previous Government, was given earth filling contracts for filling of Trilok Puri rehabilitation colonies, New Delhi;

(b) total value of the contracts;

(c) whether Shri Sanjay Gandhi, the son of erstwhile Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had interests in these contracts and if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether the C.B.I. instituted inquiries into the allegations of short supply and wrong measurement; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Statement showing the names of the contractors who were given earth filling contract is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/77].

(b) Rs. 19,82,310/-.

(c) Government are not yet aware.

(d) The C.B.I. has recently called for the records pertaining to this work from the Delhi Development Authority.

(e) No findings have so far been given on this case.

**Salary of Primary School Teachers
in States**

1102. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether salary and emoluments of a primary school teacher vary from State to State and there is a good deal of disparity in this regard;

(b) if so, what is the current position State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government are considering to evolve a uniform guideline (national minimum) on this particular issue?

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

(b) The available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-410 77]

(c) No. Sir.

Production of Foodgrains

1103. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) actual production of foodgrains during 1975-76;

(b) estimated production for the year 1976-77;

(c) total procurement and distribution through public distribution system during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(d) buffer stock of foodgrains as at the end of 1975-76 and 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The total production of foodgrains during 1975-76 crop year (starting 1st July) was estimated as 121 million tonnes. The final estimate of production of foodgrains for the year 1976-77 are likely to become available after the close of the current crop year. However, unlike 1975-76, the weather conditions during the crop year 1976-77 have not been so favourable and according to available reports, the total production of foodgrains in 1976-77 may be lower than the record level of previous year.

(c) During the financial year 1975-76 and 1976-77 the total internal procurement of foodgrains was about 10.3 and 12.1 million tonnes respectively. The public distribution during these years was around 10.3 and 10.2 million tonnes respectively.

(d) The total estimated stocks (both buffer and operational) with public agencies at the end of the financial year 1975-76 and 1976-77 were 10.5 and 18 million tonnes respectively.

Purchase of Foodgrains

1104. SHRI BIJOY KUMAR MONDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the fact that the farmers are now exempt from the levy, what facilities exist for farmers to sell their products of foodgrains at prices fixed by Government in case the private markets offer them lower rates;

(b) what quantities of wheat and other foodgrains have been purchased by Government so far in the year 1977; and

(c) steps being taken to curtail malpractices by States machinaries and godown staff?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A large number of purchase centres have been opened by the public agencies in different States for undertaking purchases of wheat, barley and grams at the support prices fixed by the Government.

(b) As on 18-6-77, a total quantity of 45.89 lakh tonnes of wheat has been purchased by the public agencies during 1977-78 Rabi marketing season. Besides, the Food Corporation of India have purchased 9961 tonnes of barley and 19854 tonnes of gram in the open market as commercial purchases.

(c) Constant vigil and supervision is being done by the officers of the State Governments, F.C.I. and other procuring agencies in the mandis/purchase centres to eliminate the malpractices. Besides, the Mandi Samitis and field level co-ordination Committees are also watching the interest of the farmers and helping in the elimination of malpractices.

Establishment of Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala

1105. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether the question of establishing a Sanskrit Vidyapeeth in Kerala has been pending with the Government since 1974; and

(b) if so, the reason for delay in giving approval for this proposal?

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

(b) The establishment of the Vidyapeeth in Kerala was part of a comprehensive scheme for the establishment of Vidyapeethas which took time for consideration. Recently it has been decided to take up the case of Vidyapeetha in Kerala separately and the matter is being discussed with State Government.

Demand to release stocks of foodgrains to bring down prices

1106. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers Association has demanded that the Government should release all surplus stocks of foodgrains in the open market to bring down prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A copy of the Press Communiqué issued by the Federation of All India Foodgrains Dealers' Association on 21st May, 1977 has been received. Among other things, the Federation has suggested disposal of surplus stocks of pulses, gram and maize etc. by the Governmental agencies in the open market with a view to bring down their prices.

(b) Governmental agencies, making purchases on behalf of the Government of India have purchased only limited quantities of pulses and gram for meeting the requirements of the Defence Services, and there is no surplus for any sale in the open market. Regarding maize, whatever quantities are available, are meant for issue through the public distribution system and these cannot be released for sale in the open market.

Allegation against Principal, Regional Engineering College, Durgapur

1107. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large-scale allegation made against the Principal of the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur by the Association of the Class III and IV Staff;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted enquiry about the allegation; and

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c): A communication was received from the Regional Engineering College Employees Association which among other things mentioned that the Principal of the College Prof. M. L. Mandal sought a Congress ticket to stand for the Durgapur Parliamentary Constituency in the last Parliamentary election and that the Congress opened its election office in one of the staff quarters.

Prof. Mandal had in the meanwhile left the college on the expiry of his term of deputation and reverted to the parent department. The allegation made by the Association was however referred to the authorities of the college who intimated that the news of the ex-Principal, Prof. M. L. Mandal, seeking Congress nomination in the last Lok Sabha election had been published in some newspapers. It is also confirmed that an election office was set up in the campus of the college.

Prof. Mandal was contacted, who informed that he tentatively gave his consent and signed the application form for nomination, but later withdrew his application. Prof. Mandal

says that the opening of the election office on the campus was done without his knowledge. The Board of Governors of the College is being requested to look into this matter.

खाताखालों के लिये समान वसूली नीति

1108. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या हृषि और सिवाई मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्य मरकारें वसूली नीति स्वयं निर्धारित करती हैं और वे भारतीय खात निगम द्वारा वसूली के प्रयोजनात्मक समय-समय पर खाताखालों का मूल्य स्वयं निर्धारित करती हैं;

(ख) क्या राज्यों की इसी प्रकार की नीति के कारण पूरे देश के लिए वसूली की एक जमी नीति निर्धारित करना सम्भव नहीं है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मरकार की क्या नीति है?

हृषि और सिवाई भवी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बराता) : (क) में (ग), भारत मरकार हृषि मूल्य आयोग की मिकारियों के प्राधार पर और राज्य मरकारों के साथ विवार-विमर्श कर सभी प्रमुख खाताखालों की मूल्य तथा वसूली नीति तय करती है। खाताखालों की वसूली करने का तरीका और जिस एजेंसी से वसूली करानी है, इसका निर्धारण सामान्यतया राज्य मरकारों द्वारा वहां चल रही परिस्थितियों की दृष्टि में करना होता है। वसूली की प्रणाली के बारे में समान नीति तैयार करना न तो सम्भव है और न ही वांछनीय है।

खेल कूद में कमियों

1109. श्री ईश्वर औधरी :

श्री पी० के० देव :

श्री विहार लाल्करः

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान खेलों में उन कमियों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप भारत को इस क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ने में कठिनाइयां होती हैं ;

(ख) क्या एक कारण यह है कि पदाधिकारियों तथा ग्रिन्लाडियों के सम्बन्ध सौहार्दपूर्ण नहीं होते जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप देश की खेल में पराजय होती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई योजना बना रही है यदि हां, तो पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उस पर कितनी राशि व्यय होगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रसाद चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) मे (म) . अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ओलिम्पिक समिति तथा प्रत्य संस्थाओं द्वारा निर्धारित शर्तों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, विभिन्न खेल कार्यक्रमों तथा नीतियों का गोचर हो व्यापक पुनरीक्षण किए जाने का प्रत्यावर्त है इम पुनरीक्षण में यह सुनिश्चय करने के लिए भी कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता होगी कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतियोगिताओं में खेल टीमों के निष्पादन कार्य का प्रभाव बाह्य परिस्थितियों के कारण प्रतिकूल नहीं रहा है ।

सूखाप्रस्त राज्यों की केन्द्रीय सहायता

1110. श्री ईश्वर औधरी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके द्वारा सूखा-प्रस्त राज्यों के उन क्षेत्रों को जहां सूखे की स्थिति हर साल बहुत खराब हो जाती है, किसी केन्द्रीय कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से राहत दी जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इन राज्यों को जहां हर वर्ष सूखा पड़ता है सहायतार्थ कितनी राशि दी जा रही है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी भी एजेन्सी है जो इस दी जाने वाली राशि के पूरे सदृपयोग का मुनिश्चय कर सके और केन्द्र सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनासा) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार नहीं कर रही है जिसके द्वारा सूखा-प्रस्त राज्यों के उन क्षेत्रों को (जिनमें सूखे की स्थिति हर साल खराब हो जाती है) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से राहत दी जा सके । लेकिन केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में सूखे से निरन्तर प्रभावित रहने वाले क्षेत्र से संबंधित कार्यक्रम (जिसे पहले ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम कहा जाता था) की एक योजना है जो वर्ष 1970-71 से चालू है । शुरू में इम कार्यक्रम का लक्ष्य मध्यम/लघू सिंचाई मृदा संरक्षण बन रोपण, ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण आदि श्रम प्रधान कार्यों की व्यवस्था करके इन

क्षेत्रों के लोगों की निरंतर रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध कराना था। बाद में इस कार्यक्रम का क्षेत्र विकास के आधार पर पुनः नवीकरण किया गया। 13 राज्यों में 74 जिलों को पूर्णतः या आंशिक रूप से मूलाधार स्तर पाया गया है। क्षेत्रों का चुनाव सूचे के अवधि को लम्बाई, वर्षा की कमी और उसके अतिविश्वित विवरण, सिवाई संबंधी मुदिष्ठाओं की कमी तथा विकास का सामान्य स्तर कम होने आदि के आधार पर किया गया है। पांचवीं योजना के दौरान इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 181.5 करोड़ रुपए का केन्द्रीय बांटन किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों के समान अबदान के साथ कुल सरकारी निवेश 330 करोड़ रुपए होने की संभवता है और कार्यक्रम के अवर्तन जालियन इए गए जाल के अंत को द्याव में रखते हुए पांचवीं योजना में कुल परिव्यय अन्तम 500 करोड़ रुपए होने की आज्ञा है। आम् योजना के दौरान भूमि, जन-संबंधित क्षेत्रों के जन तथा पशुवन संसाधनों के उचित उपयोग के उद्देश्य में अवस्थारना नवा न्यूटो में वंशाधित विकास कार्यों के पैकेज ढारा इन क्षेत्रों

की अवधिकारियों में सुधार जाने की नीति तैयार की गई है। साथ संबंधी मुदिष्ठाओं की व्यवस्था तथा दीर्घकालीन पूँजीगत परिस्थिति का निर्माण करने के लिए राजसहायता प्रदान करते हुए लघु और सीमान्त किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों को निर्मित आमदानी और रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने पर विशेष जोर दिया गया है।

(म) और (प). सरकार द्वारा छठे वित्त वर्षान्मेष की सिक्कारियों को अंतर किए जाने के फलस्वरूप राज्यों की 1-4-1974 से दैवी विपत्तियों के कारण हुए गैर आयोजना-व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय महायता नहीं दी गई है। ऐसी गैर आयोजना-व्यय को राज्य अपने संसाधनों में तथा आयोग की मिकारियों पर सरकार द्वारा दिए गए सीमान्त धन में पूरा करते। राज्यों के पास उपलब्ध सीमान्त धन राजि की आवश्यकता दी गई है:—

(मात्र रुपयों में)

1. आनंद प्रदेश	431	12. यशिपुर	4
2. असम	125	13. बेंगलुरु	4
3. बिहार	461	14. नागानेंद्र	2
4. गुजरात	455	15. उड़ीसा	358
5. हरियाणा	124	16. पंजाब	33
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	3	17. राजस्थान	1019
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	35	18. तमिलनाडु	152
8. कर्नाटक	191	19. विपुरा	7
9. केरल	30	20. उत्तर प्रदेश	218
10. मध्य प्रदेश	341	21. पश्चिम बंगाल	661
11. महाराष्ट्र	417		

केन्द्रीय सरकार उस समय सामने पाती है जब राज्यों के संसाधन उनकी आवश्यकताओं की अपेक्षा कम हो जाते हैं तथा उन्हें योजना के लिए अधिक सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है। चूंकि सहायता केवल योजना के लिए निर्मित की जाती है अतः केन्द्र में ऐसी सहायता के उपयोग की जांच करने के लिए कोई प्रत्यग व्यवस्था नहीं है।

बिहार के लिये जर्सी नस्ल की गाय

1111. श्री पुष्पराज : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी वह बताने की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य को मार्च, 1977 में भारत सरकार के माध्यम से आस्ट्रेलिया से उच्चार स्वरूप जर्सी नस्ल की 101 गायें प्राप्त हुईं;

(ब) क्या उनके लाये में 50 लाख रु० खर्च हुए;

(ग) क्या ये सभी गायें गर्भवती थीं जिनमें से 39 मर गई तथा अब गायों को गर्भपात हो गया; और

(द) यदि हाँ, तो इस पूरी नहीं सकने वाली क्षमता के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंडी (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाना) : (क) बिहार को 99 जर्सी बछड़ियाँ और 2 जर्सी मांड (कुल 101 पशु) प्राप्त हैं।

(ब) जी नहीं। उनके लाने-सेजाने पर लगभग 5 लाख रु० का खर्च हुआ है।

(ग) ग्रामीण गायें गर्भवित्या की प्राकृतिक स्थिति में थीं। 38 गाय और एक सांड, कुल 39 पशुओं की भूम्य

हुई प्रेर 39 ग्रन्थ बायों का गर्भपात हो गया। 14 गाय भी भी गार्भिन हैं।

(च) बिहार सरकार ने इस बात की पूर्णतः जांच करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है और ऐसी दुष्टना भविष्य में न हो, इसके लिए समुचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

Central aid for Housing Projects in Gujarat State

1112. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been asked by the State Government of Gujarat to give more aid for the development of land in the State to be made fit for the housing projects for the poor;

(b) if so, how much aid was given by the Centre to the State Government for the last three years for this purpose; and

(c) how much aid will be given to the State Government during the current financial year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Apart from the allocation of L.I.C. loan to the State Governments including the Government of Gujarat, which is expected to be settled shortly, it is difficult to indicate any other aid which the Central Government can give, as it would depend very much on the type of projects which the State Governments would formulate and present.

Central aid for implementation of irrigation schemes in Gujarat

1113. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last 3 years Gujarat State had submitted to the Union Government some irrigation schemes to be implemented by that State;

(b) whether the Union Government had accepted them; and assured aid for their implementation; and

(c) if so, how much aid has been given by the Centre so far to the State for improvement of the irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Gujarat Government had sent reports for two major and eight medium irrigation schemes to the Central Water Commission for clearance during the last three years. Planning Commission have since approved four medium schemes, namely, Deo, Sani, Uud and Kalubhar. Of the remaining, replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission in respect of one major and two medium schemes are awaited from the State Government. Two medium schemes involve inter-State aspects and one major scheme is under examination in the Commission.

Irrigation is a State subject funds for execution of irrigation projects are provided by the State Governments within the framework of their overall developmental plans. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants which is not related to any individual sector of development or projects.

The Central Government had provided an advance plan assistance of Rs. 7.30 crores during 1975-76 and Rs. 3 crores during 1976-77 to Gujarat

Government to accelerate the tempo of works and to achieve early irrigation benefits under selection irrigation projects.

Funds for improvement of Education and Welfare of Children in Gujarat

1114. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Gujarat has not been provided sufficient funds for the improvement of education and welfare of the children;

(b) if so, the total aid given by the Centre to the State Government for this during the last three years;

(c) how much of the aid was utilised by the State Government; and

(d) what steps are being taken to give more aid to the State for the increase in education and welfare of the children of The State?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Central Assistance for State Plan programmes is released for the plan as a whole and not for different heads of development.

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

Allotment of MIG Houses by D.D.A.

1115. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to examine the recent allotment of Middle Income Group Houses by D.D.A. during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Some complaints have been received and these are being looked into.

आमों की नई किस्म

1116. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 'नीलम' तथा 'दशहरी' आमों के संकरण से जो नयी किस्म तैयार की गयी उसके कितने पौधे तैयार करके केन्द्रीय पौधशालाओं (नर्मनियों) को लगाने के लिए दिए जा चुके हैं और इन्हे तैयार करने का काम किम-किम स्थान पर किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) किन शेखों में इस किस्म के आम की अधिक माग है ?

हृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मन्त्रिका किस्म, जो नीलम और दशहरी आमों के संकरण से तैयार की गई है, की छ. सौ चृमयुक्त कलम (बड़े मिठ्ठम) गत वर्ष दो के द्वाय मन्त्रालय ने हृषि विश्वविद्यालयों व अनुमधान केन्द्रों को दी गई है। हमके प्रतिरिक्त, 48 कलम चुंडे पौधे प्रोप्रेसिव प्रोप्रमं का, 20 पौधे परिचालन अनुमधान प्रायोजनाओं के अधीन कार्यरत केन्द्रों को तथा 108 पौधे विभिन्न राज्यों के राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी हेतु दिए गए हैं। इन केन्द्रों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे अपनी अपनी पौधशालाओं (नर्मनियों) में इनका प्रचार करेंगे। बतंभान मिथन में, इन पौधों की मध्या भारतीय हृषि अनुमधान संस्थान, नई दिल्ली में बढ़ायी जा रही है।

(ख) इस किस्म की मांग देश के उत्तरी, उत्तर पश्चिमी तथा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्रों में अच्छी है।

विश्वविद्यालयों कालेजों वे शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति में अनुमूलित जातियों के प्रत्याशियों को प्राथमिकता

1117. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय तथा अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति में अनुमूलित जातियों के कर्मचारियों को, यदि वे निर्धारित योग्यताएं पूरी करते हों, कोई प्राथमिकता दी जाती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में नियम क्या है और क्या इन नियमों का पालन किया जा रहा है। और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में कोई जांच कराई गई है। यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकलें।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र बन्दर) : (क) मे (ग) विश्वविद्यालयों/कालेजों में लेक्चररों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए अनुमूलित जातियों/अनुमूलित जन जातियों हेतु ग्राहक्षण को सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को निम्नलिखित प्रक्रिय की सिफारिश की है :—

(1) प्रत्येक शैक्षिक वर्ष के आरम्भ होने से पूर्व विश्वविद्यालय को लेक्चररों के पदों पर भर्ती के लिए उस वर्ष के दौरान होने वाली सम्भावित रिक्तियों को निर्धारित कर लेना चाहिए।

(2) आरक्षित श्रेणी के अंतर्गत और जाने वाले पदों की संख्या संकायबार निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए किन्तु किसी भी पद को "आरक्षित पद" के रूप में पदनाम नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। इन पदों के विज्ञापन में यह सूचित कर देना चाहिए कि योग्य समझे गए अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों को वरीयता दी जाएगी। आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होने पर विश्वविद्यालय, नेवचरार के पद पर अर्ती के लिए निर्धारित न्यूनतम अर्हताओं को पूरा करने वाले अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सभी उम्मीदवारों को माध्यान्कार के लिए दुना मिलता है।

(3) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में माध्यान्य रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों का माध्यान्कार प्रथमतः अनग नेता चाहिए। फिर माध्यान्य वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों का माध्यान्कार अनग में नेता चाहिए।

(4) वर्दि ममिति इग निए गए माध्यान्कार में अनुसूचित जातियों अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों में में नेवचरार के पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु कोई भी उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध नहीं होता है तो चयन ममिति उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों की, तीन वर्ष

की अवधि तक के लिए 700-1300 रुपए के बेतनमान में शोध सहायकों के रूप में नियुक्ति की सिफारिश कर सकती है और बाद में ये व्यक्ति गिरियां होने पर नेवचरारों के पदों के लिए प्रतियोगिता में आग ले सकेंगे। फरवरी 1977 में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों में इस मामले में की गई कार्यवाही अथवा की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही से अवगत कराने का अनुरोध किया गया। केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से प्राप्त उत्तरों का सभा पट्टन पर रखे गए संक्षेप परिगणित I में दिया गया है। [प्रन्थान्य वे रक्षा गदा देखिए संख्या एस टी 411/77] गज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में प्राप्त उत्तरों का सभा पट्टन पर रखे ये संक्षेप परिगणित II में दिया गया है। [प्रन्थान्य में रखा गया देखिए स या LT 411/77] अन्य गज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में संबंधित मुचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

तोल में कम तथा घटिया किस्म के उबंरकों की विश्व

1118. श्री मवार मिह चोहान : क्या हृषि और मिलाई मत्रों यह व्यवाय की रूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि किसानों को उबंरकों की ऐसी बोरियां बेची जाती हैं जिनका वजन निर्धारित मात्रा में कम होता है तथा जिनमें निर्धारित मूल तत्व कम होते हैं किन्तु उनकी घटी मात्रा का मूल्य कम नहीं किया जाता,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या व्यापारियों को उबंरक लाने ले जाने पर कम हुए उबंरक के लिए छूट दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो किनसी?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . किसानों को बजन में कम और पोषक तत्वों में अपर्याप्त उबंरकों के विकल्प के बारे में कोई गिरावट नहीं मिली है। उबंरक (नियंत्रण) ग्रादेश 1957 के अनुसार यैनों पर उबंरकों की विशिष्टताओं तथा बजन का उल्लेख करना पड़ता है। इसके मंबंध में किसी प्रकार के उल्लंघन में राज्य सरकारें निपटेंगी (उन्हें ऐसे पराधीनों के खिलाफ दण्डनीय कार्यवाही करने का अधिकार दिया गया है; कम बजन देना भी बजन और सावा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दण्डनीय पराधीन है और इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों के पास पर्याप्त अधिकार है।

उबंरक (नियंत्रण) ग्रादेश में घटिया दर्जे के उबंरकों का निपटारा करने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है और इसके लिए विद्युत विधि भी निर्धारित की गई है। मामान्यता: ऐसा उबंरक घेन्युलेशन और मिथण एकों को बेचा जाता है। इन उबंरकों का मूल्य उनके पोषक तत्वों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) वितरक, किसानों को निश्चित विशिष्टताओं और बजन के उबंरकों का सम्भरण करेंगे। तथापि "वितरण मार्जन" में परिवहन के दौरान हुई कमी के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है जैसे यूरिया के मामले में परिवहन के दौरान होने वाली कमी को पूरा करने के लिए 874 रुपए प्रति टन की गुंजाई छोड़ी गई है।

आलू तथा दालों की नई किस्म

1119. श्री नवाब सिंह बौहान: क्या कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में आलू तथा दालों की कौन सी नई किस्में जारी की गई है और कौन सी जारी किए जाने से पूर्व की स्थिति में हैं; और

(ख) इनके जारी करने की क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई?

कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान आलू की कोई भी किस्म जारी नहीं की गयी है, दालों के मामले में, चने की एल 550 किस्म, मूँग को एम० एल० एम० 9 किस्म तथा लोबिया की सी० 152 किस्म जून 1977 में जारी की गयी है।

आलू की सी० एस एल बी जेड-405 ए, किस्म, जिसका अस्थायी नाम कुफरी नव ज्योत है और सी० जी 2524, जिसका अस्थायी नाम कुफरी नवतेज दिया गया है और दालों में चने की एच० 208, जी 130, जे जी 625 व उन्नीगेरी किस्में, ममूर की पंत 209 व पंत 406 किस्म तथा मटर की ई सी 33866 व एल 116 किस्मों की सिफारिश सम्बद्ध कार्य शिविरों (वकं शाप्स) द्वारा कर दी गई है और अब वे पूर्व-मोचन (प्रिरिलीज) की स्थिति में हैं।

(ख) परीक्षण प्लाटों पर, अनेक मौसमों में की गयी जांचों के आधार पर आशाजनक किस्मों की शिनालत सम्बद्ध फसलों के कार्यशिविरों

(बहु जाप्त) द्वारा की जाती है। यदि कोई कार्यपालिका एक किस्म की सिफारिश करता है तो इस को, जांच के लिए अनेक स्वानी पर राज्यों के कृषि विभागों के फार्मों तथा किसानों के खेतों के लिए दे दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार के पराक्षणों के परिणामों को कांग शिविरों के आंकड़ों के साथ कृषि मंदालय की किस्मों को जारी करने को केन्द्रीय उपसमिति के समझ जारी करने के नियंत्रण हेतु प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

Plan to scrap of orders regarding Government servants own houses

1120. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- whether the present Government are planning to scrap orders requiring Government servants owning house at the place of duty to surrender Government accommodation;
- if so, the reasons for the same;
- how many such Government servants have surrendered their houses to the Government or surrendered the Government accommodation;
- whether some Government servants have been given exemption; and
- if so, how many persons and in what categories?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). In consideration of the difficulties and hardships faced by house owning officers, particularly in the low income brackets. Government have decided to modify the existing house owning orders, making house-owning officials eligible for Government accommodation on

normal terms, subject to certain conditions.

(c) In Delhi, private houses of 111 officers have been taken in the general pool on lease by Government and 2753 house-owning officers have vacated Government accommodation.

(d). Yes, Sir.

(e) 40 officers allotted houses from the general pool in Delhi have been granted exemption because the houses owned by them are parts of Hindu Undivided Family properties/joint properties which are small and cannot be divided into independent livable units. In two other cases, exemption has been allowed because of the special nature of the officers' duty.

Request from Tamil Nadu and Kerala for more rice

1121. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

- whether States of Tamil Nadu and Kerala have demanded supply of more rice from the centre during the month of April and May;
- if so, the reaction of the Union Government;
- what is the total rice supplied by the Centre to these States upto-date; and
- what was the total demand made?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). A statement showing the demands received for supply of rice from the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala, the allotments of rice made by the Central Government against these demands and the actual supplies against these allotments is attached.

Statement

(In thousand Tonnes)

Sl. No.	State	Month	Demand re- ceived from the State Govt. for Supply of rice	Allocations made from the Central Pool	Supplies made from the Central Pool
1	Tamil Nadu	April 77 May, 77	..	50.0	50.0
2	Kerala	April, 77 May, 77	150.0 150.0	125.0 125.0	120.9 125.3

* As the demand from consumers in Tamil Nadu for raw rice was stated to be negligible, the Government of Tamil Nadu had restricted the lifting of rice against the allotment to the available quantity of baled rice of acceptable quality with the Food Corporation of India.

Procurement Operations by Government and Private Agencies

1122. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation, an agency of Food Corporation of India, has intensified its procurement operations recently;

(b) if so, at what cost they have been purchasing the wheat;

(c) whether in Punjab only 7234 tonnes of wheat arrived in Mandis upto May out of which 6542 tonnes had been procured by private agencies and only 389 tonnes by the Government agency; and

(d) if so, the reason for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). During the current wheat procurement season upto the end of May, 1977, the FCI utilised the services of the NAFED in procurement of wheat in the Union Territory of Delhi. With

effect from 1-6-1977, the Corporation is not utilising the services of NAFED but are carrying out the price support operations directly. The NAFED procured wheat at the support prices fixed by Government subject to cuts on account of quality.

(c) No, Sir. Upto the end of May, 1977, total market arrivals of wheat in Punjab amounted to 21.62 lakh tonnes out of which 20.95 lakh tonnes was procured by public agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

Grants to Tamil Nadu for Education

1123. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total grants given by the Union Government to the State Government of Tamil Nadu in the sphere of education for the last three years;

(b) how the same has been utilised by the State Government; and

(c) what is the total aid to be given to the State Government during the current year and how will it be utilised by the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Central Assistance for State Plan programmes is released for the plan as a whole and not for different heads of development.

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

Production of Foodgrains in Tamil Nadu

1124. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu vis-a-vis targets during the last five years;

(b) the target of coverage under improved seeds and high yielding varieties and the shortfalls, together with reasons therefor;

(c) the extent to which drought and scarcity conditions have affected foodgrains production in that State; and

(d) the steps taken by the Central Government to assist optimum production in that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The figures relating to targets and actual production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu during the last five years are as under:—

Year	(Thousand tonne)	
	Target	Achievements
1972-73	7500	7167
1973-74	7900	7325
1974-75	7700	4797
1975-76	8060	7761
1976-77	8100	*

* According to available information, on account of deficient water supply in the reservoirs and insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall in some areas of the State, production is reported to be somewhat lower than that in 1975-76.

(b) The targets, achievements and the difference between the two in the total coverage under the High Yielding Varieties programme relating to paddy, maize, jowar and bajra in Tamil Nadu during the last five years are given below:—

Year	Target	Achievements	Differences
			(3)-(2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	2675	2857	(+)182
1973-74	2857	2307	(-)550
1974-75	2680	2067	(-)613
1975-76	2755	2396	(-)359
1976-77	2500	2500* (anticipated)	..

* As anticipated by the State Govt. at the time of the Annual Plan (1977-78) discussions

The coverage under the High Yielding Varieties programme in Tamil Nadu reached a peak level during 1972-73. In the subsequent three years, the targets could not be fulfilled. The shortfall during 1974-75 was particularly marked due to unprecedented drought conditions in that year. However, in 1976-77 the target is expected to have been fully achieved.

As regards improved seeds, the Planning Commission do not fix any targets under the Annual Plans. However, according to the information furnished by the Government of Tamil Nadu, it is anticipated that the available supply of seed would be sufficient to meet the effective seed requirement.

(c) As production of foodgrains is affected by a number of factors, such as, cultivated area, irrigation, inputs like fertilisers, improved seeds, and plant protection, adoption of improved technology and weather, it is not possible to give a precise quantitative idea of the effect of a single factor such as drought and scarcity conditions on production. However, the extent of fall in production in 1974-75, a year of severe drought, in comparison with the levels attained in the preceding years gives a rough idea of the impact of drought in that year.

(d) The Central Government has been taking various steps to increase production in different States including Tamil Nadu. These steps include: (i) implementation of the Central Sector scheme for distribution of Minikits of rice, maize and millets to help the State Government to identify varieties suitable for different areas and to ascertain farmers, reaction before cultivation of new varieties is extended to larger areas; (ii) organisation of training courses at the Agricultural Universities and Research Institutes for quick transfer of improved production technologies to the farmers; (iii) research support by the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack and under the All-India

Coordinated Crop Improvement Projects aimed at finding out varieties suitable for different situations and resistant to pests and diseases; (iv) a fertilizer promotion campaign to step up consumption of chemical fertilisers in selected districts and (v) sanctioning of short-term loans to the State Government for meeting the State Government's credit requirements, to the extent possible, for purchase of agricultural inputs viz. seeds, fertilisers and pestisides.

Teachers detained under MISA

1125. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Teachers (Primary, Secondary, College and University) detained under MISA throughout the country during last emergency;

(b) whether all of them have been taken in service after their release from prison;

(c) if not, how many of them are still out of service; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take in case of those teachers who are still unemployed?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) This is mainly a State matter and information is not available with the Centre. Even the States are not likely to maintain these details in terms of categories and sub-categories of staff.

(b) to (d). Necessary instructions have been issued to States and other organisations. Individual cases of non-compliance with the instructions if brought to notice would be promptly looked into.

Complaints against Vice-Chancellors of Universities

1126. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain complaints about Vice-chancellors of the Universities;

(b) if so, against whom and what is the nature of the complaints; and

(c) what Government propose to do with reference to the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Several complaints have been received against the Vice-Chancellors of many Universities by the Government. A large number of complaints are against alleged excesses committed during emergency, favouritism in appointments and admissions etc. Such complaints against the Vice-Chancellors of State Universities are forwarded to the State Governments concerned for appropriate action. Complaints against the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities are referred to the Universities to ascertain the facts. The replies received from the Universities are being examined in the Ministry and appropriate action would be taken thereafter.

Reduction in the case of DDA Flats

1127. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the cost of DDA flats; and

(b) if so, to what extent and when it will be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Pricing Policy is under review.

Levy of Tax at Taj

1128. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the levy of "tax" on visitors to visit Taj and other historical monuments of Agra had provoked a sharp controversy between the Archaeological Department and the local civil administration; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to curb the provocation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1953 the Archaeological Survey of India has been charging an entrance fee of 50 paise for visitors (above the age of 15 years) to Taj Mahal, Akbar's Tomb, Agra Fort and Itimad-u'd-Daula's tomb. Since July 15, 1976, under the Uttar Pradesh Urban Development Authorities (Toll) Act, 1976, the Agra Development Authority has been collecting a toll of Rs. 1.50 from visitors to places of popular resort (including any ancient and historical monument). The actual collection of levy within the limits of the centrally protected monuments has given rise to certain problems which are under discussion with the State Government.

World Cricket Series with Professional Cricketers

1129. SHRI R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of Australian television

Chief, Kerry Packer's controversial plan to start a world cricket series with professional cricketers;

(b) whether Cricket Control Board of India called a meeting to discuss the issue; and

(c) if so, the stand of Government of India in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir; but representatives of the Cricket Control Board of India attended the meeting of the International Cricket Conference held on 14th June, 1977 in London to consider the matter.

(c) The matter falls within the purview of the Board of Control for Cricket in India which is an autonomous body.

Sansadiya Soudha

1130. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the construction of Sansadiya Soudha (Parliament House Annexe);

(b) the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe, year-wise during the last two years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the furnishing of the Sansadiya Soudha till 31st March, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The expenditure so far incurred on the construction of Sansadiya Soudha (Parliament House Annexe) is Rs. 3,69,40,549. Some bills are still to be finalised and paid. The

total expenditure on the work is expected to be Rs. 3,70,00,000.00 including departmental charges.

	1975-76	1976-77
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Parliament House Annexe	1,31,408	3,91,710
(ii) Parliament House	14,22,181	13,49,313
(c) Rs. 23,29,844 (including Departmental Charges).		

Damage to crop due to insects and rodents

1131. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of food grains destroyed during 1976-77 by insects and rodents etc.; and

(b) steps being taken by the Government for the safeguard of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is not possible to make any precise estimate of the quantity of foodgrains destroyed during 1976-77 by insects and rodents.

(b) The following steps are taken to prevent loss to foodgrains due to insects and rodents:—

- (i) The godowns constructed are rat-proof and white ant-proof.
- (ii) Qualified, technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper up-keep of foodgrains.
- (iii) Modern, scientific pest control measures are adopted to control insect and rodent trouble.

Reinstatement of clerks discharged in F.C.I. Calcutta

1132. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the fact that the management of Food Corporation of India, Calcutta has discharged fifty clerks/typists in April, 1974;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind this arbitrary dismissal;

(c) whether the Government propose to reinstate them; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Certain serious irregularities in the recruitment of 41 Assistants Grade III and 38 Typists by their Calcutta office in 1974 came to the notice of the management of the Corporation. All these selections were reviewed and, out of the aforesaid Assistants and Typists, only 16 Assistants Grade III and 7 Typists, who were found suitable, were retained in service and the remaining were discharged from the service of the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Effect of withdrawal of restrictions on movement of wheat

1133. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) whether the Government have assessed the effect of withdrawal of restrictions regarding movement of wheat, particularly with respect to retail price of wheat in the open market and specially in the non-rationing areas of the country;

(b) if so, facts there about;

(c) whether rise in purchase prices of wheat has in any way affected the issue-price in ration shops;

(d) whether the Government have drawn up any policy regarding purchase prices of paddy with respect to 'Boro crop' and of 'Aman crop' as well; and

(e) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The abolition of zona' restrictions on movement of wheat has resulted in better open market availability of the grain. The retail prices of wheat are ruling at reasonable levels even in the deficit States

(c) The issue price of wheat from Central stocks has not been increased.

(d) and (e). The policy regarding purchase price of paddy of different varieties including 'Boro' and 'Aman' for the current i.e. 1976-77 marketing season has already been decided and the Government of West Bengal have fixed the following procurement prices for 'Boro' and 'Aman' for 1976-77 kharif season. These prices will be in force for the kharif year November 1976 to October, 1977:—

Grade	Rate per Qtl. (in Rs.)
Aus and Boro of Traditional types	70.70
Aman Common	74.00
Aman Fine	77.00
Aman Superfine and Aromatic	80.00

East Pakistan refugees awaiting rehabilitation in camps outside West Bengal

1134. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether refugees from former East Pakistan are awaiting rehabilitation for the last 10—15 years in different camps, outside West Bengal;
- (b) if so, latest figures of such camp refugees;
- (c) whether Government adopted a policy and time bound programme for their rehabilitation in different parts of the country, especially in Andamans; and
- (d) if so, concrete steps taken by the Government for the early rehabilitation of the Bengalee refugees from former East Pakistan in Andamans particularly?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The migrant families from former East Pakistan are not awaiting rehabilitation for 10—15 years. The families now in camps are mostly those who migrated during the period 1-1-70 to 25-3-71. The other families are those rehabilitable families which had deserted rehabilitation villages or relief camps at the time of the liberation of Bangladesh but had returned to India by the end of January, 1974. The number of families in Mana and other two camps is 1,029 and in Tawa and Dolariya Worksite Camps together is 4,508 families.

(c) Yes, Sir. 21,300 families, including 1,100 families in Andaman & Nicobar Islands are to be settled during the Fifth Plan period. The remaining 2,200 families are expected to be settled during 1979-80 and 1980-81, the first two years of the Sixth Plan.

(d) During the first three years of the Fifth Plan, 11,241 families have been settled in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations on the mainland. For 1977-78, there is a programme of settlement of about 3700 families.

As regards the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, upto 1973-74, 688 migrant families had been resettled there. It was originally proposed to rehabilitate 1,100 families in the Islands during the Fifth Plan but till May, 1977, only 117 families have been inducted there. The resettlement in these Islands has been slower than planned since the effect of deforestation on the ecology of the Islands has continually to be kept in view.

Registration of Group Housing Societies for allotment of land in Delhi

1135. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Group Housing Societies registered for allotment of land in Delhi with Registrar of Co-operatives, Delhi have not been allotted land although they were registered in 1970;
- (b) how many Societies have so far been allotted a land or accepted the offer of land and in which area they have been offered or allotted;
- (c) whether some of the Societies have been asking for allotment of land in South Delhi;
- (d) if so, the total number of such Societies; and
- (e) reaction of the Government on their request with reasons thereof?

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

(b) 39 Societies have been allotted land and another 56 Societies have accepted the offer of land. The areas are in Paschimpuri, Pritampura, Bodella and South Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 91.

(e) According to existing policy no land in South Delhi is to be allotted in future to a Group Housing Society for the reason that land in South Delhi is scarce. Government are not contemplating at present any change in the existing policy.

Overhauling of Sports Councils

1136. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state whether Government are taking steps to overhaul the present Sports Councils?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): It is proposed to undertake a comprehensive review of various sports programmes and policies shortly, keeping in view the stipulations laid down by International Olympic Committee and other bodies. This review will cover changes, if any, required in the functions and composition of the All India Council of Sports.

Changes in Delhi Higher Secondary Examination papers

1137. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the Indian Express dated the 3rd May, 1977 wherein it has been stated that this year's Higher Secondary Examination paper in Delhi had to be hastily changed not because of a possible leakage of one

of the questions in the paper but as it dealt with Mrs. Gandhi's 20 point programme; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to inquire into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to information supplied by Central Board of Secondary Education, some question papers were replaced on account of the possibility of leakage. No question on the 20 Point programme was asked in the question paper.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रान्तीय विकासमील देशों में भारतीय विद्येशों की उपयोगिता

1138. श्री अस्त्राज और :

श्री उपरेन :

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

(क) क्या 'यूनेस्को' के महानिदेशक, श्री ए० एम० एम० बी० ने हाल में भारत की यात्रा के दौरान यूनेस्को द्वारा भारत में संचालित परियोजनाओं का प्रान्त देशों में विस्तार करने तथा विकासमील देशों में शिक्षा, संस्कृति विज्ञान और संचार के लेखों में भारतीय विद्येशों की उपयोगिता का उल्लेख किया था ; और

(ख) क्या महानिदेशक ने सरकार कोई विश्वित योजना प्रस्तुत की है और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) महानिदेशक के हाल ही के भारत के दौरे के ग्रन्त में जारी की गई संयुक्त विज्ञप्ति में यह कहा गया था कि यूनिस्को विकासशील देशों की महायता करने के लिए, भारतीय विज्ञेयज्ञों की सेवाओं को उपयोग में लाते हुए तथा उन्हें चुंदा भारतीय मन्मथाओं में प्रशिक्षण देने हेतु शिक्षा बृत्तियां देकर, भारत में उपलब्ध मुविज्ञता का लाभ उठा सकता है।

(ख) महा-निदेशक द्वारा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार को पेश नहीं किया गया है।

निरक्षणता

1139. श्री कल्याण जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश से निरक्षणता ममाप्न करने के लिए कोई समयबाधित कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में मुद्द्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं तथा उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) मेरे (ग). शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने शिक्षा विद्यों तथा व्यापक शिक्षा—फील्ड कार्बकर्ताओं के साथ व्यापक रूप से विचार-विवरण किया है ताकि व्यापक शिक्षा संबंधी बूहद कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के औरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

Crocodile Banks

1140. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up Crocodile Banks in the country has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the names of places where such banks are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). Although there is no proposal to set up crocodile banks as such in the country, the Government is operating a crocodile rehabilitation programme. In this programme, crocodiles are being reared in captivity for subsequent release into the wild. The gharial, saltwater and mugger species of crocodiles are at present being reared in the following places:

Katherniaghat in U.P., Bhitarkanika and Satkosia in Orissa, Sunderbans in West Bengal, Sutnur in Tamil Nadu, Gir in Gujarat, Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh and Rawat Bhata in Rajasthan.

Purchase of Dredgers for Brahmaputra Flood Control Board

1141. SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARKATAKI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board through the Government of Assam purchased two costly dredgers to dredge the bottom of the river Brahmaputra; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any report on the use to which these dredgers have been put?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). River erosion poses a serious problem in River Brahmaputra. To find a solution to the problem, it was decided that dredging operations be tried on an experimental basis as an anti-erosion measures. Accordingly, the Central Government procured two suction dredgers as also some of the ancillary crafts required to work with these. The equipment has been given on loan-basis to the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission for experimental dredging in Brahmaputra river. Dredging has been carried out near Chimna and subsequently at Alikash where the river Brahmaputra was eroding the banks and it is reported that the performance of the dredged channels has been satisfactory.

भूमि संबंधी विवादों के लिए समिति

1142. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या हृषि और लिंगाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय का विवार भूमि संबंधी विवादों को हल करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) क्या उक्त विवादों के मंबंध में राज्य मंत्रालयों में भी परामर्श मिया जा रहा है?

हृषि और लिंगाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Collection of Donations from Students' Parents by Private Schools/Educational Institutions

1143. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many private public schools, educational institutions etc. are functioning in the country which in the name of education are running as commercial enterprises and collecting donations in arbitrary manner from the parents of students; and

(b) if so, Government's policy in regard to these schools?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). While no specific complaints would appear to have been received in the Ministry, such instances of arbitrary collection of donations if any would be a matter for the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to take appropriate action.

Export Quota of Sugar

1144. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian delegation sought an export quota of 9 lakh tonnes of sugar in the recent conference held in Geneva and convened by UNCTAD; and

(b) the reasons for making the request?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). India has been an established exporter of sugar for nearly two decades. India has also been a member of the International Sugar Agreement since 1961. The United Nations

Sugar Conference at Geneva in April-May, 1977, was convened to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement and to evolve a frame-work for appropriate quotas/market shares, band of prices which would be remunerative to the producer and reasonable to the consumer etc. The quotas/market shares were to be evolved taking into account both the past performance in exports and the growth patterns envisaged in the future. In the light of these and taking into consideration the present level of our sugar production, additions to capacity in the industry in the current year and in the next 2/3 years, the level of internal consumption etc., the Indian Delegation to the Conference was instructed to project an effective quota of 9-10 lakh tonnes a year under the International Sugar Agreement.

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12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF D.D.A. FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT UNDER DELHI DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-394/77]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS & AUDIT REPORT OF I.I.T.s MADRAS, BOMBAY AND KHARAGPUR. STATEMENTS re. REASONS FOR DELAY IN LAYING ACCTS. & ACCTS. OF N.I.E., BOMBAY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
 - (i) Certified Accounts (Hindi version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-395/77]
 - (ii) Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1975-76 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/77.]
 - (iii) Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in library. See No. LT-397/77]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons (i) for delay in laying the documents and (ii) for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the document, mentioned at item (1) (ii) above.
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the document mentioned at item (1) (iii) above. [Placed in library. See No. LT-397/77]
- (4) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi version) of the National Institute for training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1975-76. [Placed in library. See No. LT-398/77]

CAPITAL ISSUES (APPLICATION FOR CONSENT) (AMDT.) RULES, 1977

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Capital Issues (Application for Consent) Amendment, Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 366(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1977, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947. [Placed in library. See No. LT- 399/77]

PROCLAMATION DATED 20TH JUNE 1977
re. STATE OF PUNJAB

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 20th June, 1977 issued by the Vice-President acting as President under clause (2) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 30th April, 1977 in relation to the State of Punjab, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1977, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in library. See No. LT-401/77]

—
12.01 hrs

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) **RAJGHAT SAMADHI COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government,

subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (1) (d) of Section 4 of the Rajghat Samadhi Act, 1951, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of Rajghat Samadhi Committee for the term commencing from the date of notification by the Government, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) **COURT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DELHI**

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

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvi) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi read with Section 43 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xvi) of clause (1) of Statute 2 of the Statutes of the University of Delhi, read with Section 43 of the Delhi University Act, 1922, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Court of the University of Delhi. The members so elected shall not be the employees of the University of Delhi or of a recognised College or Institution of that University."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF MUSEUMS

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of the Government of India, Department of Culture, Resolution No. F. 12/1/74-CAI (3), dated the 7th October, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Museums, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of the Government of India, Department of Culture, Resolution No. F. 12/1/74-CAI(3), dated the 7th October, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Museum, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

(iv) CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF ARCHAEOLOGY

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manners as the Speaker may direct two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves, to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted.

(v) COUNCIL UNDER INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 31 (2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under section 31(1) of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 31 (2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under section 31(1) of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

12.19 hrs.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 12. 19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Payment of Wages Act, 1936."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I introduce the Bill.

—
12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1977-78—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: We begin with the General Discussion on the Budget. Shri C. Subramaniam.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: It is on a very basic question. Ours is a clearly socialist constitution....

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me the point of order.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: I am coming to that. Unless and until the Constitution is amended, we cannot do anything which is not conducive to the Constitution. I have very carefully read the entire Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister containing 13 pages, 61 paragraphs, and the total number of words may be roundabout 7,000 if I have counted them correctly. In the whole Budget Speech, the word "socialism" is totally missing. In the context of our Constitution, I have found that the Finance Minister has made a systematic attempt to make a total eradication of the word "socialism". It is not conducive to our Constitution....

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. Will you kindly sit down? Let us hear the speech of Shri C. Subramaniam.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (Palani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to thank you for having given me the privilege of once again initiating the debate on the Budget on behalf of the Opposition. At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister on his maiden effort in presenting the Budget. This is also the first Budget of the Janata Party. Many claims have been made in the Budget Speech which require some answers. Therefore, I hope, I will have your indulgence if I take a little more time.

I would also like to congratulate the Janata Party on their recent success in the State Assembly elections. Now that they have achieved their immediate political ambitions, I hope, they will settle down to some real business particularly in the management of the economy.

I would like to pay one more compliment to the Finance Minister for having fixed the Plan size at about Rs. 10,000 crores. When the exercise for the preparation of the Annual Plan started, I gave the target of Rs. 10,000 crores. At that time, there were doubting Thomases even in the Finance Ministry saying whether this order of Rs. 10,000 crores was realistic. Having dealt with the economy for quite a few years, I was of the view that this was not only feasible but absolutely desirable and necessary if we were to take the economy forward.

We had provided the dynamism that was required for the purpose of solving many of the problems with which the country was confronted. And I am glad that the Finance Minister has ultimately fixed this target in spite of all the opposition to a big plan.

My colleague, Mr. Chavan and myself used to participate in the National Development Council's meetings, representing the States of Madras and Maharashtra, and there was always a tussle

between a big plan and a small plan. Even at that time, the Prime Minister, who was the Finance Minister then, used to say that we should have a smaller plan in the name of realism; but fortunately, even at that time, on every occasion, we succeeded in having a higher target for the plan. And therefore it is a matter of some satisfaction to me—when the ultimate say is with the Prime Minister with regard to the budget and the plan size—that there was agreement to this size of the plan.

With regard to the resources, there was a good deal of doubt whether this order of plan could be financed without large deficit financing. I am glad to find—ultimately this turned out after the taxation measures which are not of a large size—that deficit financing is only of the order of Rs. 72 crore. Where have these resources come from? Have they come because of any achievement which the Janata Party Government has made during the last three months? No. It is from the economy which they have inherited from us, and therefore, there was a buoyancy of the economy, inherent strength in the economy and that has been accepted by the hon. Finance Minister himself. Therefore, I hope, he has made a more sober and realistic assessment of the state of the economy which he has inherited from us—even though he was hasty enough in saying that everything was wrong with the economy and they had inherited a completely distorted and unhealthy economy. But I find in the documents presented to the Parliament—I refer to the Economic Survey and the Minister's own budget speech—that he found positive points in the state of the economy.

Nobody could claim, whether be it a developed country or a developing country or a socialist country that there is an economy free from problems, free from complexities; and more so in a developing country like ours, there are bound to be problems and more and more problems. I always used to say that when we went on deve-

loping more and more, many more complex problems would arise. Therefore, it is not my claim that we have given to the Janata Party Government a problem free economy. This is never going to happen whatever the state of development at whatever stage it might be. You would always have problems. The only thing is that these problems should not be old ones; these should be new ones. The emergence of new problems is a sign of progress. Therefore, I do claim that this economy which we have handed over, which is not free from many of the problems, many of the difficulties, is a much healthier and stronger economy than ever before. And this is not merely my statement, it is the statement of the Finance Minister himself. He says in his budget speech. "The current level of food stocks and foreign exchange reserve do give wider option in the management of the economy than ever before."

Therefore, I am glad that this has been accepted at least now even though the self-proclaimed economic experts in the Janata Party controverted all these things when I made the statement last time during the interim budget debate.

What are these strong points in the economy? These are: (1) the infrastructure required for economic growth has been built up during the last 23 years under a planned economy: I do not want to go into the details because then I would have to take a much longer time; (2) a strong industrial base has been built up, so that we are in a position today to fabricate many of the equipment which we require for various power projects or industrial projects of various kinds; and (3) agricultural development with a potential for ever-increasing production. All these had become possible mainly because of the scientific and technological competence which we had built up. I find many side attacks on Nehru's policy with regard to heavy industries, etc. There might be honest differ-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ences of opinion about this but on one thing I am sure, the country would be ever grateful to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for having built up this scientific and technological base....

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: ...and having created a reserve of scientific and technological men in numbers and quality, we are now third in the world, next only to USA and USSR....

AN HON. MEMBER: Question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Then this strength is reflected currently as has been acknowledged by the Finance Minister in (1) the bullet stock that we have built up, nearly 18 to 20 million tonnes; (2) the foreign exchange reserves which we had; over stood at Rs. 3,200 crores; I find that these have further increased; (3) strengthening of the rupee in the international market; and (4) an expanding export of goods and services to the various parts of the world. If I may say so in all humility, it is on this strong base that the present Plan of Rs. 16,000 crores is tried to be built upon. But, in spite of this, I still find—and I find from the interruptions also when I made these points—a continuous propaganda being made in the country against the Congress Government. There might be differences of opinion with regard to political issues, but I am talking about the economic development that has taken place. All along, including the last two or three years, I do claim, we have made a significant progress in the field of economic development, and we have reached a much healthier state. Unfortunately—I do not know; it was, perhaps, in the heat of election propaganda—an irresponsible statement was made by a very responsible Minister that these Rs. 1,500 crores of impounded money had been squandered away by the Indira Government, and that was why

they were not in a position to return the money to the workers.

I don't know how the Hon. Finance Minister would feel when I remind him that only yesterday he brought a Bill that he would deposit it in the Provident Fund. If the money has already been squandered away, what is he going to deposit? When I tried to contradict that no such thing happened, the Janata expert said that this was a wrong statement and that there was no money left. In passing I may mention that it is this sort of statements which proved the downfall of the Janata Party in Tamil Nadu. As a matter of fact, when we were unable to send any of our propagandists to various constituencies, many used to say could we not persuade the Janata Party at least to send Shri Subramania Swamy to our Constituency?

So, I would like to appeal not only to the Ministers (I am sure they are getting more and more responsible as they have taken up positions of responsibility) but to the Janata Party as a whole not to think in such terms as to say that everything during the last 20 years had gone wrong and that, therefore, their task now is to pull down everything that happened and start anew. If this is the attitude, nothing is going to happen because the destruction of the structure itself will take some time and to start something new will take much more time and you may lose another ten to fifteen years even to make a beginning.

What is important is how we take advantage of what exists already, with all its defects and deficiencies and also with all its strong and positive aspects. That is how I feel about it, the Janata Party having got the mandate of the people for the purpose of carrying on the administration. So, the attitude should be that we have to build on what already exists. I am sure there are many defects and deficiencies, but let us not think in terms of having a completely new structure altogether. That is the point I wanted to make.

Now, having said this, I would like to explode another myth which is being assiduously propagated that, during the past thirty years agriculture and the rural sector were neglected. After all, we were functioning under various Five Year Plans, and even though in other matters the present Prime Minister might say that he was helpless, I am sure that he was a participant and a party to all the Plan documents—First Plan, Second Plan, Third Plan etc.—though there might have been some gaps in his being in Government. He was also a party—as a matter of fact he had functioned as the Industries and Commerce Minister—to the general Industrial Policy Resolution which is being attacked now as having gone in the wrong direction.

I would like to deal with this, if I may, a little later, but this is how the approach is being made and, therefore I would like to suggest that this statement that agriculture and the rural sector had been neglected and the claim which the Hon. Finance Minister had made that this is the first time that he has tried to rectify the mistakes that had been committed, do not stand scrutiny at all. Take any Plan document. I do agree that when we started formulating the Second Plan we had illusions that we have solved our agricultural problems and therefore more and more emphasis was laid on industries. But even before we finalised our Second Plan, we had continuous droughts for one or two years, and the realisation came that agriculture should not be neglected at any cost. If you take any of the Plan documents you will find that agriculture forms not only a part of the core sector but it forms the basic structure of the core sector. That is how we made our allocations and gave priority to agriculture and agricultural development.

As far as agriculture is concerned, my passion for agriculture is well known. As a matter of fact, when I moved over to the Ministry of Science and Technology, I told them that even though I was Minister for Science and

Technology, my first love was agriculture. It is not that I am not interested in science and technology being developed for various other sectors, but I asked them, how far science and technology could be utilised for rural development, for the eradication of poverty and for the transformation of the rural economy. This integrated rural development scheme originated from the formulation of science and technology plan, where I gave the task to the scientists—could we evolve a plan for the purpose of eradication of poverty in the rural areas? Therefore, in science and technology my emphasis was on agriculture and even earlier I had my own part to play as Minister for Food and Agriculture to do something to transform the agricultural economy by introduction of new technology. At that time, you were my colleague in the Cabinet. It is not merely the introduction of new technology; this introduction of new technology required a scientific base and scientific capability. I do claim that the reorganization which I put through in the field of agricultural research transformed our agricultural research in a period of 5-6 years so much so that in the international forums, we could claim that our agricultural research, if not superior, was at par with the agricultural research in any part of the world including USA, USSR, Mexico or any other country. And that process has continued. If today we are in a position to look forward with confidence, that we will be able to solve our food problems and increase agricultural production in general, it is because of the new orientation which was given for transforming the traditional agriculture into modern agriculture by science and technology and also providing the scientific base for that.

A statement had been made that in spite of these things, that have happened, our agriculture still depends very much on weather conditions. I would like to know, if there is any agricultural economy in the world which does not depend on monsoon conditions.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

and upon weather. I do not know whether hon. Members will recollect that in 1970-71 the USSR with all the developments that have taken place in agriculture lost one-third of its crop due to weather conditions. In the same way, take USA agriculture. It is not a continuous increase or continuous decrease; it is ebb and flow. We are not in a position to regulate weather and weather does play a prominent part in agricultural production and that is why, we achieved in 1975-76 a target production of 120 million tonnes or a little more than that, but the next year, it came down to 111 million tonnes. Here also, you should compare what was the state of affairs earlier and what is the state of affairs now. The best production year, if I remember right, was 1970-71, when we reached a level of 108 million tonnes; at that time, we had the best of seasonal conditions. We had seasonal conditions equivalent to that or perhaps a little better when reached a level of 121 million tonnes. In 1976-77 when the seasonal conditions became adverse, what is the target we had reached—it was 111 million tonnes three million tonnes over the best peak we had reached in 1970-71. You should look up to what the best performance in 1960s and 1950s and where we are now. What is important is that you cannot have a continuously increasing agricultural production and once there is a fall in production conclude that our agricultural strategy has failed. If that is so, I do not think you understand the realities of agriculture. It is quoted against us that the economy had slumped during 1976-77. As far as industrial production is concerned, I will come to that a little later.

But what is important in agriculture is to reach a level of production during favourable seasons which would make up for the lean years. This is what we have done. We have to a certain extent, I am using the words 'to a certain extent' reached that level because we have built up a buffer stock of 16 million tonnes. Earlier

also 9 million tonnes we were able to build up. Therefore, this is where naturally we have to learn on the basis of the experience of what had happened during the past. It is not as if it is a sudden discovery. I am sure the hon. Minister has taken advantage of the plan documents submitted to the country and the Parliament; wherein it has been pointed out that the agricultural development progress has not been even. There are districts which for the last 10 years i.e. 1963-72, had an annual compound growth rate of 11-11.5 per cent for ten years continuously. We had districts which had between 9-10 per cent and ultimately we find that about 39 per cent of the districts had a level of production of about 5 per cent. But the other distressing factor which is what we have to take note of is that in 25 per cent of the districts during the last 10 years there had been a negative growth and in another 13 per cent less than 1 per cent. Therefore in 38 per cent of the districts during 10 years there had been a growth of less than 1 per cent. It is necessary to analyse why this had happened. We seem to assume; let us have more fertiliser, let us have more irrigation, let us have more credit and automatically production will increase. No. There are other constraints with regard to development of agriculture in these areas. Unless we are able to identify these natural and also social constraints, you would not be able to achieve anything. That is why the Fifth Plan document has cautioned that if you want to make real agricultural progress and particularly, widespread agricultural progress which would alone remove rural poverty because mainly it has got to be based on agriculture, then you will have to go into the main causes standing in the way of agricultural progress in these 38 per cent of the districts. This is where the integrated rural development programme comes in because the integrated rural development is based on: (1) first of all a comprehensive survey of the natural endowments available there, a survey of the human power available there, a survey of the institu-

tions available there, a survey of the sociological conditions prevailing in a particular area. So, unless we take note of these factors and have not a macro plan sitting down in Delhi—however eminent he may be the new Deputy Chairman, I have great respect for him and I have known him for however eminent he may be, the new of these things and present a plan which would ensure that the 38 per cent districts do also come forward to the level of development which other areas have reached, agricultural development in the future and eradication of poverty would be a big question mark. This is what we have to attend to.

I would like to make this statement in all humility. In our planning effort we have always taken a global view. Take the Community Development programme about which I am sure Mr. Patnaik is fully aware as also my colleagues and many others. They sat down in Delhi and had a rigid pattern of community development prescribed.

I do remember telling the late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in one of the National Development Councils. We had an area Darapuram. There is acute scarcity of even drinking water. But the Community Development Programme provided for the appointment of a Fishery Officer there. I told the Planning Commission and I told the Minister who was incharge of the Community Development—"What is the use of a Fishery Officer? There is no water. There is no fish." He said, "No, no. You tell it to the Prime Minister." I had to tell the Prime Minister. This is how planning from Delhi goes on. We have got to realise that this is almost a sub-continent and this is a sub-continent consisting of regions whose past, present and futures are completely different. Hence the entire country cannot be viewed as a uniform whole but must be seen as consisting of distinct though inter-connected and politically integrated regions. Unless

we take a note of this, whether it be in the area of agricultural development or even other developments, we would not be able to reach satisfactory level of all round development.

You try to throw Rs. 10,000 crores in Bihar. Do you think you will be able to achieve anything in that area? Only the money would be squandered. I am sorry to mention a particular state but that is a classical instance. You have water resources, you have mineral resources but still Bihar is at the bottom so far as per capita is concerned. Unfortunately, Tamil Nadu for the last ten years has just come to the sorry plight of being next to Bihar. But that is a completely different story. Therefore, the need for micro planning has become more and more necessary and urgent. Therefore, if the hon. members of the Janata Party think that they are the new messengers who have come forward for the purpose of emphasising rural sector and agricultural sector, I am sorry to differ from them. It is not merely just what I have stated here. I had stated in this House categorically in my last Budget speech.

In my budget speech last year I was referring to the Budget speech made earlier in 1975-76. I had indicated broad priorities underlying Budget proposals of 1975-76. These priorities are still valid. It does not require large argument to prove that most important development can be ensured through rural development. In a country such as ours, sustained attention to rural development is necessary. As Mahatma Gandhi reminded us so often, India lives in its villages. This means the foremost priority must continue to implement the programmes of agricultural development.

12.54 hrs.

[Miss ANNA MATTI in the Chair]

Priority must be accorded to the allied sectors such as power, irrigation and pesticides.

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

During the debate, again, I pointed out—

"The experience of the last 25 years of our development is that even, though its benefits have percolated to rural areas, development, only a small section has derived all the benefits of that development. If we continue with the same old way of training and same method of economic development, the hiatus would continue for ever and large sections of the people would be living in poverty for generations to come. Therefore, we have to find out an alternative strategy for tackling this problem. The alternative strategy has got to be on the basis of enabling the rural sector to produce more wealth and participate in general economic development."

I had gone on to give a new economic programme of integrated rural development. I did not stop there.

Then I said:

"In my view this is the only way in which we can bring about a social transformation whether it be in agriculture or in other activities allied to agriculture, the agro-based industries, decentralised industries, etc. It is here that we find the relevance of Gandhiji's philosophy—the relevance of what Gandhiji said even during the days of freedom struggle that by eliminating one exploiter there should not be another exploiter of the rural area. He warned that instead of the Britishers perhaps the urban sector might become the exploiter of the rural sector. And unfortunately that is what has happened and this transformation has to be brought about. Are we prepared to do it? Unfortunately most of us are completely indifferent towards them because we all

more or less belong to the organised sector."

Therefore it is not correct to say that agriculture and rural development has been brought into the picture by the Janata Party before the parliament and before the people. I want to give the lie to that sort of statement and that sort of propaganda. On the other hand we have not only recognised the defects in our planning process but we have also evolved an alternative strategy in the integrated rural development. And I am glad the Minister has not given it a go-by but has provided some money for it. But this has got to be taken up in a more dynamic way. This is what I want to place before this House.

Regarding eradication of poverty, as a matter of fact, garibi hatao was one of the slogans on which we won our elections in 1971. And, removal of poverty has always been the aim. In future we should be sure how this removal of poverty is going to be brought about. This is what troubles me. The Janata Party claims that they are the champions of the rural sector and the agricultural sector. How are they going to solve this problem? What we find here is a facile statement made by the Finance Minister in his budget speech. He said that if we provide the infrastructure in the rural areas, in 5 years we would be able to provide the basic minimum needs of the people. He said, 5 years. It is a fantastic statement. Even with regard to what the Prime Minister said, namely, that in 10 years, the problem of poverty and unemployment would be solved is completely unrealistic. Of course, many of us may not be here and it is the younger generation who will be here to judge whether in 10 years you have succeeded in eradicating poverty or solving the problem of unemployment. But this certainly is a tall statement. I can tell you, even if we achieve this as the task

of the century"—as I said about it on another occasion and in another forum, by the end of the century, if we succeed in providing the basic minimum needs of the people and eradicate poverty and unemployment, we should congratulate ourselves. Again, to think that we can solve rural poverty by agricultural development alone is another illusion.

This matter has been gone into by the Agriculture Commission in great detail. They have said that 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and unless we tackle at least 30 per cent of the activities which are not based on land as such—it may be allied to land but not strictly based on land—we will not be able to solve the problem of unemployment and the problem of starvation and poverty. That would mean creation of 75 million new jobs outside land. This is the problem with which we are faced. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we will be able to solve basic minimum need problem within 5 years or say that we will solve it within 10 years. I am sorry to say that if we make this unrealistic approach our credibility—whether it is of the Congress or of the Janata Party government—will be lost.

13.00 hrs.

Let us be more realistic and let us see how soon we have been able to achieve these things.

Then, I am coming to another statement which the hon. Finance Minister had made. I quote:

"In spite of the importance of agriculture and the repeated avowal of the need to improve the conditions of the rural India, the rural sector has, in the past, not received a fair share of the total investible resources".

Therefore, he has come forward to improve this position. What is there in the Budget proposals to improve

this position? The figures are important. He has provided Rs. 3,024 crores in a plan of Rs. 9,560 crores now. He congratulated himself saying:

"The hon. Members should be glad to know that this represents 30.4 per cent."

This is how he has removed the imbalance. But, may I refer him to his own document which he has published under his authority the *Economy Survey*? In 1976-77, at page 25, from this *Economy Survey* you will find what was the allocation made during last year, when the annual plan for 1976-77 was made the Plan allocation was Rs. 7,852 crores. The total allocation for development of agriculture in the annual plan for 1976-77 was estimated at Rs. 3,471 crores as against Rs. 2,565 crores in 1975-76 registering an increase of 35 per cent. In terms of percentage between Rs. 7,852 and 3,471 it comes to about 44 per cent if my arithmetic is correct. This is how he has removed the imbalance by providing 30.4 per cent increase; whereas we have neglected agriculture, when we have allowed more than 40 per cent (*Interruptions*). This is the sort of illusion in which the Janata Government is unfortunately suffering. You should get away from this and face the realities. Therefore....

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arko-nam): It is not an illusion but it is a deliberate misleading of the position.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is the real thing. Therefore, to say that agriculture and rural sector had been neglected in the past with regard to allocation of resources also is completely wrong unless there is a statistical jugglery to prove that. I am afraid this claim is wrong. Their own figures speak for themselves. I do not find any new departure as far as rural sector is concerned. To give

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

a new dynamism to rural development they have not come forward with any new proposal in the field of agriculture, irrigation or rural development nor have they allocated greater share to this sector.

Then, what is the claim which the Finance Minister has made? I quote:

"I have endeavoured to so formulate my budget proposals that they reflect faithfully the philosophy, programmes and priorities of our election manifesto."

I find that nothing new has been attempted in the agricultural sector. Naturally, therefore, you have to see what has happened in the industrial sector. If we scrutinise this and investigate this properly, we would find what the real philosophy, programmes and priorities of the Janata Party Government are. I do not know whether this philosophy has been adopted by the Janata Party or not. But, it is the philosophy of the Swatantra Party which finds a place here.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: Swatantra Party's philosophy is dominating.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The enunciation of the whole of the public sector and dependence, as far as industrial development is concerned, on the private investment and the private sector is a new philosophy which has been adumbrated in this budget. I am going to establish my statement by the new incentives which he has provided for in the direct and indirect taxes.

Last year we had achieved a 10 per cent increase in industrial production and the hon. Minister would say this is due to fortuitous circumstances because he would not recognise that it was the improved performance and improved production in public

sector which has given this momentum of 10 per cent. Unless you are going to suppress this dynamism in the public sector, I have no doubt in my mind, the public sector will continue as the fulcrum of further movement forward in regard to industrial growth. Therefore, I find that his approach, if any, as far as the public sector investment is concerned is that he is doing it because he cannot help it.

13.06 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, I read with some amusement para 42, let me quote the same:

"Within the short time available to us, we have therefore, made a quick review in consultation with various Ministries of the outlays in the Annual Plan for 1977-78, and tried to impart, to the extent possible, a new direction to our development programmes in line with the priorities and objectives set out in the Manifesto of the Janata Party. We are, however, not writing on a clean slate."

The hon. Minister wants a clean slate. Who can have a clean slate? Perhaps, if the economic management and planning is handed over to the Home Minister, then within a few years you may have a clean slate. That, is the only way to have a clean slate. Sir, I quote further from para 42:

"Schemes in progress cannot be abandoned, nor even slowed down unduly, without considerable financial loss. The commitments made to State Governments in regard to Central Assistance for their Plans have also to be honoured."

So, Sir, he was forced—because of commitments we had made in the public sector—to continue these investments; otherwise he would have given it up completely. That would

be the new direction in which he would have moved.

Therefore, Sir, if I say that the new philosophy is exhibited only in the industrial sector and that too in a direction towards the Swatantra philosophy, then I will not be making a wrong statement. This is what you will find if you analyse all the incentives which have been given in part B of his speech....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)
Don't be over-sure of the statement that you are making when you attribute it to the Swatantra philosophy.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Fortunately, I do not think I will again come back to a position where I will fulfil the task proposed. But I thought others would do better than I did.

Now, Sir, I will deal with para 69 of his speech from where I quote:

"With a view to stimulating industrial development and economic growth, I consider it desirable to widen the scope of the scheme of investment allowance introduced last year. That scheme has unfortunately not laid down any well-defined and clear criteria for selecting industries to which the benefit of the concession was to be extended. This made it difficult to explain to those claiming eligibility why some industries had been given the benefit, while it was denied to others. Since there is a need for encouraging generation of internal resources for financing investment, I consider it best to extend the scope of investment allowance to all industries except those which are engaged in the manufacture of specified low priority items such as cigarettes, cosmetics."

Don't you have any priorities in the Janata party? If our priorities were

wrong and you say that you are interested in mass consumption goods, should you not encourage mass consumption goods industries rather than all industries. This is an open invitation to go in for any consumption industry where the profit lies. And for that you are providing 35 per cent investment allowance without any discrimination whatsoever. Whatever might be his party's view—there are others who differ from him—as far as he is concerned, he is going to mainly depend on the private sector for any industrial expansion. Then, I come to next thing.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): This investment allowance is applicable to the public sector also.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is only a question of accounting them, from one head of account to another

Again I will read out the para 70.

"In order to promote scientific and technological self-reliance, I propose to provide an incentive to the users of technical know-how developed in our country. It is accordingly proposed to grant investment allowance at the higher rate of 35 per cent on machinery and plant installed for the manufacture of any article made in accordance with knowhow developed in government laboratories, public sector companies and universities."

I would like to know what are the standards to say that these were developed indigenously. You get some technical knowhow from abroad and make a few adaptations and then say that this is an indigenous knowhow and therefore give me 35 per cent allowance and even if it is an imported machinery you have to give this 35 per cent investment allowance. Sir, this is a thing which has got abused,

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

particularly you should know with whom you are dealing and when you are dealing with these investors you should know how they would be able to sidetrack the issue and get this 35 per cent allowance by saying that this is an indigenous knowhow. Then I come to para 71. I come to the greatest sin which the Finance Minister has committed.

"71. From the point of view of maximising expansion of industry, I can see little merit in compelling closely-held industrial companies to distribute a high percentage of their net profits as dividends. I propose therefore to exempt such companies from the requirement of compulsory distribution of dividends. I do not propose to extend this relief to all other kinds of closely-held companies."

But you know how many closely-held companies are there? What are these closely-held companies? Who are they? They are the big families, they are the monopoly houses. They are using the corporate form for the purpose of getting all the advantages for their own family and for their relations. The provision which was there that individuals should be declared so that individuals who become liable to pay tax on the individual income should pay tax on the basis of their total income. I see a little merit in abolishing this provision. I am not surprised if the hon. Finance Minister has not seen any merit in the existing provisions. He is wedded to a particular philosophy, but not in removal of disparity. This proposal would lead to further concentration of resources for the purpose of investment in the hands of monopoly and big houses and rich families. This is how he is bringing about an egalitarian society and reduces existing disparities.

Now I come to another thing, that is, capital gains. This is a familiar proposal to me and there I find one

thing has been added, that even if it is invested in shares then they would get exemption, not necessarily in priority industries, heavy industries, if they invest in share in any company they would get exemption. This is another orientation towards the private sector. Then I come to paragraph 73.

"It is accordingly proposed to provide that where an amalgamation is accepted by the Central Government to be in public interest, the accumulated losses and unabsorbed depreciation of the amalgamating company will be allowed to be carried forward and set off in the hands of the amalgamated company."

I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware where there are sick companies with huge losses, these have a premium in the foreign countries. They go on purchasing these sick units for the purpose of avoiding taxation. Now you are providing loopholes to these big companies to take over these so called sick companies and they carry forward their losses and depreciation, etc., and therefore they would get away from paying taxes on the profits they would be earning in their existing concerns. This would lead to further concentration of industries in monopoly and large houses. Is this the Janata Government philosophy?

Now, I come to paragraph 74.

"74. With a view to encouraging companies to involve themselves in the work of rural welfare and uplift, I propose to provide that expenditure incurred by them on approved programmes or rural development will be allowed to be deducted in computing their taxable profits."

Many loopholes have been provided for avoiding taxes. What are they going to do in the rural areas? Perhaps they may provide employment to their own kith and kin. But this

is how another loophole is provided for getting away from payment of taxation on profits earned.

Next he says: in order to give direct stimulus for the setting up of small-scale industrial undertakings in rural areas, I intend to accord preferential tax treatment to industries which are set up in such areas and which begin their manufacturing activity after 30 June 1977. They are entitled to a deduction in the computation of their taxable profits of an amount equal to 20 per cent of the profits. What is a rural area? Just outside the municipalities. Only ten days are left for 30 June. Now investments have already taken place but you will give them incentive, not new investments but on investments which have already taken place and coming into production on 30th June. I do not know whether the Finance Minister visualises how this could be used to start a large number of small scale units for the purpose of manufacturing various components for big companies and then reaping the profits themselves through these small scale units and avoiding tax on 20 per cent of profits. You are providing loophole after loophole for clever businessmen. I am not blaming everybody; there are some honest industrialists. Unfortunately the majority of them are like that and if you provide a legal method for evading tax, they will do so and this will also be a good ground for lawyers to find out and see how all these things could be used to avoid tax. Palkhiwalas will be glad and it will be a fertile ground for them to advise their clients how to use these provisions for avoiding taxes.

He says that the amount of donations for charitable purposes qualifying for tax exemption is limited to 10 per cent of the gross total income of the donor, subject further to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs. It is felt that this ceiling is unduly restrictive, he says. It is felt to be so by whom? By those who want to make use of this or is it the feeling

of the Finance Minister. He says that it discourages more liberal donations to deserving charities. I wish they were all deserving charities. Unfortunately for many of them charity begins at home. So, he proposes to raise the monetary ceiling from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs. It is yet another loophole to divert funds and profits without payment of taxes. We all know how charitable trusts function. We had the Wanchoo Commission report on that and we had a joint committee to consider that; we considered it for months and months together. It is on the trust's money that many live a princely life and it is the trusts which provide houses, motor cars and other amenities, travelling allowances and so on.

Next he says, that fifty per cent of the remuneration received by Indian technicians from a foreign government or a foreign enterprise for services rendered outside India is exempt from income-tax, and we cannot justifiably deny this concession when the employer happens to be an Indian concern. It looks equitable: what you are giving to a foreign government, you are denying to an Indian concern. So, he says that he proposes to enlarge the scope of this concession to cover Indian technicians employed by Indian concerns in any branch or office outside India. The House should consider this. When a foreign government or a foreign enterprise engages an Indian technician, they will look into his qualifications and experience and abilities and on that basis they will provide him the salary. But when you allow an Indian company to employ anybody, whom will they employ? Sons, nephews, son-in-laws; they will become managers drawing fat salaries in foreign countries and those amounts would be exempt from taxation.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You have so little faith in your own countrymen?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Unfortunately I know you.....(Interruptions).

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

"Under a provision made by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975, charitable or religious trusts and institutions are required to invest their funds in certain forms and modes specified in the Income tax Act. Any trust or institution which does not conform to the prescribed pattern of investment in any accounting year commencing on or after 1st April 1978 would lose exemption from income-tax." Now it is proposed to extend it by three years. We had fixed 1st April 1978 in 1975 after a great deal of discussion. As a matter of fact majority opinion was to restrict it further. But after some persuasion we fixed 1st April 1978. Because the industrial shares which are held by the so-called charitable trusts are being misused we thought they should reinvest in other authorised securities. But now what does the Finance Minister do? He gives three years more. What for, is it not possible for them to adjust in a period of three years?

About wealth tax, I have no comments on it. I am taking only objectionable parts.

The Finance Minister has said in his budget speech that he is going to appoint another committee of eminent experts for the purpose of simplification and rationalisation of Direct tax laws. Only recently we had the Wanchoo Commission which went into the whole matter in full detail and then we had a Joint Select Committee of Parliament. I do not know whether the hon. Minister was a member there. And it is only in 1975 we had passed the amendments into law. Again you want to simplify and rationalise the tax laws—may be for the purpose of falling in line with the Swatantra philosophy. If that is the view you can find experts for the purpose.

Then I come to indirect taxes which is going to be taken advantage of by capitalists and monopolists. I am referring to para 94 of the budget speech of the hon. Minister. "The

next beneficiary is the power loom sector. I propose to exempt it from the existing compounded excise levy." I do not know whether the hon. Minister knows the structure of these power looms. It is not the small owners who are going to be benefited by it. Even they sometimes are benami for a bigger industry. As a matter of fact, they are used by the bigger textile industries as a screen for the purpose of exacting all the concessions which you are making available to the power loom industry in the name of decentralised industry. That is why we had a progressive excise levy; for two loom owners a certain figure and a higher figure for four loom owners and so on. But here is a proposal for abolishing the entire excise levy on the entire power loom sector. The real beneficiary of this would be the big owners and not the small owners. At the end, we are also assured:

"I believe we are on the right course, and this budget represents the first step, however small, in that direction."

Therefore, this is not the end of it. This is only a small beginning! This is going to be further extended as time goes on. I do not know whether the Chairman of the Janata Party is here. I hope in spite of becoming Chairman of the Janata Party, he continues to be a relentless fighter against monopolists against those who are legally avoiding taxation, against concentration of wealth. Let him go into these proposals and if he says that this is the Janata philosophy—the Prime Minister is a believer in God and therefore let me end praying to God—God save our economy!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, it is always a pleasure to follow Mr. Subramaniam because he gives me so much material to throw back at him and point out what a mess he has left the Indian economy in. Mr. Subramaniam unfortunately lives in a world of make-believe. He lived for two months with the feeling that somehow

South India was the saviour of his party.

Today he has come back badly mauled and his pipe dream that the Congress Party is a fortress in South India has been badly exploded. He himself admitted that even the paltry seats his party got were entirely due to my efforts. If I had not gone to Tamilnadu and campaigned, the Congress Party would not have got even those few paltry seats. I think this shows the utter bankruptcy of his party and I hope the few sensible men who might be there—I think one has to look for them in the Congress will salvage it and liberate it from people, like Mr. Subramaniam who are taking it further and further down in the political sphere, as he has done in the economy in the few years he was Finance Minister.

Mr. Subramaniam read the entire speech of the Finance Minister and I could see almost a wistful desire in him to become Finance Minister. Unfortunately, this is not how power is bestowed in this country by the public. You will have to be fair, honest and show your sincerity. In all these respects, Mr. Subramaniam and his colleagues have miserably failed not only their own party but also the public. He talked about the legacy which has permitted the Finance Minister to present a budget for the first time in recent history with a deficit of only Rs. 72 crores. It has not been possible since 1971 to have a deficit of this kind on any sustained basis. Sir, on the contrary what the Finance Minister has inherited today is an economy in doldrums. It is the legacy of an economy which is completely run down, approaching a cash, with recession, deepening poverty and inflation, an economy in reverse gear. In a sense, the present Finance Minister is sitting in a car which was driven by Mr. Subramaniam in the past with his hand-brake on and the accelerator

fully on, the hand-brake being the credit squeeze and the accelerator being Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and the car being of the same model and make of the Maruti Car Company, the same tin pot automobile. This has been the legacy that the present Finance Minister has inherited. Now I would like to document this with the same publication that Mr. Subramaniam has quoted from, which is of course very partially quoted, to show that indeed the economy was put in reverse gear. It has been the function of this Budget to bring the gear back, the economy back to reverse gear into neutral and ultimately take it in forward gear. What are the facts? The facts are that the growth rate in the previous year 1975-76 was, according to the Economic Survey, 8.5 per cent. This slumped down from 2.5 per cent to 2 per cent. This is what is going to be the growth rate of the economy. This is what is estimated to be the growth rate of the economy in the last one year 1976-77. Similarly agricultural production which has climbed at the rate of 15.6 per cent in 1975-76, slumped to minus 6 per cent. Now, what is it due to? He says that this is due to adverse weather. Was the weather so adverse? Was it as adverse in 1965-66? Was it as adverse in 1973-74? Well meteorological data shows that the weather last year was not in any way as bad as in the previous two years. In fact, the weather was quite all right, but the management of the economy, the way the fertilizer policy was handled, the way the purchase price of agricultural products was handled, this ultimately is what led to the decline in agricultural production of minus 6 per cent. Foodgrains production has a consequent drop by 10 million tons—from 121 million tons to 111 million tons. Why did it drop so low? Mr. Subramaniam compares this drop of 10 million tons, this new figure of 111 million tons, with the previous peak of 108 million tons. In that case, I would say let us calculate the growth rate of the previous peak of 1970-71 with the most recent peak, i.e., 1975-76 and you find, on an average five-year basis the

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy] growth rate is extremely small. Similarly, he has failed to mention, of course, that the mill cloth production has declined over the last five years continuously and particularly in the last two years it declined by 11.1 per cent. Against this background, the wholesale price index calculated officially shows a rise of 12.6 per cent in one year period. This is to be compared with the decline that took place from September, 1974.

I think, Mr. Chairman, it is quite clear that Mr. Subramaniam has been desperately looking for facts and these facts are not available and in the process he thought that because perhaps we could not pay that much attention to what he said, he said a number of things which are easily open to challenge. He quoted the example of USSR. USSR's agriculture has failed certainly and the question is not that that is connected with weather. It is much more a fundamental question arising out of the state of agriculture and how it should be organised. Similarly, he quotes the United States as an example of how adverse weather creates fluctuations in output. I am afraid he has either deliberately misled the House or his knowledge of the United States is getting rusty as time passes. In the United States the problem of production is not one of maintaining stability, but one of ensuring that too much production does not take place because they are not able to maintain price support and consequently, very often we see in the United States even today how the tendency is to reduce. Even today the Government of the United States is actually persuading the farmers not to produce because they feel that if they produce this would lead to decline in price.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Mr. Swamy, you are speaking on behalf of the United States?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not. I am certain that the inspiration he is taking from the United

States is not applicable to India and of course, as far as the USSR goes, you must take another trip to Moscow and see for yourself how badly farmers are treated there and why the agricultural production for the last 50 years has suffered in the USSR.

SHRI P. K. KODIVAN (Adoor): Have you been to USSR?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, I think I have been once and it is good enough for me.

Now, Sir, I think that the one thing which Mr. Subramaniam flaunts and bases his past performance on, or bases much of his conclusions on, is the supposed acceleration in the industrial production. Here again, the figures are quite revealing. Although the growth rate in industrial production has risen from the previous year, viz. from 6.1 per cent to 10 per cent, nevertheless a part of the rise is due to the fact that there has been a recovery which he fails to mention. There was quite a slump in production in 1973-74. He also fails to mention a thing which is mentioned in the Economic Survey. This Economic Survey could have easily come out in March. Mr. Subramaniam was the Finance Minister at that time and he could have done it. But he chose not to bring it out at that stage. It was mysteriously kept back. But I know the reasons now. This could have provided us all excellent material during the elections. What this Survey shows is that even here, due to a number of other factors, there has now been a deceleration in industrial production as well. It would have been 10.6 per cent on a 10-month basis but if you look at the projection for the year as a whole, there is a slump due to industrial factors such as power shortage, for which the previous government is responsible.

Again I would say that this industrial production has got nothing really to do with the all round improvement. It has got to do with the performance, inspite of all turfs, of small industry which has done quite well—and the increase in output in the public

sector. But here again, I would say that this performance in public sector is of extremely dubious value. After all, what has happened? Output has increased, but you have not been able to sell this output. This output has been lying, in stock-pile. It has not been utilized, whether it is coal, fertilizer or steel. All of them have been stock-piled. What is the use of producing fertilizer, steel and coal when we are unable to sell them?

I would again quote from the Economic Survey, page 29, which bolsters my argument. It says in paragraph 5.25: "A number of enterprises suffered losses during last year. Coal India suffered Rs 27.93 crore loss, Fertilizer Corporation of India Rs 24.56 crores; Bokaro-Steel Rs. 16.94 crores; Fertilizer and Chemicals Ltd., Travancore Rs. 12.8 crores." These losses all show that all this production that has taken place in the public sector has been really for show. It has not been for the benefit of the economy. If you produce something, you must sell.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: What about the heavy engineering sector?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Certainly, the output of all these industries has been lying in stockpile. I have given instances. I will give you voluminous instances, if you permit unlimited time; but I am sure, Sir, knowing your past reputation, you are quite strict with time. Consequently, I have to restrict myself to the obvious figures which are available. Coal, fertilizer and steel are the so-called core sectors which are constantly mentioned. All these industries have been having losses inspite of the fact that the prices were raised. Much of the profitability in the remaining public sector enterprises is entirely due to the fact that the prices were arbitrarily re-valued. I think that if one looks really at the performance of the industrial sector, one notices that small industry, in spite of all the handicaps, has performed well. The public sector production has gone up; but it is

useless, because it is lying. They are having losses, (*Interruptions*). Leaving aside the small public sector units and leaving aside the giant corporations all the others were neglected during the last two years. Why was it so? After all, during the last two years or 20 months of Emergency, certainly large corporations were not losers. In fact, with the help of the Communist Party of Indira—excuse me, the Communist Party of India—these large giant corporations were flourishing very well. Mr. K. K. Birla went to London and gave a Press conference there, in which he said that India had never had it so good. He said that the best thing that had happened to the country was the Emergency. Of course the same kind of chorus was repeated here by their loyal members and published in the "New Age" for everyone to read. Why did the giants in the private sector behave like this? Inspite of Mr. Subramaniam and inspite of his obedience to Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and acceptance of all the directives coming from the ante-room of 1, Safdarjung Road at that time, the private sector has not performed.

It means, obviously, that the non-performance of the public sector has directly benefited the giant corporations and they have obviously reaped heavy profits, as their balance sheets show. By that I mean the balance sheets as placed on the table; I do not know what is the real profit which the balance sheet below the table shows. This shows that the private monopolists were the ones who were the beneficiaries of the budget. I want to know what happened during the 20 months, when the giant corporations prospered....

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Sir, though the budget discussion is going on, the hon. Finance Minister is not present in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Another Minister is present.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Is that Minister going to reply to the debate?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must appreciate that it is not possible for the Finance Minister to be present throughout the budget debate.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): We have a composite Government here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bodogara): In any case, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is there, who makes all sorts of pronouncements on behalf of the Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I think all this shows, including this talk of Shri Subramaniam, of course with the support of his party, that indeed they are the ones who have really put the giant corporations in this position, and they expect us in three mon'hs' time to clip their wings. We are committed to the growth of small scale industries, we are committed to the development of small industries, provision of the necessary incentives, which will create a climate and put the small industries in a position to compete and drive out those giant corporations. Of course during the previous government there was a lot of tear-shedding for small industries, but nothing much was ever done for them. In fact, I would say that if you look in terms of the results, in spite of all the hurdles, the small industries have very valiantly come up, considering all that has been put up against them.

I, therefore, say that what we have witnessed during the last 20 months is a steady decline, the economy sliding to doldrums, the economy suffering from *rigor mortis* as if the economy was dead, the economic was not functioning on the basis of new investments. In fact, if you look at it in terms of new investments made, in terms of new capacity created, there is hardly any economic activity in the last 20 months. I would, therefore, say that Shri Subramaniam and his colleagues, if they really want to be of any value to this country, to the public, rather than trying to hide what

they did with shame, rather than trying to put a fig leaf when everything else is revealing, should come out honestly and say "well, there was a lot of *ad hocism*, we were cowards, we did not have the guts, we messed up the economy, we put it in a bad shape, we are you" and to come up with suggestions from time to time. If that was the attitude, I think we would have appreciated it. But we find, on the contrary, there is a complete somersault. Mr. Subramaniam has made many somersaults in his life; somersault is not a difficult thing from him. But this complete somersault is of a nature which he could have himself corrected.

Take, for example, this compulsory deposit scheme. He talked so much of the compulsory deposit scheme. I wish he were here, because even in Madras when I attended an election campaign and I challenged him to produce the figures, he just disappeared from the scene. I hope he would be present here while I bring up the question of the compulsory deposit scheme. Let him defend himself. The fact of the matter is that the economy has been so thoroughly messed up that it is not possible really to provide the necessary finances in order to pay back. The Finance Minister said that once the economy is stabilised, he will immediately get into consultation with the trade unions and see that the compulsory deposit is paid back.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Is it not a fact that you made a statement in Madras that on the question of CDS the action taken by the previous Government would be altered?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I will refer to it when I speak on the compulsory deposit scheme.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me remind the hon. Members not to speak among themselves. Let them address me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On the compulsory deposit scheme, the

Finance Minister has made it quite clear—and this is precisely what most of us said during the election campaign—that once the economy is stabilised, Government will immediately get into consultation with the labour union leaders in order to return this money. And I think the economy, once this Budget gets implemented, would within a very short time get stabilised, and I am sure that at that stage Members like me will be here to see that this promise is redeemed. Ours is a party which is a live one and the Government is responsive to the demands of the party.

But the fact of the matter is that the previous Government did exhaust all the money. Money supply went up by 17.1 per cent. How did it go up? From where did this money come? Obviously it had to come from some source. If you look at the figures, Rs. 3200 crores of foreign exchange had accumulated in the Reserve Bank. This means that 3200 crores worth of rupees were issued against that foreign exchange and given to the Indian public. From where did that money come into the hands of Government for distribution?

Similarly, 20 million tonnes of foodgrains were supposed to have been purchased and stored. Purchased with what? Obviously with rupees. Where did the rupees come from? If you look at the tally, you will see very clearly that the amount of reserves available with Government was exhausted by the accumulation of this foreign exchange and the purchase of these foodgrains. No fiscal measures were adopted at all. It was purely a monetary action, and it has consequently shown that the money if it was not directly taken from an account—it was obviously not put in an account—it was indirectly exhausted. But I am sorry that Mr. Subramaniam is not present here because he knows that once I get up and start kicking up such statistical abstracts, he will not be able to defend himself. For

that matter, any person with a little study of statistical abstracts can take Mr. Subramaniam to pieces and that is why whenever a debate is involved, Mr. Subramaniam and most Congressmen simply run away.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why this meaningless arrogance?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not meaningless arrogance. It is a question of the exposure of their incompetence. They based their entire argument on cooked up statistics, antics and somersaults, and when this is exposed to critical analysis, anybody can show them up for what they really are.

I would, therefore, say that it is very clear that we are today saddled with an economy which was in reverse gear, with a declining growth rate—nobody can deny that, the Economic Survey itself shows it—declining agricultural production, rising prices, sharply shooting money supply, recession and losses in the public sector. All these were put together and we are saddled with them. On top of that, this Government has to ensure that there is no significant deficit. They have also to ensure that wide sections of the population do not suffer additional tax burden. This is one of the lowest tax burdens that has been imposed in the recent history of budget-making. In addition to this, they have to see to it that the legitimate demands of the working classes and the peasantry in this country are met.

I would say that the most important thing that we have done in the last two or three weeks, as the data would show, is that whereas inflationary pressure could have been enormous, it has been brought under check. Many of the items which rose in prices have now been brought down, as a quick survey of most of the statistics would show.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

I would, therefore, say to them: let them realise what they have bequeathed to us. Let them be honest and come to grips with this question. After all, this was not a normal transfer of power. It came after 20 months of crimes committed against the people of India. It came under very difficult circumstances when there were doubts about what would happen. As Mr. Kuldip Nayar's book has documented and many others also—I also on another occasion, a non-Budget debate would certainly like to document—attempts were made to convert this country into a military dictatorship, to which most of these people sitting on the other side would have been mute observers or active participants depending on how much sycophancy actually crept into their veins. But the fact of the matter is that this transfer of power took place under most abnormal circumstances. And with these abnormal circumstances and given the fact that for 20 months we were out of circulation, except some of us whom they could not catch, we have managed to put the economy in order and the prestige of India high in the international sphere. I think this itself is a very great quality indeed. After all, what was the quality of the ruling party in the last 20 months? Even today, I would say that the primary quality of Mrs. Gandhi is something that has to be completely checked. After all, one has to see how Mrs. Gandhi behaved after losing power. What did she do? In the transfer of her house, one has to see to what depth of depravity the household declined when they carried away Government furniture, Government air-conditioners and Government property from 1, Safdarjang Road to 12, Willingdon Crescent. This is a matter which the whole city of Delhi knows. It is a shame that such a person was the Prime Minister of the country and it is more shame that these people still are willing to act as willing tools of such a person. When this is the

kind of image so thoroughly tarnished, so thoroughly rejected, I think, it is time for them to sit back and honestly ponder over what this country ought to be doing. The Janata Party after coming into power has achieved so many important things. They have restored the trade union rights which these people were never willing to And of course as for her Master's voice sitting in this corner, who was supposed to bleed for trade union rights, we saw her performance in the 20 months when the workers were getting retrenched and dismissed. We have restored the freedom of the press which is a great achievement. Even the New Age and their own paper National Herald which has not paid provident fund of the employees and which is the biggest criminal offender in this regard, are functioning. They can criticise; they can attack. Now, one can hear the voice of an opposition leader broadcast on the All India Radio. After all, it has never been true in history that opposition leaders could broadcast on the All India Radio and appear on Television. This is something very creditable and a tribute to the democratic character of the Janata Party. Having come to power and armed with the 42nd Amendment, we could have practically done anything that we wanted, but we are still anxious to see that this Black Act which empowered the executive, is completely rid of. So, the most important thing is that the Janata Party which has today been distinguished not only within this country but all over the world for having brought back honour and political democracy to this country, is taking its first step towards economic freedom and I think these gentlemen should have the honesty to do introspection and welcome this Budget as a step towards economic freedom.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my colleague the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, has dwelt in great detail with the tax proposals and, as such, I would

not like to stress many of the important points which he has covered.

I have also listened very carefully the speech of the hon. Member, Shri Subramaniam Swamy. I do not find any logic or any kind of policy enunciated in his speech except one policy, that is, how to criticise the Congress Government, the Congress party and the then Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That was his only theme. Otherwise, he did not touch any important point.

I am sorry to say that the Budget proposals have not come according to the expectations of the public. There is neither anything for creating savings nor there is anything for creating investments. He has tried to give some tax exemption to the people upto the income Rs. 10,000. But very few people will really get the benefit and that too only marginally. I will deal with that point later on.

The Finance Minister wants quicker industrial growth, increase in industrial production and increase in exports. But throughout his Budget speech he has not said any word as to what he will do to help the growth of industries nor has he made any provision for investment outlay for industrial development except in the case of a couple of public sector on-going projects. This is most disappointing. It has caused surprise to many. He has talked much about the agricultural development which is a State subject, not under the control of the Central Government. Even the defence allocation has been cut. I do not know what harm it might cause to our defence preparedness.

Now, I would first deal about the charges made against the Congress. Mr. Subramaniam has stated what the Congress has done. It is also my duty to say something about it. Our country was an under-developed country. During the Congress regime, it became a developing country and afterwards, almost a developed country. Our

country is self sufficient in all the industrial products. We are manufacturing all kinds of plant and machinery in the country. After meeting our requirements, we have got surplus which we are able to export. Our exports are more what we imported during last year.

As regards agriculture about which he has given us a big lecture, the Congress Government did not lag behind. In 1974-5 our agricultural production was less than 100 million tonnes and, in 1975-76, it went upto 120 million tonnes, that is, an increase of more than 25 per cent. There was a higher provision in the last Budget for the development of agriculture.

14.00 hrs.

It is not a new thing that this government is doing. The previous government had achieved 20 per cent increase in the agricultural production in one year. The Congress Government had done a great deal for the development of the country. Mr. Patnaik was saying what we had done about steel. You are fortunate to have surplus steel production; you are Steel and Mines Minister and you should know what other countries have done about it. You know what Japan has done about it. They are exporting so many things and earning foreign exchange. We have prepared a ground for you to develop further. Now we have to see whether it will be possible for you to take advantage of the achievements which the Congress Government had made.

Regarding the development of the rural areas I am sorry to say that nothing has been mentioned in the budget speech about the development of small towns and cities. It is for the Finance Minister to see how to develop these small towns and cities because in these small towns and cities a great deal of unemployment is there. If proper action had been taken in the budget to provide employment opportunities in these small towns and cities

[Shri S. R. Damani]

for those educated unemployed, then this problem would have been solved. You are also coming from a small town. There are colleges and high schools, but there are no opportunities for employment. What have you done in the budget to create employment opportunities for those persons? He was giving a lecture on agriculture and all that. For small towns, nothing has been done. The Finance Minister had spoken about the core sector. About increasing investment and saving, nothing has been mentioned; not a single word has been mentioned about investment which is very important.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): That is your responsibility.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You are speaking without quorum in the House. I will be the last audience to listen to him.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Regarding taxation proposals, the Janata Party had promised to raise exemption limit. You have raised it to 10,000. But will everybody get the advantage? If the taxable income is over Rs. 10,000, then the exemption will be only Rs. 8,000. You said you have fulfilled the promise by raising the limit upto Rs. 10,000. I am only trying to draw your attention how you are fulfilling your promises. But if the taxable income is above Rs. 10,000 then the exemption limit will remain as it was, that is, Rs. 8,000.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Please read that portion.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: What is the result? Suppose the net income is Rs. 10,200, then the exemption limit is Rs. 8,000. Is it correct or not? The public should know how you are fulfilling your promises. You reply if it is correct or not. If you have got the capacity, then you can reply. The

officers are there. You can ask them; you can consult them.

Now, actually you are taking away more money from the other tax-payers. According to the Chairman of the Direct Taxes Board, by increasing the surcharge by five per cent, and by excluding over 8 lakh assessees with income upto Rs. 10,000/- the per capita tax liability has gone up by Rs. 84 more. So, you keeping the promise has burdened the other tax-payers Rs. 84 more. Therefore, this exemption of Rs. 10,000 is only illusory. This is one example of taxation of individuals. Persons having an income from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 annually have to pay more. Are they very rich people? Nowadays people earning Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 30,000 annually belong to the upper middle class. Their tax liability has increased. There is no relief for them. You were criticizing us all along. Now you have not done anything; you have followed the same foot-prints, by taxing people; you have not given any relief; there is no new idea for encouraging savings or any incentive for investment. People were expecting that the interest and dividend exemption limit would be raised by Rs. 3,000. But nothing has happened. We are sorry we do not find any creative thinking in the Budget. You have only followed the same taxation policy.

Coming to companies, under a provision made last year, companies were given the option to deposit 5 per cent of surcharge on income-tax with the Industrial Development Bank of India for a period of five years. Now that has been withdrawn, with the result the corporate sector will have to pay Rs. 56 crores more as tax. Can it help savings? The Finance Minister, in his speech, has referred to savings in the corporate sector. How illusory are his words! Now they will have to pay tax Rs. 56 crores more. In the case of taxation of individuals, there is an increase in the surcharge with exemption limit remaining Rs. 8000. In the

corporate sector also, this facility of depositing 5 per cent of surcharge with the IDBI for five years has been withdrawn, with the result that the availability of funds with the corporate sector will also be reduced.

Thirdly, it was expected that something would be done for the establishment of new industries. In the last few years, coming up of new industries has been very meagre; there has been increase of production only on account of better utilisation of capacity; new capacities are not coming up. Therefore, it was expected that something would be done in this direction. But nothing has been done. The previous Government had done something by way of giving some concessions. Now I do not think anything has been done by the present Government for creation of new capacities; there is no incentive for purchasing shares of new companies. It was expected that, by giving necessary incentives, they would encourage new units to come up and they would try to create more employment opportunities; and that they would also develop small scale and medium industries in small towns and cities. But nothing has been done. Only a lip sympathy has been shown...

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Mr. Subramaniam says that too much has been done and the hon. Member says that nothing has been done. They are contradicting themselves.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: You have not done anything. For increasing production the last budget of the Government had given excise concessions for many articles and also if production is more than a certain capacity, less excise duty was to be charged on excess production in some other cases, and production did pick up. It was expected that this Government will follow suit so as to increase production, but there is no such thing here. This policy should have been continued so as to increase production, create more employment and bring

down prices. But, on the contrary, what is happening? On the one side, your production is going down, raw-material prices are going up, wages are going up, the excise duty burden is going up and the cost of every item is going up and, on the other hand, because of the increase in taxation of individuals, their purchasing capacity is going down. If the purchasing power of the people goes down and the cost of production and prices go up, how will demand be created? There will be a recession and we will then have to combat recession.

Please see the opening sentence of the Finance Minister's speech. What action has he taken to meet the situation? It is very simple: you are going to raise Rs. 60 crores by excise duty on small items! Therefore, I am afraid this budget is not going to assist the middle-class or the lower-class people. Neither it is a genuine fulfilment of the promise of exempting income up to Rs. 10,000 nor will it increase production or create more employment. I am, therefore, very disappointed with the budget.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): I was patiently hearing the speech delivered by my friend Mr. Subramaniam, the former Minister of Finance. He ended his speech by making a derisive remark about one of the observations made by our Prime Minister Morarji-bhai when he said that God alone can save the economy of the country. When he concluded I noticed that Mr. Chavan, the Leader of the Opposition, was acclaiming him for using words that "it is a very good speech". What else could the Prime Minister say, standing before the pyramidically massive programme of poverty and unemployment that has been left by the Congress Government, not only to the country but to the Janata Party to build upon? It was quite apt that the Prime Minister should invoke the name of God because of the Herculean task which this new Janata Government will have to face. I don't know

[Shri Samar Guha]

whether Mr. Subramaniam believes in God but, because of what his Government had done, there was no alternative but to invoke the name of God to save us because we believe in the strength of the blessings of God to help us and to inspire us and the country towards a new path and a new age, (the people's age) that has been started in India today.

I at least expected that after what happened to the Congress during the Lok Sabha elections and also during the Assembly elections, that our friends of the Opposition would have developed some sense of realism and at least an elementary sense of humility to understand where they stand and where the future of the country stands. But, instead Shri Subramaniam was dabbling in a day-dream of when the Janata Government will break down. I did not expect this unpatriotic and partisan observation from a man like Shri Subramaniam who has had the experience of serving so many years in Government. You have to look at the problem not from the partisan angle or the angle of the Janata Party or the angle of the Congress Party, but from what has happened in the country and where the country intends to go forward. I quite admit that the victory that has been achieved by the Janata Party was not the victory of a few leaders of a particular party, but it was a victory of the people. The people have given us the responsibility to serve the country at least for the next five years to come and I thought that our friends—young friends—like Shri Sathe sitting behind Shri Subramaniam and Shri Chavan—or at least some of you will understand and realise where the Congress Party stands today. Suppose, the Janata Party fails in implementing its lofty idealism or the lofty objectives, what will be your position? Do you think that the Congress Party sunk in the shambles of its own debris at

the moment would be able to replace the Janata Party? Do you harbour any idea about that. You must understand that it is just not the victory of the Janata Party or a few leaders, but it is a victory of the people and the people reacted against you. The reason which you must understand is that you had created a vicious atmosphere in the country, the people were feeling suffocated and they wanted to get rid of you. And, when you are criticising the Janata Party, you are, in fact, criticising the people. It is the people, who are the real compulsion and propulsion behind the Janata Party. The engine has been offered to the Janata Party by the people, and I admit quite frankly in this House and I admit before the people also, when I speak outside, that ultimately it is the people, who will decide the fate of the Janata Party and will mould the Janata Party into the shape of a real people's party. You try to dig at us how we have come together and say that it is an amalgamation of our political choice. But you have forgotten that it was not the choice of a few individuals or a few parties, but the real revolutionary compulsion that was created in the country. And it is the people's compulsion and propulsions that forced us to merge into an entity. Although it has not yet fulfilled its objectives, I have no doubt that very soon, the Janata Party will emerge as a homogeneous party and if they fail, not only we will fail ourselves, but we will fail the country. I expected that at least a person like Shri Subramaniam would speak with a sense of realism and a little bit of humility and constructive approach. If the Janata Party fails, I repeat, it is not you, the Congress Party, who will come to power.

AN HON. MEMBER: In that case, CPI(M) will come to power.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Congress men are even today quarrelling among themselves and they will not

be able to deliver the goods, there would be chaos and disorder, and do you think that Marxists will come to your rescue? I would tell you that in India there is no possibility of that. There may be historical freaks here and there but in this land the divine land of India in the words of Swami Vivekananda, there is no possibility of any totalitarian or anti-divine ideology coming into power at any time. There may be historical freaks here and there, but it is between you and ourselves that we have to solve the problems of India and we have to solve them through democratic means, and through democratic means alone, we can tackle our economic problems. Therefore, I expected that instead of having a dig at us from a partisan angle, Shri Subramaniam would try to understand the problems of this country today and give constructive suggestions how to go forward and tackle these problems like the problem of massive poverty, unemployment etc. that you, your rule, your regime for the last thirty years has left us a legacy. As a legacy of what? A vicious legacy. Not only on the Janata Party but on the whole people of India.

Now look at the speech of Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. C. Subramaniam was a Finance Minister many times. He was coming with the plea to accuse the Janata Party that this party stressed that everything done by Mr. Nehru during 30 years has gone wrong and as if 'we are a harbinger of some kind of a new era' and he was telling us as if Janata Party was making some kind of a new concept of a new economy based on the development particularly in the rural areas. He used the words—macro planning and micro planning. It was what he was saying about the pitfalls and shortcomings of the planning process. He says that so long there was a macro planning. Now he thought and he was advising the Planning Commission to develop some kind of a micro planning. Look at the man. With this

ideological concept, what can be expected of him? With this ideological aspect, how can it be expected that he will make a philosophical or even ideological or a realistic assessment of the direction of the whole planning since 1952?

Macro and micro—these are only dimensional concepts, neither ideological nor philosophical nor conceptual concepts. Everybody knows, the idea of planning was born in Russia. Nazi Germany adopted it and planning, as it is known, has in itself inherent a tendency to develop a totalitarian concept of state, a totalitarian concept of politics' power and a totalitarian concept of economy. This is the basic weakness of the totalitarian type of planning that was evolved in Russia some way by fascist countries like Hitler's Germany, and unfortunately in our country also. Although Pandit Nehru and his daughter talked a lot about Gandhism and talked about Gandhi, they did not follow the basic concept of Gandhian way. It is not a question of macro or micro. It is a conceptual question, that if you want to integrate democracy with socialism, you have to evolve not only a different concept but a different mechanics of the whole planning. As it happened in Russia, all their 5 year and 7 year plans have led them to totalitarian thoughts both in politics and economy and as it happened in the fascist countries as well whether you wanted it or not, a momentum was generated both in the political field as well as in the economic field in our country. Don't think that Indira Gandhi had herself chosen the totalitarian line when she declared emergency. It was certain forces, it was a certain political momentum and I should say, the main reason for this is the concept of planning, this totalitarian concept of planning that forced her, I should say, to lead to that totalitarian politics as is prevalent in the communist countries. Therefore, I would say—"Try to

[Shri Samar Guha]

understand what the Janata Party is saying.'

When I say Janata upsurge, it is not the people's upsurge, it is not the people's upsurge only, it is something else also. What was the aim of the Sarvodaya movement launched by Jayaprakash Narayan? The Sarvodaya concept is not only economical but also political. The political principles of the Sarvodaya movement, the Janata Party is trying hard to implement in practice. What is it? Only I would say that if you want planning and if, at the same time, you want to integrate democracy and socialism, then you have to follow only the Gandhian concept of devolution of political and economic power. Unless that is done, there is no possibility whatsoever of integrating democracy with socialism. Now if you mean what you call Janata's urge, people's urge or people's dream you may say and if you want to bring about a new era of, I shall say, transformation of the Indian political, social and economic life—I was not a Gandhian. I was a Subhasite—this is the only concept and in this concept I find one of the great Gandhian philosophies which is valid for all democracies of the world and that is that if you want to follow planning, you can follow planning on the basis of the concept of devolution of political and economic power. Now the challenging task before the Janata Government is to have a basic realistic policy. They will succeed if they bring devolution. If they do not bring devolution, they will fail.

I was hearing the speeches of my friend Shri H. M. Patel. I was only thinking that he was just propounding the future policy. He was enunciating theoretical policies with a sprinkling of certain ideas of how to develop them into a realistic scheme for implementing Gandhian ideals of decentralisation of political and economic power.

The first difficulty in the way of the Government is that it is suffering from momentum of the past. You have developed that kind of economic development out of which it is not easy to get out so soon. There is a large organisation of the Planning Commission. For a small drainage scheme in the village you have to have the sanction of the Planning Commission first and then you have to get the work implemented.

The second hurdle before the Government is how to restructure the Planning Commission.

Peoples participation is a very good thing. It is a very good word. But what is the mechanics of 'peoples participation' both on the political and economic front? This has to be got spelt out. This has got to be translated into concrete schemes. I would say that for that reason there should be a dialogue between the Janata Party and the Opposition not only inside the Parliament but there should be dialogue outside also. If you want Socialism and if you do not know the concept of it but you go on acting some way or the other, where will it lead to? It may lead to a totalitarian structure. So, there should be a national dialogue in the country where synthesis can be evolved.

I say that there should be a national dialogue. It should be all over the country. We should think how this idea of Gandhiji in regard to devolution of political and economic power can be translated into concrete schemes. If we succeed in that there is a possibility that there will be Janata Yug, there will be Peoples age and there will be peoples society in our country, otherwise not.

Shri C. Subramaniam was talking a lot about our indifference of the achievements of the Congress Government in the field of agriculture. We have not said that they did not do

anything. He said about a strong economic base. Well, we have not said that they have not done any development work. During the last 30 years, many industries have been developed and production has gone up. There is capital formation. But the question is—for what objective? What is the objective of such development? In a vast country suffering very much from poverty, and unemployment, what is the objective here? What was the objective of your strong base? It is just like saying that the doctor has performed a successful operation but the patient died. It is just like saying that you had a very fine fortified base under a General but it collapsed before the onslaught of the enemy. Here the enemy is poverty and unemployment. You have increased production and there is some increase in national income too. But for what purpose? What does your plan document say? What is it that you have said regarding the percentage of people living below poverty level? Does it not lead to the conclusion that this has gone wrong? Therefore, I wish to point out that your economic development was lopsided, it was not people-oriented, it was capital-intensive, if I can use an economic jargon. To use a harsh term, it was for the benefit of the rich community, the industrialists and the urban people.

In answer to one of my questions, it was said in this House that banking system in the rural sector has become an instrument of exploitation, there has been exploitation in respect of the money deposited in these rural banks. Deposited money is going from the rural area to other areas to the industries and urban sector denuding them of the benefits. You wanted it to serve the rural people, to give benefit to the rural people, but what had happened? It became an instrument for the exploitation of the rural people making them poorer and poorer.

You did something for agriculture. But the main question is this. Agricultural development should have

come about through land reforms. We have discussed so many times in the House how miserably you have failed in land reforms. What about benami land? How many surplus land you have brought under land reform? Unless you bring this benami land back to the agriculturists, is there any possibility of real agricultural development and real rural development? You talk about agricultural development and irrigation. What is the quantum of irrigation of land brought about year by year? Does it indicate the congress government's emphasis on developing rural sector?

Mr. Subramaniam criticised us for saying that we will be able to solve rural unemployment and rural poverty. It is quite possible; if we mean business, within 5 years it is possible. Instead of one crop you can grow three crops; it is possible to divert production of land from cash crop to feed crop. All these things are possible. There should be development of cottage industries, small-scale industries, medium-scale industries and agro-based industries. This is the way to resolve unemployment problem.

Did the Congress ever explore this? Janta Party Government wants to develop rural areas in regard to agricultural development as also to provide employment in rural areas, both simultaneously. We want development of the areas where you find avenues of employment to the people through the development of small-scale and medium-scale industries as also agro-industries. This is a challenging task for each district. We have to have a separate planning for that purpose—and not a planning from Delhi—and that is the reason why I said that it required decentralisation. I do not want to dwell on it more on that.

I do not want to deal with the commendable aspects of this budget like that of budget deficit reduced to Rs. 72 crores and that the exemption limit of tax had been raised to

[Shri Samar Guha]

Rs. 10,000/- All these are good. I therefore do not want to say anything about them. I do not want to indulge in the jugglery of arithmetics with regard to the economic statistics. These things would not lead us anywhere. Look at the past thirty years. The only beneficiaries were the urban people and, to a certain extent, the industrialists and the capitalists. Now the time has come to make a breakthrough in the rural sector. I do not know whether we will succeed in this or not. The conceptual idea of the planning and development has even failed as it is. How to tackle the massive problems of unemployment and poverty is now a question.

The hon. Finance Minister is not here at the present moment. I would make an honest appeal to him that the tax increase in biris should not be there; it is an anti-janata tax. Biri is absolutely essential for our common people; our common people are almost living like a biological entity and they have no luxuries. And so, they have no escape from their way of life. And I think biri is absolutely essential for them. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that extra duty on biri is exempted and he does not touch that. Similarly, I want him to exempt the two wheeler scooters and small transisters, the value of which is very small, from additional taxation. These three items may please be exempted from extra-tax.

I would now conclude by making one more remark. The future of the Janata Party lies in that and budget is one step in that regard. In future we will not be able to make an entry into a new vista unless of course the planning assumed a different dimension and different character or different ideology to tackle the problem of unemployment and poverty. Otherwise the Janata Party will also fail and the people will not tolerate even the Janata Government. This is a warning

to myself, to ourselves and to the country as a whole.

14.38 hrs.

[SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO in the Chair]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, let me, at the outset, congratulate the Finance Minister for having given us a budget which is nothing but a continuation of the past. At least, he has not, in the name of wanting to do something dynamic, receded.

Sir this budget, as someone, probably from the Janata side himself described, was a body of the Congress, cosmetic of the Janata and lollipop of the socialists. I think that this is a very good description.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): You elaborate that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what I intend to do.

Sir, we had hoped that the Finance Minister, we knew that, would not be able to produce a miracle. And always this excuse is given: We had three months; I did not have the advantage of Planning Commission's consultation; I did not have the advantage of States' consultation and, therefore, within these constraints and within that framework I had to present and I presented the best smiling face that I could. That is understood.

When he said that we are trying to be true to the promises given in the manifesto by the Janata Party that is what I was trying to look, at least the direction, in the budget. I must say—I am sorry to say—that in this budget at least, apart from some words, words paying compliment, praise and lip sympathy to the agricultural sector, to the rural industry, to handloom, to powerloom, to handicrafts, let us see what are the facts. What has he provided for handloom and handicrafts? Let me take up this point just now. He has provided only Rs. 34 crores and he

himself says that it will give employment at least to 25 lakh people. Now, imagine the magnitude of this problem. There are a minimum of 4 crore unemployed people and 14 crore under-employed people and you are not able to touch the fringe of this problem. I am not going to take, Sir, this discussion on budget as a partisan issue. I am not going to discuss it as an issue of Congress versus Janata party and I am not going to waste my time in comparing what we did and what you have done in three months.

Sir, a good thing has happened, namely a two-party system has emerged. Let us together decide in this country how we can serve the people of this country best. That is more important. If that is important, then let us see the direction. In spite of all the constraints, you have not shown a new direction and I beg to submit that you cannot show a new direction unless some of your leaders have the courage of saying and unless you make a complete break-away from the system. May be if we are really true to Gandhian concept—because everybody takes Gandhiji's name these days and talks of Gandhian socialism also—then instead of discussing names of some persons let us see what we are trying to do.

In spite of all that has been done in the past, the fact remains that, Sir, in our country we have two economies running, namely, the economy of a 'mini-India' and the economy of 'maxi-India' or the economy of two crore of people and the economy of the remaining sixty crore people.

It is true that in the world, today India stands third in technological knowhow and expertise personnel. This is being the case, practically today we are self-sufficient in every basic industry. It is a good thing. But that has nothing to do with the economy of 60 crore population of our country. I had a quarrel even with the previous Minister over the budget proposal. I was critical earlier also. Right in my first speech in Parliament, I said that we should

pursue a system which will help in the growth of the people as a whole. The fault is not with the individual the fault is with the system, a system where capital formation takes place in the hands of a few for the benefit of the few. Such a system can never be good. Today what is the percentage of purchasing power in the market? It is 2.1 per cent of our population. I had once asked the Planning Commission to give me the figures in regard to the earnings of the various income-groups. Those people who earned between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1000 in this country, constitute 1.7 per cent and those people who earn more than Rs. 1000 per month, constitute 0.4 per cent of our population. The total percentage of these two income-groups comes to 2.1 per cent. This means that they constitute 1,00,26,000 or something like that of our population. These are the main people who have the purchasing power in the markets. So, the private sector which controls the entire consumer goods industries, has the market for their goods. You are going to encourage them in the name of concession. You are going to encourage this corporate sector. When you say that you want to encourage the consumer goods industries, it is clear that these consumer goods industries are benefited because they are getting the profits and the margin of profit is higher since these industries will control the purchasing power of the people. Are we going to change this picture? If you really want to change this picture then the rural class must get the purchasing power and there must be goods which should be produced in the rural sector so that they can buy those goods. Now, no goods could be produced in the rural areas. When you say that you are going to encourage the handloom and handicrafts, I doubt very much whether Government will take immediate action in this direction. All this lip sympathy and platitudes have been said even before. Nothing happened. In a rural area, a young man who is a matriculate with some knowledge of chemistry cannot produce even a

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

soap, although production of soap is so easy. This is the Gandhian economics presented. Edible oil must be produced in the rural areas in the villages so that the villages can become self-sufficient. But could he do it today under your economy? He could not produce a soap because that soap will not sell because it cannot stand competition with Lever Brothers and Tatas and others who, day in and day out advertise. Unless you change the system of economy, nothing happens, whether it is our government or your government. I am taking a national view of this. Yesterday the hon. Agricultural Minister also said that they were going to do something for the rural areas. I am glad of that. But what can you do? The soap will not sell because Lever brothers advertise that Lux alone will make your complexion better and it is Hemamalini who says this according to that advertisement. On radio and television this is said. If a rural damsel is told that her complexion will improve only by using Lux or Hamam because Hemamalini does so, how will she buy the other soap? So his soap will not sell. Handloom product will not sell, unless you put restrictions on the others. Marketing will have to be taken charge. That is what I have been saying even earlier. Let us take one major step: abolish the two sectors, public sector and private sector. There should be only one sector, the national sector. Why have dyarchy? Private traders and wholesalers and retailers exploit people. Let there be one marketing agency for the country. You do it: we have not been able to do it because we were slaves, in spite of all that we said of socialism, to a capitalist system. Our bureaucracy is party to it. Our whole system is a party to it. We are so much under the burden of Rs. 20,000 crores of black money. My friend Patel and I were in the committee to unearth black money and find out how much of it was there. We found that it was something more than Rs. 20,000 crores and we could

not devise ways and means to unearth it. You cannot do it till you go to the root of the system. Paying lip sympathy to socialism, Gandhian or otherwise, will not solve the problem. I found my friend Subramaniam Swamy advocating free enterprise and saying that the public sector must be handed over to the private sector. I am amazed. I thought that he would make some valid contribution. I think he was probably called upon to speak today without being ready and he made a speech most of the time talking of Mrs. Indira Gandhi shifting her house from one place to another and what happened in that connection. What has it to do with the budget I do not know. I should say that this is a bania budget, just accounting. You play the safest role being an experienced bureaucrat yourself: just put the two together and then say so. You have been left a very good base on which to work—enough foodgrains, enough foreign exchange and so on and you can work out that budget with that position.

You know fully well that bidi tax has been introduced, to be withdrawn ultimately. This is the famous Parkinson's theory. In a Board meeting when you have a major point, everybody spends 50 minutes on minor points with the result there is no time for discussing major points. Similarly here, the concessions given to corporate sector is lost sight of concessions given to holding companies that is lost sight of. It is indirectly encouraging capitalism to grow, private sector to grow further at the cost of the people. That is the objective of the budget. That is going to be the result of the budget. With all your platitude to the agricultural sector, there it is thirty crores and here it is six hundred crores and this will go for the benefit of the private sector. No one will discuss about that because we will not have time to discuss these things. Now that every one including Shri Samar Guha has said that bidi is a

necessity of the common man, the only luxury for the poor man, the Finance Minister will say "I am withdrawing the taxes on bidi". I know he is going to say that. Therefore, I am not going to waste time on that.

Where is the direction in your budget which will convert our economy into an economy of 60 crores. You can say "What did you do for thirty years?" We accept we did nothing if that makes you happy. But everybody knows that we had at least left some base on which to work. How are you going to make a productive economy? How are you going to give productive work to 30 crores work-worthy people of this country? Out of the population of 60 crores at least 30 crores are work-worthy. How much wealth can we produce in this country? Your country, as I said is an economy of two crores. With seven million ton steel, you start perpiring. A 4-crore nation Japan produces 110 million tons of steel and yet she says she is short of steel. Are you an economy of 60 crores? When you produce a little more cement, you say we have surplus. With a little more milk produced, you say we must export milk. That is what one of the ministers has said. Is there any direction in your budget to make the 30 crore people productive? You must say that all the goods produced will be sold by you. You must take the responsibility of selling them and not leave it to the traders. Have you shown some such direction? If there is no such direction, what is the use of talking socialism, Gandhian or otherwise? So platitudes apart, shibboleths apart, your budget is essentially a capitalist exploitative budget. Of course it will encourage black-marketeers also. Good or bad whatever it was, in the emergency period with all its evils, there was at least some constraint on the black-marketeers, hoarders and others.

15.00 hrs.

But now right from the Prime Minister, everybody is making appeals after appeals to the traders, but nobody seems to be listening. Please do not make appeals, because more you appeal more the prices rise. You say, MISA is not necessary and you can deal with it under the common law. Do it. Who is stopping you from doing it? With the stock of 20 million tonnes of foodgrains and with so much foreign exchange reserves which can be used for importing edible oils, the price line can be held. What is there to stop you from doing it? But these things do not seem to be possible. Again you will talk of constraints. The constraints are capitalist constraints; let us be honest. This government with people having diametrically opposite views, with people who have sympathy for the vested interests, who are champions of the exploiter class like my friend Dr. Subramaniam Swamy who is present here—I would have named many others but they are not here—with such persons in the Janata Government, I do not know how much influence my other friends who are socialists like Shrimati Mrinal Gore and others will have. I wish you God speed and luck. Of all the persons, the most important are the newly converted Gandhians. They have gone to Rajghat and sworn by Gandhiji's name and ideology. If that is all true, I would like to see that direction in the budget and in the government's policies. But unfortunately, it is not there. I only see this in some of the speeches made by Mr. Charan Singh outside. Why is he not able to influence the Cabinet and the Finance Minister? I do now think the great Gandhian I see before me—Dr. Sushila Nayar—seems to have any influence, excepting lip sympathy to Gandhian economics. This budget has nothing Gandhian or socialist about it. This is a plain and simple capitalist budget and I do not expect anything better from Mr. Patel, with the constraints he has.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Next time at least I hope he will do something better.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, I have been hearing with rapt attention the speeches made here both by the Congress leaders as well as by those from the ruling party. I am very much pained to state that I am also disappointed with the budget that has been presented. At the conclusion of his budget speech, the Finance Minister has said:

"Large-scale poverty and unemployment degrade those who have to suffer them and debase those who tolerate them. But there can be no doubt about our commitment to our goa's and ideals. I believe we are on the right course, and this budget represents the first step, however small, in that direction."

I would have been very happy if these aspects had been taken care of in the Budget presented by him to this House. The overwhelming majority of the people who voted during the parliamentary elections and afterwards in the State legislatures expected that at least they will get some relief from the crushing burden of taxation though we did not expect any miracle in the first Budget of this type. After the restoration of some democratic norms since the withdrawal of Emergency, the people were expecting that some positive steps should be taken to curb the vested interests that were nursed by the former Congress Government. I am extremely sorry to note that these expectations have been belied by this Budget. The Finance Minister tried to explain that for want of time he could not recast the Budget and there may be some lacuna in it. I wish he would have got ample time if he had not taken the journey to USA, for what purpose I do not know. But from the statement he has made,

I say he has disappointed us. I do not know what is the reaction of the other members of the Janata Party. The Finance Minister has pointed out the need for building an equalitarian society and he considered the budget an instrument to build such a society. It is an accepted principle that an agalitarian society can be built only by distributing the national income in such a manner that more and more money will be diverted from the pockets of handful of rich into the pockets of the mass of the people who are below the poverty line. In this Budget, however, he did not take any step, even a small step in this direction. Just to quote one example, the former Congress Government has always been relying on the indirect taxation the burden of which ultimately falls on the common man and less on direct taxation which falls on the richer strata. The present Budget clearly reflects the same old approach of the non-egalitarian government under the Congress regime. During 1968-69 out of Rs. 2,509.84 crores of total tax revenue, only Rs. 705.44 crores were raised through direct taxation. It works to only 28.1 per cent of the total taxation. In the present Budget the incidence has further fallen to 27.5 per cent which shows that the taxation policy of the Government as reflected through this Budget is to tax more and more common people and less and less people in the upper strata. Even in this Budget the burden of direct taxation essentially falls on the poor people while the wealthier sections do not get the burden which they can bear without much difficulty. The essential commodities still form the major source of tax revenue. The commodities like sugar earn over Rs. 240 crores, Cloth about Rs 500 crores, kerosene oil about Rs. 105 crores, tea Rs. 65 crores, vegetable oil Rs. 23 crores. I am just giving some of these examples to show how this high taxation on essential commodities essentially hits the poorer sections of the society. The Budget shows that the capitalists and wealthy

people who have accumulated huge financial resources resulting in the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few wealthy families are not taxed heavily. Though the wealth tax has been increased by 1 per cent it does not really hit the wealthy people because the bulk of the wealth is effectively concealed by the manipulation and utilisation of some loopholes in the Wealth Tax Act itself. It appears, therefore, that the total wealth tax comes to only about Rs. 56 crores, which is much below the total tax on the excise duty of cotton yarn, viz. Rs. 77.50 crores. Thus the excise duty on cotton yarn i. e. the poor handloom weavers and powerloom owners give more than what the persons with huge accumulated wealth give.

The budget has also given concessions to industrialists, by reducing the period of payment for Capital Gains Tax from 60 months to only 36 months. There is a danger that these concessions may be used by several concerns to transfer funds from one factory to the other, and for making huge profits. By increasing the mobility of resources of many companies, they may resort to several malpractices and add to their profits. Therefore, I feel that there was absolutely no need for giving these concessions to the capitalist classes.

Further concessions have been given in respect of capital gains in regard to the sale of assets such as jewellery and shares. These concessions are totally unjustified, in view of the present economic conditions of the people. I am referring to the information given in the Explanatory Memorandum supplied to us by the Finance Minister. Instead of the take-over of sick units by government, the budget provides for their take-over by other companies through amalgamation of sick units with profit-making, big companies. This will only strengthen the tendency towards concentration of economic

power and growth of monopoly. Therefore, I consider this provision as harmful to the Indian economy. The Finance Minister has said nothing about what he is going to do with the huge, accumulated black money which has been referred to by Mr. Sathe, i.e. to the tune of more than Rs. 20,000 crores. The Finance Minister has not clarified the stand of the present government viz. how they will check this parallel economy run by the black-money-holders. If government takes firm steps to unearth black money and black wealth, several crores of rupees will be available for giving relief to the poor people. Even with the shortage of time, it was not difficult for the Minister to devote some attention to this. Instead, the bidi users have been taxed very heavily. But those smoking away crores of rupees of the people's money have not been touched.

The Janata party's manifesto assured the people that it would eradicate unemployment in a period of 10 years. We expected some measure by which at least one-tenths of the total unemployment would be solved. There is not a single item in the budget to make us feel convinced that a real and sincere effort has been taken by this government through this budget to tackle this problem, or at least to minimize the proportions of this ever-growing problem. I can cite here one example. The unemployment figure in 1972 in West Bengal when the Congress regime was set up there, was 15 lakhs. Now in the beginning of 1977, according to the live registers of the employment exchanges, the figure is 45 lakhs. It is a fact that the unemployment has increased by leaps and bounds, not only among the educated classes but in all walks of life. If you go to any village, you will see that the agricultural labourer and the poor peasants get work only for six months in a year at the most. For the rest of the year they

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

remain idle, they have no employment. They have to pass through such a critical economic condition that it is beyond our imagination.

The Finance Minister claims to have given emphasis to the rural sector. He should have, however, taken into account the fate of the money injected by the four Plans into the rural economy, the rural sector. Even the reports of the Planning Commission make it clear that all the money that has been spent in the rural areas by the Congress Government have been misappropriated by the rural rich to increase their assets, and the poorer strata in the villages, including the agricultural workers, have not reaped any benefits from the process of planning. Even the employment guarantee scheme formulated by the Congress Government has not created genuine employment, but benefited only a handful of Congressmen, through whom the scheme was administered.

In the absence of a genuine implementation of land reforms and drastic steps against the landed interests, no rural scheme will be able to benefit the rural poor. I have a fear that the new agricultural emphasis stated by the Minister may benefit only the upper strata in the rural areas. I am saying this from my experience. The taxation measures in the budget do not touch them. The budget gives them only concessions. I would request him to ponder over this aspect so that there will be some genuine creation of employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The Finance Minister did not say anything about the steps going to be taken by the Government to reopen the closed mills. Sir, you come from West Bengal. You know how many mills are still closed. What steps are being taken by the Government to open them? They have announced

that they are not going to take over those mills. To whom are they going to give them? It is being mentioned here that other mills, which are in a better condition, will take the responsibility of running the sick mills. I say it is a hoax. Nothing will happen. Neither the economy, nor the people who were working in the mills, would be benefited. I would say that they are giving ample scope to the big owners of the industry to swallow the small and medium factories, which are facing serious economic and other kinds of troubles.

Then, what about lay-off and reduction in the proper utilisation of the full capacity of the industry? Nothing has been spelt out here. If you go to any factory of any industry you will find that full production capacity is not utilised. In most of the jute mills even 50 per cent of the production capacity is not utilized. In the engineering industries between 40 to 50 per cent of the production capacity is not utilized. When this is the position, how can employment be generated? By giving concessions to the big industrialists you cannot save our economy from the morass into which it has been put by the Congress Government through its 30-year rule.

SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO (Berhampore): You lift it up.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I expect it would be lifted up in proper time. But I have no hesitation to confess here that I have been disappointed to see the provisions contained in the budget.

While talking about abolishing unemployment, Government does not say anything as to how it is going to tackle the immediate fate of the unemployed. Several lakhs of workers in the medium and small scale industries are being laid off. Government has permitted the LIC, Reserve Bank

Coal India Ltd., SAIL and several public undertakings to use electronic computers. This will further aggravate the employment situation. Government has also permitted the manufacture of electronic computers in the country. This will open the flood-gates of unemployment in the country. Coal India Ltd. has planned to introduce mechanisation in coal mines. This will lead to unemployment of about one lakh workers in the next five years. Fresh recruitment has virtually been stopped in several public and private sector undertakings. The Economic Survey shows that during 1973-76 there has been actually a decline in employment by the private sector. This House deserves a satisfactory explanation from Government on the concrete steps that they propose to take to increase employment opportunities in the country.

The Finance Minister continues the policy of the former Congress Government of providing more money for the police than for education. Some time back, the Education Minister, Dr. Chunder, very politely suggested that more money should be sanctioned for education, but from the figures it appears that less money will be spent on education than on the police. The Janata party leaders and workers were themselves the victims of the police terror of the Congress Government, which was emphasizing expenditure on organisations like the CRP CIS and the BSF, but now more money is to be spent on them.

I have not seen anything in the Explanatory Memorandum as to what they will do with regard to RAW which was the source of all kinds of terror let loose by the previous Government. Why not wind it up? What is the purpose of continuing it? How does it help our country or our economy? That has not been spelt out. So, I would humbly suggest to the Finance Minister to look into this matter. Education must be given

preference and more money should be allocated to education.'

Medical services continue to receive the same neglect by the Government which has provided only Rs. 47 crores for it. Housing also gets only Rs. 15 crores. This highlights the difference between their professions and actual practice.

Of course, I welcome the step taken by the Finance Minister and this Janata Government to reduce defence expenditure. It is a good departure from the practice of the previous Government which was always spending more on defence. While we wish that our country should be fully equipped to meet all the defence requirements, we should do everything to see that our relations with the neighbouring countries, are improved to a considerable extent, so that part of the defence expenditure can be utilised for creation of more employment opportunities in the rural and urban sectors.

While we also welcome the income tax exemption being raised so that the middle class people are not affected, the increase in surcharge, we feel, will adversely affect a large number of middle class people. If I get an income of over Rs. 10,000, tax will be calculated giving me an exemption of only Rs. 8,000 and not Rs. 10,000. I do not know on what basis this calculation has been done. The Finance Minister has not made any announcement regarding the bonus to be paid to industrial workers. I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the patience of the workers is reaching its limit. The industrial outburst may take place if the decision on bonus is not taken in time. Now, you are committed to amend the Bonus Act so that the workers may get at least 8.33 per cent bonus after one year of hard labour. That aspect you

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

must take into consideration so that there may not be any ground for agitation by the industrial workers, the railway-men, postal employees and other public sector employees both under the Centre and the States. These employees must be given bonus as per your assurance.

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you think the P&T workers should get bonus?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Why not? The Janata Party is committed to treat bonus as deferred wage.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: All Central Government employees should get bonus. Even MPs should get bonus.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is the people like you who have deprived the workers of more bonus.

The Budget is also silent about payment of additional instalment of dearness allowance to its employees. Why are you keeping mum on it? It is already due to them. If you do not pay it, the State Governments will also not pay and the local boards will also not pay. So, I would humbly request you to consider payment of further instalment of DA to the Central Government employees which is due to them.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the growing debt services on account of foreign loans. During 1976-77, the total debt servicing liability is as high as Rs. 76.7 crores. The total external assistance during 1975-76 reached a high figure of Rs. 1839 crores as given in the Economic Survey. In the current year, the proposed external assistance is expected to be of the order of one thousand crore of rupees. This ever-dependence on foreign money will make our country more dependent economically on foreign countries. On this score, I am sorry to state here that the Janata Party has not

departed even an inch from the path pursued by the Congress Government.

In this respect, I am of the same opinion as Mr. Vasant Sathe is, a Member of the Congress Party, who said, 'He does not find any change in the budget and this is the same budget which was placed last year before the House by Mr. Subramaniam.' Here, you have not budged an inch from the policy and the path followed by the Congress Government. The present economic difficulties will, therefore, be further accentuated as a result of this policy.

I give a warning to this Janta Government about it. The people had voted the Janata Party as well as us to power. We are the allies of the Janata Government. But, during the elections as well as after that, we had announced that in case the Janata Government would do anything for the welfare of the country and the people, we will be with them, but in case they would do anything which would be against the interest of the country and the people, we will oppose the Janata Party not only in Parliament but also outside.

AN. HON. MEMBER: You are beating the dead horse.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: I am not after the dead horse. Rousing aspirations of the people, their desire on self-reliant economy, their hopes on growing employment opportunities and improving their living standard do not find expression in this budget. As far as the business community is concerned, they are very happy. Even the big industrialists are also happy. The multi-national or corporations are also happy about the economic policies reflected in the budget.

May I hope, before I conclude, that the Janata Party Government will at least give a serious consideration to the

aspirations of the people and see that the economic policies of the Government meet the requirements of millions of our starving people. With these words, I conclude and I thank you.

डॉ सुशीला नायर (झांसी) : सभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। सबसे पहले मैं इस देश की जनता को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ जिस ने इस देश में से गुलामी की काली रात समाप्त की, फिर से प्रजातन्त्र को इस देश में चलने का मौका दिया और इस देश की जनता को मौका दिया कि वह आजादी से अपना सिर ऊंचा करके चल सके, बात कर सके और अपने मन की बात कह सके।

श्रीमन्, मैं साठे जी की बातों को, उनकी टीका को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रही थी, लेकिन उस 20 महीने की काली रात के दौरान साठे जी की जुबान से एक बार भी आपातकालीन स्थिति के खिलाफ टीका नहीं निकली। उम वक्त तो सामने बैठे सब ने उस को स्वीकार कर लिया था, इतना ही नहीं साठे जी जा कर बेचारे वृद्ध विनोदा से लिखवा लाए कि एमजैंसी अनुशासन पर्व है। जब उनसे पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह गलत बात है, मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा था। हमने उनसे कहा कि इसका कटांडिक्षण होना चाहिए उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कल्ट्राडिक्षन को भी नहीं मानता, मैं कहां तक कट्रोवर्सी में पड़े।

श्री बसन्त साठे: माफ कीजिए, मैं एक बात साठ कर दूँ, क्योंकि बार-बार इसके बारे में कहा जाता है। विनोदा जी ने अपने हाथ से लिख कर दिया था। उस समयमें श्रीम में थे

डॉ सुशीला नायर : साठे जी, इस बात को आप भी जानते हैं और हम सब भी जानते हैं। आउट आफ कंटेक्स्ट कोई बात कही जाती है तो अर्थ बदल जाता है।

श्री बसन्त साठे : मैं उसी कंटेक्स्ट में खुलासा करना चाहता हूँ और उसके लिए यही टीक मौका है। मैं आपातकालीन स्थिति लागू होने के बाद उन से मिलने गया था और उन से मैंने पूछा तो उन्होंने लिख कर दिया अनुशासन पर्व। उन दिनों वे मौन में थे, मुंह से नहीं बोलते थे, निखते थे। पर्व शब्द जिस तरह से वे लिखते हैं, वह मुझे समझ में नहीं आया क्योंकि वे हल्लत लगा कर लिखते हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि इस का अर्थ क्या है, मुझे समझ नहीं आया तो उन्होंने देवनागरी में लिखा “एमजैंसी”। वह कागज आज भी उनके यहां मौजूद है—आप देख लीजिए, हाथ कंगन को आर्सी क्या। इसमें मुलामा करने की बात भी नहीं है।

डॉ सुशीला नायर : श्रीमान जी, मैं सब देख चुकी हूँ, विनोदा जी से बात कर चुकी हूँ। उसके पहले क्या बात हुई, पीछे क्या बात हुई, उस सब के निकाल कर एक टुकड़ा निकाल कर ये अपनी बात सिद्ध कर रहे हैं। हम ने आप को शान्ति से सुना है, कृपया आप हमें भी शान्ति से सुनिए।

श्री बसन्त साठे : (अकोला) : आप झूठ तो मत बोलिए कि विनोदा जी ने ऐसा कहा है।

डॉ सुशीला नायर : झूठ बोलने की बात यह कैसे करते हैं। इन को अपना शब्द वापस लेना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Yes, he should withdraw them: they are not Parliamentary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is absolutely Parliamentary. 'Jhoot' means false. Is 'false' an unparliamentary word? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Yes, you may please carry on.

श्री बसन्त साठे : 'असत्य' है, संस्कृत में अगर अच्छा लगता हो। . . (व्यबधान)

डा० सुशीला नायर : मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि तब किसी की जवान से सरकार के खिलाफ कोई शब्द नहीं निकला। जब देश में इतना जुल्म हो रहा था, तना भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा था, इतने लोगों का गला दबाया जा रहा था मजदूरों, कृषकों, सर्वसामान्य गवर्नर-मेंट सर्वेंट्स और अम जनता पर जुल्म किया जा रहा था, तब ये विलकुल शान्त बैठे थे। आज इनको भी जवान मिली है, इसके लिए इनको भी जनता पार्टी का धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। आज ये कहते हैं कि गांधी जी खाली जनता पार्टी वालों के ही नहीं है, हमारे भी हैं। हाँ भाई ये आप के भी गांधी जी हैं, लेकिन दुर्गम्य से तुम महात्मा गांधी को भूल गये और इन्दिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी को ही तुमने गांधी जी मान लिया। इस देश की जनता महात्मा गांधी को ही मांधी मानती है, दूसरे को गांधी नहीं मानती है। हममें और आप में इतना ही फक्त है। श्रीमन् महात्मा गांधी के देश ने जिस शान्ति से इस देश में राजनीतिक परिवर्तन किया और फिर से प्रजातन्त्र की स्थापना की, उससे सारी दुनिया में भारत की इज्जत बढ़ी है।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब 1966 में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम, भारत सरकार में मंत्री थे और इंडस्ट्रीज के इन्वार्जे थे, उस बक्त इन्होंने बड़े जोरों से अपने अमेरिका के मालिकों की सिफारिशों पर रुपए का अवमूल्यन कराया था और एमजॉन्सी में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम और कांग्रेस वेज के लोगों ने सारे राष्ट्र का अवमूल्यन करवा दिया। 20 महीने में इन्होंने हमारी इज्जत का डी-वेल्युएशन करवा दिया। आज देश के पुनर्जीवन और शाजादी की पुनर्स्थापना के लिए परिश्रम हो रहा है, महत हो रही है। . . (व्यबधान)

मैं एक बात याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि जब श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम वित्त मंत्री थे, नब क्या हालत थी। उस जमाने में इन मंत्री लोगों को भी क्या हालत थी। उनको पूछता कौन था। स्वयं यहाँ पर यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि जब इमजॉन्सी डेकेनेयर को गई, तो किसी मंत्री से पूछा भी नहीं गया। तो सुब्रह्मण्यम जी किस तरह से वित्त मंत्री का कार्य ठीक ढंग में कर सकते थे जब उन के पास वैकिंग नहीं था, रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस नहीं था, यह भी आश्चर्य का बात है। उन्होंने बजट बना कर जहर देश किया। आप समझ सकते हैं कि जिस के पास वैकिंग नहीं, जिसके पास रेवेन्यू इंटेलिजेंस नहीं वह किस प्रकार वित्त मंत्री का कार्य ठीक तरह करता होगा। आज सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब बहुत जोरों से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को टीका करते हैं लेकिन उनको यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि वे हमरे वित्त मंत्री को ताना दें उनके पुराने स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के सम्बन्धों को ले कर क्योंकि उन को याद रखना चाहिए कि 90 परसेन्ट मैक्सीमम टक्स किसने किया था? श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने ही यह किया था। उस का फायदा किस को

हुआ था ? कैरिटेलिस्टों को ही हुआ था और आम जनता को उस का फायदा नहीं हुआ था । इस तरह से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी का काम वे उस समय स्वयं कर रहे थे और आज वे वित्त मंत्री को ताना देते हैं । जब उनके गुरु राजा जी जिन्दा थे तब तो उनकी जबान से स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की निन्दा के शब्द नहीं निकलते थे । आज वे बड़ी जोरों से ये सब बातें कह रहे हैं, यह कहां तक उचित है । उनको भूलना नहीं चाहिए कि हमारे जो वित्त मंत्री हैं वे टी० टी० के० प्रमुख सहायक रहे हैं । टो० टी० के० बड़े योग्य वित्त मंत्री थे और जनता तथा आम लोगों के साथ सहानुभूति रखने वाले व्यक्ति थे । दोनों ने कई इस प्रकार के कदम उठाए थे जिससे आम जनता का फायदा पहुँचे । जो कदम उन्होंने उस समय उठाए थे उनमें मैं उस समय जाना नहीं चाहूँगी । मगर इसी तरीके से मिडिल क्लास के लोगों को राहत देने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने अब कदम उठाए हैं । हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने इन्कम टैक्स का स्ट्रक्चर बदला है और 10,000 तक इन्कम टैक्स की लिमिट बढ़ा दी है । यह ठीक है कि इकम टैक्स में राहत से कुछ थोड़े में लोगों को ही फायदा पहुँचेगा । हमें यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि कम टैक्स देने वाले होते कितने लोग हैं । कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग ही इन्कम टैक्स देते हैं । हम तो अन्त्योदय की फिलासफी लेकर चले हैं । हम पिछड़े से पिछड़े लोगों का जीवन स्तर उठाना चाहते हैं । इसलिए हमें बहुत और कदम उठाने होंगे । मगर वह सही कदम होने चाहिए । धोखे की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमने हरिजनों को जमीनें दी । गांव गांव में लोग मेरे पास कागज लेकर आते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह जमीन का पट्टा तो हमारे हाथ में आ गया है

लेकिन जमीन का कब्जा अभी तक मिला नहीं । यहां तक कि जमीन के पट्टे के कारण लगान उनसे वसूल किया जा रहा है । जमीन और लोग जोत रहे हैं, उपज ले रहे हैं हम इस प्रकार का धोखे का काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं । हम लोग स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज से 25 लाख लोगों को रोजगार देंगे इसकी शिकायत करते हैं सामने वाले । यह कम है कहते हैं । तुमने क्या किया ? क्या तुम लोगों ने एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाया ? अभी मैं सुन रही थी कि खाली बंगाल में 1972 में 15 लाख लोग बेरोजगार थे, अब 45 लाख लोग बेरोजगार हैं । अभी चार करोड़ अनेम्प्लाएड हैं और 14 करोड़ अण्डर एम्प्लाएड हैं ऐसा साठे जी ने कहा है । मैं साठे साहब से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि आप जिनके साथ बैठते रहे हैं क्या यह उन की गलत नीतियों का नतीजा नहीं है ? यह देश गांधी का देश है । इस गांधी के देश में इतनी जान है, इतनी हिम्मत है कि जिस तरह से एक बार हमने अंग्रेजों को इस देश से हटाया, अभी तानाशाही को हटाया उसी प्रकार से हम शान्ति के रास्ते से सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं और आप देखेंगे और मंजूर करेंगे कि देश में परिवर्तन हुआ है । मैं इतना कबूल करती हूँ कि इतने थोड़े से समय में हम उतना कुछ नहीं कर सके कि एक अंधे को भी दिखायी दे जाए कि सुधार हुआ है । लेकिन मैं आशा करती हूँ कि वह समय दूर नहीं जब आपको मंजूर करना पड़ेगा कि देश में आर्थिक और सामाजिक परिवर्तन हुआ हैं और सही दिशा में हुआ है । गरीब के हित में हुआ हैं ।

श्री सुब्रह्म्यम साहब कहते हैं कि हमने एप्रीकल्चर को माडरेनाइज किया । इसको हम स्वीकार करते हैं । लेकिन क्या गांव की हालत सुधरी, लोगों के जीवन में गन्दगी कम हुई ? क्या लोगों को पीने का

[इ० सुरीला बायर]

शुद्ध पानी मिल गया? आप लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिला। यहां बैठ कर आप लोग बड़े बड़े भाषण करते हैं कि लोगों को शुद्ध शराब मिलनी चाहिए, यदि शराब से वे विमार हो जाएंगे। आप लोग उन्हें शुद्ध पानी तो नहीं दे सकें और आज उनके लिए आप शुद्ध शराब की बात करते हैं। यह आपकी कथनी और करनी के अन्तर का नमूना है। बात करना समाजवाद की, काम करना पूजीवाद का।

श्रीमन् गव के लोग खाना पैदा करते हैं लेकिन वे खा नहीं सकते हैं। वे लोग दूध पैदा करते हैं लेकिन उनके बच्चों को दूध नहीं मिलता। इस परिस्थिति को स्वतंत्र करना होगा। माठे माहबूक हते हैं आज के युग में टाटा, लिविर बदर्स माबून बनाते हैं और भाषण करते हुए उनको हेमा मालिनी की याद आ गई और उनको उन्होंने सावुन के साथ जोड़ दिया। वह कहते हैं कि गांधी जी के तरीके से आज गांवों का नव निर्माण नहीं हो सकता है। मैं मानती हूँ कि अब तक नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मान सकती हूँ कि वह हो नहीं सकता है, इसको मानने के लिए मैं बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हूँ। चीन में मैं गई थी। मैंने देखा कि माओ और तांग वहां पर गांधी जी के विचारों को ज्यादा अमली जापा पहना रहे थे। हमारे देश में और हमारी सरकार के मुकाबले में जो एपो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, छोटे छोटे उद्योग हैं जहां उत्पादन होता है गांवों में वही छोटे उद्योगों द्वारा उसका प्राप्तेजिग भी वहां करके, सही मूल्य पर अगर वह चीजें उपलब्ध कराई जाएं तो उसका फायदा गांव के लोगों को हो सकता है। रोजगार की व्यवस्था हो सकती है उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है। इस

चीज को हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? कर सकते हैं और इसको हमें करना है। छोटे उद्योग उन्हों से गांवों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा किया जाए इसना ही काफी नहीं है। एक नया वल्यू सिस्टम क्रियेट करना होगा मूल्य परिवर्तन करना होगा जिससे कि हाथ की बनी हुई चीज की आर्थिक कीमत हो। शहर वाला ज्यादा कीमत पर उसे खुशी से ले ले। दूसरे विकसित देशों में हाथ की बनी चीज की कीमत है। वे कई चीजें हाथ की बनी हुई ले रहे हैं। लेकिन और ज्यादा लों इसको हमें देखना होगा और इसका प्रयास करना होगा। पश्चिम में ऐसा होता है कि हाथ की बनी हुई चीज की बहुत कद होती है उसके दाम भी बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं और लोग दड़े शोक में उनको खरीदते हैं। इस नगर की भावना हमको अपने देश में भी नानी होगी, लोगों को हाथ की बनी चीजों को लेने के लिए प्रेरित करना होगा। गांवों में बने मामान की विक्री में गांव की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधर सकती है और माथ साथ राष्ट्र की आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधर सकती है।

मामने बाले लोगों ने बड़ा गाना गाया कि हमने बहुत बड़ा बफर स्टाक अनाज का दिया है। ठीक बात है। उन्होंने बड़ा बफर स्टाक दिया है। लेकिन यह कैसे हुआ? पहली बात तो यह है कि हमारे लोगों में परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी नहीं है। आज भी देश की आधी आवादी भूमि पेट सोती है। अबर सब लोग पेट भर कर सोएं, तो इतना बफर स्टाक बनने वाला नहीं था। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो इन्होंने इकट्ठा किया उसको रखने की संतोषजनक व्यवस्था नहीं की। आप कहीं जाकर देख लें अबाज बाहर खुले में पढ़ा है। मैं आधी लक्षितपुर गई

थी। चौथरी वरण सिंह वहां आने वाले थे। वह हवाई जहाज से आ रहे थे लेकिन वह वहां उतर नहीं सके, उनका हवाई जहाज उतर नहीं सका, क्योंकि एयर स्ट्रिप पर अनाज पड़ा हुआ था और उसके ऊपर तरपालिन डाली हुई थीं। खुले में छातरह में कई जगहों पर अनाज रखा हुआ है। पानी बरसा तो वह उसके ऊपर जाकर पड़ेगा। किनारे से अन्दर जाएगा और अनाज खराब होगा। अब तक क्या होता रहा है? जो गहूं भी ग जाता था उसको मुखा कर से, और सड़े गले अनाज का आटा बना कर लोगों को दिया जाता था। मैं आशा करती हूं कि हमारी सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी और अगर करेगी तो उसके माथ भी हमें झगड़ा करना पड़ेगा, लड़ाई करनी पड़ेगी। सड़ गला अनाज जनता को देने का जो भी प्रयत्न करेगा उसको हम बरदात करने वाले नहीं हैं। सरकार स्टोरेज की व्यवस्था ठीक करे। उसको बढ़ाना हो तो बढ़ाएं। लेकिन बारिश में अनाज भी ग जाए, सड़ जाए और फिर उसका आटा बना कर लोगों को बेच जाए यह बरदात होने वाला नहीं है। पुरानी सरकार ने वह गुनाह किया है, नई सरकार ऐसा गुनाह करने वाली नहीं है और न ही हम उसे ऐसी आशा करते हैं, प्रेक्षा करते हैं। मगर ऐसा किया तो इसको हम बरदात नहीं करेंगे।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने ताना दिया कि दक्षिण में जनता पार्टी हार गई। यह ठीक है कि हम हारे हैं। हम इससे इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने भी स्वयं वहां जा कर साउथ नार्थ का गाना गाया, नारा लगाया, हि दी और एंटी हिन्दी की बात कही, गलत प्रचार किया। लेकिन यह सब करने के बावजूद कांग्रेस की हालत कुछ हमसे अच्छी नहीं है, खराब ही है, यह उनको

स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा। यह समझने की बात है। ये लोग स्वयं गलत चीज लोगों के गले उतारने की कोशिश करते हैं और फिर हमको ताना देते हैं। इससे कोई कायदा होने वाला नहीं है।

दाम बढ़े हैं सही बात है। मगर क्यों बढ़े हैं इस पर किसी ने विचार किया है क्या? चुनाव से पहले चन्दे किसने लिए थे, कपड़े के व्यापारियों से, चीनी के व्यापारियों से, चाय वालों से, दवालों कराना वालों से, हाँ एक प्रकार के व्यापारी संघों से किसने चन्दे लिए और कितने लिए। एक और सबसे बड़ी बात है। मार्च में नई सरकार बनने वाली थी। इनको आशा थी कि यही आएंगे पावर में। इस वास्ते फरवरी के महीने में उन्होंने 570 करोड़ के आयल इम्पोर्ट के लाइसेंस दिए। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि क्यों फरवरी में इसकी आवश्यकता अनुभव की गई? फरवरी में लाइसेंस दिए जाएं यह क्यों तय हुआ। लाइसेंस दिए गए इस वास्ते कि पैसा मिले और पैसा लिया गया। सीधी सी बात है। लाइसेंस जिन्हें दिए गए उनसे चन्दा लिया गया। और दुनिया में उसका प्रचार किया गया कि हम 570 करोड़ रुपए के लाइसेंस दे रहे हैं। परिणाम स्वरूप दुनिया में तेल का दाम बढ़ा और जिन को लाइसेंस दिया थे वह 30 करोड़ का तेल देश में लाये और 200, 300 करोड़ रु० का तेल बाहर विदेशों में ही बेच कर दुगुना मुनाफा उन्होंने कमाया। किसने फायदा पहुंचाया कैपिटलिस्ट्स को? जनता सरकार ने या सामने बैठने वाले सोशिलिज्म का नारा लगाने वालों ने? बातें करने से काम नहीं चलता। जनता बहुत होशियार हो गई है। क्यनी और करनी का फर्क वह देख सकती है और वह देख रही है।

[डा० सशीला नारूर]

बहुत कहा जा रहा है कि हम प्राइवेट सैक्टर को बढ़ा रहे हैं, पब्लिक सैक्टर को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर को इतना बढ़ा दम दिया पिछले 3, 4 साल में कि बिड़ला, टाटा सब गाना गाने लगे इमरजेंसी और कॉम्प्रेस सरकार का। यह क्या दुनिया और देश की जनता भूल जायगी यह नाम लेते हैं सोशलिज्म का और काम करने हैं कॉपिटलिज्म का। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि अगर आप को एम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ाना है तो छोटे छोटे उद्योग लगाने होंगे। अनएम्प्लायड इंजीनियर्स और पढ़े लिखे बेकार लोगों नवयुवक हैं, वह छोटे छोटे उद्योग जगह जगह जाकर लगाएंगे। तो आप को क्या तकलीफ है? इसके लिए अगर उनको कुछ टैक्स रिलाफ दिया गया है तो क्यों परेशानी होनी चाहिए।

फिर फौरेन फर्म्स में जिनको नौकरी मिलती है उनकी 50 परसेंट इन्कम टैक्स में मुक्ति होती है। हमारी हिन्दुस्तानी फर्म्स भी अगर हमारे लोगों का एम्प्लाय करें बाहर विदेश में तो उनका भी 50 परसेंट टैक्स छोड़ दिया। वित्त मंत्री ने यह बहुत गुनाह किया ऐमा सामने बाले कहते हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि इनका कहना है कि यह हिन्दुस्तानी फर्म्स अपने भाई भतीजों को नौकरी देगी। हाँ ठीक बात है। जो विदेशी फर्म्स हैं वह मंत्रियों के भाई भतीजों को नौकरी देती रही है। और जो हिन्दुस्तानी फर्म्स हैं, हो सकता है कि वह अपने लोगों को नौकरी दें और मंत्रियों के भाई भतीजों को न दें, तो इसमें आपको कोई शिकायत नहीं होनी चाहिए। हाँ यह जरूर देखा जा सकता है कि योग्य व्यक्ति ही नौकरियों में देश से

बाहर जायें और जब बाहर जाने की इजाजत दी जाती है तो इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए कि कौन नौकरी के लिए कौन बाहर जा रहा है, और किस प्रकार का उसका काम बाहर जाकर होगा। डाक्टरों के बारे में तो यह किया जाता है, औरों के बारे में भी होता होगा, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ।

फिर कहते हैं कि आप हैडलूम बैंगरह को बिल्कुल सफल नहीं बना सकते क्योंकि कोई उनका माल लेगा नहीं, खरीदेगा नहीं। आपको मालूम होना चाहिए, खासकार माननीय साठे जी को, कि हमने यह सिद्धान्त स्वीकार किया है कि डिमार्केशन आफ स्फीयसं किया जाएगा और माननीय चरण सिंह जी ने आज भी कहा है कि बड़े बड़े जो उत्पादक यूनिट हैं वह एक्सपोर्ट के लिए उपादान करें। अपने देश की अधिक से अधिक आवश्यकताएं छोटे छोटे उद्योगों से पूरी की जाएं तो फिर कोई कारण नहीं है कि हमारे ये प्रयास सफल न हों।

एक बात और है, अगर कोई यह मानता है कि आर्योगिक सफलता बड़ी यूनिट को ही मिलती है, छोटे को नहीं मिलती है, तो वह भी गलत बात है। डाक्टर होने के नाते, दवा बनाने वालों के बारे में जानती हूँ। छोटे छोटे दवा बनाने वाले जो उपादक हैं, उनकी दवाओं का दाम कम होता है। क्वालिटी कंट्रोल तो हम रखते ही हैं। उनका ओवर हैड एक्सपोर्टिंगर कम होता है और प्रोफिट भी कम लेते हैं। (ससे दाम कम होते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी फर्म्स का अगर हिसाब देखा जाय तो अपने मुनाफे में से उन्होंने अपना कितना ऐम्पायर बढ़ाया है यह देखकर आश्चर्य होगा। और कितना नफा वह बाहर भी लेकर गए हैं, वह एक आश्चर्यजनक चीज है। तो छोटा उद्योग, छोटा खेत, छोटा उत्पादक

यूनिट, प्रसफल होगा, यह मानना बिल्कुल गलत धारणा है।

जापान में 2,2 और 3,3 एकड़ का खेत इतना उत्पादक है, जिसकी कोई हद नहीं। इसी तरह से हम मानते हैं कि हैंडलूम और पावरलूम को सफल बनाना है और उसमें एम्प्लायमेंट को बढ़ा कर अधिक से अधिक लोगों तक उसका लाभ पहुंचाना है। यह दुख की बात है कि बड़े बड़े लोग उसको कंट्रोल करें उनका माल लें, सस्ता खरीदकर अपना लेबल लगाकर भ्रंगा बेच दें। यह चीज नहीं चल सकती है, इसको दुरुस्त करना होगा। जेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि छोटे उत्पादकों को एक तरफ कर दिया जाए, उनकी तरफ तवज्ज्ञ हो और व्यापार न दिया जाए।

बड़े-बड़े नारे लगाए गए कि यह बनिया बजट है, यह कैपिटलिस्ट बजट है, उमसे काम नहीं चलेगा। यह गलत बात है ट्रेडर्स में अपील करना यह भी सामने वालों को नापसन्द है, लेकिन यह बात समझनी होगी कि अगर इस देश में फिर मेरे ईमामदारी, मेहनत, समानता और न्याय का वातावरण लाना है और जोर जबर्दस्ती और डंडे से काम लेने की कोशिश इन्दिरा जी की हुक्मत ने की थी, जो फेल हो गयी, उसको हमेशा हमेशा के लिए निकाल देना है, तो हमें अपने देश में हक कर्ग को अपनी जवाबदारी समझने के लिए तैयार होना होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हम उनमें से नहीं हैं जो यह कहते हैं कि एक वर्ग सब चूंचा है और एक वर्ग सब खराब है। हम राजनीति में बैठे हुए लोग भी मिश्रित तरह के हैं, अले भी हैं, मामूली भी हैं और बुरे भी हैं। इसी प्रकार व्यापारी वर्ग, हर सरकारी नौकरों और ट्रेड यूनियनों में भी प्रकार

के लोग हरेक वर्ग में मौजूद हैं। सभी लोगों को सही सिद्धान्त पर चलने के लिए अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन देकर आगे लाना है, उनकी जो अच्छाइयां हैं, उनको पनपने का अवसर देना है ताकि हम स्वेच्छा से सही काम कर सकें। बरना चौकीदार पर चौकीदार हम कितने रखते जाएंगे? लोगों की बेईमानी हटाने के लिए पुलिस रखी गई, पुलिस में करप्पन हों गई तो फिर उस पर सी० बी० आई० आई०। अब सी० बी० आई० भी खराब हो जाएगी तो किस को लायेंगे। यह सब सोचने की बात है।

कहने का अर्थ यह है कि अगर 100 में से 10 गन्दे लोग हैं, 90 अच्छे हैं तो आपकी पुलिस 10 को पकड़ सकती है, लेकिन इन मेरे आइयों ने पिछले तीन चार बष्टों में ऐसा कर दिया है कि 80 खराब और 10, 20 भले 80 को पुलिस नहीं पकड़ सकती। उनके विचारों में परिवर्तन करके, उनको सही रास्ता दिखाकर, उनका दिल और दिमाग साथ लेकर हमको आगे बढ़ना होगा और वैसे ही प्रयत्न हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कर रहे हैं। अपील भी कर रहे हैं और उसके साथ-साथ डंडा भी है। अगर शांति के साथ समझाकर सही रास्ते पर लाया जा सकता है तो लायेंगे, नहीं तो यदि डंडा भी इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा तो करेंगे।

अभी 100 समगलर्स जे० पी० के पास सरेंडर हुए, ठीक हुआ। मैं उन लोगों में से हूं जिसने रूब पहले डाकुओं से सरेंडर करवाया था। भिड, मुरैना में मैंने 29, 30 डाकुओं को विनोवा। जी के पास सरेंडर करवाया था। उसके बाद 350 डाकू जे० पी० के पास सरेंडर हुए, और भी सरेंडर हो सकते हैं। यह देखने की बात है कि जो एक बार गलत काम

[डा० सुशी १ नायर]

करता है, क्योंकि हमेशा के लिए नुनहगार ही गया, उसको कोई चास मुख्यरने के लिए नहीं मिल सकता? यह गलत मनोवृत्ति है। गांधी जी कहते थे कि जेलखाने को किमिनल्स को मुधारने के दबाखाने होने चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने व्यापारियों से अपील की, और उन की अपील का असर भी हुआ। व्यापारियों ने कहा कि हम दाम नहीं बढ़ाने देंगे। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि इस से काम नहीं चलेगा, जो दाम उन लोगों ने पहले बढ़ा लिये हैं, उन को भी कम करना होगा।

1962 में चीन का आक्रमण हुआ, रूपये का अवृत्तन ढुआ, लेकिन हम इसके बावजूद हम ने दबाओं का दाम एक पैसा भी नहीं बढ़ाने दिया। चीन के हमले के बाद थोड़े में दाम बढ़े। लेकिन हम ने स्थिति को तुरन्त नियंत्रण में कर लिया, दाम कम करायी। हम ने सब से बातचीत की। हम उन को मही रास्ता भी बताने थे और उन को डांटने भी थे। उन के माथ दोस्ती भी रही और हम ने किसी को परेशान भी नहीं किया, क्योंकि हम किसी से चन्दा बमूल नहीं करते थे। जनता को ठीक दाम पर दबायें मिलें, यही हमारा उद्देश्य था। इस की तुलना में ये लोग दिखावे के लिए ढंडा चलाते थे और अन्दर ही अन्दर उन से सांठ-गांठ करते थे और चन्दा बमूल करते थे। वह काम जनता पार्टी को नहीं करना है।

श्री सुदूरहर्षम् ने कहा कि कृषि और खाद्य-उत्पादन पर मौसम का बहुत असर होता है। मैं इस से इकार नहीं करती हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहा चाहूँगी कि इस देश में हर

साल फलड और ड्राइड से 500 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। अगर हम अपने बाटर रीसोर्सिज को हारनेस करें, तो हम फलड से भी बच जायेंगे और हमें पानी भी सिंचाई के लिये मिल जायेगा। लेकिन बनिये की तरह अलग अलग विभागों में पैसा बांटने से काम नहीं होगा। एक काम पर कानेसन्ट्रेट कर के उस को पूरा करना चाहिए और थोड़े समय के लिए दूसरे सैक्टर को म्टार्व करने के लिए भी तैयार होना चाहिए। हमें चाशा है कि आगे चल कर हमारी सरकार इसी नीति पर चलेगी।

श्री साठे, या। किसी और माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि यह कहना कितनी बहियात बात है कि पांच साल में अन एम्प्लायमेंट कम हो जायेगी और दम गान में गरीबी कम हो जायेगी। प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नो नहीं कहा है कि इतने समय में अन एम्प्लायमेंट और गरीबी दोनों सर्वथा खत्म हो जायेगे। लेकिन जो काम करना चाहता है, उस को कुछ न कुछ रोजगार मिले, यह काम हमें दस साल में करना है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि अगर यह काम 25, 30 या 50 साल में भी कर दें, तो बहुत बड़ी बात हो जाएगी। अगर उन का यही विश्वास है, तो उन्होंने 1971 में देश को धोखा क्यों दिया और “गरीबी हटाओ” का नारा लगा कर बोट क्यों मांगे? अगर आज हम कहते हैं कि हम दस साल में बेरोजगारी निकालने का काम करेंगे, तो वे इस का मजाक उठाते हैं। यह विचित्र नगता है।

यह करना अमम्बव नहीं है-शक्य है। हमें देखना चाहिये कि मिमापुर और हांग कांग ने किस तरह इसनी तेजी से प्राचिक प्रगति की। पर्सिक सैक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर हो, सब नैशनल सैक्टर हैं। हमें ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिए कि जिस से उत्पादन बढ़े, और एम्प्लायमेंट के साथ ही पैसा हों, उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाये। बेरोजगारी मिटाने

के लिये बीक का एक सप्लायटेशन स्ट्रांग न करे, यह देखना सरकार का काम है। उत्पादन को बढ़ाना और एस्प्लायमेंट की आपरचुनिटीज पैदा करना अत्यत आवश्यक है। यही इस बजट का ध्येय है।

मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर की बहुत हामी हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हम ने सेवाग्राम में महान्मा गांधी इंस्टीट्यूट आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज की बिल्डिंग पब्लिक सैक्टर की एक सांस्था, एन० बी० सी० सी, में बनवाई। उम ने इतना खराब काम किया है और इनना घटिया सामान लगाया है कि अभी फाइनल बिल नहीं आया है, मगर चीजें टूटने और गिरने लगी हैं। जब हम उस को डिफेक्टम को दुरुस्त करने के लिए कहते हैं, तो वे लोग करने नहीं आते हैं। हम ने इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को भी चिट्ठी लिखी है। पब्लिक सैक्टर का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि वह धाटे का सीदा हो। अभी मुद्राव्याप्यम स्वामी ने बताया कि स्टील कोल, फर्टिलाइजर मव में धाटे हुए हैं। मामूली आदमी दस हजार की पंजी में दुकान खोलता है तो उम से सारे पर्मिवार को पालता है। यहाँ 2 करोड़ की पंजी लगा कर सुपर बाजार खोला गया और उम में धाटा होता है। क्यों? क्योंकि चोरी होती है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपना प्राइवेट व्यापार करता है और उम में ऐसी स्थिति आती है तो वह या तो उसे बदलेगा या बन्द करेगा। लेकिन यहाँ सो पब्लिक के ईक्सेज से धाटा पूरा होता जाता है और वह धाटे का सीदा चलता ही जाता है। इस प्रकार का पब्लिक सेक्टर पब्लिक के हित में नहीं है, जनता के हित में नहीं है। हम को ऐसा पब्लिक सेक्टर बचाना जिस में एक्षियोंसी भी हो और प्राफिटेबिलिटी भी हो। पब्लिक सेक्टर की फिलास्फी यह है कि एक व्यक्ति उस का फालड़ा न उठाए बल्कि उस की जगह पर

सारा उस का प्राफिट राष्ट्र के काम आए और ईक्सेज कम लगाने पड़े। लेकिन यहाँ तो उष्ट्रटे और ईक्सेज लगाने पड़ते हैं। धाटा पूरा करने के लिये। तो यह गलत तरीका है। इसको दुरुस्त करना ही होगा। अभी रेन मंत्री ने कुछ सही कदम उठाए हैं जिस में कि वर्कर्स पूरे दिल से कांस करने लगे हैं और उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार से हरएक पब्लिक सैक्टर में यह स्पिरिट लानी होगी। जिस में यह धाटे का सीदा न रहे, प्राफिट का सीदा हो और सचमुच देश को और देश की जनता को उस से कायदा हो।

एक और चीज कहना चाहती हूँ। बजट में कहा गया है कि इंडियन नो हाउज जो इस्तेमाल करेगा उस को हम कुछ कंसेशन देंगे। इस में क्या बुराई है? मैं जानती हूँ कि इंडियन नो हाउज की कितनी उपेक्षा हुई है। मैं सी एस आई आर की कितनी हो सेबोर्गरीज में घूमी हूँ। कई अच्छी चीजें उन्होंने ढूढ़ी हैं लेकिन हम अपने नो हाउज को इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे, बिलायती नी हाउल लायेंगे। कितना अच्छा कुरियन का काम है आनन्द में आनन्द डेयरी फार्म सफलता से चल रहा है। कितना मुन्दर प्रयोग है? लेकिन उम को काम में न ला कर ग्लैक्सो को उत्पादन बढ़ाने का लाइसेंस सामने बैठे लोगों ने दिया था।। इस किस्म के कोई गलत काम हुए हैं। तो इंडियन नो हाउज इस्तेमाल करने वाले को क्यों न मिलता है, तो यह तो अच्छी बात है।

कहते हैं लूपहोल्स रह जाएंगे। लूपहोल्स में जो जीवन ही भरा हुआ है। तो लपहोल्स को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। लेकिन लूपहोल्स के डर से काम ही न हो यह तो नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसा करेंगे तो बहुत गलत काम हो जाएगा।

इन्होंने एक चीज और कही। इन्होंने कहा कि कन्सेशन्स की एक स्पेक्ट्रोक स्क्रीन-

(डा. सुशीला नायर)

बना लेंगे। करीटिस्ट और उस के पीछे बलत काम होंगे। मैं अपने बन्धुओं को बताना चाहती हूं कि हमें म स्पोक स्क्रीन चाहिए, न आयरन स्क्रीन चाहिए, न बास्कू स्क्रीन चाहिए। हम तो लब स्क्रीन हटा कर बिल्कुल खुले में काम करना चाहते हैं और हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम ने इस थोड़े से समय में देश को जो दिया है वह कोई छोटी चीज नहीं है। जहां बिल्कुल घुटन हो रही थी, कोई सांस नहीं ले सकता था, वहां आज सब आजादी की सांस ले रहे हैं।

मजदूरों ने और कुनियों ने डिल्ली के स्टेशन पर शांतिभूषण जी से जो बात कही वह बता कर मैं ममाप्न कर रही हूं। शांति भूषण जी रिश्वेदारों को लेने स्टेशन गये हुए थे। कुनियों में बात करने लगे। डेंट नेट थी। उन्होंने कहा जनता पार्टी मरकार जो बनी उम के बारे हमें क्या सोचते हो? तो वे बोले बाबू जी हम वहन खुश हैं। शान्ति भूषण जी ने कहा आजादी की सांस आज लेने हैं, सख की नीद सोते हैं, पहले तो पता ही नहीं होता या कि कल क्या होने वाला है। शान्ति भूषण जी ने कहा जो दाम बढ़े हैं इन के बारे में क्या स्थाल है? तो कुनी बोले-अरे बाबू जी, इव को आए आप्ति दिन ही किनने हुए है? रोड़ा मा बक्त ना दें इन को। ना कुनी तो यह सब मोइ मकता है समझ मकता है, लेकिन हमारे मामने बैठे हुए लोग नहीं मोइ और ममझ मकते। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि युग परिवर्तन हो चुका है। और जुल्म और जबर्दस्ती का जमाना ममाप्न हो गया है। अब स्वतंत्रता का युग आरम्भ हुआ है। स्वतंत्रता के साथ अपने स्वधर्म का भी पालन करने की भावना बढ़ानी होगी। हम अपने में यह भावना बढ़ायेंगे तो औरों में भी बढ़ाने की अक्षित आएगी। अब इल आजादी के

बातावरण में जो हमारा सोशियो एकोनामिक डांचा है, जो हमारा आर्थिक और सामाजिक डांचा है इस में परिवर्तन कर के नयी समाज रचना करनी है, शोषण रहित समाज की और वर्गहीन समाज की रचना करनी है। सर्वथा वर्गहीन नहीं। सर्वथा समानता भी नहीं अगर कम से कम हाथ की नांब ऊंगलियों जैसी तो समानता हो ताकि हाथ की पांचों ऊंगलियों मिल कर काम तो कर सकें। ऐसा नहीं हो कि एक ऊंगली दो फुट लम्बी हो क्यों कि फिर वह सब के साथ काम नहीं कर सकती। इस नये समाज में हर एक वर्ग को पूरा मौका मिलेगा अपना विकास करने का लेकिन किसी दूसरे की कीमत पर नहीं, दूसरे के शोषण पर नहीं। इस दिशा में हमारी सरकार बढ़ रही है और इस दिशा में एक छोटा सा कदम यह बजट है। मुझे आशा है कि अगला बजट इस में भी ज्यादा तेजी से देश को गांधी जी के नमाजबाद की ओर आगे ने जाने वाला होगा।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will excuse me if I cannot put forward all my economic arguments before you because, Mr. Chairman, I have forgotten all the economic arguments I have to produce before you after hearing the long-winded speeches of Dr. Nayyar, former Minister of Health who spoke about everything excepting on the budget and the state of economy. Of course, Dr. Nayyar may be thinking of retaining her old days-of Ministerial days where—she was supposed to speak something on nothing and that is what she has very aptly done. But still as I rise to oppose this budget, I wish to put forward certain points before you. I do not want to go on refuting the various points made by the Janata Party Members, many of whom have only found a few ideas of Mahatma Gandhi. When Mr. Nehru was the Prime Minister Mr. Desai,

Dr. Nayyar, Mr. Charan Singh, all of them were Members of the Cabinet enjoying all the privileges that went with it. But suddenly today they find that all priorities in Nehru time were wrong. Like Tagore, they are now saying 'give us back our forest and take our city'.

I for one want to say this with emphasis that Mr. Nehru was the builder of modern India. Whatever there is in India, today, has been possible because of the thought process of Jawaharlal Nehru who built in this country an infrastructure of heavy industry, who built in this country a public sector to initiate the process of planning in this country, who for the first time took the Indian nation towards the goal of self-reliance. I know that these people are talking about Mahatma Gandhi. You see there is a quotation by Mahatma Gandhi which the capitalists in our country and in other countries are very often using. In some of his writings Gandhiji had once spoken about the trusteeship of industries. Now, the capitalists find this word very attractive. If all these industries are put under trusteeship they would be so happy. They talk of so much about Gandhiji and his leadership. All that I want to say is that India is firmly set on the path of planned economic development. But not all are lovers of Gandhiji who have suddenly become lovers of Gandhiji like Mr. Charan Singh, who after 20 years of his remaining as a Minister under Congress Government and after 30 years of independence, has discovered that in 30 years everything done in this country is wrong. I do not want to dilate on this point, but, Sir, this budget reminds me of one thing, that is, about the glossy covered books kept in the air-port book stall. While the aircraft stops at the air-port for refuelling, you come out of the aircraft and go round the book-stall looking for a good book with which you can spend time. And when you will find these books with alluring covers—almost obscene covers

they may cost Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 each—you buy this book and after 5 minutes when the aircraft had already continued its flight, when you open this alluring-cover book, you will find nothing in it. Like that, the speeches of the Finance Minister does not coincide in any way with the substance of the budget. Now, if I point out the salient features of the speech of the Finance Minister, I shall be able to prove my point on what are the main features of this budget. So much has been said about giving primacy to agriculture in the Indian economy. They speak as if nothing has been done for agriculture before, a point which has been aptly put forward by Shri Subramaniam who spoke before me. After saying all this about uplift of the rural poor and mentioning the name of Gandhiji, we find that the total outlay on agriculture is Rs. 3024 crores which is less than the outlay for the last year. This is supposed to be a price neutral budget which will not cause further inflation, a budget in which there is no deficit financing. It is true there has been a cut in defence expenditure to the tune of Rs. 56 crores. How much of this is warranted is for us to find out, with Pakistan on our borders arming itself to its teeth and increasing its defence expenditure, with Americans building the base in Diego Garcia. I do not know how much of this cut is political in the stature of the defence ministry and how much of this reflects the internal situation within the Janata Party. I do not want to comment on that. I say that this deficit financing of Rs. 72 crores is a hoax perpetrated on the people; it is an accounting fraud because they themselves say that there will be a market loan of Rs. 1000 crores and there will be withdrawal of Rs. 800 crores from foreign exchange reserves, as if this will not add to the inflationary spiral. The Janata Government is taking a dangerous line towards import policy. They are not declaring what articles they want to import. They say they want to withdraw money from foreign exchange reserves. But they have not said

[Shri Saugata Roy]

whether they will import cosmetics or luxury items or other items which will stifle the industry in our country. They are not explicit. Still they say that the deficit financing is controlled. The Janata Government had a wonderful chance of making this budget an instrument for accelerating the process of economic growth in the country and also ensuring better distributive justice to the millions of poor in the country. It has sadly missed the bus. The former bureaucrat turned Swatantrite changed Janata Finance Minister has done a pedantic exercise on the budget. Possibly the speech is written by somebody else because there are no allocations to support the statements made in the budget. There are no new plans, there is nothing which can inspire the people; there is no programme; there is tall talk and gibberish.

Now let me point out the salient features of the Indian economy just before the Janta Government took over. 1976-77 was a mixed year for the Indian economy. In that year we had partial crop failure due to which there was shortfall in the production of kharif crops. There is shortfall also in the production of oil seeds. The price index which has come down by 11.6 per cent between September 1974 and March 1976 showed a rise of 11.9 per cent by March 26, 1977. This government inherited a stock of 18 million tonnes of foodgrains from our government as also an all time high record foreign exchange reserves of over 3000 crores. Last year was the best year in industrial production since Independence when industrial production showed a rise of 10.6 per cent. This was the year to consolidate the gains of last year and to tackle the economy in the right way. But what has this budget done? This budget is an exercise in transfer of revenue from the public sector to the corporate sector.

This budget is an exercise in giving concession to the rich, to the monopoly

houses, to the multi-nationals. You find that the so-called closely held industrial companies are exempted from compulsory distribution of dividends, investment allowance is increased upto 35 per cent for companies using indigenous know-how. For amalgamation of sick industries a further concession is called for. There is no concession to the common man. Yes, there is a small concession in raising the income tax limit to Rs. 10,000. But what about other concessions? No concessions are given to a common man. At the same time more and more concessions are given to the corporate sector in order to inflate the pockets of the rich of this country. The public sector has been neglected in this budget. Mr. Patel has stifled the growth of the public sector. There is not a single rupee of investment in the public sector. Do you know its disastrous consequences? Apart from oil exploration, no money is put into the public sector. What will happen after five years? For whom will your Heavy Engineering Corporation manufacture goods? What is the Janata Government trying to do? It is trying to stifle the life of the public sector because it goes against their philosophy because in the last few years, the public sector has over-come its bad name and has come to stay in the Indian economy. They are planning to hand it over to the private sector. Today I heard members from the treasury benches mentioning Japan, Taiwan and Singapore. I am surprised how one can compare India with countries like Singapore or Taiwan, countries which are small pockets, which are only as big as our towns and which are penetrated by American capital. That is the comparison the Janata Party members are making. The public sector is a giant and that is going to be neglected by this Government. What I want to say is that the public sector has come to stay in this country and will have to stay. This is the bulwark of our country. The Janata Government is saying that it will give concessions to industrial units which will amalgamate sick units. How does a unit become sick?

They become sick because resources are pumped out from the healthy companies when it is found that they are not profitable. What happens in textile mills that are owned by monopoly houses? When it is found that producing standard cloth is less profitable than producing synthetic fibres, money is pumped out of the textile mills and put into these companies. Instead of saying this, could not the Janata Government say that if any company belonging to a group of companies falls sick, while taking over that sick unit, the Government will take over the profit making companies also. That would have solved the problem. But they are not going to do so. Instead they are going to say "Yes, monopolists, here you have a chance, make use of it, take over a sick unit, make use of a leakage in the taxes structure, get through it." That is what these people are doing. You know in my state, West Bengal, one after another, sixty tea gardens have become sick. The last Government has formed a Tea Trading Corporation to take over the sick tea gardens. It happened because Birlas and Goenkas took away the funds from the tea gardens in the Darjeeling hill areas and invested them in more profitable industries like Gwalior Rayons. We are again giving concessions to them. I agree with Shri Mohan Dharia that after all the Government cannot become a hospital for sick industries. Let him not be a nurse to the sick industries. But he can be father of healthy children, which he is not prepared to do. Today the public sector has become the unwanted child to the Janata Government and the private sector has become the dear child. It is the 'unwanted' child which stood by the nation in times of crisis.

There is lot of talk in the budget about rural bias. It has also been said that unemployment cannot be solved unless there is a genuine development of the countryside. But I find no adequate matching allocations in the budget for this purpose.

In the name of primacy of agriculture an attempt is again being made to pump money into the countryside where it will not trickle down to the bottom. That is our experience with the money spent on agriculture and irrigation in the five year plans. In West Bengal, in a survey in the district of Bankura it was found that a landless labourer earns 19 paise per day. The writer ended with the quip, "We do not know how they manage to survive on that!" In these months of June, July and August, the agricultural labourers in my State have nothing to eat. They tie wet towels on their waist, drink *mahua* and live on herbs and roots! Giving more money to agriculture does not mean improving the lot of these people. What is to be done is, the predatory system in the countryside should end.

Land must go to the tiller. This budget makes no mention of land reforms. We admit that in the 20 years of our reign, we could not enforce land reforms totally. But we did make a beginning in making land reforms effective. But Mr. Patel does not think that land reform is important and his long speech does not contain a single word about it. It does not contain a word about the plight of agricultural labour or the rural poor. There is only reference to primary to agriculture, to help the kulak class. We have become great followers of Mahatma Gandhi and in the name of giving something to the rural sector, we want to inflate the pockets of the rural rich. In Punjab, the Green Revolution has been accompanied by an increasing pauperisation of the rural masses. More and more people have become landless. Simply by making better irrigation facilities or pump sets available easily, you cannot solve the problem. You have got to have land reforms. You have got to make structural changes in the countryside and changes in the property relations. Without that, all talk about primacy to agriculture only becomes talk for helping the rural rich.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

This budget talks of unemployment. Mr. Dinen Bhattacharya wrongly put it. The actual number of unemployed people on the live register in my State is 17 lakhs today, not including the rural under-employed, and out of these 17 lakhs, 6 lakhs people are Matriculates. What is there in this Budget about these educated unemployed? The Finance Minister made a half-hearted statement by saying that they have arranged money as seed money from the banks. This has been happening for the last 5 years when Mr. Mohan Dharia was the Planning Minister in the Congress Government. He initiated this additional employment programme. There is no mention of additional employment scheme or special employment programme for the educated unemployed in this Budget. What can this poor unemployed educated people expect from the Janata Government, I want to know, Sir.

Thirdly, this Government has said in the last paragraph of the Budget speech, and there is a lot of talk about checking the rise in prices. I am sorry that Shrimati Mrinal Gore from the Socialist Party is not here. I admired her contribution to the effort for checking prices when she used to gharao the Maharashtra Ministers every day. Where is this Socialist lady now? Why can't she come and gharao Mr. H. M. Patel today? Today there is an unprecedented rise in prices. In spite of import of oilseeds the price of edible oils is going up. What is the programme, Sir, in this Budget for a better distribution system? Has any money been allotted in this Budget for evolving a better distribution system? So, Sir, today I want to say this that this Budget not only has failed to give distributive justice to the people of India, but it has also failed as an effort to mop up resources. Sir, if I may remind you as one of the basic laws of economy there are three ways to mop up resources: (i) taxation, direct and indirect, (ii) savings,

and (iii) profits from public sector undertakings. In the whole Budget no incentive has been given to savings. There is no increase in interest rates for savings as an incentive. There is no effort to increase savings in a way which does not create inflationary pressures and to public sector undertakings the Janata Government has given a go-bye. As long as they stay, something has to be done about them, but nothing has been mentioned about better management of public sector undertakings so that profits on public sector undertakings accrue and they fill in the coffers of the government. On the other hand, all the big talk of the Janata Government about giving primacy to agriculture, regarding solution of the unemployment problem has come to nothing. It is indeed in a mere slogan.

Sir, if I may say so, this Budget has been prepared unsupported by any programme or proper resources allotment. Whoever wrote it for Mr. Patel, he wrote it well. The English is fine, but the contents are zero.

Sir, in the end I want to say that today in the papers—our hon. Member Shri Hitendra Desai was just reading the Times of India—the main headline was a thesis by the Home Minister of India. He is a neo-Gandhian economist if I put it that way, the new exponent of Gandhian economy. He has put forward a thesis, a thesis which I find has left its mark on the Budget. He says that all consumer goods will have to be produced by the small-scale sector in the villages. So far so good. If you produce all the consumer goods in the small-scale sector and if you can solve the unemployment problem that way, nobody would be happier than me. But what about the costing in the small scale sector? A piece of soap is within the reach of the poor man. Can you make it available thus, unless you produce it on a mass basis? Is the Janata government—and some of the Ministers of the Janata government—trying

to put the clock back on the Indian civilization i.e. on all the progress that we have made during the last 30 years? I remind you about the experience with Khadi. As a Congressman, I am a habitual wearer of Khadi; unlike many Gandhians on the other side, I wear Khadi always. But Khadi is more costly than the ordinary mill cloth. If you go to the poor man and ask him why he wears mill cloth, he will say that it is so because it is cheaper. If you ask the factory worker why he wears terylene, he will say that he does so, not because he is having a lot of money, but because terylene is ultimately cheaper. But Khadi with all the subsidy that is given, cannot compete with mill-made cloth. I can understand if the Home Minister says that government will take over production and distribution of all consumer items. But to say that all the consumer goods will be produced in the small sector shows a lack of grasp of the basics of our economy, which I find very surprising in a Minister. These are very elementary, economic points which have left their mark on the budget. Left to himself, Mr. Patel, the bureaucrat, would at least have given us a good account of the economy; but left to the pressures of the neo-Gandhians, he has produced a jumble which means nothing to the Indian people at all.

To end my speech, I say that the Janata Government has recently received a mandate from the people. This mandate has been repeated in the Assembly elections. People are still having high hopes about the Janata party government; but Patels and Charan Singh will not be able to satisfy those high hopes. Representing the classes that they do, they can only fulfil the aspirations of those classes.

Here I address my appeal to all those in the Janata party benches. I know that the Janata Party President who has reiterated his belief in the public sector and in the heavy industry, though under pressure of circum-

tances possibly, he has called this budget a good, good budget. There many others in the Janata party benches who are genuine followers of Dr. Lohia, the only person who said that the income in this country should be limited to Rs. 1,000/- Does this budget smack of that, or of the new system in which the incomes of those already getting Rs. 2 lakhs will go up to Rs. 5 lakhs? I appeal to their conscience. They will not be able to come to the Congress to-day. But what is possible in this country is this: let there be a new dividing line. Let those who are for the poor stand up as one; let those who are for the rich stand up as one. Let those who are for the peasant and workers stand up as one; and let those who are for the rural rich, kulaks, monopolists, black-marketeers, capitalists and smugglers stand up as one. Let the present artificial distinctions go, so that the countrymen may recognize behind all this smoke-screen those who are really for the people and those who are not.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री (पदरोना) : मान्यवर, इमके पहले कि मैं दित्त मंत्री जी को कम से कम घाटे का वजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद दूँ, मैं विषक्ष में बैठे हुए अपने मित्रों के सहाय की दाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जनता द्वारा इतनी बड़ी पिटाई के बाद भी उनमें यह कहने की हिम्मत है कि बहुत बड़ी चीजें उन्हींने हमें विरासत में दी हैं। वह अनी पीठ अपने आप थपथपाते हुए कहते हैं कि बहुत बड़ी धनराशि और अनाज का स्टाक उन्होंने हमें विरासत में दिया है। लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं उन्हें यह याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो बहुत बड़ी गरीबी है, वह भी हमें उनसे विरासत में मिली है। आज साठे साहस्र के कहने के अनुसार 10, 12 करोड़ लोग जो बेकार हो गए हैं, वह भी हमें कांग्रेस की ओर से विरासत में मिले हैं, दूरा यह याद दिलाने की जरूरत है।

[श्री रामधारी शास्त्री]

जिन जनपद, से बिहार और नेपाल के दाढ़ेर से मैं आता हूं, मैं जाता आहता हूं कि वहां के लोगों की हैसियत क्या है। उनकी है सियत यह नहीं है कि एक रुपया रोज़ भी वह करना सके। उनकी आपदनी प्रति व्यक्ति दो रुपए से कम है। बहुत से लोग मूँशिकल से 4 महीने रोजगार पाते हैं और बाकी के 8 महीने बेकार रहते हैं। क्या यह भी कहना कि यह भी उनसे विरासत में मिला है, मनुष्यित होगा, यह मुझ चाहें भी हमें उनसे ही विरासत में मिली है।

उनको एक बात की परेशानी जरूर है, जो मैं भहसूस कर रहा हूं। वह यह है कि जनता पार्टी के लोगों ने या जाता सरकार ने इस बस्त का ऐलान कर दिया है कि वह बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को नहीं चलाना चाहते, उनकी धर्य-धर्य धर्य पर आधारित है। यह बात उनको परेशानी में डाले हुए है, क्योंकि जिन विरला और टाटा के इशारे पर यह 30 वर्षों तक अपनी सरकार को नचाते रहे हैं केवल दो ही नाम ये नेने रहे हैं। महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेने में इन्हे चिढ़ न जाती थी। ये लोग इंदिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी का नाम रटते थे। इम मूँक के लोगों ने उन दोनों के ही नामों को रह कर दिया है। उनको आज खुद में साहम नहीं है कि वे इंदिरा जी के नाम पर बोट मांग न केया संजय गांधी के नाम पर अर्पील कर सकें। उनके बाद भी कहते हैं कि इम सरकार का मेलजोन प्रीपरेशनों के भाव है, यह ऐनोगेजन नामते हैं।

इन्हें कृषि की बात कही और बहुत नेज़ों के माय यह बात कही कि क्या पहली सरकार ने कृषि के विकास की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया? मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि ध्यान नहीं दिया है लेकिन

पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो चक्र दिखा है उतका नतीजा यह है कि आज भी देहात के किसानों के पास बैलगाड़ी नहीं है। हमारी हक्कनाथी बहुत अच्छी नहीं है, यह कहूं तो कोई नतीजा नहीं होगा। इनके पिछले 30 वर्षों के रा बाय में क्या यह संभव हुआ कि हमारे गांवों में किसान का नीजदान बेटा पढ़ा लिखा हो और वह एक सहकारी भी से सके। 30 वर्षों में जो धर्य-धर्यवस्था रही है उसमें यह संभव नहीं हुआ है कि हरेक परिवार में एक सहकारी भी हो। उसके बाद भी ये अपनी पीठ अपने आप यत्थराने हैं, इन्हें शर्म नहीं आती है।

हरिजनों की बहुत बात की जाती है। मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूं लेकिन बिहार के कुछ जिनों को भी जानता हूं। हमारे गांव में एक जाति होती है, उनका चाण्डाल कहते हैं। लगभग 5 गांव में एक परिवार उसका होगा जो आज भी ज्ञाठ इकट्ठी कर के जाता है। लोग जब खाकर फेंक देते हैं, और वर्तन में जो जूठन रह जाती है, उसमें से एक-एक दाना यह निचोड़ लेता है और उसे खाता है। इस देश में पिछले 30 वर्षों में अरबों, अरबों रुपया खर्च हुआ, क्या इस सरकार ने कोई ऐसा नियम बना रखा था कि हरिजन परिवार को भरपेट खाना मिल भके। मैं यह भी याद दिलाता चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उस चाण्डाल का परिवार साधारण कुएं में पानी नहीं पी सकता? इतना प्रेसा खर्च किया गया, लेकिन इन तरह का कोई नियम नहीं कि किसी को मजबूर किया जा सके कि हरिजन परिवार के लिए स्वच्छ पानी का नल भी लगाया जा सके।

मनुष्य के लिए भोजन, दवा उसके स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। इस

दिल्ली में स्लम एरिया है। इस दिल्ली के बाहर गांव में अन्य किसी विधान का इकलौता बड़ा टाइफाइड से परेशान हो जो क्या कांपेस के जासन में कोई इस तरह का कानून था कि किसी सरकारी डाक्टर को मरम्मत किया जा सके कि वह उस अपनाए के इकलौते का जाकर देखे और उसकी जिन्दगी को बचा सके। इस तरह की बातों पर अब तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। उस के बाद भी यह कहा जाता है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार गरोद लोगों की सरकार नहीं है। तो इस तरह को अपन्यवस्था उन्होंने पैदा की।

गिरा के नियमित में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। गहरों में जो गिरा दी गई, उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। गांव के गिरा, जिसे नियंत्रण की पीठ ठोको जाती है, मश्विल से 15, 16 प्रतिशत लोग नियमित हैं। आज भी गांव में जितने विद्युत हैं, वहाँ बैठो तक की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, किसी के पास कोई उपरान्त नहीं है। उसे बाद भी कहा जाता है कि इन देश में बहुत विकास हुआ है। हमारे दिन मन्त्री जी ने ठीक कहा है कि विराम में गरीबी उनको मिलती है।

जैसा कि छातीं मुश्तिला नायर ने कहा है जनता सरकार के सामने सब में बड़ी कठिनाई यह थी कि यह सारा देश एक जेलखाने की शक्ति में था — इन्सान बाहर था, लेकिन उसके हाथों में हथकड़ी और पैरों में बेड़ियां थीं, कोई बोल नहीं सकता था, कोई लिख नहीं सकता था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने कम से कम यह बनाव कर दिया है कि लोग स्वतंत्रता पूर्वक अपनी धारा कह सकें। ये जो लोग अब इस सब्जन में बोल रहे हैं, यिन्हें साल दे सभ वहाँ बूकबर्झर के।

मेरे एक मित्र ने इन बारे में कुछ पंक्तियां लिखी हैं:

बेहरे से सब अध्यां है, मर्हबानों नहीं, ताले जुबां पे अपनी लगाए हुए हैं लोग। खाने को गम मिला तो कहीं आह पी लिया, कांधे पे लाश अपनी उठाए हुए हैं लोग। ऐसा नहीं है कि सब को सरों जानते नहीं, किर भी निनह अपनी बचाए हुए हैं लोग।

क्या स्वयं कांपेस के मेवर इन्हें सांस के दौरान ओमती इन्दिरा गांधी और संजय गांधी के बिलाक कुछ कह सकते थे? कुछ नहीं।

कांपेस : सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन्होंने पञ्चिक सैक्टर का बड़ा भारी विवास किया। मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पञ्चिक सैक्टर के नाम पर मारुति लिमिटेड का विकास हुआ, जिसमें कितने हजार लोगों का शोषण हुआ। और लाखों हजार की घोड़ा घड़ी हुई। जनता पार्टी की सरकार को इस बारे में जाच करने के लिए करियां बिताना पड़ा है। जो लाख पञ्चिक सैक्टर का विकास करते थे, उनको यह हाल नहीं कि वे (स मुल्क से बाहर भागना चाहते हों, उस लिए सरकार को उनके पात्रों की जड़ लेते पड़े। आज से चार महीने पहले जो इस देश के भाग्य - निर्भाता बने हुए थे, जिस पर लाखों हजार खर्च किए जाते थे आज वे अद्वितीय में जनता के लिए दूहाई रहे हैं। कंप्रेस के सदस्य इस बात को दुहाई देते हैं कि उनकी सरकार से समन्वयों के बिलाक कड़ी कार्रवाई की। लेकिन यह जनता पार्टी ने ही कर दिया है कि जो अवित अपने जाप को शहराह पर उड़ाये भी बड़ा असमर्त है, अतः वह जनता के लिए हाई कोर्ट के दरवाजे बढ़ावाह रहा है। कंप्रेस सरकार ने

[श्री रामधारी शा द्वी]

किसी स्मगलर के खिलाफ कमीशन बिठाने की हिम्मत नहीं की ।

जहां तक न्याय पालिका का सम्बन्ध है जनता पार्टी ने उस की गरिमा को फिर से स्थापित किया है। उसने यह व्यवस्था की है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति आजादी से रह सके और अपने विचार प्रकट कर सके ।

हम लोगों ने जनता से कुछ बादे किए हैं। बेरोजगारी दूर करने का प्रयत्न बड़ा विकट है। इस बजट में इसबारे में स्पष्ट रूप से कोई संकेत नहीं किया गया है विन मंत्री को उत्तर देते मम्य साफ तौर पर यह कहना चाहिए कि बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जाएंगे। यह कोई माध्यारण मम्या नहीं है। यह कहना काफी नहीं है कि हम छोटे उद्योगों के माध्यम में बेरोजगारी को दूर करना चाहते हैं।

इस बारे में मेरा जेशन यह है कि जिनने कल कारखाने पावर से चलते हैं और जिनमें 100 में ज्यादा मजदूर काम करने हैं, उनके काम के घंटे 8 स घटा कर 6 कर दिए जाएं। इसमें दो नाम होंगे: एक तो पूँजीपतियों का मुनाफा कम होगा और दूसरे, ज्यादा में ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिलेगा—अर्थं शास्त्री कह सकते हैं कि इस से कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन बहुत बढ़ जाएगा। मैं अधिक विस्तार में न जाकर केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि छिट्ठे कमीशन ने प्रथम महायुद्ध के बाद कुछ सिफारिजों की थीं और उसके आधार पर सारे कारखानों में 12 घंटे से काम के घंटे 8 किए गए और रिजल्ट लडाई के जमाने का बहुत अच्छा था। प्राढक्शन पैनि दो गुना बढ़ गया। इसलिए मेरा निषेद्धन यह है कि अगर काम के घंटे

कम किए जाएं तो बाजाए इस के किसी अफ प्रोडक्शन बढ़े, वह और बढ़ेगा।

गिरा को तरफ मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहुँगा हूँ। यह सही है कि शिक्षा के लिए बजट में प्राविधिक है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने और जनता पार्टी को ओर से हम सभी लोगों ने यह बादा किया था कि शिक्षा को एक नई दिना दी जायगी। इस बजट में इसका कोई स्पष्ट संकेत नहीं है। मैं गांव का रहने वाला हूँ। एक किलान परिवार का होने के नाते मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा में दो तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं चल मिलती। आप ने बादा किया है और हम सब ने बादा किया है। प्राइमरी एज्यूकेशन दो तरह का है जो चलेगा—एक तरफ की कल जड़ों बड़े लोगों के लिए पढ़ेंगे और दूसरी तरफ गांव का छोटा सा प्राइमरी स्कूल जिस की छत भी नहीं है और जहां बैठने के लिए टाट नहीं है, ये दोनों व्यवस्थाएं नहीं चल मिलती। फैपों स्कूलों की व्यवस्था को आपको समर्पित करना पड़ेगा। लेकिन उसके साथ ही सा। प्राइमरी शिक्षा की पढ़ति की भी आप को तत्काल दुरुस्त करना चाहिए। मैं तो उम्मीद करता था कि बजट में इस तरह का प्राविधिक होगा। मैं उम्मीद अब भी करता हूँ कि विन मंत्री जी जब अपना अंतिम भाषण देंगे तो उसमें इस चीज के ऊपर गोगनी ढालेंगे।

कृषि की बात की गई है। यह सही है कि जनता सरकार की पालिसी ऐसी है कि उनकी अर्थं व्यवस्था कृषि पर आधारित होगी। मगर केवल इतना कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं यह समझता था कि तमाम क्षेत्रों दिए गए तो कृषि में लगने वाली बस्तुओं पर भी क्षेत्रों दिए जाएंगे। पिछले क्षेत्रों में जब गेहूँ के दाम पर चर्चा हुई तो मुझे याद है यह आश्वासन मिला था कि खाद के दाम कम किए जाएंगे और कृषि

में लगने वाली और चीजों के दाम कम होंगे। लेकिन मुझे अस्वयं हम्रा यह देख कर कि इसका कोई तजक्करा बंजट में महीं है। लगता है वित मंत्री जी शायद भूल गए हों, यह बात उन की नजर से गुजरी न हो। इस लिए मैं तो चाहूंगा कि जनता पार्टी की सलाह कम से कम किसी के लिए गारंटी करे—कांग्रेस सरकार एप्रिलत्वर की उत्तरता करती रही है लेकिन उसने 52 रुपए पर बैग से यूरिया की कीमत 105 रुपए पर बैग कर दी थी। आज कल तो 85 रुपए पर बैग है। अब हम चुनाव इने लगेथे 91 रुपए पर बैग था और अब 85 रुपए पर बैग है। लेकिन कांग्रेसी शासन ने 52 रुपए पर बैग से बढ़ा कर 105 रुपए पर बैग कर दिया था। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर यह जनता सरकार कृषि को विकसित करना चाहती है तो तीन साल के लिए कम से कम उसको गारंटी करनी चाहिए कि किसीनो को बाद पानी और विज्ञेय ये चीजें लागत मूल्य पर दी जाएंगी। हम मिस्डी को बात नहीं करते, हम भी वही मांगते। लेकिन हम सरकार से यह मनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि अगर कृषि का ठीक विकास हम चाहते हैं जैसा कि हमने अपने घोषणा पत्र में कहा है तो निश्चित रूप से लगातार कम से कम तीन वर्षों की गारंटी होनी चाहिए। केवल यह कहने से कि बिजली से चलने वाले पम्पिंग सेट पर छूट दी जाएगी, उन पर टैक्स नहीं लगेगा, इससे कृषि का विकास सम्यक रूप से नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

एक बात दामों के बढ़ते हुए ट्रेन्ड के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं। इस पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी अपीलें की और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्यों की राय यह है कि जो दाम

बढ़ रहे हैं, जो दामों के बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति है वह बहुत ही खतरनाक है। अभी कुछ दिनों तक तो यह चीज चल जायगी कि हमने अभी प्रश्नासन सम्भाला है, कुछ बहत चाहिए, मगर थोड़े दिनों के बाद इससे काम नहीं चलने वाला है। इस सरकार की दाम नोटि स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। अखिर महंगाई का क्या स्तर होगा? किस स्तर तक जाने के बाद उत पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा, कि ताकि अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन हो, उत पर अधिक से अधिक कितना मुनाफा हो, इन तमाम बातों के बारे में स्पष्ट मीठी होनी चाहिए। अगर दाम बढ़ेगे तो सरकार उसके लिए का कदम उठाएगी, स्पष्ट रूप से इस की व्याख्या बंजट में होनी चाहिए थी। मगर यह व्याख्या नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि यह हो, सरकार को इस मामले में स्पष्ट सामने आना चाहिए एक और निवेदन करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। वह यह है कि सरकार भी कहती है कि हम सभता स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, सभता मूल समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। और उस सरकार ने तो इस बात को कहते कहते अपनी जिन्दगी ही समाप्त कर ली।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजा I-बा): अब आपकी भी जिदगी समाप्त होने वाली है।

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री: वह जब समाप्त होनी तब देखा जाएगा। जो समाप्त हो गई है उसको तो कहा ही जाएगा। अगर आपके ही पदचि हो पर यह सरकार भी चलेगी और समाप्त होगी तो व्यक्तिगत रूप से मुझे कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी। हम आपके साथ ही रहना पसन्द करेंगे।

अब आपने जो किया उसको सुन लियिए। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में, अगर

[री रामधारी जार्वी]

आप जा ता फौजदारों ने पढ़ने तो देखेंगे कि जो विलेख चौकोदार हाता है वह सबसे छोटा सरकारी नोकर है और प्रदेश के सबसे बड़े जनसेवक राज्यपाल भ्रहोदय है। आपके तीस वर्षों के समाजवादी व्यासन में और बोस महीने को इमर्जेन्सी में जो स्पेशल समाजवाद आया उसके अन्तर्वत विलेख चौकोदार दस रुपए महीने को नवाचाह पाता है। चौकोदार को कोई और इमानुमेंट नहीं मिलते और न कोई घर मिलता है। दूसरी ओर राज्यपाल महोदय पांच हजार महीने ताल्डवाह पाते हैं। राज्यपाल के बगले और दूसरी मुर्खियाओं को मिलाकर उन पर । लाख 25 हजार रुपए महीने खर्चा होता है। इसी प्रकार से यदि आप बजट देखें, विष्टपति भवन में राप्ट ति के ऊपर हड़ लाख रुपए महीने का खर्चा आएगा। आपने बहुत पहले गरीबी हटाने और समाजवाद लाने का वादा किया था लेकिन समाजवाद क्यों आएगा। जब सबसे छोटे कर्मचारों को 10 रुपए महीना दिया जाएगा और सबसे बड़े भ्रातारी पर इन लाख रुपए महीने खर्च किया जाएगा? इस प्रकार से समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है। समाजवाद लाने के लिए काफी जटिल लम्बावों पड़ेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी विवरता को दूर करने के लिए भी प्रयास करें तभी नया समाजवाद आ सकेगा और एक नयी व्यवस्था स्थापित हो सकेगी। कांग्रेस ने जो समाज और व्यवस्था स्थापित की थीं उनमें कोई कली लिस नहीं सकती थी और कोई फूत बुकरा नहीं सकता था। जनता पार्टी को सरकार ने उनको समर्पित किया है और मैं आपा

करता हूं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार एक नए दिंग के समाजवाद का निर्माण कर सकेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

*SHRI K. RAMAMURTHI (Dharmapuri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that I have been given an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the first General Budget that has been presented by the Janata Party Government after taking over the reins of administration.

It is regrettable that, instead of having a purposeful and meaningful discussion on the Budget provisions, the primary duty of the Members belonging to the ruling party seems to be only harping on the failures and mistakes of the erstwhile Congress Government. The people of the country have relegated the Congress Party to the Opposition, as they realised that the Congress Party had not been able to improve their lot and had belied their hopes and aspirations. I humbly submit that it does not redound to the credit of the ruling Janata Party to go on referring to the deficiencies and drawbacks of the previous Government. If the Janata Party Government persists in doing this, instead of trying to do something constructive for the good of the people, the people of the country will treat it in the same manner as they have treated the Congress Party. The Government at the Centre must realise that the needs of the people demand their entire attention, and not merely the misdeeds of the Congress Government. It is time that the new Government at the Centre realises that the trust reposed by the people in the Janata Party must not be frittered away in frivolous mud-slinging, but must make an attempt to meet the minimum needs

of the millions of people who have exercised their franchise in its favour.

I would like to point out that the misdeeds and malpractices are not the exclusive prerogative of the Congress Party alone. The Janata Party Government must take into account the fact that many of its Members were originally the Members of the Congress Party. If the Janata Party wants to bring the criminals to book, then it would be proper to set up an Enquiry Commission entrusting it with the duty of finding out all the misdemeanour and misdeeds since 1947, since when the Congress Party came to power after securing the freedom for the country. Like the swan which leaves a tank when it gets dried up, some of the Members, who are today holding office under the Janata Party Government, had deserted the Congress Party after sucking it dry and after enjoying the fruits of office for nearly three decades. The Janata Party Government must end this bickering and start doing something beneficial to the people of the country.

Shri C. Subramaniam, former Minister of Finance, made a brilliant speech and specifically pointed out the orientation of this year's Central Budget. Instead of replying to the arguments advanced by him, the ruling Party members are raking up the past. They have nothing new to say, but they have everything to talk about the past.

Shri Subramaniam Swanmy must be familiar with the puranas of our nation. He must be knowing that the people of Tamil Nadu did not hesitate to break into bits Vigneswara, the elder brother of Lord Subramaniamswamy. The people of Tamil Nadu would have no compunction in breaking into pieces all the Janatasmis. In other words, the Janata Party can never dream of coming to power in Tamil Nadu.

I would now refer to the assurances given by the leading lights of the Janata Party during the recent elections in Tamil Nadu. Shri George Fernandez bemoaned that the Janata Party Government is not unfortunately in a position to give back the Compulsory Deposit money to the labour because the Congress Government had emptied the treasury. In reply, the former Finance Minister had issued a statement refuting this calumny with facts and figures and none from the treasury benches was able to contradict. The one-time socialist also assured that the Central Government would give back the money the moment the economy of the country showed signs of recovery. Shri H. M. Patel, the Finance Minister, has not put forth this plea in his Budget speech. To hide the fact of its inability to give back the Compulsory Deposit money, the Janata Government has taken shelter under this excuse of blaming the previous Congress Government. This tantamounts to cheating the gullible people of the country.

Shri Fernandez stated that a socialist Budget would be coming soon and advised the people to wait patiently. We are searching for even a semblance of socialism in this Budget. Even before the start of the discussion on the General Budget, an hon. Member referred to the factor of the word 'Socialist' having been incorporated in the Constitution, but it is absent in this Budget. Probably the Janata Party Government did not care for the tenets of socialism in the preparation of the Budget and remained contented with the announcement of Shri Fernandez. It is highly regrettable that it is in no way people's Budget. It is abominable that it should be a rich man's Budget, as I am sure that the Budget provisions would definitely make the rich richer and the poor man poorer.

Shri Patel talked about the concessions being given through this

[Shri K. Ramamurthi]

Budget. To whom these concessions are applicable and advantageous? These concessions are going to fatten the capitalists, the exploiters, the landlords, the smugglers, the black-marketeers etc. These concessions are of no use to the exploited, to the dumb-driven cattle—people in the rural areas of our country. It is not a life-giving Budget to the rural masses.

Shri Patel pointed out the inordinate delays that had taken place in the execution of schemes resulting in avoidable increase in capital investment. Accepting it as true for the sake of argument, let us see what has been provided for in this Budget for certain schemes and whether it would obviate such delays in their execution. For instance, for the entire iron and steel sector, only a sum of Rs. 500 crores has been allocated. The foundation-stone for the Salem Steel Plant was laid in 1971 and thousands of agriculturists inhabiting 140 villages were dislodged for the purpose of acquiring land for this plant. Even after six years of acquisition of vast area, there is no progress in the setting up of this steel plant. It is stated that a sum of Rs. 530 crores would be required for this plant. For the cold-roll steel mill alone a sum of Rs. 127 crores would be needed. But only a paltry sum of Rs. 13 crores has been allocated in this Budget for this purpose—as against the estimated Rs. 530 crores only Rs. 13 crores. It is natural there should be inordinate delay in the completion of this project, in consequence of which the capital investment will go up by leaps and bounds if such a meagre sum of Rs. 13 crores is going to be provided for a year. A sum of Rs. 5 crores has been provided in this Budget for the Thermal Plant in Neiveli. But there is no mention about the second min-cut in Neiveli. Naturally the people of Tamil Nadu will feel distressed at this omission.

Coming now to the concessions in the excise duty being offered to the

power-looms, I am amazed at the ignorance of our Finance Minister in extending such concessions to power-looms. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, 2 to 3 lakhs of people are employed in these power-looms. There is neither job security for the employees nor any assured minimum wages according to the laws of the land. They live in filthy environment and they are being mercilessly exploited by the power-loom owners. Such exploiters are being given the exemption from excise duty. Is it only to augment the income of such unscrupulous exploiters? They will go richer and richer at the cost of the labour. Already they are encroaching upon varieties of products exclusively reserved for handloom sector. This exemption from excise duty for the powerloom owners will only hasten the complete annihilation of handloom industry as such.

The Finance Minister talked about creating job opportunities through his Budget for the millions of unemployed in the rural areas. Even after implementation of fifth Five Year Plans, the number of people having an income of less than a rupee a day has gone up from 40 per cent to 54 per cent. This Budget is not seeking to improve the standard of living of the agricultural labour, small farmers, self-employed workers and the rural unemployed. How then I wonder, this Budget would create job opportunities for the millions of unemployed in the rural areas.

If the Janata Party Government wants to bring about basic transformation in our society then the landlordism must be abolished, capitalism must be done away with. Then only socialism can be brought about. By extending concessions after concessions to the capitalists, this Government cannot usher in an era of equality and a socialist society in the country. Only the private sector is being given the concessions and not the public sector. It appears that

this is only an attempt to make the public sector disappear by the time the next Budget is presented by this Government. I have no hesitation in saying that this Budget is not for the pavement-dwellers, slum-dwellers and the down-trodden; it is not people's budget; it is the Budget of the Tatas and Birlas.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री उपरेन (देवरिण) : माननीय चेयरमैन माहब, मा नीय विन मंत्री जी ने इस आदरणीय मदन में 1977-78 का जो बजट पेश किया है.....

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: चेयरमैन माहब नडी, ममापति जी बोलिए।

श्री उपरेन : मैं अपने शब्द वापस नेता हूं। धन्यवाद।

ममापति जी, अभी मैं दोनों घटे में बैठा हुआ माननीय मुख्यमन्त्री साहब और अपने मिश्न बंगाल के नोजवान सदस्य श्री राय का लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण सुन रहा था। उनका भाषण सुन कर मुझे उन दिनों की याद आ गयी जब मैं कांग्रेस में था। मैंने 1948 में बम्बई में कांग्रेस को छोड़ा था। तब मैं नेकर आज तक मैं बड़े जबर्दस्त भाषण करता रहा हूं। मैं 13 वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में भी रहा हूं। समापति जी मैं दो तीन बातें ही कहूंगा, ज्यादा बातें नहीं कहूंगा। क्योंकि मैं इसमें विश्वास नहीं करता कि हमारी मोहतरमा ने, हिन्दुस्तान की मत्काए आजन ने, इस देश में क्या बुरे काम

किए, क्या लूट पाट की, क्या क्या भ्रष्टाचार की, इसके बारे में कहूं। समापति जी मुझे एक शेर याद आ गया, इनके भाषणों को सुन कर जो प्रतिक्रिया मुझ पर हई, उस पर एक शेर है —

“कौम के गम में डिनर खाते हैं हुक्काम के साथ

प्रेरे लीडरों का रंज है बंडु आराम के साथ।”

यहां पर अच्छ-अच्छे लच्छेदार भाषण हुए। राय साहब ने मेरे गुरु डा० लोहिया का नाम लिया। मैं मौजूद था इस मदन में जब मेरे गुरु डा० लोहिया ने, जिनको जनता ने चुन कर इस आदरणीय मदन में भेजा था, कहा था। उस समय पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू प्रधान मंत्री पद पर आसीन थे। उन्होंने उस समय जो कहा था उन्हे आप लोग फिर से पढ़ लें। उन्होंने कहा था कि इस देश की 27 करोड़ जनता साड़े तीन आना रोज पर गुजर करती है। ये आंकड़े उन्होंने रखे थे जो कि इस देश के अखबारों में ही नहीं, सारी दुनियां के अखबारों में छपे थे। ये आंकड़े जब इस देश की साठ करोड़ जनता के सामने न आये, इन्हे अखबार वाले भी न छापें तो कैसे इस देश के लोग उन्हें समझ सकते हैं। मान्यवर, मैं आपको बतलाऊं मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं देवरिया, गोरखपुर, बस्ती इलाहाबाद, बस्ती, बहराइच, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर, सुल्तानपुर, गौण्डा, वाराणसी कानपुर के लोग अब भी साड़े तीन आने क्या, पौने तीन आने रोज पर गुजर करते हैं।

27 करोड़ लोग साड़े तीन आने रोज पर गुजर करते थे। पूर्वाचाल के बहुत से इसमें इलाके हैं, मध्य प्रदेश के, तेलंगाना के, असम के पिछड़े हुए, बिहार

[श्री उपरेता]

के आदिवासी इलाके, उडोता के बिलकुल पिछड़े हुए इलाके वे जहां के लोग साड़े तीन आते रोज पर गुजारा करते थे। उस बड़े बड़े महारथी उस तरफ बैठा करते थे जवाहर लाल जो बैठा करते थे, श्री गुजारी लाल नन्दा बैठा करते थे और वह बोजना मंत्री थे। उन्होंने यह माना था कि साड़े तीन आने तो नहीं लेकिं साड़े छः आने में 27 करोड़ लोग गुजारा करते हैं, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है। सोलह करोड़ लोग एक रुपया रोज में गुजारा किया करते थे। वे बातें उन दिनों के समाजवादी नेताओं ने कही थीं, जब प्रकाश जो ने, आवायं नरेन्द्र देव ने, अस्मक अली ने, तथा इनके दूसरे पूर्वजों ने कही थीं। उन्होंने कहा था कि 27 करोड़ लोग साड़े तीन आने रोज में गुजर करते हैं। सोलह करोड़ एक रुपया रोज पर अपना गुजारा चलते हैं परन्तु लाल लोग इसके विपरीत उन दिनों 34 रुपया रोज में लेकर तीन लाख रुपए रोज तक खर्च किया करते थे, उन पर गुजर करते थे। उन दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश के मंत्री सौ सौ रुपया पर गुजर किया करते थे। यह सतरह साल पहले की बात है। यहां के मंत्री पांच सौ रुपया रोज पर गुजारा किया करते थे। बिला परिवार की एक दिन की आमदानी उन दिनों देह लाल रुपया थी, टाटा की दो ढाई लाख थी, तीन तीन लाख उनकी थीं जिनको बोलोपली हाउसिस कहा जाता है, आई बी थी, कामटैक्स, स्टैडिं, बर्मा शैल आदि की एक दिन की आमदानी एक-एक लाख रुपया हुआ करती थी। पहिले जब साल नेहर पर एक दिन में पचास हजार रुपया खर्च होता था। उन दिनों मेरे हालांके में पर्वत सट चार हजार रुपये वे खिलते थे। इसका अर्थ यह था—

छः छः पर्वत सैट्स का पानी प्रधान बंधों जो रोड़ पी जाते से और डकार भी नहीं लेते थे। साड़े तीन आने या पौने तीन आने जो उनकी आमदानी थी उसके लिए कौन बिम्बेदार है? क्या हम लोग बिम्बेदार हैं, या पटेल साहब बिम्बेदार हैं, या जनता पाटी बिम्बेदार है जो तीन महीने पहले ही सतारुड़ हुई है, श्री मोरारजी देसाई बिम्बेदार है।

मेरे हाथ में वह आर्थिक समीक्षा किताब है जो हमारे 1969-70 विरीवी दल वालों ने छपवाई थी। श्री मोरारजी देसाई के आदेश पर और उनके हुकम से यह छपाई नहीं गई थी। इनकी छाई हुई यह किताब है। इसमें आंकड़े दिए गए हैं 1969-70 से लेकर 1976-77 तक के आंकड़े दिए गए हैं। पहले खेज पर ही ये दिए हुए हैं। इन्हें जो कार्य क्लाप एमरजेंसी में रहे, जो उत्तरविधायी रहों उनके भी आंकड़े इसमें दिए हुए हैं। जब यह कहा जाता था कि कड़ा नुशासन पक्का इरादा, दूर दृष्टि ही किसी राष्ट्र को आगे ले जा सकती है और इन तमाम नारों के पोस्टर हर जगह लगाए गए थे, उम समय की उपलब्धि इसमें दी गई है। मूल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद जो कि 1969-70 में 6.4 था वह 1976-77 में 1.5-2.0 ही रह गया। कृषि उत्पादन को आपके 6.7 से घट कर 5.6-6.0 रह जाया खाकाम उत्पादन को आपके 1975-76 में जहां यह 21.0 था वहां यह 1976-77 में 8.1 रह गया। ये आंकड़े आपकी उपलब्धियां हैं। आर्थिक समीक्षा के पहले ही खेज में दिए हुए हैं। आप कहते हैं कि युद्ध स्कीति की आपने बहुत कंट्रोल किया। 1975-76 में वह 11.3 थी जोकि 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 17.1 हो गई। युद्ध स्कीति का मतलब होता है कि—यह अवर। ज्यादा ही बाईं तो कीमतें ज्यादा बढ़ जाती हैं। निवेश

का बहुत डिलोरा पीटा जाता है। पब्लिक बैंकटर का नाम भी लिया जाता है। यह कहा जाता है कि बड़ा काम किया पब्लिक बैंकटर ने और बहुत कायदा करके दिखाया, बड़ा सामान पैदा किया। निर्यात को आपले। जहां यह 1973-74 में 28.0 था वहां यह 1976-77 में बढ़ कर 23.2 रह गया। इतना ग्रन्त सामान बनाया।

मैं विद्यान सभा में सदस्य था। बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट भाई थी। मुद्राहमण्यम साहब तो उनको अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, उनके नाम से अच्छी तरह बाकिफ हैं। उन्होंने नियोजन के बारे में जो फॅडेंटल बात कही थी उसको आप देखें। उन्होंने कहा था कि नियोजन में तात्त्विक गुण क्या होना चाहिये किस आधार पर देश की साठ करोड़ जनता के आवश्यक निर्णय नियोजन के द्वारा होना चाहिए। एक मोटी भी सिफारिश उन्होंने यह की थी 1954-55 में कि योजना जो बने उसमें पीपलज पार्टिसिपेशन होना चाहिए। जिस में जनता महिला रूप से भाग ले सके इस लिए इसको पीपुल्म पार्टिसिपेशन वाली योजना बनाइये। उसके बाद दूसरी, तीसरी, चौथी, पांचवीं योजना आयी लेकिन उसे जैसे सुरक्षा बदल बड़ावा योजना खर्च भी उसी तरह बढ़ता गया। मगर बलबन्त राय मेहता कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जिले के नियोजन अधिकारी और नियोजन कमिश्नर भले ही पढ़े हों, परन्तु मंत्रियों को उस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने की फुसंत नहीं थी। मंत्री लोग कांग्रेस के जमाने में क्या करते थे? मुब्हूं से शाम तक चपरासी में ले कर जज बनाया करते थे, बुनियादी बातों को पढ़ने का उनको समय नहीं था। मेरे कहने का अतलब यह है कि कांग्रेस सरकार ने, गांधी के चेलों ने इस गही पर बंध कर

देश में ऐसा नियोजन बनाया किसमें गरीब गरीब होता चला गया और धनी धनी होता चला गया। जिस की अंग्रेजी राज्य में 1 रु 40 रोज की आमदनी थी उसकी आमदनी कांग्रेस के समय में बढ़ कर साड़े तीन ग्रामे पर चली आयी। 15 अगस्त, 1947 को बिहार परिवार की पूरी हैतियत 48 करोड़ थी, आज वह 880 करोड़ का मालिक बन गया। किसने बनाया? कांग्रेस सरकार और उनके पुरखों ने बनाया। इसके जिम्मेदार कांग्रेस बाले हैं। वह ठीक है कि मोरारजी भाई उस समय केन्द्रीय मंत्री थे, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ही सारे शसिन को कंट्रोल करता है। 880 करोड़ का आदमी बिहार को किसने बनाया? आपने बनाया हमने नहीं। मैं जब बम्बई में सिवड़ी में रहता था, 1945-46 में नेवी रिवेलियन के बाद तो मफतलाल उन दिनों बम्बई का 47वें नम्बर का धनी था, मैं उस न्यू नाइट्रो मिल में यूनियन में काम करता था, वही मफत लाल आज 10वें या 11वें नम्बर का धनी हो गया। किसने बनाया? जनता पार्टी ने बनाया? हमने जब संविद सरकारें बनायी थीं उन दिनों कांग्रेसी मंत्रियों ने ऐसा झोंका भारा कि ताश के महल की तरह हम गिर गए। हमारे लोहिया जी कहते थे अरे तुम लोग पटवारी को बदलते के चक्कर में क्या हो, कलकटर को बदलो। आज धन्यवाद है देश की जनता को जिसने कांग्रेसी क्लेक्टर को हटा दिया। इब्तदाये इसके होता है क्या, आगे आगे दर्खिये होता है क्या।

वित्त संत्री ने कहा है कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए, रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए, आवश्यक बस्तुओं की कीमत घटाने के लिए, घरेलू बाजार मार्केटिंग सिस्टम को बढ़ाने के लिए, हम यह

[श्री उत्तरसेन]

योजना दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए जो हमने कदम उठाए हैं उसको आप इकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारे तमिलनाडु के एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि पावर लूम की आगर इंसेटिव देंगे तो उसमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी कम हो जाएगी। तो कोई वित्त संकीर्ति ने चिठ्ठी नहीं लिखी है कि क्योंकि हम आपको पेसा दे रहे हैं पावर लूम खड़ा करने के लिए देश में सस्ता कपड़ा लोगों को देने के लिए इसलिए आप अपने मजदूरों का पेट जरूर काटिए। मैंने तो विडला के कारखानों में हड्डताल कराई है और हमारे यहां चीनी मिलों में रोज हड्डताल होती है, और एक चीनी मिल मालिक है, प्रदीप नारायण बन्नी जिले में, 'बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां मुझहानमल्लाहा!' मैंने अभी विद्यान सभा चुनाव में देखा कि उन पर 47 लाख रुपया गन्ना किसानों का बकाया है दो, तीन साल का और आज तक वह पैसा नहीं दिया। मजदूर बेचारे गे रहे हैं। और प्रदीप नारायण अपना सारा माल कलहते के बाजार में बेच कर यहां कांग्रेस का नेता बना हुआ है। बार बार हमने कहा। कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो। एक दिन हमें एक नेता जी मिल गए जिन्हें १०० पी० की चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जमिदारी दी गई थी। उन्होंने कहा जब नारायण दन निवारी पिट गए चुनाव में तो अब उन्होंने एक चिठ्ठी लिख भेजी है केन्द्रीय सरकार को अब उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाय तो हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है। तो जिन तबही में यह देश जा रहा है उस की पूरी विस्मेदारी कांग्रेस सरकार पर है। जिस नियाम की अब हम कांशिग कर कर रहे हैं वित्त मंत्री ने उसके लिए

एक अच्छा रस्ता बताया है जिस पर चल कर हम गरेंबों की शोषण पद्धति से आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी आप पर है, कितना भी गर्म भाषण आप करें उससे कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

परियोजनाओं की बात भी वह करने हैं। मंत्री जो ने अपने बजट भाषण में जो कहा है, वह मैंने पढ़ा है। 255 करोड़ को 18 परियोजनाएं परिस्कृत इन्वेस्टमेंट बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत की गई हैं। इन्होंने उन सभी धन नहीं दिया, योजनाएं भवन के अन्दर लागू नहीं की गई। पूरी नहीं को गई। नीति यह हुआ कि उनकी कीमत बड़कर 555 करोड़ हो गई। अब कोन इसका विवेदार है?

हमारे इनके में दो बड़ी नियोजन हैं एक का नाम घावरा है और दूसरी का नाम शाप्टी। घावरा में 3.59 लाख बर्बेक पर मैक्सिड पार्सी आता था और शाप्टी में डेफ लाव बर्बेक पर सैकिड। हिन्दुमतान में यहां दो नियोजन अभागी हैं जिनमें पिल्ले 30 वर्षों में एक रैम्प भी नहीं लाया गया। इनकी योजनाओं का काम 30 साल में नहीं हुआ। शाप्टी की योजना का भव. 1958-59 में सर्वेक्षण हुआ था। उन भवन द्वारा विद्यान सभा में भवान उठाया था उस भवय 35 करोड़ की योजना थी। अब वह 17 किमीटर दूर भानुगांव में बनेगी। अब उनका नेशनल के उद्योगस्थ बोर्ड में पर्यवेक्षण होगा। और उन पर 200, 225, करोड़ का खर्च होगा। कलताली की योजना भी उस भवय बनाई गई थी। उस पर उन भवय 55, 60 करोड़ का खर्च होता। उन भवय उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्र से धन मांगा। तीसरी पंचश्वर की थी। इनमें उत्तर के इलाके की किसिमत बदल जाती। जो योजना उस

जो योजना उन सभ्य 35, 40 करोड़ में बनती थी उन पर 150 करोड़ का खर्च आता है। हम लोगों ने हल्ला मचाया, मगर हमारी कोई सुवाइ नहीं हुई। उन सभ्य के मंत्री महोदय कहते थे कि दिल्ली की सरकार हमको धन नहीं देती। दिल्ली सरकार कहती थी कि बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं हैं, इन पर काम कैसे होगा। हम पूछता चाहते हैं कि अब कैसे होगा? अब ये चिन्तित हैं कि यह योजना पूरी क्यों नहीं की जाती। उन सभ्य यह योजनाएं निरुक्त कागज पर ही रख दी गई। हमाने बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं कागज पर बनाई थीं, और जनता में जाकर ये आयण करते थे कि आपकी योजनाएं लाग हो जाएंगी, नदी टेम हो जाएंगी, परन्तु का अब उत्तोग कर लिया जाएगा। केंद्रल राव साहब बड़े भाहिर थे, घूम घूमकर कहते थे कि पानी का सही इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा। कावेर के पानी के धरे में अब जलांडा करने हैं कि कर्नाटक को पानी नहीं मिलता, नमिलनाडु को नहीं मिलता। अगर यह योजना पूरी हो जाती तो कर्नाटक और नमिलनाडु का अनुश्यां होनेगा होनेगा के लिए बहुत हो जाता।

रोजगार के भास्त्र में 4 करोड़ लोगों को आज रोजगार चाहिए। इनके दफ्तरों में अभी 70, 80 और 97 लाख लोग हो रहिए हैं। इनमें भी 50 लाख से कम बड़े निवेद नहीं होते। चौधरी चांगलिह जो ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उनका भी हमारे भिन्नों ने भजाक उड़ाया है। बहुत बड़िया उनका सुझाव है कि जो बड़ी बड़ी हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, कपड़े की भिले हैं, जो भाल बह बनाएं उनको फारन में एक्सोर्ट करो और फारन एक्सचेंज करोगों। देश की कंजन्यशत का सारा समान देश में उत्पाद धंधों से

बनाया जाए। इस देश में 4 करोड़ भूमि हीन हैं, इनको सर्वसीधियरी इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाया जाएगा और रोजगार आसानी से मिल सकेगा। अब ये हल्ला करते हैं कि बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज, हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी करके ये लोग काम नहीं कर सकते। अब ये पब्लिक सैक्टर के बड़े हाथी हैं। पब्लिक सैक्टर में मिलाई खुलाई, रूप हमारे साथ था। जब हमारे गुरु श्री लोहिया जी उसे देखने गए तो उन्होंने हमें बताया कि रूप का इंजीनियर काम करता है और उसको 10 गुना ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है, और जो हमारे लोग काम करते हैं उनको उनका दम्भा भाग भी नहीं मिलता है।

रूप का समाजवाद मैंने देखा है, खूब पढ़ा है। पब्लिक सैक्टर में जब हल्ला करते थे कि आज मंत्री जी ने राऊरकेना में एक भट्टी का उद्घाटन किया है और तीन महीने बाद पता लगता था कि वह भट्टी बैठ गई है। अगर पब्लिक सैक्टर प्रगति करे और उसकी आमदानी में वृद्धि हो, तो देश की पर कैपिटा इनकम बढ़ानी आहिए। लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर ने यह काम नहीं किया। उन में भिन्न यह हमा कि बड़े बड़े लोगों के मध्य वित्तेदार अधिकारी बन गए। योजनाओं पर अरबों रुपया खर्च किया गया, मगर उनका परिणाम क्या निकला? 1960-61 में पर कैपिटा इनकम 305.6 रुपए थी और 1965-66 में अरबों रुपए खर्च करने के बाद—वह 311 रुपए हो गई, अर्थात्, केवल 4 लाख रुपए की वृद्धि हुई। केवल डेढ़ दो परमेट की वृद्धि हुई। वित मंत्री ने इशारा किया है कि हर क्षेत्र में सामान्य वृद्धि काम से कम चार पांच परमेट होनी चाहिए। उनका तात्पर्य है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार यह वृद्धि प्राप्त करने की दिशा में काम करेगी।

श्री उपरेन

जहां तक जर्मीन के बंटवारे का प्रश्न है, देश में चार करोड़ भूमिहीन हैं। 4). 50 लाख एकड़ जर्मीन लेने की बात थी, लेकिन केवल 18 लाख एकड़ जर्मीन प्राप्त हुई। भूमिहीनों को दस पांच वित्तवा भी नहीं मिला। लोकनायक श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने बहुत दुखी होकर इस बारे में बिहारवासियों को एक खत लिखा था। उत्तर प्रदेश में हरियाणों को बहकाया जाता है कि उन्हें जर्मीन दी गई है। लेकिन वास्तव में जर्मीन केवल कागज पर ही दी गई है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें मजदूरों की हालत पर और करना चाहिए। उन्हें पुनाने बोनस एकट की पुनर्जीवित करना चाहिए। दूसरे, एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए और निम्नरोक्त कारबानों के प्रबन्ध में मजदूरों की महिलायों भागीदारी होनी चाहिए। श्री नन्दा ने अहमदाबाद में मजदूर महाजन बनाया या और कहा था कि उनके प्रतिनिधियों को भागीदारी मिलेगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। पर्यावरण के नियम कारबानों में मजदूरों की भागीदारी होनी चाहिए।

मैं 'पुनः इस बजट का समर्यान करने द्वारा उन्मीद करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री पिछड़े थे, इनकों की नक्ष ध्यान देंगे और जो लोग विछले पांच हजार बास से लोक-मापा, लोक-वेगमया और लोक शोषण ने विहीन हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ने का दिग्गज अवलोकन देंगे।

श्री गंगोत्री शंकर राय (गार्जिपुर)
समाप्ति, महादय, बंजर किनी भी देश या प्रदेश के आधिक या सामाजिक परिवर्तन का यंत्र, और साथ ही उन का

किंवद्दि, होता है, जिस से परिवर्तित होता है कि यह देश या प्रदेश क्या करने वाला है। से उधर बैठने वाले मिलों के भाषणों से ऐसा लगा कि उन्होंने यह अपेक्षा की थी कि इस बजट में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन होगा। जिस परिस्थिति में, जिस परिप्रेक्ष्य में हस्त काम करते हैं, उन में यह सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है—विसी सभी सम्भव नहीं हो सकता है। यह अव्यावहारिक है।

हमारे मिलों ने जो मार खाई है, उनकी प्रतिक्रिया में,—गुस्से और निनाजा में—उन्होंने जो बातें कहीं हैं, उनमें ऐसा नगता है कि यह उनका समुदाय टिक नहीं रहा है। श्री मुब्रहमाय्यम की धारों से ऐसा लगा कि मालों वह धार्मिक मूबरेट के लीडर है और उन का धार्मिक श्री एच एम पटेल के बतावाड़ा पालिटिक्स के कारण दमकल हो गया। उनके इन्सरेव वह समाजवादी है और श्री पटेल पूर्जी-वादी है। जिस स्तरे तरीके में उन्होंने समाजवाद और पूर्जी-वाद की व्याख्या की है, उन्हें लगता है कि या तो वह सम्भव-नापूर्वक नहीं बोलते हैं, या दुनिया में मनाजवाद के सम्बन्ध में जो परिवर्तन होता है, वह उनका मताव उड़ाते हैं।

स्पष्ट है कि यह मनाजवादी बजट नहीं है। हमने मनाजवाद की व्याख्या और उसके बारे में चिल्लाना इनमें जारी से नहीं किया है। आज तो केवल यही सम्भव है कि इस बजट में वरीयनाय-प्रादर्तीज, फेजिंग और प्रेफरेंसिय को बदल दिया जाए। पूरा बजट ही परिवर्तित हो जाए, ऐसी परिवर्तना लोगों ने नहीं की थी। लेकिन आज कहने के लिए कह रहे हैं, क्योंकि इन्होंने हम लोगों के पुराने भवणों को मुना है, जब हम विरोध में थे। उन्होंने ये इस समय दोहरा रहे हैं।

मैं विरोध पक्ष की आचलोना न करके कुछ बुनियादी चीजों की तरफ वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों को और पुराने वित्त मंत्री को बड़ा सन्तोष है कि जो उन्होंने पिछले तीस वर्षों में किया है, उससे देश की बहुत प्रगति हुई है। उस प्रगति से वे तुष्ट हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पिछले तीस सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ, कुछ तो हुआ ही है। मारी दुनिया आगे बढ़ी है। जब दुनिया में हवाई जहाज बन गए, तो आप क्या चाहते हैं कि रेल पर ही रहें। अंग्रेजों ने भी रेल लगाई थी, आप ने भी कुछ किया, लेकिन वह करने के बाद आप तुष्ट हैं, मेरे खाल से आपको तुष्ट होने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं बड़ी बातें नहीं करता, शुरू से समाजवादी कार्यकर्ता रहा हूँ, लेकिन इस वक्त समाजवाद के परिषेक्ष्य में बात न कर के गांधी के इम विदेश में आप मेरे यह कहना चाहता हूँ, वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात पर विवार करें। तीम वर्षों के इम शासन के बाद इम देश में लोगों के पास पीने के जल का अभाव है। मैं नहीं कहता कि बड़ी भारी योजनाएं कहाँ गई, क्या हुआ, मैं मारे स्टेटिट क्टक्स नहीं देना चाहता, क्योंकि यहाँ स्टेटिस्टिक्स मुन कर उन से कुछ दुराव होता है। तीम वर्षों में पीने का पानी हमारे देश को नहीं मिल पाया है। हमारे भाई उपरेन जी भी अभी बोल रहे थे, मैं भी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वाचल के उसी इलाके से आया हूँ। जिस जिले से मैं लोक सभा के लिए आया हूँ, उस जिले के 1200 गांवों में इस वर्ष पीने के पानी का अभाव है। इस समय जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ तो वहाँ 1200 गांवों में पीने के पानी का अभाव है और 600 में अकाल है। 1200 गांवों में स्केमरसिटी कंडीशन है और 600 गांवों में फैमीन कंडीशन है। तो ऐसी हालत में कोई योजना इस देश में कैसे चल सकती

है। जब तक आप गढ़े को पाटियेगा नहीं, तब तक आगे और क्या करियेगा। इस दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए कि और सारी योजनाएं चलें न चलें, आगे चलें पीछे चलें, लेकिन मनुष्य की एक प्रारम्भिक आवश्यकता है, अन्न से भी पहले, जल की आवश्यकता है—उस जल की आवश्यकता की भी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। इस दृष्टि से योजना की तरफ देखना चाहिए। योजना बनावटी बातों से और ग्रन्थों से थोड़ा हट कर व्यावहारिक जीवन पर और असलियत पर आधारित हो—इस की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली के भवनों के अलावा गांवों की तरफ देख कर योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए। पूर्वाचल के उम क्षेत्र में जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ दस मील चलने के बाद पक्की सड़क पर आते हैं। बाढ़ के दिनों में 25 मील आने के बाद पक्की सड़क पर पहुँच पाते हैं। अगर कोई बीमार हो जाय तो अस्पताल जाने के लिए सड़क पर पहुँचने के पहले ही उस की मृत्यु हो जाती है। अगर कोई गर्भवती स्त्री है, उस को जच्चा-बच्चा केन्द्र पर ले जाना है तो निश्चित रूप से वहाँ तक नहीं जा सकती—यह स्थिति जिस देश में है, वहाँ मैं और बड़ी बातों की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता, मैं बिल्कुल छोटी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यही बात है जिस की तरफ वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान होना चाहिए। उसके बाद और योजनाएं बने। पहले हम जमीन पर, धरातल पर आयें, उसके बाद प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो सकते हैं। जहाँ सड़क नहीं है, कोई इनफा-स्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, वहाँ और प्रगति आप कैसे करेंगें। बिना इनफा-स्ट्रक्चर के कौनसी योजना बनायेंगे। इसलिए आज जो प्रायरटीज वरीयतायें हैं, जो इनकी फेर्जिग नहीं उनके संबंध में यह दृष्टिकोण सामने आना चाहिए।

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

मेरा अपना विश्वास है भीतर से और मैं इस बात को अपने पिछले सार्वजनिक जीवन में विद्यान मंडल में बार बार कहता रहा हूँ और आज फिर कहता हूँ सब्स बात कहने की मेरी आदत नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तीस वर्षों से किसान विशेषी सरकार इस देश में दिल्ली से हुक्मत करती रही है। जो भी दिल्ली के शासन में रहा है, मैं किसी को अपवाद नहीं करता हूँ, उस की पूरी नीति किसान विरोधी रही है। वे यह सोच कर काम नहीं करते थे कि इस देश में किसान भी रहते हैं। मैं मार्क्सवादी सिद्धांतों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता और न ही अनावश्यक रूप से माओ और दूसरे लोगों की एशीकल्चर प्रायोरिटीज की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्हें हुए देश में जहां 85 फीसदी लोग खेती पर निर्भर करते हैं और जहां की 50 फीसदी आमदनी खेती से होती है वहां किसानों की तरफकी नहीं हुई तो और तरफकी कैसे होगी। मैं इधर बैठने वाले और उधर बैठने वाले दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों का 85 फीसदी भाग ऐसा है जो छोटे किसान हैं, अनाभकर जोत वाले हैं। अब तक इस देश में छोटे किसानों के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनी। छोटे किसान के लिये न ट्रैक्टर है, न ट्यूबवेन्ज हैं, 5 एकड़ का किमान ट्यूब-वेन नहीं लगा सकता। ट्रैक्टर का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता। जापान में और पूर्वी द्वीप समूह के देशों में छोटे-छोटे फार्मस कारपोरेशन हैं। समय ज्यादा नहीं है, वरना मैं इस की व्याख्या करता। हम ने लोगों से इसकी जानकारी ली, उनकी मार्केटिंग को देखा, उनकी बैंकिंग को

देखा, एक-एक, आधे-आधे एकड़ के किसानों की जो व्यवस्था वहां की गई है वह सराहनीय है। अगर यहां 85 प्रतिशत अलाभकर जोतवाले किसानों की दशा में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ तो जो इस के बिना भारत के परिवर्तन की कल्पना करदा चाहते हैं, मैं उन की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, परन्तु उन की बुद्धि पर दया ज़रूर आती है। मैं छोटे किसान का बेटा हूँ, हमारा दुर्भाग्य है, जो छोटे किसान के बेटे यहां पर आते हैं, वे ताप नियंत्रण के बीच बैठ कर गांव की बातों की भूल जाते हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को घन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने पहली बार किसानों की बात कही है। मैं चाहता हूँ—माननीय वित्त मंत्री और उधर के हमारे मित्र भी देखें कि 50 फीसदी आमदनी खेती से होती है। लेकिन उस पर एक्सपेन्डिचर क्या होता है? आप दूसरे देशों के आंकड़ों को संकलित कीजिये तो देखेंगे कि जहां कृषि को वरीयता होती है, वहां बजट का कोन सा हिस्सा कृषि पर खर्च होता है। परन्तु हमारे देश में बजट का जो हिस्सा खेती के निए खर्च होता है, वह नामिनल-एक्सपेन्डिचर होता है, नहीं के बराबर है। आज बड़ोंतरी की बात भी, जो मौजूदा परिस्थितियां हैं, उन में कम है। पुराने वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था वह शर्तों के साथ कहा था, लेकिन हमारे नये वित्त मंत्री ने शर्तों के माथ कुछ नहीं कहा है, बहुत सफाई के साथ अपनी बात कही है। मैं चाहता हूँ—छोटी खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, चाहे उसका नाम फार्म्ज कारपोरेशन हो या कोई दूसरा नाम हो, जिस के जरिये 5 एकड़ का किसान भी ट्यूब-वेन लगा सके, उस के खेत के लिये पानी की व्यवस्था हो सके और उस की खेती भी मैकेनाइज हो सके।

रीजनल इम्बेलैसेज के बारे में भी कहा गया है कि क्षेत्रीय असामनता दूर होनी चाहिये। मैं, श्रीमन्, पूर्वाखल से आता हूँ।

पटेल कर्मीशन 1964 में बना था। उस ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की दरिद्रता और अशिक्षा का जो चित्र खींचा है—मैं समयाभाव के कारण उस की डीटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत ही दरिद्र प्रदेश है। यहां से उस समय प० नेहरू की प्रेरणा से पटेल कर्मीशन बना था। सन् 1964 में वहां स्टडी-ग्रुप गया था। उस पर कार्य आरम्भ हुआ, लेकिन एक साल के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बजट में पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया। जो उस का फौलो-अप-एक्शन था, वह बन्द हो गया, जो पहले काम हो चुका था, उस को गति देने के लिये जो काम होना चाहिये था, वह नहीं हुआ। वह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, और भी इस प्रकार के पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं। जहां आपने क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर करने की बात कही है, पटेल कर्मीशन की रिकमेन्डेशन्ज उन को पूरा करने के लिये प्रगति की मार्ग-इर्षक है। अबो तो केवल कार्य आरम्भ होने की बात है, गति तो बहुत देर में मिलेगी।

श्रीमन्, जहां तक बिजली की बात है वह हमारी जिन्दगी है। बिजली के संबंध में, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से, दो वर्ष के लिये नहीं, बल्कि दस वर्षों के लिए प्लानिंग करने का अनुरोध है। उन को देखना चाहिये कि दस वर्ष में क्या आवश्यकता है, कितने हाइडल की आवश्यकता होगी, कितने थर्मल की आवश्यकता होगी और उस के लिए एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि कोण अपना कर योजना बनानी चाहिये। हाइडल प्राजेक्ट पर अभी कार्य आरम्भ हो कर चार लाख साल में योजना बनेगी और जो कार्य आज प्रारम्भ होगा वह दस साल में पूरा होगा। इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड जो है, वह तीसरे नम्बर की पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग है। उस की व्याख्या करने लगूं तो बड़ा दुखद गर्जन

होगा। इसी के साथ मैं नेवेली के बारे में भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। सारे देश में बिजली बनाने की व्यवस्था में एक रूपता होनी चाहिये। इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाते हैं तो सब जगह इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बनाने चाहिये। नेवेली में सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एक कारपोरेशन है। तमिलनाडु से मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट उस को परमानेन्टली सम्बिडाइज करती है। मैं उस को देखने के लिए गया था—साढ़े सात पैसे यूनिट में कारपोरेशन बिजली बनानी थी, साढ़े सात पैसे में ही तमिलनाडु गवर्नमेंट को बचती थी और तमिलनाडु गवर्नमेंट अधिक पैसा लेकर केरल को बिजली बेचती थी। नेवेली में 1000 मंगावाट की कल्पना है। हमारे ऊर्जा मंत्री तमिलनाडु के हैं—2000 मंगावाट की क्षमता बनायें, लेकिन कारपोरेशन के ज़रिये न बनायें, इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के ज़रिये बनायें। सम्बिडी की जहां तक बात है, बिजली की योजना सारे देश के लिए एक प्रकार की होनी चाहिए। आर्थिक सहायता देने की बात भी एक प्रकार की होनी चाहिए और उस का एक ही तरीका होना चाहिये।

जहां तक पब्लिक सैक्टर का सम्बन्ध है, मैं, श्रीमन्, उसका बड़ा हामी हूं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस तरफ बैठने वाले लोग जो पहले शासन में थे, उन्होंने पब्लिक सैक्टर को बहुत बदनाम कर दिया है। इतना बदनाम किया है कि देश की निगाह में पब्लिक सैक्टर काफी गिर गया है। उस को हमेशा धाटे में रखा है ताकि समाजवाद में जो लोगों की आस्था है, वह बदल जाय। हमेशा पब्लिक सैक्टर के जसाथ अन्याय हुआ है। अबर यही स्थिति पब्लिक सैक्टर की बनी रही, उस में फायदा न हो और हम हमेशा रेवेन्यू से उस की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

करते रहे तो हमारी इकानामी को आ कोई रास्ता मिलने वाला नहीं है।

इस देश में एक्सपेन्डिचर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। हमारे मंत्री जी आय की सीमा को बांधना चाहते हैं—यह बुरी बात नहीं है, लेकिन खर्च की भी कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये। आज बहुत से लोगों के पास नम्बर 2 का पसा है, वे खूब खर्च करते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम एक्सपेन्डिचर पर कुछ रोक लगा सकें, एक्सपेन्डिचर को लिमिट कर सकें, उस पर टैक्स लगा सकें तो इस से अच्छा लाभ हो सकता है। हमारे मंत्री जी वित्त और दूसरे विषयों के विशेषज्ञ हैं। वेवल आय पर टैक्स लगाने से हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था में कोई परिवर्तन आने वाला नहीं है, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपेन्डिचर पर टैक्स लगाया जाय।

आप ने बोडी पर टैक्स लगाया है—इस पर बोडी कृपा कीजिये। यह कामन-मैन की चेंड़ है, इससे बहुत पैसा भी आप को मिलने वाला नहीं है। हमारे विरोधी दल में बैठने वाले मित्रों को इस पर टैक्स लगाने की चर्चा का एक विषय मिल गया है, दूसरी बीजों को भूल कर उन्होंने अपना ध्यान सिफं इस की तरफ़ ही केन्द्रित कर दिया है। इसनिये आप इस टैक्स के बारे में बोडी कृपा कीजिये।

मैं इस समय बहुत सी बातों की चर्चा करना चाहता था, स्टेट बजट के एलोकेशन के बारे में, हमारे यहाँ की टैक्स-टाइल और लुगर इष्टस्ट्री के बारे में तथा दूसरे विषयों के बारे में कहना चाहता था, लेकिन समय की सीमा है। फिर भी समय मिला तो उन की चर्चा करना या लिखकर भी इन बातों को भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन

इतना खरुर जानना चाहता हूँ—पिछली सरकार ने समाजवाद के स्लोगन के प्राधार पर अक्तूबर से बाहर जा कर जो काम किया—आप कम से कम रियलिस्टिक बनने की कोशिश करें और हमारे सामने आज जो समस्याएँ हैं उन को नीचे से देखने का प्रयास करें, ऊपर से प्लानिंग न हो, वास्तविकता को सामने रख कर काम करने का प्रयास करें।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्लानिंग में कोई कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है—न प्लानिंग कमीशन और केन्द्रीय मरकार में कोआर्डिनेशन है, न सेटर और स्टेट में कोआर्डिनेशन है और न स्टेट और उस के डिपार्टमेंट्स में कोआर्डिनेशन है। अगर इन के अन्दर परस्पर सहयोग पुनर्जागृत नहीं किया जायगा तो जो पैसा खर्च होगा उस का ठीक में सदृप्योग नहीं हो सकता।

इन शब्दों के माथ हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised that the last speaker, Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai, has discovered a lot of progressive impulse in the present budget. I am surprised not because of his criticism about my party. My party had a policy of developing the public sector and to the extent the public sector could not make up the growth of the country, there was some resort to the private sector and the private sector did grow. There were differences in my party. But my party had a definite orientation towards the public sector. What has happened today is that that orientation has been lost. I shall try to explain that in the very short time at my disposal.

I do not know whether anybody can deny that there has been a complete go-by to the development of the

public sector today in this budget and also in the pronouncements that have been made. Only a week ago, there was an announcement by the Minister of Industries that the preference of 10 per cent commission which the public sector was enjoying in selling to the Government is now gone. This has got all the implications. I have no time to dilate upon that now. But the point is that when the private sector are selling goods to the Government, they could pay commission and all that. The public sector cannot pay. Now even the small facility of 10 per cent which obliges the government officials or Ministers to order with the public sector has been done away with. The hon. Member, who has just spoken, has said that the public sector has been brought to disrepute, and it is also not true. Perhaps he does not know the developments during the last three years. During the last three years, particularly the last two years, the public sector units have become profitable and productive. This is not discrediting at all. Even the protagonists of the private sector cannot say that the public sector has been brought into disrepute in 1976 or 1977. It has proved its worth. Even the sick BHEL made a profit of Rs. 48 crores last year.

There are some welcome features no doubt in the budget speech, though they do not form part of the budget, like the emphasis on rural sector. But only lip sympathy has been paid to agriculture by the Janata Government. I also welcome proposals for rationalisation of direct tax laws. There is a good case for rationalisation of tax laws. They have become a jungle and every time a budget is presented, it becomes more complicated. It is a lawyers' paradise. If something can be done to simplify it, it will be good for everybody and it will benefit the income-tax payers also. Income-tax forms only a small part of the total revenue of the government. There are rich people in the country who know the ways of evading the tax laws. There is a

whole institution of benami recognised in the country. Nobody who has huge wealth pays income-tax or wealth tax. That is why the share of income-tax is so low in the total revenue of the government.

This budget has been hailed as realistic by big business. Previously whenever some provision was made to benefit them, they used to call it pragmatic. Now they have said this is realistic. The idealism about village industries has been there on paper. What is the reality? If we want to develop agriculture really, we must divert resources to agriculture. That is the crux of the point made by all members of my party. The government has failed to provide adequate resources for agriculture. Both ratably and in quantum, less money has been provided to agriculture this year, although there has been more money in the budget this time. There is a huge amount of foreign exchange reserves. They have taken credit for larger quantum of foreign aid. Out of the foreign exchange reserves of more than Rs. 3000 crores, there is a proposal to borrow straightway Rs. 800 crores. It is to be used for consumption. What type of consumption? Wrist watches are going to be imported. Customs duty on wrist watches has been reduced from Rs. 120 to Rs. 50. Instead of providing Rs. 800 crores, it would have been easier to provide Rs. 5 crores to HMT to import the machinery to produce wrist watches. I know it for a fact that HMT has the technical knowhow even for making cheap watches for Rs. 60 a piece. Why not import the capital goods for this machinery instead of allowing the multinationals to supply wrist watches to us? I feel the foreign exchange will be frittered away. There is a proposal to economise on the expenditure. Even the defence budget is going to be economised to the extent of Rs. 40 crores.

Customs duties have been increased. Branded bidi is going to be taxed heavily. 50 per cent of the customs

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

duty will be realised from branded bidi to yield Rs. 45 crores. Money pours into the budget from all directions, but public sector is being guillotined. Only on-going projects will be maintained.

Now the projects that have been started will go by the board. They have not been mentioned. Only in off-shore and on-shore exploration of oil the public sector will be financed. Now, Sir, where is the money going? As Mr. Subramaniam said, the money is going to the private sector. One definite provision has been made. My Party has been accused, I would not plead guilty to this. But it happened at certain stages in India's development that the big business houses came into the private sector, the textile industry. They made it sick and then they went over to have other sophisticated industries. Now, all these losses are to be set off against profits of the new companies where they have to pay tax. Suppose a company gets a profit of Rs. 4 crores, the Government gets more than Rs. 2.20 crores as corporate tax. Now, at one stroke that big house which has made the industry sick 20 years ago will purchase that industry and all its profits will go untaxed—the tax due to the Government of India. That is how the money is going. The money will go to the big business houses when the small industry is amalgamated. And later on once it is amalgamated. I know what will happen. The sick company can disappear. Everything could be sold out as junk. So this could be a very disastrous proposal and this is a proposal which itself will hand over I don't know how much amount, because after all when they take over the industry they have to realize the taxes and that money should be available.

Sir in this way the investment allowance of which mention has been made, has been given to all the industries. If all the industries except the

very low priority ones like cigarettes and chocolates are given investment allowance, how much will be going to the private sector and how much is the sacrifice out of Government revenue for the private sector? And if that happens, what happens to the public sector? The public sector is held in check. It is not allowed to grow. It will compete. If we really want village industries, then we have to think in terms of resources. All the bank finances and everything will flow. Once the private industry is allowed to grow, the IDBI, IFC and all institutions of the public will have to go and finance these private sector industries. And where is the money available for village industries? I don't see any possibility of village industries coming at least for one year. Out of five years they said they would achieve something and in these five years there is going to be no production for the village industries. All the money would be available now to the private sector and import of capital goods is going to be allowed without reference to the indigenous angle. That is the thrust of the Finance Minister's speech. Now, why capital goods? Because they have the foreign exchange reserve. When the indigenous capital goods are available, why should some capital goods be allowed to be imported from the foreign countries? There is no logic in this, except that they may be more sophisticated ones. The production of sophisticated goods is the enemy to all private enterprise in the villages, small-scale industries and cottage industries.

Regarding powerlooms, the incentive to powerlooms is going to hit the handloom industry. It is going to wipe out the industry where millions of people are engaged. In this manner after allowing for foreign competition, now it is proposed to tell the others to meet it.

Now, Sir, to make it short, the whole impact has been to help the private sector.

About agricultural development, the Minister said that the modernising impact has been limited. This is because the land reforms have taken place. So far as land reforms are concerned, the Congress Government are proud of their record of land reforms. They did try against heavy odds.

You know the incidents that occurred in Bihar, and the type of things that were done in Uttar Pradesh against Harijans and people belonging to backward classes. In the face of these things, the Congress party did do something and it got their support; and did try, at least recently, to bring about certain changes in the land tenure systems. I am surprised that neither in the President's Address nor in the budget is there any mention about the land tenure system. How is it possible to modernize agriculture without, first of all, changing the land tenure system?

18.00 hrs.

Mention has been made about Japan. With all the criticism that Japan is

subjected to, it is a land of small farmers. In their own context of overall development of Japan, they have developed a technology which is suitable to the small farmers. That requires a new type of industrial development. If you are very anxious to have village industries, you will have to decide as to what type of industries should be located there. You can have power-driven industries, and industries for making the small plough and for making rubber tyres for bullock-carts, since you were saying that the bullock-cart was the biggest means of transport.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue your speech tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned, and will re-assemble tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 21, 1977 Jyaistha 31, 1899 (Saka).