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Monday, May 4, 1981
Vaisakha 4, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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C O N T E N T S

No. 52, Monday, May 4, 1981/Vaisakha 14, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 4, 1981/Vaisakha 14,
1903 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues Dr. Y. S. Parmar, who was a Member of the Constituent Assembly during 1948-49, Provisional Parliament during 1950-52 and Second Lok Sabha during 1957-58.

A veteran freedom fighter, Dr. Parmar successfully organised Satyagraha in Suket in 1948 which culminated in the formation of Himachal Pradesh with the integration of princely States. He was elected to the State Assembly in the first General Elections in 1952 and became the first Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. He again became the Chief Minister in 1963 and continued to hold that office till 1977.

He passed away at Simla on 2nd May, 1981, at the age of 75.

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

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Grievances of Bharatiya Posts and Telegraphs Federation, Pune

+

*1031. **SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:**

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum dated 19th December, 1980 from the Bhartiya Posts and Telegraphs Federation, Pune (Maharashtra) stating their grievances and demands;

(b) if so, what are their grievances and demands; and

(c) what action Government have taken or propose to take in respect of each of their grievances and demands listed in the said memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Government have not received any memorandum from the Bhartiya Posts and Telegraphs Federation, Pune.

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

श्री दयाराम शायः श्रीमन्, मैं
मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूँगा—क्या
मंत्री महोदय ने जोनल ओफिस या
पी० एम० जी० ओफिस से इस

प्रकार की जानकारी हासिल की है कि भारतीय पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ्स फैडरेशन, पूने (महाराष्ट्र) ने बहुत बड़े अभियोग के साथ एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है? यदि जानकारी हासिल की है तो उसे बताने की कृपाकरें।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): In the first place, there is nothing like Bharatiya Posts and Telegraphs Federation, Pune. Therefore, the question of receiving Memorandum from that Federation does not arise. We have checked up with the PMG and the GMT—all of them; we have checked up with the Directorate also. We have not received any memorandum in the name of Bharatiya Post and Telegraphs Federation, Pune.

श्री दयाराम शाक्त्र :उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया है कि पूणे की किसी फेडरेशन ने इस नाम से कोई मेमोरेण्डम नहीं दिया है जिस में विभागीय अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध गंभीर आरोप हैं और साथ में कुछ मांगे भी हैं। इसलिए मंत्री जी कोई जानकारी इस बारे में प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या मंत्री जी को इस की कोई जानकारी है कि अक्षरण: इस नाम से नहीं कुछ भिन्न नाम से पूणे की किसी फेडरेशन ने कोई मेमोरेण्डम दिया है जिसमें इस प्रकार के गंभीर आरोप लगे हों और कुछ मांगे भी हों।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your question is very specific.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a very tall order to make a global survey of what all Federations have given what memorandum and when. We have got a mass of such memoranda pending with us—from about 50 to 52 Unions; and whenever I go on tour, at every Divisional Head-

quarters, we get it; we have got a huge mass of it. But the points are, more or less, the same. Therefore, I can remain confined only to the question. The question is whether I have received a memorandum from Bharatiya Post and Telegraphs Federation, Pune. In the first place, there is no such organisation at all as Bharatiya Post and Telegraphs Federation, Pune. Federation is an All India body; it does not have a Pune Federation or a Nagpur Federation or a Kerala Federation. We do not have any memorandum in the name of Federation, Pune.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The hon. Minister has stated that he receives a number of memoranda from a number of institutions or Federations and that the grievances are all the same everywhere. Is it a fact that he has received a number of memoranda in which it has been alleged, it has been stated, that overtime payments have not been received by the employees for a long time? Is it also a fact that about Rs. 26 crores are to be spent on payment of overtime wages or allowance for the postal employees and if so, how much amount has been paid out of these Rs. 26 crores and how much remains to be paid?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This question does not form part of it.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My question is whether there is any grievance to that effect—that payment of overtime allowance has not been paid till now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can put a supplementary, but you can ask only about Bharatiya Federation having submitted a memorandum ...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My supplementary arises from the reply given by the Minister on the floor of the House just two minutes before.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the Minister wants, he can reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Overtime has been a bone of contention. As I stated once on the floor of the House, in spite of all the noise that I personally made, I had to pay overtime to the extent of Rs. 27 crores last year, and all claims of overtime stand cleared up. There is absolutely no outstanding claim of any worker for overtime payment. Now that the reference is with respect to Poona, I could definitely say that all claims with respect to that area—I have checked up—have been cleared up.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बात कह कर कि इस नाम की पूणे की किसी फेडरेशन से कोई मेमोरेण्डम प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है इस सारे प्रश्न के उत्तर को समाप्त कर दिया है। मैंने एक बार भोपाल में एक डिपार्टमेन्ट परीक्षा होने वाली थी और उस का पेपर आउट हो गया था, उस के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था और मंत्री जी ने उस के जवाब में यह बताया था कि वह परीक्षा स्थगित कर दी गई है किन्तु अधिकारियों के बिलाफ क्या कार्यवाई हुई, उसका हमें पता नहीं लगा। आप देखें कि इस प्रकार से पी० एण्ड टी० डिपार्टमेन्ट काम करता है। यह विभाग क्या कर रहा है? मेरा कहना यह है कि यह जो यूनियन वहां काम कर रही है यह रिक गनाइज्ड यूनियन है..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your question? Come to the question proper.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : आई एम कमिंग ट्रिव वैक्यन। यह एक रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है और उसने एक मेमोरेण्डम दिया है तभी यह प्रश्न यहां उपस्थिति हुआ है। इस के बावजूद, एक रिकगनाइज्ड यूनियन द्वारा जो मेमोरेण्डम दिया गया है उस का जवाब टालने का बहाना ये तलाश कर रहे हैं।

इस प्रकार की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार का कोई मेमोरेण्डम प्राप्त हुआ था, यदि प्राप्त हुआ था तो कब हुमा था?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the incidence of overtime is occurring because of the dearth of staff in the P & T Department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you want, you can answer because this has nothing to do with the main question.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Two questions are before me with respect to the recognition of the Bharatiya Federation. As far as the Federation is concerned, as I said, it is an all India body and no Federation has got its circle body and lower level body. It is only the different Unions which have got circle level organisations and all that. The trouble arose because you put the name 'Federation' without knowing what it is. If the Unions names were mentioned, the position would have been far different.

Now the question of recognition was raised. Bharatiya Federation was recognised during the previous regime. But the recognition is only a quasi recognition because the Home Ministry has not recognised it. They are not part of the JCM. Looking into the matter as to whether that recognition which is supposed to have been given should be sustained or not, the matter is under observation because full recognition has not been accorded to it.

As far as OTA is concerned, there are many factors contributing to that and this is one of the factors and that factor now stands solved because according to my figures collected on

date, all vacancies which were there have been recruited and although people have not joined duty, they are under training and they will be joining duty. Until that is done, the OT policy will be implemented with some relaxation and with some flexibility.

चीनी को एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में लाने ले जाने पर पावन्दी

* 1032. श्री एन. ई. होरो :

श्री आर. एन. रामेश :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हाल ही में एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में चीनी लाने ले जाने पर कुछ पावन्दियां लगाई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरवार की क्या नीति है; और

(ग) क्या इस नीति के परिणामस्वरूप खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य गिरे हैं या नियन्त्रण की सम्भावना है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The Inter-State movement of sugar on trade account has generally remained banned during all periods of complete or partial control on sugar, except under permits issued by the Central or the State Governments. The present Order imposing such restrictions was issued with the re-introduction of the present policy of partial control in December, 1979. In the wake of the recent hike in the prices of free-sale sugar, Government have issued directions to the State Governments, on 7-4-81, tightening the procedures for inter-State movement of sugar to curb speculative

hoarding and profiteering by the sugar trade. Under the new procedure, permits for inter-State movement of free sale sugar on trade account cannot now be issued by the State Governments without the prior approval of the Central Government. As a result of this, as well as other measures, like progressive higher releases of free sale sugar quotas and the issue of an Order to speed up the disposal of khandsari stocks by the producers, the prices of sugar in the open market have declined during the past few days.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The Government restriction on movement of sugar has actually not brought down the price of sugar in the market. Apparently they have used this policy of restricting the movement in order to check the blackmarketting and bring down the prices, but that has not happened.

I would like to know from the Minister whether they will have a second look on it and instead of restricting the movement, they should withdraw this restriction and instead of going for this, they should tighten and improve the public distribution system because the public distribution system has been neglected and we are not getting sugar in the fair price shops. This sugar has become an article for urban areas. In rural areas this does not go. Will the Government look into it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): The question relates to the restriction on movement of free-sale sugar. Public distribution system is quite a different matter. We are trying to stop the leakages in the public distribution system.

But, as regards free-sale sugar, certain restrictions were required. In fact, this restriction of movement existed even before it was imposed

in 1979 when dual control was resorted to by the previous Government. What we have done now is that the approval of the Central Government will be needed by a State Government before movement of sugar for free sale by a trader in a particular State when it is sent to a trader of another place. That is all—so, we are feeling that some of the States are very liberal in using this provision for allowing the movement of free-sale sugar. Therefore, we thought also that there were possibilities of smugglers in the border states and the movement of free sale sugar from one trader to another, naturally raises the price. Therefore, this restriction was necessary and this was a step in the right direction. The price of sugar has also fallen during the last few days. I do not agree with the hon. Member.

The price had gone up to Rs. 9 per k.g. but, in the last few days, it has gone down to Rs. 8/- a k.g. in the market. In some places it is sold at Rs. 8 per k.g. Recently, we were hoping that this would go down to Rs. 7.50 or so. A little rise in price has taken place on account of the rise in the tariff value of sugar, that has been announced.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The Minister has agreed rather in a roundabout way. What steps are taken to bring down the price of sugar? I want to know from the Minister what other measures he would like to take so that the price of sugar in the open market comes down to roundabout Rs. 4 or 5 a k.g. Besides restriction on movement, what further steps are you taking to bring down the price to Rs. 4 or 5 a k.g.?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have taken steps from time to time to try and maintain the prices at a reasonable level. But, what steps we are going to take in future, I hope, you would agree with me, they should not be disclosed. We want to take all possible steps under the law and under

the Constitution to try and maintain the price at a reasonable level.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Sir, the restrictions on movement of sugar from one particular State to another, are meant, after all, to stabilise the price of sugar. The production of sugar is liable to extreme fluctuations from one season to another. This season is almost over. Production is about 50 lakhs tonnes as reported in the papers, but the consumption is likely to be more. We have been consuming more sugar during the last two or three years. What other steps are you taking to stabilise the price at a reasonable level?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already replied.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have taken several steps in the past and we shall take further steps in future as and when the need arises. But I am not going to disclose what Government can do. If the smugglers, hoarders and some unscrupulous traders go on behaving in a bad way.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not agree with the proposition.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not agree with the proposition enunciated by the hon. Minister that the public distribution system has got nothing to do with the free-sale sugar. I know that in Rajasthan, the sugar for the months of January and February was being distributed by the public distribution system in the month of April. If the distribution system is so faulty that it takes two or three months for sugar distribution, naturally, there is a strain on the free-sale sugar. Anyway, I would like to know from him whether there is a quota fixed for every state with regard to free-sale sugar, if not, then any State Government can do as they like. Then, what is the sense in

imposing the restriction when there is no quota fixed that way?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The restrictions are necessary to stop hoarders from cornering sugar stock for purposes of making undue profits. There are no quotas fixed for free sale sugar. The whole sellers are free to buy from any factory in India for distribution to the public in free market and naturally free sale sugar will be lifted by traders according to the needs in a particular area. The purpose is that sugar should be freely available to all areas in India from the factories. The factories can freely send sugar to traders from the factories. For that no licence is required. But if a trader hoards a stock and then wants to transfer to another trader in another State for profiteering then we think restrictions are necessary.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir, so far as khandsari is concerned it is used by poor and middle class people. Even the price of khandsari is increasing. Some States have banned the inter-State movement of khandsari. Karnataka has not banned the movement of this with the result here is smuggling of khandsari to the neighbouring States and its price is rising. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government is thinking of imposing inter-State movement on khandsari also? If not, what are the reasons thereof?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We are not in favour of imposing any restrictions on all types of sweetening agents. Khandsari and Gur should have a free flow in the market. That is why we do not favour imposition of any restrictions by the States on these two commodities. To make khandsari easily available to the people we have recently passed an order that all the khandsari manufacturing factories would declare their stocks and within the next five months they shall dispose of all the stocks at the rate of 20 per cent of the stock each month so that by the end of Septem-

ber all khandsari is sold in the market and the factories are not able to hoard before the next season.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, since the price of sugar in the open market—at least in the leading cities of the country—is now ranging anywhere between Rs. 10 to Rs. 13 ...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: No. No.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I have just come from Madras today and the price there is Rs 11/- to Rs. 13/-. Here in Delhi it is selling at Rs. 9/. No. No means what? You do not buy sugar in the open market.

Anyway my question is that since the hon. Minister has here on the Floor of the House virtually admitted defeat at the hands of the profiteers and hoarders when he said that he could not do anything about it ...

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have never said that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In order to alleviate the sufferings of the public could he please tell the House as to why they are not adopting the other measure which is open to him of cutting down the quota of free sale sugar and increasing the quota of levy sugar. Why don't they do that in order to give relief to the people instead of saying, "What can I do with blackmarketeers and hoarders?" Either you should resign or increase the quota of levy sugar?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, we have to maintain a balance because increasing the levy quota from the factories would mean payment of higher rates and more money to the factories. And then, the price of sugar even under the public distribution system will have to be raised because, the Government has a limit to bear any subsidy, as I stated earlier, on this account. Therefore, we think that this 65 per cent is a fair amount for the public distribution system even

now. And if higher quantities are taken from the mills for the public distribution system, then, there may still be the possibility of some of it leaking into the black-market and so on. So, neither the public would benefit from it nor would the Government also be able to save huge sums of money which could be saved on subsidy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: From 1977 we have got two successive Governments. One Government has brought down the production of sugar from 65 lakh tonnes to 38 lakh tonnes. Another Government, in 1-1/2 years, has increased it from 38 lakh tonnes to 52 lakh tonnes and next year we are going to touch the same figure of 55 lakh tonnes. I just want to know about one thing. With that quantity, the Minister can supply large quantity to the public. I just want to know from the hon. Minister whether the present policy will be continued for another 2 years. If he follows that policy, I am told that next year the production of sugar will touch more than 65 lakh tonnes.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I am glad that the hon. Member is satisfied with the present policy of the Government. So long as this policy is successful, it will be followed by Government. But if any amendment is needed, certainly, that too will be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy's cooperation with you, you can increase it also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I have got figure here to prove that what Mr. Indrajit Gupta mentioned is not correct. The whole-sale price of sugar is like this....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I talked about retail price.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Whole-sale price and retail price are connected. Whole-sale price has come

down in Madras to Rs. 850 at the end of last month. We expect that they will still go down. And if wholesale price comes down it will have its effect on the retail price also.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know whether the Government is aware that due to levy system and free sale sugar, the millowners are making a profit of Rs. 200 crores.

You have granted it. Since there is no restriction where they can sell, how do you know which hoarders have hoarded, because the mill-magnates do not give the information as to where they are going to sell this levy free sugar. They are not doing it. You say, the prices have come down in the last 2 days. Is it in sympathy to the question that is likely to be raised in the House today, that the market has gone down during the last 2 days? What is the substance? You say, the market price is coming down. Now, what I wish to ask you is this: Would you fix the price for free sale sugar, so that you can know what is hoarded, what is supplied and what is not? Would you ask them to supply the names of the traders? Otherwise what is the meaning in having this sort of system? You do not know what price he has got. You don't know how much he has got, you don't know where he is going to supply. Are you going to fix any price for free sale sugar produced by these mills? If you do that, then only, some sort of restriction might be there. Not otherwise.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has given the answer also

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All that he has suggested is being done and even much more is being done. The Factories are required to give all information to the State Government and to the Government of India about their sale, about the price, the traders, the wholesalers to whom they sell, and so on.

Every bag of sugar is lifted from the Factory and despatched from the Factory on specific orders of the Government of India. Everything is monitored perfectly. Quantity of sugar produced in each factory from day to day is also monitored through the Excise Department.

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उनका ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित उस समाचार को और गया है जिसमें रांची में, जहाँ से हमारे माननीय राजमंत्री संचार अति हैं, वहाँ पर चीनी का भाव 40 रुपये किलो है और 40 रुपये के भाव पर वहा चीनी बिक रही है? आपने कहा कि कम हुआ है, लेकिन उसका भी वहाँ कोई असर नहीं है। क्या मंत्री जी ने इसकी कोई तहकीकत कारबाई है? यदि नहीं, तो इसकी वस्तुस्थित क्या है और उसके क्या कारण हैं?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There can be various reasons. Actually I do not know what is the price today in Ranchi in free markets. The hon. Member says that it is very high. To my mind, it is not correct. But there can be various reasons for high prices in free sale market. The main reason for that will be that there are no wholesalers and traders who lift sugar from factories to supply them in the markets around Ranchi. This is one thing. The hon. Member could see that the wholesalers purchase sugar from the factories. In some areas the wholesalers do not lift any sugar for free market. They depend upon the sugar that leaks out of the public distribution system and make money on that. It is more profitable for them because there is shortage of sugar and they are the only profiteers of levy sugar which comes into their hands.

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में कालिंग अटेंकन नोटिस भी दिया था कि रांची में 40 रुपये किलो चीनी बिक रही है। मैं यह भी कह रहा था कि यह समाचार-पत्रों में निकला है और उसकी कटिंग मंत्री महोदय के पास भी जारी होगी और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने उसकी जांच कारबाई कि है या नहीं कि चीनी 40 रुपये किलो बिक रही है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has given the reason why it is being sold like that.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I would suggest to the hon. Member that he should find reliable good persons to work as wholesalers or he should take the levy sugar trade into his own hands. It is available in the factories and it can be supplied to the market.

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान : मेरे नलेज में ऐसा नहीं है यह कैसे कहते हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The wholesalers are taking sugar direct from the factories.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Why can't he enquire into the matter?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I wonder whether the hon. Minister is aware of the gravity of the situation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how much sugar is released for the city of Bombay every month. For the last two months the people of Bombay are going without sugar. Your public distribution system there has collapsed. Are you aware of that and what steps would you take to retrieve the situation?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Most of the sugar in India is produced in Maharashtra and there is no reason why Bombay city should be without sugar. My information, on the other

hand, is that the local wholesalers purchase most of the sugar from factories in Maharashtra. They keep it in Bombay and they are selling it to traders in Punjab, Rajasthan and other places and that is why we have to impose the restrictions on the movement..

(Interruptions)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: What does the Government do? That is what we are asking.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: If you don't understand it, what can I do? I have stated in so many words that that was the reason why these restrictions on movement had to be imposed that the State Government could not give approval for movement without prior approval of the Government of India. Are you satisfied now?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sugar is not available in Bombay. The public distribution system has failed and collapsed. The hon. Minister has not replied to this point.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: So far as I am concerned, I am not prepared to blame the Government with regard to distribution system. As regards the private traders engaged in the free sale of sugar, they are resorting to blackmarketing, hoarding and profiteering. I can even call them smugglers as they are engaged in this anti-national activity. These persons are creating all mischief and violating the directions of the Government. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, they are not alive to their duties and functions. Every body in politics is aware of it. I would like to know whether the Central Government is prepared to take action under the National Security Act against the blackmarketeers and profiteers in Tamil Nadu to reduce the prices. If not, will the Government direct the Tamil Nadu Government to make use of the provisions already existing and take suitable action? Will not the Government consider making the law more stringent in this regard? It is within your competence

and powers. The State Government is sleeping over this. Why do the Central Government not direct them to take suitable action against such people?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: We have been requesting the States repeatedly to take action against the blackmarketeers and hoarders. We have also taken other steps from time to time, as I said, when the prices seem to go too high. The hon. Members would remember that last year, we controlled all the stocks of the free sale sugar with the factories and we distributed the through the States at a fixed price. That was also a very strong measure that we took. Of course, the factories collaborated and cooperated with us. otherwise if would not have been possible.

As regards making the law more stringent, I shall seek the hon. Members' cooperation; very soon I am coming to this House, maybe tomorrow or day after for amendment in the Essential Commodities Act.

Govt. Accommodation in Delhi

1034. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

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

(a) whether there were 1,00,384 Government servants waiting for a Government quarter in Delhi at the end of December, 1979;

(b) whether out of this sizeable number of employees have been waiting for a Government house for the last 24 years; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir. The total demand in the General Pool on 31-12-79 was 1,00,384 and total residential units available in the General Pool on 31-12-79 were 42,298. Thus, only 57,456 Govt. servants were waiting for Govt. accommodation on this day.

(b) and (c). The number of Govt. employees waiting for more than 24 years for Govt. accommodation in Delhi is as under:—

Type B	1854
Type D	103

Government have already launched a crash programme of construction of 15,180 quarters in Delhi. On the completion of the programme, the waiting period for Govt. accommodation would be reduced.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, Construction of accommodation for Government employees had started decades ago and according to the reply given by the Minister, the units available in the General Pool on 31st December, 1979 were 42,928. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what were the targets fixed for construction of accommodation for Government employees in the last three-four years. Has the target been achieved? If the answer is in the negative, what are the reasons for the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been a constant endeavour of the Government to provide accommodation to all the Government employees who are in Delhi. The Hon. Member has asked whether there has been any target with regard to providing accommodation? In this connection, I may say, Sir, that the Government has launched a crash programme which was initiated in the year 1978-79; and the Government's intention is that under this crash programme the following type of houses be taken up for construction:

Type 'A'—1,000;
Type 'B'—5,000;
Type 'C'—9,180;

Hostel—154 units; and type V hostel—120 units.

This involves a capital investment of Rs. 100 crores. I may add that by March 31, 1981, 2,500 quarters of Type 'B' accommodation, for which the waiting list is known, would have been completed. And also 1,500 quarters under Category 'B' would have been completed by this period. There the problem is acute. We hope to wipe out this waiting list by 1981-82, so far as this 'B' Type is concerned. By 1984-85, we will be able to meet the demand of these various types of employees to the maximum extent.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Sir, out of the available accommodation, sometimes out-of-turn allotment is also made. I want to know how many such allotments have been made so far? And also whether some of such allotments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Ministers? And if so, is it a fact that even after these Staff Members ceased to be with the Ministers, they have continued to occupy these flats?

Secondly, some Government officials even after their retirement are continuing in occupation of the accommodation provided by the Government. And that some of them have also got their own houses in Delhi. I would like to know the total number of houses which are in such unauthorised occupation and what steps have been taken to get them vacated?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I may bring to your kind notice that this question is not relevant. Anyhow, since he has asked for certain specific clarifications, Government would try to collect the information and supply it to him.

One thing I would like to say, Sir, that the Government has been paying more attention to the lower categories of Government employees. I

can read out for the benefit of the hon. Members. With regard to Group 'A' which is the lowest category, we have been able to provide accommodation and the accommodation percentage has been worked out to 61.1. And in Group 'B', the percentage is a little less. That is why I have pointed out that this is a Group type accommodation which has not been provided adequately by the Government. I have stated earlier that crash programme has been taken up.

About the specific points raised by the Hon. Member, I would like to collect the information and supply it to the Hon. Member.

आचार्य भगवान देव : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महादय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकारी कर्मचारी सेवामुक्त हो चुके हैं, जिनके लड़के सरकार में सेवारत है, उन्होंने मकान के लिये आपके पास प्रार्थना-पत्र भेजे हैं तो इस तरह के प्रार्थना-पत्र कितने आए हैं और उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नीति निर्धारित की है? क्या सरकार प्राथमिकता देने जा रही है कि पिता के स्थान पर पुत्र को मकान देदिया जाए?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is not directly relevant to the question. If a separate question is put, then I will try to reply.

श्री दयाराम शास्य : श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी ने कैश प्रोग्राम का वर्णन किया है। मैं जाना चाहूंगा कि कैश प्रोग्राम जिसके अन्तर्गत मल्टी स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग तैयार की गई और 1980 से एलाटमेन्ट प्रारम्भ हुआ, यह कब फाइनालइंज हुआ था और निर्माण कार्य कब प्रारम्भ हुआ था?

इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्रीजी से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की पहले नीति यह थी कि जिन कर्मचारियों के

निजी मकान दिल्ली में हैं उनको सरकारी क्वार्टर्स नहीं दिए जायेंगे लेकिन बाद में इसमें परिवर्तन हो गया कि निजी भवन होने के बावजूद सरकारी क्वार्टर्स एलाट किए जायेंगे जिसके कारण परेशानी और बढ़ गई, जिनको मकान मिलने थे उनको मकान नहीं मिल रहे हैं प्रतीक्षा सूची में पढ़े हुए हैं। क्या मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे कि जिन कर्मचारियों के निजी भवन दिल्ली में हैं उनको सरकारी क्वार्टर न देकर जो लोग प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं और जिनके पास कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं है उनको सरकारी क्वार्टर दिए जायें?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is a suggestion for action and Government will give it, due consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री दयाराम शास्य : उपाध्यक्ष महादय, मैंने कैश प्रोग्राम के बारे में पूछा था, उसका कोई उत्तर नहीं प्राप्त था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said that this is a suggestion. That is all right.

Director of Education, Delhi Administration

***1036. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 12 years there have been as many as 11 Directors of Education in Delhi Administration; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any suitable measures to ensure that the incumbents stay as Director of Education, Delhi Administration for a reasonable period,

whereafter they could be made answerable for the performance of Schools under Delhi Administration?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, nine officers have held the post of Director of Education during the last 12 years.

(b) The normal policy of the Delhi Administration has been not to make frequent changes of Senior Officers including the Director of Education. Accordingly, the approach will be to allow a reasonable tenure of office to the Director of Education subject to exigencies of administration.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि 12 साल में 9 डायरेक्टर्स के नये एप्वाइंटमेंट्स हुए उसी का यह परिणाम मालूम होता है कि दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के जो स्कूल है उनका रिजल्ट 55.9 प्रतिशत आया जबकि वहीं पर सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्स का रिजल्ट 90.01 परसेंट रहा। क्या इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी जो डायरेक्टर्स चेंज किए जाते हैं उसी के कारण ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है और क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि एक डायरेक्टर को कम से कम तीन साल के लिए रखा जाए?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The reply is very clear. In part (b) of the reply, this has been made absolutely clear that the Delhi Administration has been actually following the policy of not having frequent changes. But sometimes when the exigency in the Delhi Administration does arise, it

becomes necessary to transfer officers. We have given instructions to them that as far as possible they should adhere to the policy which they have adopted.

श्री सतीश प्रसाद सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस बार सेन्ट्रल के काम में दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के शिक्षकों को लगाया गया था जिसके चलते बच्चों की पढ़ाई का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ और रिजल्ट बहुत खराब रहा एसी स्थिति में क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर गौर करेंगे कि 9 वीं और 11 वीं कक्षा के विद्यार्थियों को आगे होने वाले सेन्ट्रल में एजेंसियों में बैठने की पर्याप्ति दी जाए? पहले भी ऐसा हो चुका है। पहले जब शिक्षकों को बोटर-लिस्ट तैयार करने के कार्य में लगाया गया था तब विद्यार्थियों को दूसरा चांस मिला था क्या इस बार भी मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member will have to ask a separate question for that.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: In 1964 the Delhi Education Act came into being. Some of the public schools challenged that Act. As a result of that, the Director of Education lost some of the powers regarding recognition of private public schools. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that the Director of Education has lost powers to control them.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I require notice for that.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know from the hon. Minister out of 9 incumbents how many came after the previous incumbent retired? In 12 years 9 incumbents were appointed. How many

were appointments caused by retirement and how many came by transfer?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Three officers were transferred because of foreign training assignment. Three officers went out of the Government of India, to Union territories. One officer cut short his deputation himself. Two officers became Secretary, Education, being senior ones.

आवार्य भगवान देव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वर्तमान दिल्ली में जो शिक्षा निवेशक हैं, वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं और श्री बालेश्वर जी, जो कि अचला काम कर रहे हैं उनको कितना समय हुआ है, क्या सरकार उनको हटाने का विचार तो नहीं कर रही है?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Shri Baleshwar Rai has been working from October, 1980 to date. There is no such proposal before the Government. Posting pertains to the Home Ministry. I am not aware whether the Home Ministry has any proposal of shifting him.

Government Control over Public schools in Delhi

*1037. **SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN:**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government exercise any control on the management of public schools in the Capital;

(b) whether some of the schools which are not recognised are collecting huge money and they are also not submitting their balance sheets to Government;

(c) if so, the details regarding such schools; and

(d) the measures, if any, which Government propose to take to check the activities of such public schools in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The Delhi Administration and/or the "Appropriate Authority" exercise control only over recognised schools under the Delhi School Education Act, 1973 and the Rules made thereunder. There is no provision either to prevent the establishment of unrecognised schools or to regulate their management. That being so, details pertaining to such schools are not available. Any change in this position is possible only by amending the Act in reference.

श्री केयूर भूषण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संबंध में जो प्रियंका स्कूल के द्वारा शोषण हो रहा है, उसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को होनी चाहिए और साथ हो साथ वहां आम-लोगों, आदिवासी हरिजनों के लिए कोई किस्म की सुविधा नहीं होती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके अन्दर कोई कानून लागू किया जा सकता है, जिससे जन-साधारण को लाभ हो सके?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have made it absolutely clear that under the Education Act of 1973 the Delhi Administration cannot control un-recognised and un-registered schools.

PROF. K K. TEWARY: I had expected a more categorical answer from the Minister on this issue because it has been agitating our minds for

quite some time. These schools, a reference to which has been made in the question, are proliferating all over the country and not in Delhi alone. Beside making money, these schools are imparting a type of education which promotes a particular attitude which runs counter to our political system. That is elitism is being born in this country. In view of the serious social implications, I think the Ministry of Education should decide its policy once for all regarding setting up of public schools and control of these schools. I would expect the Minister to reply to us whether the Government of India has any definite programme or policy about setting up of private schools.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as aided schools are concerned, they are governed under the 1973 Act. Unaided but recognised schools are also being governed under the 1973 Act. But there is no provision in the Act by which we can regulate unaided and un-recognised schools.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Next question.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, this is a very important issue. I want to know whether the Minister or the Government is considering this matter seriously. The reply shows that the Government has not applied its mind to the problem. That is precisely what I want to know.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member were to go through the reply that I have given, he will know that our view is that to allow any change in this position is possible only by the amendment of the Act under reference. We are still to get the proposals from the Delhi Administration. As soon as they are received, certainly Government will apply its mind to this problem.

Maximising fish catch from Marine resources

*1038. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have drawn a plan for maximising fish catch from marine resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). While measures for maximising fish catch from marine resources of inshore waters are being taken essentially by the State Governments, the Union Government as such has a plan basically for maximising fish catch from marine resources to be found in the Exclusive Economic Zones. The important programmes of the Union Government are as follows:—

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet;

(ii) Permitting Indian parties to charter foreign fishing vessels;

(iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels for deep sea fishing through the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(iv) Augmentation of Fisheries survey;

(v) Augmentation of training facilities;

(vi) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and

(vii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Out of the 45 lakh tonnes of exploitable marine resources in this country today only 10 to 15 lakh tonnes are being exploited. Similarly, out of the Exclusive Economic Zone of India of 20.2 lakh sq. km., only 10 per cent is exploited now. In view of this position, may I know from the hon. Minister whether they are thinking of establishing new fishing harbours in the different States and, if so, where they are going to be located? In Orissa, the proposal for a fishing harbour at Astarang is pending for the last ten years. May I know whether it has been cleared?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: It is true that out of more than 40 lakh tonnes of marine resources, we are not tapping the entire quantity. We have got only 57 vessels in this country, owned by the private owners. Our plan is to increase the number to 350 during the Sixth Plan. When there is augmentation in the fleet, the catches will increase. So far as the fishing harbour in Orissa is concerned, it is under consideration. We will do the needful.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Are the Government aware that the neighbouring countries are poaching on India's Economic Zone? If so, what steps are they taking to prevent this? Are the Government aware that out of the money allocated for the development of fisheries for 1980/81, a sizable portion has not been spent? If so, what was the money allocated and what was the amount spent by the various States?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Government are aware of the fact that foreign vessels are poaching in our territory. To deal with that we are going to bring forward a Bill which is under preparation. I think that Bill will be introduced in two or three days' time. We want to pass this Bill before the end of this session. We are aware of the situation in this country.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

बिहार में अधिक उपज देने वाली किसीं
का पता लगाना और उनका विकास
किया जाना

1033 श्री विजय कुमार यादव :
क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार में
कृषि उत्पादों के अधिक उपज देने वाले
बीजों का पता लगाने और उनका
विकास करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही
को है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का बिहार आलू
को किसीं के बारे में अनुसंधान करने
के लिए नालन्दा जिले में एक अनुसंधान
केन्द्र और फार्म खोलने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में
चौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्विसर्जन और
सिवाई और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राजे
वोरेन्द्र निह) : (क) भारतीय कृषि
अनुसंधान परिषद् के अनुसंधान संस्थानों
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् की
अखिल भारतीय समन्वित फसल सुधार
प्रायोजनाओं के केन्द्रों तथा राजेन्द्र कृषि
विश्वविद्यालय और बिहार में इसके
सम्बद्ध महा विद्यालयों के माध्यम से
मुख्य फसलों को अधिक उपज देने वाली
किसीं की पहचान और विकास के लिए
अनेक प्रमुख पग उठाये गये हैं। चावल,
गेहूं, मक्का, दालें, तिलहने, आलू, तम्बाकू
और गन्ने से सम्बन्धित अधिक उपज
देने वालों फसलों की एक सूची परिशिष्ट
में दी गयी है।

(ख) जो नहीं, श्रीमान् । क्योंकि
भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के केन्द्र,
आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान का एक सब-

हृष्टि से सम्बन्ध स्वीकृत केन्द्र (केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र) अनेक वर्षों से पटना में विद्यमान है, जो नालन्दा जिले के निकट है अतः आलुओं पर अनुसंधान चलाने के लिए नालन्दा जिने में एक अनुसंधान केन्द्र अथवा फार्म खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इसके अलाधा, केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान ने नालन्दा जिले के नूर सराय नामक स्थान पर बोज आलुओं के उत्पादन के संबंधन पर एक परिचालन अनुसंधान प्रायोजन हाथ में लो है जिसके अन्तर्गत फिनहाल आठ गांवों को समिलित किया जा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न हो नहीं उत्पन्न होता।

विवरण

1. चावल

(क) ग्रोष्म (मार्य-जुलाई/अगस्त) एन 2626, पु. 136, पुस्ता 2-21, सो. आर. 44-35 नूरिह विठ्ठु प्रहलाद

(ख) खरीफ (मई/जून-पितम्बर / अद्वृत्त वर) पुस्ता 2-21, सो. आर. 44-35, रत्ना, बाला, कावेरी, विरन, सिंग, आई आर. 8, जधा, अर्चना।

(ग) शरद (जून-नवम्बर-दिसम्बर) :
(i) अच्छो तरह पानो के बहाव वाले खेत, आई. आर. 20, बी. आर. 34, आर. आर. 1

(ii) पानो के बहाव वाले और निचले खेत, बी. आर. 8, टी. 141, बी. आर.-13, बी. आर. 49, बी. आर. 9, बी.

ओर. 10, पंकज, जगन्नाथ पालेश्वर-1, वासीश्वर-2

(iii) यहे पानो के खेत (1.8-2.4 पानी) बी. आर. 46, जस्तुरिया बी. आर. 64-117 (जताबी)।

2. गेहूं

(क) सिंचित दशाएं

अच्छो उर्वरका	अच्छो उर्वरका
समान्य बुवाई	पिछेती बुवाई
सोनालिका	सोनालिका
कल्याण सोना	जनक
जनक	
एच पी 1102	
यू पी 262	

(ख) बारानी दशाएं

कम उर्वरका	कम उर्वरका
सामान्य बुवाई	पिछेती बुवाई
कल्याण सोना	सोना 306
सो. 306	एन पो. 852
एन. पो. 852	कल्याण सोना
एन. पो. 884	

3. मक्का

(क) खरीफ गंगा 5, गंगा सफेद-2, हिमालयन, गंगा 4

(ख) रबो गंगा 5, ई. एच. 400175

(ग) दियारा दियारा कम्पोजिट भूमि

4. दालें

(क) मूँग टो.-44, पी. एस. 7, पी. एस. 16, एस. 8, एम. एल. 9

(ख) उड्ड टी. 9, पूस्ता 1, यू. पी. यू. 1-

(ग) अरहर बहार, ढोली 1258, बी. प्रा. 65

(घ) चना सो 235, सो 130, एच. 208, एच. 355।

(ङ) लोबिया पंत 209, पंत 406

(च) खेतारी पूसा-24

5. तिलहने

(क) तोटिया बो. प्रा. 23, बो. प्रा. 29, बो. प्रा. 32, बो. प्रा. 36

(इ) राई बो. प्रा. 13, बो. प्रा. 40

(ग) अगडी वरुणा

6. प्रान्त कुहरो नाल, कुहरो कुद्रेर, कुहरो सिन्दूरी, कुहरो चन्द्र मुखो, कुहरी वादशाह कुहरी बहार।

7. गक्का को. 313, बो. 10, बो. 34, बो. 43, बो. 47, को. 419, को. 617, बो. 14, बो. 17, बो. 19, बो. 29, बो. 32, बो. 50, बो. 51 और बो. 45।

8. सफ्काकू एन. पी. 70, एन. पी. 35, एन. पी. 18, एन. पी. 20।

World Bank Aid for Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

*1035. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sanctioned money for Subarnarekha multi-purpose project;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(c) at what stage the project is at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Subarnarekha Multi-purpose project is tentatively included in the pipeline of irrigation projects for the World Bank Fiscal Year 1982 (July 1981 to June 1982). Identification report on the Subarnarekha Project prepared by the consultants on behalf of the concerned State Governments has been given to the Bank for appraisal. Only after appraisal of the project by the Bank and approval by their Board, credit assistance can be expected to flow in.

Book on Indian History and Culture

*1039. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1972, the Government had commissioned the Indian Council of Historical Research to write a book on the Indian History and Culture for the general reader;

(b) if so, whether this book is ready;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in this Project;

(d) the amount of expenditure already incurred on writing this book and how much additional amount would be necessary for the completion of this project; and

(e) whether the responsibility for this nine years lapse has been fixed, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (e). In 1972 the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare requested the Indian Council of Historical Research to undertake a project of preparation, translation and publication of history books in all Indian languages relating to the History and Culture of India.

The Council considered the matter and, on the recommendations of its Research Projects Committee, decided to undertake *inter alia* the following programmes:

- (a) Translation of 80 selected history titles in all regional languages. The number was finally increased to 86.
- (b) Preparation and publication of six volume series of history of India comprising of two volumes each on ancient, mediaeval and modern periods.
- (c) In 1973 the Council also undertook the preparation and publication of source materials of ancient, mediaeval and modern Indian History.

Under (a) above 41 titles have so far been brought out. An expenditure of Rs. 41,13,928/- has been incurred on the preparation of 342 manuscripts and publication of 41 titles. In so far as (b) above, it was decided to bring out, initially, two volumes of courses (relating to ancient Indian History) for post-graduate students. The work was entrusted to 31 scholars, but since no appreciable progress was made by the scholars upto 1977, it was decided to entrust the work to two other scholars. However, in November, 1978, the Council, on the recommendations of the Research Projects Committee suspended the project. The scholars have been requested to expedite the submission of the material they have collected so far to enable the Council

to review the position. An amount of Rs. 9,000/-only has been incurred on this project so far.

As regards the preparation and publication of source materials of ancient, mediaeval and modern history, it was decided to bring out the 'Source book on Indian Civilization', later renamed as 'Source Book on Indian Culture', in three volumes, viz., ancient, mediaeval and modern periods of Indian history. Of the three volumes, volume I pertaining to ancient India has already been sent to the Press for publication. The compilation of volume II is being finalised and that of volume III is under recompilation and revision. An expenditure of Rs. 4,58,024 has been incurred so far on this project. An amount of Rs. 3.45 lakhs has been requested for by the Council to wind up the project mentioned at (a) above. An amount of Rs. 16,000/- is estimated to complete the project at (b) above when revived. An amount of Rs. 1.02 lakhs may be required to complete the project mentioned at (c) above.

As all research projects are source-oriented they are bound to take time. As such there is no question of fixing responsibility.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा घटिया सामान इस्तेमाल किया जाना

* 1040. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्य निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा बनाए जा रहे मकानों के निर्माण में घटिया किस्म के सीमेन्ट, लोहा तथा अन्य इमारती सामान का प्रयोग किये जाने तथा उस बारे में करोड़ों रुपयों के बोदाले के सम्बन्ध में व्याप्त आशंकाओं को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ब) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के काम पर नजर रखने की कथा व्यवस्था की गई है और दोषी अधिकारियों के विशद्द कथा कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास वंडो (श्री श्रीम नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ब) : दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा खरीदी गई भवन निर्माण सामग्री की कोटि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय किए जाते हैं । खरीददारी प्रसिद्ध फर्मों से की जाती है तथा विभिन्न स्तरों पर इंजीनियर इसकी आवश्यक जांच करते हैं ।

इट, सीमेन्ट, गारा, चूना गारे आदि जैसी निर्माण सामग्री कोटि की भी कार्यपालक इंजीनियर, कोटि नियंत्रण निर्माण कार्य के विभिन्न स्तरों के दौरान तथा निर्माण कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद भी जांच करता है । इसके अनिवार्य, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सतर्कता विभाग भी आचानक जोच तथा निधिमित्र निरीक्षण करके निर्माण कार्य की कोटि पर दृष्टि रखता है । जहाँ कहीं निर्माण कार्य मत्तोंवज्रनक नहीं पाया जाता है तो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सतर्कता शाखा दोषी अधिकारियों के विशद्द कार्यवाही करती है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने करोड़ों रुपए की धोखाधड़ी के अस्तित्व से डंकार किया है ।

News Item Captioned "Tank Collapse" no Hindrance to Promotion

1041. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in

Sunday Standard dated 5th April, 1981 under the heading "Tank collapse" no hindrance to promotion;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that about 90 per cent of work in connection with the tank was completed under Shri S. S. Gupta, Executive Engineer and that design of the tank was passed by him and that Rs. 67 thousand were paid to the first contractor under this signature; and

(d) the urgency of promoting the Executive Engineer when inquiry is pending and the report is awaited?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The promotion of an officer is governed by the standing orders of the Government as applicable to the employees of the DDA which *inter alia* provide that the mere fact that some complaints are being looked into in a preliminary departmental inquiry or otherwise but no conclusion has been reached about the *prima facie* guilt of the officer, should not be a ground for treating the said official as one whose conduct is under investigation and that such an officer may be treated on par with others in the matter of promotion, confirmation etc.

(c) About 90 per cent work in connection with this tank was completed under Shri S. C. Gupta, Executive Engineer in DDA. The design of the tank was passed in the Circle Office and was checked by Shri Gupta while holding the dual charge of Surveyor of Works, Circle II. Payment of Rs. 1.67 lakhs was made to the contractor for construction of two tanks as the work of construction of two tanks was awarded under one contract. The payment had been made when Shri Gupta was the Executive Engineer.

(d) On account of pressing needs of the organisation at the level of Superintending Engineer, Shri Gupta, who was the senior-most Executive Engineer available in the cadre for promotion, was promoted on a purely ad hoc and temporary basis, keeping in view his past record. Pending completion of the inquiry ordered by the Lt. Governor, a prejudicial view in the matter against the officer was not warranted.

खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

* 1042 और हरीशबन्द्र सिंह रावतः

श्री बी. बी. देसाईः

कर्ता नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कर्ता पिछले कुछ दिनों में खाद्य तेलों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

कृपि और ग्राहोण पुर्तिनाम और सिवाई और नागरिक पूर्ति यंत्री (राव बोरेन्स सिंह) (क) और (ख), जी नहीं। 18 अप्रैल, 1981 को समाप्त होने वाले सन्ताह में खाद्य तेलों, जिनमें वनस्पति भी शामिल है, के थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में कमी हुई है।

देश में खाद्य तेलों की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने तथा उनके मूल्य स्तर को बढ़ाने से रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कई दीर्घकालीन और अल्पकालीन कदम उठाये हैं। किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उभय ये हैं :—

1. तिलहनों के उत्पादन को बढ़ावा देना तथा गैर-प्राकृतिक खोतों का उपयोग करने के लिये नियोजित उपाय करना, ताकि तेलों की मांग

और आपूर्ति के बीच के अन्तर को कम किया जा सके ;

2. पर्याप्त मात्रा में तेल का आयात जारी रखना ;

3. सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिये तेलों की अधिक मात्रा निर्मुक्त करना ;

4. वनस्पति उद्योग द्वारा स्वैच्छिक आधार पर मूल्य नियंत्रण बरतना ;

5. वनस्पति का निरंतर उत्पादन बनाये रखना ;

6. बिनाइ के तेल के अधिक उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करना ;

7. राज्य सरकारों से घण्डारण नियंत्रण अदेशों तथा अन्य कानूनों को लागू करने का अनुरोध करना ;

8. देश के विभिन्न भागों के बीच तिलहनों तथा तेलों का निर्बाध रूप से लाना ले जाना ; और

9. विद्युदा बाजार आयोग द्वारा सभी समय पर लापे मारकद तिलहनों तथा तेलों के गैर-कानूनी बाजार को नियंत्रित करना ।

Food-Aid to Foreign Countries

*1043 SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) whether it is a fact that India is presently giving food aid to twenty countries;

(b) if so, their names and the food-grains and quantities supplied during 1980; and

(c) what is the projection for 1981 for food aid by India?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). India has not entered into any agreement with other countries to provide them food aid on

regular basis. However, in the year 1980, some quantities of foodgrains were supplied either as commodity loan or as gift to some friendly countries as per statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No projections for food aid by India to any country in 1981 have been made.

Statement

Statement showing Food aid given by India to other countries during 1980.

Sl No.	Name of country	Name of Commodity	Basis of Supply	Quantity Supplied (Tonnes)	Remarks
1	Vietnam . . .	Wheat	Commodity loan.	93,874	Supplies made against Govt.-to-Govt. Agreement dated 2-5-1978.
2	Bangladesh . . .	Rice	Do.	22,400	Supplies made against Govt.-to-Govt. Agreement dated 4-5-1979.
3	Vietnam . . .	Rice	Do.	48,262	Supplies made against Govt.-to-Govt. Agreement dated 15-9-1980.
4	Kampuchea . . .	Rice	Gift	4,987	**Includes 2,011 tonnes a donation to UNICEF for Kampuchean Relief operations.
5	Mozambique . . .	Rice	Do.	1,000	--

सीमा सुरक्षा मार्गों पर वृक्ष लगाना

1044. श्री बृद्धि बन्ह जैन : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय संचार की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दीनान देश में सीमा सुरक्षा मार्गों के दोनों ओर वृक्ष लगाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में ओरंग सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि के दीरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान राज्य के रेखिस्तानी ज़िलों-बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और दीक्षानेत्र में वृक्ष रोपण के लिए कितनी

गणि उपलब्ध की गई है और उन मार्गों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर वृक्ष लगाये जायेंगे ?

बृद्धि और प्रातीक पुनर्निर्माण और सिवाई और नाशक्रिक पूति गंधो (राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उड़जैन को अन्य नगरों के साथ ही द्वीपायल सेवा से जोड़ना

1045. श्री सरथानारायण जटिया : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इम्दीर तथा उंजैन के बीच सीधे द्वायल चुमाकर टेलीफोन सेवा आरंभ कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उज्जैत को अन्य नगरों के साथ भी सोधी डायल सेवा से न जोड़े जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि उज्जैत तथा इन्दौर लैबोर सोधी डायल सेवा थोक से काम नहीं कर रही है; और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के उन नगरों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ सोधी डायल सेवा उपलब्ध है; और

(ङ) क्या उक्ति सुविधा मध्यप्रदेश के जिला मुख्यालयों में उपलब्ध कराने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

संचार नंबर: (श्री सं.० एम. स्टीफन) : (क) जोहाँ।

(ख) एस टो डो के जरिये अन्य अनेक स्थान पहले हो उज्जैत से जुड़े हुए हैं तथा इस सुविधा का विस्तार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) जो नहीं। यह प्रगति सामान्यतया संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही है। यद्यपि कुछ समय पूर्व उपरकर में कमों कभार दोष उत्पन्न होने को वजह से कुछ समय के लिए निष्पादन में गड़बड़ हो रहा।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के उन नगरों के नाम जहाँ एस टो डो सुविधा उपलब्ध है निम्न प्रकार है:— (1) भोपाल (2) इन्दौर (3) रायपुर (4) सिहोर (5) जबलपुर (6) कटनी (7) ग्रालियर तथा (8) उज्जैत।

(ङ) जोहाँ। सात जिला मुख्यालयों में एस टो डो सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है तथा शेष जिलों में चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना तथा अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के

दौरान यह सुविधा उत्तोत्तर प्रदान किए जाने की योजना है।

Export of Foodgrains

*1046. SHRI CHARANJI LAL: SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rabi crop this year is going to reach an all time record; and

(b) whether Government will be in a position to export foodgrains to other countries after meeting its demand?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) It is premature to make a categorical statement although the preliminary estimates are promising.

(b) For the year 1981-82, export of basmati rice has been placed on Open General Licence (OGL-3). Export of non-basmati and coarse rice will be allowed within a limited ceiling.

Alleged Embezzlement by Junior Superintendents of Student Hostel, I.I.T. Kanpur

*1047. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Junior Superintendent of Students' Hostel No. 3 of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur has embezzled Rs. 60,000/-;

(b) whether the said Junior Superintendent had also been convicted to jail in the past for embezzlement or he had been held guilty in several embezzlement cases;

(c) whether the said Junior Superintendent planned the working of embezzlement in such a way so that

it could come to light only after the death of a clerk working there so that thereafter the deceased could have been held responsible for this embezzlement; and

(d) the reasons for not taking action against this employee for the recovery of embezzled amount?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) It has been alleged that a Junior Superintendent of Students' Hostel No. 3 of IIT Kanpur has embezzled Rs. 60,000/-.

(b) There was no prior case of embezzlement against the said Junior Superintendent during his service at the Institute. In connection with a case related to his earlier services in the Regional Employment Exchange, Kanpur, he was placed under suspension at the Institute for a year and was reinstated when he was exonerated of the said charge by a Court.

(c) and (d). The whole case is under investigation by the police with whom an F. I. R. was filed after a preliminary enquiry. The degree of involvement of the Junior Superintendent and the deceased clerk in this case will be known only when the investigation is over. The Junior Superintendent is under suspension since December 15, 1980 pending investigation of the case.

बिहार के दरभंगा युगेर और सहरसा जिलों में बाढ़

* 1048. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या सिचाई मंत्री यह जिले की हृष्याकरणे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में दरभंगा जिले में कुशेश्वर आदि, मुगेर जिले में सहरसा आदि, चेरहा खेग्हा, मोहरा घाट, परास खेरी, खुत्या आदि और सहरसा जिले का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र प्रतिवर्ष कोसी नदी की बिछुसकारी बाढ़ से प्रभावित होता है;

(ख) क्या इन बाढ़ों से प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य की सम्पत्ति तथा प्राणियों की हानि होती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को बाढ़ की विभोषिका से बचाने लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) पश्चिमी कोसी नहर से उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को कहा तक काम मिनाने की सभावना है?

हृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्नियाण और सिचाई और नागरिक पूति लंबी (राब बोरेन्ड सिह). (क) से (ग). दरभंगा जिले में कुशेश्वर कमला बालान और कोसी नदियों की बाढ़ों से प्रभावित होता रहता है। मुगेर जिले के जिन अन्य जिलों का उल्लेख किया गया है, उनके बारे में बताया गया है कि वे करह नदी के दाए बाढ़ सुरक्षा तटबंद की नदी की ओर स्थित है। ये स्थान कोसी कमला ग्राम के ह नदियों में बाढ़ों के आने से सामय जल प्लावित होते रहते हैं। सहरसा जिले में कोसी नदी के निचले हिस्से में स्थित क्षेत्रों में भी बाढ़ आती रहती है। इस बाढ़ भेदभावों क्षति होती है। ग्रामीण सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इन क्षेत्रों को ग्राहत पहुंचाने के लिए स्कीमें बनाने हेतु विस्तृत अन्वेषण और अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता है और इस बारे में को जाने वालों का राज्य सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जारहा है।

(घ) पश्चिमी कोसी नहर से जिससे बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में सिचाई की सुविधाएं प्रदान होंगी, जल-निकास की मोजूदा समस्या के कारण उन स्थानों और क्षेत्रों को फिलहाल लाभ पहुंचने की सभावना नहीं है, जिनका उल्लेख किया गया है।

Sugar output

*1049. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the likely sugar output from the current year's sugar cane crop;

(b) the extent to which such crop is expected to meet the domestic demand for sugar; and

(c) the manner in which the gap between demand and supply of sugar is expected to be bridged?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) The sugarcane production during the current 1980-81 sugar year is estimated at about 152 million tonnes and out of this, the total available cane for crushing by the sugar factories is likely to result in sugar production of about 52 lakh tonnes in the current season.

(b) and (c). The estimated sugar production of about 52 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 sugar year together with the carryover of 6.8 lakh tonnes at the beginning of the season and the surplus available stocks with Food Corporation of India will give a total availability of over 59 lakh tonnes of sugar in the current sugar year. This availability will meet the requirement of levy at current quotas and free sale sugar for internal consumption during 1980-81 sugar year, with an anticipated carryover of about 8 lakh tonnes at the beginning of 1981-82 sugar year. This carryover together with fresh production in the first two months of October and November of 1981-82 sugar year is expected to be adequate to meet the requirement of internal consumption in the first few months of the next season i.e., upto December, 1981 by which time the sugar production would have gone into full swing for 1981-82 season. Thus,

there is expected to be no gap between the requirement and supply of sugar, on this basis.

Difference over implementation of Water Supply Scheme between the Centre and States

*1050. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of reports about certain differences between the Centre and States in the implementation of water supply schemes of villages; and

(b) if so, steps taken to resolve such differences and speed up the water supply schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. But the reports are not correct as there are no differences between the Centre and States in the implementation of Water Supply Schemes for villages.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement of wheat

*1051 SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the wheat stock depleting to a critical level, Government proposes to step up its drive for larger procurement of wheat in the current season; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Apart from fixing the procurement price of wheat at Rs. 130.— Rs. 13/- more than the price fixed last year,

the Government have fixed targets for various States making up a total of 95 lakh tonnes. The States have also been requested to impose levy on wholesalers, where considered necessary. The Chief Ministers have been addressed in the matter well in advance stressing the importance of realizing the targets.

मध्य प्रदेश में गोदामों की कमी

* 956. श्री शिव कुमार सिंह : क्या धूषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यस्तों का बड़ी मात्रा में भण्डारण करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम के बड़े गोदामों की भारी कमी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

(ग) 1 अप्रैल 1977 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1980 तक की धबधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा बनाए गए और अपने धबधिकार में निए गए गोदामों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न भागों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों के निर्माण पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई है ?

हृषि और भारतीय पुनर्निर्माण और सिवाई और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह) : (क) जो नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) धूषि (घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1-4-1977 से 31-12-1980 की धबधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में 32 गोदामों का निर्माण किया है और इन गोदामों का निर्माण करने पर अब तक 5 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

विलोक्पुरी के फ्लैट

9480. श्री सौ. चिह्नास्त्रादी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न बगों के लगभग 2000 फ्लैट दो वर्ष से अधिक समय से विलोक्पुरी में खाली पड़े हुए हैं जबकि इन मैं से कुछ फ्लैट उन व्यक्तियों को, जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास पंजीकृत हैं, आवंटित किए जा चुके हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने लगभग एक वर्ष पूर्व विभिन्न सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को ये फ्लैट देने की पेशकश की थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपना वायदा पूरा नहीं किया है और अब आवश्यकता का केवल 50 प्रतिशत देने की पेशकश की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न उपक्रमों की इस आवश्यकता को पूरा न करने के क्या कारण हैं जब कि आवश्यकता ही बहुत कम है और विशेष रूप से उस स्थिति में जब कोई खरीददार नहीं है और ये फ्लैट खाली पड़े हुए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि विलोक्पुरी में लगभग 1200 फ्लैट आवंटित नहीं किए गए।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि उसने ऐसी कोई बचनबढ़ता नहीं की है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Irregularities in promoting diploma holder assistant engineers

9481. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some diploma holders Assistant Engineers (Civil) of DDA have recently sent representation against irregularities for promoting Degree holder Assistant Engineers (Civil);

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the promotional interest of the Diploma Holder Assistant Engineers (Civil) in DDA?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Complaint against land and building department of Delhi

9482. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in *Hindustan Times* of 5th March, 1981 complaining against Land and Building Department of Delhi Administration for acquiring land in Krishan Nagar, Delhi without informing the owner and not attending to his complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to look into his grievances promptly and to allot alternate land?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में "टीचर्स फैलोशिप" की संस्था

9483. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :

श्री सौ. चिशास्वामी :

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

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयात के टीचर्स फैलोशिप में से जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में दिए गए "टीचर्स फैलोशिप" को संक्षेप कितने हैं,

(ख) उन में से कितने "फेलो" अनुदान अनुसन्धान कार्य पूरा करने के बाद अपनी अपनी शिक्षा संस्थाओं में अपने डॉक्टरेट परामर्शदाता गये हैं।

(ग) क्या किसी प्रधापक को दिए वाड भरे जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में "फैलोशिप" दे गई है। अथवा उसके मामले में कोई शर्त हटाई गई है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण गंभी (श्री एस० शौ. उद्धाम) : (क) 31

(ख) 13

(ग) श्री और (घ), जो, नहीं। तथा पि इम्फाल स्थित उत्तर स्नातक प्रध्ययन के विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र में कार्यरत फैलोशिप

ग्राही अध्यापको में से एक अध्यापक के इस अध्यावेदन पर कि कुठ अपरिहार्य कारणों से उनके लिए केन्द्र में पुनः कार्य करना कठिन होगा, विश्व विद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् ने फैलोशिप की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए केन्द्र में सेवा करने की शर्त को समाप्त करने का निर्णय किया। साथ ही कार्यकारी परिषद् ने यह भी निर्णय किया कि इस मामले में इस शर्त की समाप्ति को एक मिसाल के रूप में नहीं माना जायगा।

Items purchased by Khadi and village industries commission

9484. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the items other than raw materials which are purchased by Khadi and Village Industries Commission;

(b) whether the Commission have made any efforts to manufacture these items; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Apart from raw materials, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission purchases equipment, machinery, hand and power operated from the industries under its purview. Finished Khadi and Village Industries products are also purchased by the Commission for marketing through its emporia, Bhavans and Bhandars.

(b) and (c) The Commission is doing its utmost to meet these requirements increasingly through its own departmental units, units of State Khadi and Village Industries Boards and other implementing agencies recognised by the Commission.

किसी विकास प्राधिकरण के अधिकारियों को सेवा अवधि का बढ़ाया जाना

9485. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या निर्यात और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में न तो छोटे श्रमिकों, कलर्को आदि की सेवा, उनकी सेवा निवृत्ति के बाद, बढ़ाई नहीं जाती है और उन्हें पुनर्नियुक्त किया जाता है लेकिन ये दोनों सुविधाएँ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को दें दी गई हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस पद्धति को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्यात और आवास मंत्री: (अ) अधिक नारायण (संह):
(क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि सेवा निवृत्ति ने बाद किसी कर्मचारी के सेवावाल को बढ़ाया या उन पुनः रोकनार पर लगाना सरकार को नीति के अनुरूप नहीं है जिसका अनुसरण दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण कर रहा है।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने पुनः सूचित किया है कि पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान, जिसी कर्मचारी को उसके सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद उसके सेवावाल को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है तथापि, एवं उस निवेशक और दो चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को लोकहित में पुनः नियुक्त किया गया है।

Cordial neighbourly relations in allottees of Government accommodation

9486. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past Government accommodation used to be changed of such allottees who

were unable to pull on nicely with their neighbours and the peace of the area was at stake on the recommendations of the Welfare Associations, Area Welfare Officers and the Welfare Section of the Ministry of Home Affairs to restore peace in the area and serve as a deterrent to the residents for maintaining cordial relations with their neighbours;

(b) whether some change has now been made in the policy;

(c) whether Government propose to revert the old practice; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The change is allowed on the recommendations of Chief Welfare Officer, Department of Personnel and A.R.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Appointment of Principal, University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

9487. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why a doctor who did not appear for the interview held by Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University on the 4th March, 1981 was selected for the post of Principal, University College of Medical Sciences, New Delhi while none of the eleven doctors who appeared for the interview were rejected; and

(b) whether Government propose to make an enquiry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The University College of Medical Sciences is governed by an Ordinance of the University

of Delhi which inter alia provides for a Selection Committee for appointment to the post of Principal. Under the Ordinance relating to the University Appointed Teachers, it has been provided that all posts of teachers shall be filled after advertisement and by open recruitment but the Selection Committee can consider any other candidate who may not have applied for appointment to the teaching post in question.

The Selection Committee constituted for the post of Principal, University College of Medical Sciences interviewed 10 candidates and also considered the candidature of three persons from amongst the candidates sponsored by distinguished persons belonging to medical profession. The Selection Committee recommended three names in order of preference for appointment to the post and the candidate who was placed first in order of preference was appointed as Principal with effect from 24th March, 1981.

(b) In view of the position explained in reply to part (a), the question of holding any enquiry does not arise.

Supervisor of bee-keeping industry, Madras to work with internal audit

9488. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Director, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Madras has allowed one of the supervisors of Bee-Keeping Industry to work with the Internal Audit Party and tour with the party for the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is against the normal duties and functions assigned to a Supervisor; and

(d) if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESWAR RAM): (a) to (c). One Bee-Keeping Supervisor in the state office of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission at Madras was associated with the Special Audit Cell on a temporary basis to assist them in times of necessity. The concerned officer assisted the Cell in addition to his normal duties.

(d) The Commission is considering measures to strengthen the Special Audit Cell in the Tamil Nadu State Office.

Appointment of disabled persons in private sectors

9489. SHRI A C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the appointment of disabled persons in Private Sector is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to send guidelines to the various Private Sector to provide employment opportunities to the disabled persons; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) and (b). There is scope for considerable improvement in the employment position of disabled persons in private sector. Government has been exhorting private sector employers to provide better training and employment opportunities to these persons. Programmes for training of disabled persons for various vocations are receiving particular attention and placement services are proposed to be integrated with these training programmes.

(c) This information is not available.

Help to the handicapped persons

9490. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any plan for helping the handicapped regarding the removal of blindness, deafness, dumbness etc., and also for the prevention of these diseases especially among the children at the school, college and the University level in the International Year of the Handicapped;

(b) if so, whether any crash programme for this purpose has been drawn up so far;

(c) if so, the brief outlines of the plan/programmes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(a) to (c). A National Plan for Prevention of Visual Impairment and Control of Blindness was launched by Health Ministry in 1977-78. In it provision has been made for ophthalmic care, curative, preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services. The Programme comprises activities at three levels, namely, peripheral, intermediate and central. The peripheral sectors have mobile units and provide community health care services in all villages, Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. Intermediate sector will comprise services at District and Subdivisional/Taluka/Tahsil. The Central Sector provide strengthening of the medical colleges, state eye hospitals, regional institutes and an apex organisation which is

mainly responsible for training of personnel and research on eye problem besides providing technical leadership.

Under the Crash Programme it is proposed to deploy 80 Mobile Units by 1983-84 at various places in the country for providing immediate comprehensive eye care services in the rural areas. So far, 43 mobile units have been established

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Under the programme of the following, services are proposed to be developed till the end of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) period under various sectors:—

(i) Establishment of Mobile Units	80
(ii) Strengthening of District Hospitals	400
(iii) Strengthening of Primary Health Centres.	3825
(iv) Upgradation of Ophthalmic Department of Medical Colleges	60
(v) Regional Institute of Ophthalmology.	6
(vi) National Institute (Apex) Organisation.	1

For prevention of blindness due to multinutrition and Vitamin A deficiency among children, a programme of prophylaxis against blindness among children due to Vitamin A deficiency has been taken up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Under this programme, a massive dose of vitamin A is administered by mouth once in every six months to children of pre-school age. The scheme is implemented in the rural areas through the agency of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres.

As regards deaf and dumb persons programmes include vocational training, integrated education, special education for adults as well as children. Research studies are also being undertaken for early detection and treatment of deafness.

Complaints against Vigilance Authorities of C.W.C.

9491. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received against the vigilance authorities of the Central Water Commission during the last two years; and

(b) what steps have been taken to ensure that the Vigilance Authorities do not adopt a revengeful attitude against the complainants and dispose of the cases in a justified manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) During the last two years four complaints were received against the Secretary, Central Water Commission, who also functions as the Vigilance officer in the Commission.

(b) The Vigilance Authorities of the Central Water Commission are functioning impartially.

Harnessing Marine Fishery Resources

9492. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the measures which are contemplated to harness the marine fishery resources to the best advantage of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): Various measures for harnessing of inshore fishery resources are being taken by the States and Union Territories by grant of assistance to both mechanised boat and non-mechanised boat sectors. The Union Government under their plan have the following important schemes for harnessing marine fishery resources from the Exclusive Economic Zone:—

(i) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet;

(ii) Permitting Indian parties to charter foreign fishing vessels;

(iii) Providing loans on soft terms for purchase of fishing vessels for deep sea fishing through the Shipping Development Fund Committee;

(iv) Augmentation of fisheries survey;

(v) Augmentation of training facilities;

(vi) Assistance for construction of fishing harbours at major and minor ports and of landing and berthing facilities at smaller fishing centres; and

(vii) Regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in the Exclusive Economic Zone.

अधिक भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन

9493 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री पहले बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पहले संसद तथा विधान सभाओं के सचेतकों का सम्मेलन नियमित रूप से आयोजित किया जाता था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इन सम्मेलनों से संसद तथा विधान सभाओं के कार्यकरण में काफी मदद मिली है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से ऐसा कोई सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या हैं;

(इ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे सम्मेलन शुरू करने का है; और

(ब) क्या यह हाँ, तो सरकार का ऐसा सम्मेलन कब तक आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्दारण और आवास यांत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) पहले अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलनों का सम्बन्ध-समय पर आवधिक आयोजन किया जाता था।

(ख) इन सम्मेलनों का उद्देश्य संसद और विधान मंडलों के कार्यचालन में सुधार लाना है।

(ग) पिछले सचेतक सम्मेलन का आयोजन नवम्बर, 1972 में भोपाल में किया गया था।

(घ) विभिन्न वाराणी से नौरें अखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन का आयोजन करना अभी तक संभव नहीं हो सका है।

(ड) जी, हाँ।

(च) अगले सम्मेलन को बिना अधिक विलम्ब के आयोजित करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

9494. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to abolish the lease system in Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The proposal under the consideration of Government is whether the leasehold system in Delhi should continue or whether it can be converted into freehold in respect of residential plots.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken.

(c) In view of the far-reaching nature of the proposal and its financial and other repercussions, all aspects of the matter have to be carefully considered before a final decision is taken.

Excavation of Ballaldhipi (West Bengal)

9495. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the excavation work of Ballaldhipi, one of the oldest mound of Bengal, was taken up a year before or so;

(b) if so, the details of the report with special reference to its archaeological importance; and

(c) the reasons why the work was not carried on further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) No, Sir. The University of Calcutta whose proposal to excavate the ancient site of Ballaldhipi was approved for the working season 1979-80 did not conduct the excavation.

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

Multi-national company manufacturing vanaspati oil

9496. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multinational company is manufacturing vanaspati oil in the country;

(b) the names of company/companies and quantity manufactured by them during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) through which agency they are getting the basic material for manufacturing vanaspati oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. are engaged in the production of vanaspati in their four units located at Bombay, Ghaziabad, Shamnagar and Tiruchirapalli. The total production of vanaspati by the Company yearwise during the years, 1978, 1979 and 1980 has been 45, 104 MT, 37, 204 MT and 40, 472 MT respectively.

(c) The imported oil is supplied to the various vanaspati units, including Hindustan Lever Ltd., by the State Trading Corporation of India in accordance with the Government's oil usage policy in force from time to time. The indigenous oils used in vanaspati manufacture are procured by the Company through its own sources.

Payment of Leave Salary of Teachers in Delhi

9497. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRA-SAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule or procedure for providing a substitute in place of a teacher working in a Government school in Delhi if she/he proceeds on leave;

(b) if so, the details thereof and what is the minimum period of leave of the teacher in whose place substitute is provided;

(c) whether principal of the concerned school is empowered to employ any fresh candidate as a substitute or a substitute is provided from amongst the teachers from another school already working and in service in Delhi Administration;

(d) whether Education Department of Delhi Administration is empowered to provide a substitute if the period of leave is less than one month; and

(e) who is given the pay from the school whether the teacher who has proceeded on leave or the teacher who has joined as a substitute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The minimum period of leave for which a substitute is provided is 45 days.

(c) A substitute is provided from the list of candidates available on the panels of various categories of teachers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The teacher who proceeds on leave is entitled to leave salary in case the leave is not extraordinary leave and the substitute is entitled to pay and allowances for the period for which he performs the duty.

सहायिता शृणों पर व्याज की दर में कटौती

9498. श्री तिव्र कुमार रिहटानुरः कदा दृष्टि मंत्री यह बतादें कि दृष्टा करेंगे विः

(क) कदा सहायिता दृष्टि शृणों पर व्याज की दर को नम बरने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के दिवाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौग क्या है।

दृष्टि तथा ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण राज्यालय में राज्य लंबी (श्री गरू बी. स्वामीनाथन): (क) और (ख) जो नहीं। सहायी समितियों सहित वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा दृष्टि शृणों पर ली जाने दाली व्याज की दरों को समय-समय पर रिजर्व बैंक भाफ इंडिया निर्धारित करता है।

Assistant Secretaries working in I.S.I.

9499. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Assistant Secretaries working in the Indian Standard Institution (ISI) and what is the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes therein;

(b) how many posts in the grade of Assistant Secretaries were filled in during the period January 1981 to date;

(c) how many Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were eligible for the post of Assistant Secretary and considered and finally selected during the above period;

(d) whether the eligible candidates of these communities have been given their due share in this grade; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take in the near future for making up the deficiency?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) The total number of Assistant Secretaries working in the I.S.I. is sixteen (16). None of them belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(b) One.

(c) The post of Assistant Secretary in the I.S.I., which is a Grade I post, is filled by promotion by selection from amongst Section Officers/Reporters on the basis of their combined seniority. No Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officer was eligible for being included in the consideration zone.

(d) and (e). In view of the reply to part (c), the question does not arise.

Disconnection of Telephone of Railway Station in Eastern Railway Region

9500. DR. SARADISH ROY:

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Telephone connection of railway stations on Audal Sainthia Section of Eastern Railway were disconnected on more than one occasion during the last two years;

(b) if so, name of such Railway stations and reasons for such disconnection;

(c) for how long the stations were disconnected with telephone; and

(d) whether any other stations of other section of Eastern Railway were also disconnected, if so, their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the units concerned and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

वरकारी के बारे में रिपोर्ट

9501. श्री कैला नेहरू गोपन : क्या जाहारिल नेहरू पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने को कुरा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को आद्योगिक लागत एवं मूल्य व्यूरो से वनस्पति के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और यदि हां, तो कब ;

(ख) उसमें क्या मुख्य सुझाव दिये गये हैं जोग उन वर्ष सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ;

(ग) इस रिपोर्ट के मिलने से पूर्व सरकार वनस्पति का मूल्य निर्धारित करते सरय क्या सिद्धांत अपनाया करते थे ; और

(घ) इस रिपोर्ट के संदर्भ में अब क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्री जगद्वीप पूर्ण लंकाशय में उप संसदी (श्री कल्पना हनुमत्ती) : (क) से (घ) : यह रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर, 1980 के आद्यिती सप्ताह में प्राप्त हुई थी। रिपोर्ट में, वनस्पति उद्योग के लागत ढांचे का विस्तृत अध्ययन दिया गया है और इस समय सरकार द्वारा इसकी जांच को जा रही है।

हाल के बर्षों के दौरान, उद्योग द्वारा समय-समय पर धोषित किये गये स्वैच्छिक मूल्य प्रबन्ध आम तौर पर उचित तथा युक्तिसंगत मूल्य पर आधारित रहे हैं और यह मूल्य लागत तथा अन्य संगत बातों जिनमें टैरिक आयोग की 1971 की रिपोर्ट में किया गया प्रस्ताव भी शामिल है, पर आधारित है।

Overtime Allowance to Staff of J. N. University

9502. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the overtime allowance given by the Jawaharlal Nehru University to its employees in last year is almost half of the salaries of the non-teaching staff;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this allowance is being paid to limited staff members of the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check such overtime payment?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Overtime allowance is paid only to those members of the staff who are required to work beyond office hours in public interest and who are eligible to draw the allowance under the rules, and not all the members of the staff.

(c). Does not arise.

Setting up of RMS Office at Nellore

9503. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to set up a new Railway Mail Service Division at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the present stage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Swedish Agreement for Development of Forestry

9504. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed between India and Sweden for the development of forestry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) A project Agreement for the assignment of a "Forestry Programme Coordinator" was signed between the Government of India and the Government of Sweden recently i.e., on 21st February 1981, for a period of 2 years. This is an extension of the Agreement signed earlier in December 1979 for a period of 1 year.

2. The assignment of the Swedish "Forestry programme Coordinator" has been agreed upon between the two Governments mainly to assist in:

(i) the selection, appraisal and preparation of projects for SIDA (Swedish International Development Agency) support in such a way that they are in line with the Government of India and SIDA policies and thus can be quickly approved and initiated;

(ii) ensuring that the various projects financed under the Indo-Swedish Forestry Cooperation Programme are Coordinated with each other and also with other development activities; and

(iii) the implementation, progress review and evaluation of the projects supported by SIDA in India.

The Agreement provides for SIDA contribution of 1,335,000 SKR for meeting personnel and operating costs, and the Government of India contribution includes office facilities including telecommunications and secretarial and other office services estimated at Rs. 80,000/-.

Wheat to Flour Mills in Srinagar

9505. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flour mills in Srinagar City, alongwith their registration numbers and the registered names of the mills;

(b) the names and other particulars of the mill owners alongwith licence number and date of issue of licences and total flouring capacity allowed under the said licence; and

(c) the total quantity of wheat issued for milling by the Food Corporation of India to the above mills during the

years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b).

The information has been called for from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir and the same will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c). The information is as under:—

(In tonnes)

Name of the Mill	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Lak Mill	12309	13826	12445	11734
2. Saifco Mill	10493	17634	15895	16810
3. Chand Flour Mill	4635	5067	8944	8242
4. Kashnir Flour Mill	11221	12239	13548	10548
5. Krishna Flour Mill	8599	11639	12433	10801
TOTAL :	47257	60405	63265	58135

Telephone Exchange at Dohmani, West Bengal

9506. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a telephone exchange at Dohmani in Burdwan district, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Under the normal rules of the P&T Department projects for opening of telephone exchanges are sanctioned only after carrying out a financial appraisal of the project and ensuring that the annual recurring expenditure does not exceed the anticipated annual revenue. To permit extension of telephone service in rural areas, the

policy has been liberalised for opening expansion of small automatic telephone exchanges upto 100-lines capacity with effect from 1-4-1980. Under this liberalised policy a 25-lines exchange may be provided at a place if 10 prospective telephone subscribers register their demand with prescribed advance deposit of Rs. 100/-each and anticipated revenue from the exchange is at least 40 per cent of the anticipated annual recurring expenditure on provision of the exchange. So far no demand has been registered at Dohmani, West Bengal.

A scheme for providing telephone exchange can be examined when the prescribed minimum demand is registered.

Calcutta Earth Station Project .

9507. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the international Gateway Terminal Project at Calcutta; and

(b) the progress achieved in the Calcutta Earth Station Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Action has been initiated for acquisition of land at Calcutta for the International Gateway Terminal complex.

(b) An Earth Station in the Eastern Region to work with the Calcutta Gateway Terminal is envisaged in the IIInd phase of the Project, which is expected to be taken up during the next Plan period.

Opening of more Fair Price Shops in Lakshmi Nagar and Shakarpur

9508. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIAL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that looking to the increased population in Laxmi Nagar, Shakarpur the number of fair price shops are not enough to cater to the needs of the public; and

(b) if so, number of new shops to be opened in these areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Accordingly the Delhi Administration have decided to open 12 and 6 more fair shops in Laxmi Nagar and Shakarpur respectively to cater to the needs of the people residing there.

Articles of Stores received from other Departments

9509. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some articles of stores were received by his Ministry from other sister departments/Ministries during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether such items of stores were taken into stocks of his Ministry;

(c) details of stores received from other departments and Ministries by his Ministry during the last two years i.e., item of stores, value of the stores, date from which taken into stock register etc.; and

(d) what steps have been taken by his Ministry to ensure that there is no leakage of stores or no corrupt practice managed by the officials dealing with such stores?

THE MINISTER OF STATE 'N THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. No item of stores has been formally transferred and received in this Ministry from other Departments/Ministries during the last two years.

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

Articles Entitled "Hazar Duarir Az Ja Abasta"

9510. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious complaints have been received regarding the preservation of the historical places with academic and cultural values specially situated in Bengal and Bihar;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to the article in Burdwan-Calcutta based Bengali-weekly "Coalfield Times" dated the 18th March, 1981 under the caption "Hazar duarir az ja abasta"; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). The article published in the paper "Coalfield Times" mainly alleges theft of antiquities and neglect of the books kept inside the Hazarduari Palace which has

been declared in 1978 as a monument of national importance and is maintained by Archaeological Survey. The *nahabatkhana*, the park surrounding the palace and antiquities and books exhibited inside the rooms of the palace are under the custody of the Official Trustee of Government of West Bengal who is responsible for their protection. For the preservation of the palace, the Survey is carrying out necessary structural repairs since 1975.

Subsidy for Bio-Gas Plants in Rural Areas

9511. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the newly set up Commission on Alternative Sources of Energy (CASE) has recommended that the Government should subsidise the setting up of bio-gas plants in rural areas especially in the co-operative sector;

(b) whether the Commission is also credited with the view that for both the household unit and the co-operative unit, a part of the setting up cost should be borne by Government to popularise the use of the bio-gas; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government are taking in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The The Commission Alternative Sources of Energy (CASE) considered bio-gas, among other things, as an alternative source of energy at its first meeting held recently.

The Ministry of Agriculture has already decided to undertake a big programme for promotion of bio-gas in the country in rural areas for which an outlay of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the remaining period of the Sixth Plan. The Ministry's programme envisages, *inter-alia*, provision of subsidy on capital cost of bio-gas plants to the beneficiaries. The details are being worked out.

Increase in Prices of Bread

9512. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Bread price has been raised in the capital during the last one year and how much was the rise each time-formal and informal;

(b) the reasons for these frequent rise in prices;

(c) whether Government have at any stage considered the desirability of having cost audit of the Bread manufacturers like Britania Industries made at any time, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to arrest this increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) That prices of bread in the Union Territory of Delhi were revised twice during the last one year—first in September, 1980 and next in April, 1981 as under—

Loaf of	Price prior to 27-9-80	W.e.f. 27-9-80	W.e.f. 11-4-81
200 Grams	Rs. 0.55	Rs. 0.60	Rs. 0.65
400	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.20
800	Rs. 1.95	Rs. 2.10	Rs. 2.30

(b). As there were representations regarding increase in the cost of raw materials and various inputs, the bread prices were revised in September, 1980 after a scrutiny was done regarding the cost of various ingredients required in the manufacture of bread.

The second revision with effect from 11th April, 1981 was necessitated because of the increase in the 'x-mill price of maida from Rs. 175/- to Rs. 204/- per quintal with effect from 9-4-1981 in Delhi. The maida prices were increased as a sequel to increase in the issue price of wheat to the mills from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 155/- per quintal with effect from 1-4-1981.

(c) Increase in prices on both occasions has been only marginal and based on increase in the prices of raw material and other ingredients. It is not considered necessary to arrange for cost-audit of the bread manufacturers.

(d). The prevailing prices of bread in Delhi are not high in comparison to prices prevailing in most of the other cities.

Span of Promotion of Inspectors to PSS Class II

9513. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Span of promotion of Inspectors of Post Offices to PSS Class II which used to be between 7 to 10 years has now been raised to 20-22 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) and (b). Of late, there have been complaints, that the promotional chances of Inspectors have been diminishing. The Department have constituted a committee to go into the matter.

Recategorisation of Government Quarters

9514. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how many quarters were first upgraded to type 'E' and later down graded to type 'D' in the last three years;

(b) the reasons for which these quarters are first up-graded and then downgraded;

(c) whether some of these down-graded quarters have more floor plinth area than the type E quarters on Mehrauli-Badarpur Road, Pandara Road; and

(d) if so, why those small quarters also were not down-graded?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) (a) 232.

(b) These quarters were up-graded as the Government decided to reduce the scale of plinth area of various types of houses in the General Pool in Delhi and these quarters were having larger plinth area than fixed for type 'D' in the revised scale.

These quarters have been down-graded for the time being in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of the National Council (JCM).

(c) and (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

E.D. Employees and Mazdoor Selection from Trivandrum

9515. SHRI A. NEELALOHITADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many ED employees were selected from Trivandrum, Kerala State within the last one year;

(b) whether any candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribe is selected;

(c) if not, the reason therefor;

(d) how many mazdoors were selected in the Department within the last one year from Trivandrum;

(e) how many of them are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(f) whether it is a fact that only two Scheduled Caste candidates were selected in the Trivandrum of R.M.S. in the last nine years of selection; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Postal —86 and RMS—16.

(b) Yes, Sir. Postal — Scheduled Caste—20 and Scheduled Tribe—4 and similarly on RMS side 2 and 2 respectively.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Postal—Nil and RMS—16.

(e) Scheduled Castes—4 and Scheduled Tribes—Nil.

(f) No Sir. During the past 9 years in Trivandrum RMS 53 Mazdoors and EDAs were selected out of which 10 were Scheduled Castes and 2 were Scheduled Tribes.

(g) Question does not arise.

Non-delivery of articles Despatched from West Bengal Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

9510. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation from Salem, Tamil Nadu, has been

made to him about non-delivery of letters, registered articles etc., dispatched from several places in West Bengal Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether the letters and articles have since been located and responsibility fixed;

(d) if so, the details thereabout; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. Recently a complaint from Shri Manak Chand Lodha, Proprietor of M/s. Manik Store, Salem about non-delivery of some registered and ordinary letters posted on different dates from different places in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal has been received, which is under enquiry.

Arable Land being lost due to urban sprawl and Industry

9517. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the report of U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation that large areas of good arable land is increasingly lost due to urban sprawl and industry; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to put emphasis to maintain land and its reclamation and conservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with guidelines issued by the Centre, all States, except Gujarat and Sikkim, and all Union Territories except Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh, have constituted State Land Use Boards.

At the Centre, a proposal to set up a Commission to serve as a policy planning, coordination and monitoring agency for issues concerning the health and scientific management of the country's land resources is under active consideration of the Government.

Stagnation in T.C.P.O.

9518. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:
SHRI NAND KISHORE
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute stagnation at all levels of Group 'A' officers in the office of the Town and Country Planning Organisation and several of the Officers are working on ad-hoc basis for years together;

(b) whether Government propose to undertake Cadre review as is being done in all Central Government Services; and

(c) the steps being taken to regularise the ad hoc officers in their respective positions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) There is some stagnation amongst Group 'A' officers of the Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi. Against short-term vacancies, arising out of deputation/foreign service and which cannot be filled up by regular appointments, the

officers are being given ad-hoc promotions.

(b) A proposal for re-structuring of this Organisation to enhance its functional efficiency, is under study. This covers elements of cadre review and promotional aspects also.

(c) The officers holding ad hoc appointments are being considered for regularisation as and when regular vacancies arise.

Entry for Essay competition to commemorate the birth anniversary of Helen Keler

9519. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Social Welfare Department and Institute for the Physically Handicapped, Dehradun had sponsored (essay competition) for the students and a slogan competition for the general public to commemorate the birth anniversary of Helen Keler and International Year for the Physically Handicapped;

(b) if so, the number of entries received for (i) essay competition, (ii) Slogan competition and (ii) the name of the Jury; and

(c) when the results are likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun organised an essay competition to commemorate the birth centenary of Helen Keler and Ministry of Social Welfare organised slogan competition for International Year of Disabled Persons.

(b) The number of entries received for Helen Keler essay competition is

718. Total entries received for slogan competition on account of International Year of Disabled Person is 1150. Names of the judges are being finalised.

(c) A decision is expected shortly.

Activities of OXFAM—America

9520. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that OXFAM—America is a new entrant into India to aid voluntary work through a Fellow of the Gandhi Peace Foundation;

(b) what are their activities and the nature of project;

(c) the countries in which OXFAM—America has its roots; and

(d) whether Government have given any permission to it to work in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Government has no direct information about OXFAM—America as it has neither any office or staff in India nor has it sought Government permission to work in India.

Adjustment of surplus Teachers in aided schools

9521. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surplus Assistant teachers of aided schools in Delhi who are yet to be adjusted against vacant posts in aided schools in Delhi;

(b) the number of such surplus Assistant teachers who have already been adjusted in aided schools this year;

(c) the procedure followed in adjusting such teachers in other schools; and

(d) whether aided minority schools are also under obligation to accept adjustment of such teachers?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration, 33 out of 56 surplus Assistant Teachers are yet to be adjusted. They are, however, being paid pay and allowances from the schools in which they became surplus.

(b) to (d). Pending the issue of formal orders under sub-rule (1) of Rule 47 of the Delhi School Education Rules 1973, 23 Assistant Teachers who have become surplus during the academic year 1980-81 in the aided schools, while being paid pay and allowances by the Managements of the schools where they have become surplus, have been ordered to perform the duties of Assistant Teachers in other aided Govt. schools. In the case of 3 out of the 23 Assistant Teachers formal orders of absorption under sub-rule 47 of the said rules have also been made after obtaining the concurrence of the concerned managements of the aided schools wherever necessary.

Teachers who become surplus in any aided schools as a result of the decision taken under Rule 66(1) of the said Rules are required to be paid their pay and allowances by the schools in which they become surplus pending formal orders under sub-rule (1) of Rule 47 of the said Rules in consultation with the Managing Committees of the schools where they are required to be absorbed. The rules and instructions apply to all the schools whether minority or not. Incidentally, any employess who becomes surplus in any aided minority school is also entitled to this facility in an aided or Government school.

Visit of farmers of backward States to Punjab and Haryana

9522. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to arrange regular visits of farmers of agriculturally backward States to progressive States like Punjab and Haryana;

(b) if so, whether any programme has been chalked out in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Visits of farmers from less agriculturally developed States to progressive States are being arranged.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details are as under:

FARMERS EXCHANGE PROGRAMME DURING 1981-82

Areas	Host State	Participating States.
Summer Moong	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan.
Summer Moong	Orissa	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.
Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Nagaland.
Groundnut (irrigated)	Karnataka	Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
Plantation Crops	Kerala	North Eastern States.
Blue Green Algae	Tamil Nadu	Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra.
Bio-gas	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar, Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.
Water Management	Rajasthan (Kota)	Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
	Andhra Pradesh (Pochampad).	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa.
	Uttar Pradesh Sarda Sahayak Lucknow.	Bihar, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
Sprinkler Irrigation	Haryana	Gujarat.
Gram including Dry Land Farming.	Haryana	Bihar & Rajasthan.
Management of Dairy Cattle	Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

Preservation of step wells in Gujarat

9523. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several step-wells constructed to store fresh water and known for their wonderful design and rich craftsmanship, with finely worked brackets and jarokhes and floral borders exist in various parts of the country and specially in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to preserve these step-wells as embodiment of our ancient genius?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Richly decorated step-wells are a speciality of Gujarat, though simple step-wells are found in other parts of the country as well.

(b) Adequate measures for the preservation and upkeep of the step-wells declared protected by the Archaeological Survey of India are taken.

पशुओं को संख्या और उसका कार्बनिक खाद पर प्रभाव

9524. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तराधि आंकड़ों के अनुसार इस समय देश में पशुओं की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक पशु से कितने टन कार्बनिक खाद प्राप्त होता है;

(ग) पूरे देश में इस समय पशुओं से कुल कितना कार्बनिक खाद प्राप्त होता है; और

(घ) प्रतिवर्ष बूचड़खानों में कितने पशु मारे जाते हैं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिवर्ष कितने कार्बनिक खाद की हानि होती है और तत्संबंधी अन्य व्यौण क्या है?

कृषि तथा प्रामोग एनर्जीमध्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरांडो स्वामीनाथन): (क) 1977 की पशुगणना के अनुसार देश में पशुओं की अनुमानित संख्या 1792.3 लाख थी।

(ख) प्रति वर्ष पशु से प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त होने वाले गोबर की मात्रा 3.6 मीटरी टन है।

(ग) इस समय कचरा तथा फार्म के कूड़ा करकट के साथ पशु गोबर को मिलाकर कम्पोस्ट बनाने से प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2280 लाख मीटरी टन खाद का वाषिक उत्पादन होता है।

(घ) बूचड़खानों में हर वर्ष लगभग 9.5 लाख पशुओं का बवा किया जाता है और इसके कारण कार्बनिक खाद की कोई हानि नहीं होती है। यदि ये पशु जीवन रहने तो बवा किए जाने वाले वर्ष में इसे लगभग 17 लाख मीटरी टन गोबर प्राप्त होता।

Payment of CDS by M.C.D.

9525. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of Compulsory Deposit (Old Scheme) has not been made in some of the Education Zones of Delhi Municipal Corporation;

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

(c) when this payment will be made?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for non-payment of the CDS by the Municipal Corporation Delhi was that objections had been raised on the bills which took time to be settled.

(c) Special efforts are being made to ensure that payments are made as soon as possible.

Inadequate drinking water

9526. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that supply of drinking water is not adequate and its distribution lacks balance and rationale; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quantity and quality and rationalise its distribution in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) It is a fact that, by and large, the supply of drinking water is not adequate in many towns and villages and that its distribution needs improvement.

(b) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that keeping in view the needs of the capital, various measures to augment water supply in Delhi are being taken. These measures *inter alia* include construction of a new 100 MGD water treatment plant in Shahdara and construction of new ranney wells. In regard to quality of water, the Undertaking has reported that the water being supplied by it is wholesome.

The Undertaking proposes to undertake a study of the existing distribution system with a view to improving the water supply distribution.

DDA flats under self financing scheme

9527. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority have allocated flats in the Self-Financing Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of localities, number of flats, category-wise, in each locality allocated so far;

(c) the schedule for construction of flats, showing various stages of construction including completion as also finally handing over the possession thereof, locality wise; and

(d) the time schedule, if any, for recovery of instalments thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information as reported by the DDA is given in Annexure (I).

(c) Two lists, one showing the details of houses completed and the other showing the houses under construction with their likely dates of completion are enclosed as Annexure (II) and Annexure (III) respectively. The likely dates of completion given Annexure III are subject to availability of building material.

(d) The DDA has reported that the following time schedule for recovery of instalments has been prescribed.

(i) 25 per cent (including amount paid as registration deposit) as initial deposit on allocation.

(ii) 20 per cent after about 6 months.

(iii) 25 per cent after about six months.

(iv) 20 per cent after about next six months.

(v) 10 per cent or the balance of actual cost when required to take over possession.

Statement-I

Statement showing name of the scheme, category and number of flats allocated under the Staff Financing Schemes

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Total
1	Malviya Nagar Extn.	128	328	264	720
2	Malviya Nagar Extn. . . . .	..	271	127	398
3	Hauz Khas . . . . .	..	152	228	380
4	Munikra . . . . .	..	68	136	204
5	Munirka . . . . .	..	96	144	240
6	Basant Enclave	132	144	144	420
7	Basant Vihar . . . . .	..	10	20	30
8	Sidhartha Enclave . . . . .	..	76	152	228
9	Sidhartha Enclave . . . . .	..	14	28	42
10	Yusuf Sarai . . . . .	..	120	180	300
11	Shaikh Sarai . . . . .	..	353	204	557
12	Shaikh Sarai	48	..	..	48
13	Kalkaji . . . . .	..	136	96	232
14	Kalkaji	62	274	132	468
15	East of Kailash . . . . .	..	40	80	120
16	Masjid Moth . . . . .	..	12	24	36
17	Rajouri Garden	16	408	..	424
TOTAL		386	2502	1959	484

KEY : Cat. I — (1 bed room)

Cat. II — (2 bed room)

Cat. III — (3 bed room)

Statement-II

List of Houses under Self Financing Scheme Constructed

Sl. No.	Name of Locality	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Total
1	Malviya Nagar Extn. Bl. K (Saket)	128	80	16	224
2	Malviya Nagar Extn. Bl. N-I (Saket) . . . . .	..	32	32	64
3	Malviya Nagar Extn. Bl. N-II (Saket) . . . . .	..	28	28	56
4	Malviya Nagar Extn. Bl. F. (Saket) . . . . .	..	36	36	72
5	Malviya Nagar Extn. Pkt. H (Saket) . . . . .	..	152	152	304
TOTAL :		128	328	264	720

KEY : Cat. I — 1 bed room

Cat. II — 2 bed room

Cat. III — 3 bed room.

Statement-III

List of Houses under Self Financing Schemas under construction and their likely dates of completion

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Total	Likely date of compl.
1	Yusuf Sarai Gr. I Do. Gr. II	..	48 72	72 108	120 180	Oct., 1981 June, 1981
2	Vasant Village Gr. III (b) Do. Gr. IV (c) Do. Gr. II (d) Do. Gr. I	.. .. .. 132	54 36 54 ..	54 36 54 ..	108 72 108 132	Dec., 1981 Dec., 1981 Dec., 1981 Dec., 1981
3	Kalkaji Pkt. A near EPDP	..	64	96	160	Dec., 1981
4	Sidhartha Enclave (Group-II)	..	32	64	160	March, 1982
5	Hauz Khas Mehrauli Road Group I	48	48	102	218	Nov., 1981
6	Kalkaji (near Community Centre) Gr. II	32	124	30	186	Dec., 1981
7	Kalkaji (Near Community Centre) Gr. I	30	112	26	168	Dec., 1981
8	Hauz Khas Mehrauli Road Group -I	..	84	126	210	Nov., 1981
9	Sidhartha Enclave Group-I	..	44	88	132	March, 1982
10	Sidhartha Enclave Group-III	..	14	28	42	March, 1982
11	Sheikh Sarai Pkt. B 'A' type Gr. II	..	62	39	101	March, 1982
12	Rajouri Garden G-B area Pkt. E Gr. I & Group-II	50	408	..	458	May, 1982
13	Sheikh Sarai 'A' type Pkt. B Group-I	..	62	34	96	March, 82
14	Sheikh Sarai, Pkt. C Gr. I	..	72	44	116	Jan., 82
15	Munirka near JNU Gr. I	..	58	87	145	March, 82
16	Sheikh Sarai Pkt. C 'B' type Gr. II	..	84	42	126	March, 82
17	Munirka near JNU Gr. II	..	38	57	95	March, 1982
18	64 houses at Greater Kailash	..	32	32	64	Feb., 1982
19	540 houses at Kalkaji (West of com- munity Gr. I (Centre) Group -II	.. ..	46 56	92 112	138 168	Dec., 1981 Dec., 1981
20	204 houses at East of Kailash near Bl. F Pkt. A & B Pkt A	..	40	80	120	April, 1982

Sl. No.	Name of locality	Cat. I	Cat. II	Cat. III	Total	Likely date of com pl.
21	114 houses at Kalkaji near Yamuna Co-op. Bldg. Society	..	38	76	114	April, 1982
22	212 houses at Rajouri Garden Pkt. E Group-I	..	54	54	108	May, 1982
	Group-II	..	52	52	104	May, 1982
23	C/o 404 houses SFS/MIG at Malviya Nagar (Saket) SH:66 houses under 'A' type in Pkt. II	..	44	22	66	June, 1982
24	42 DUs at Niti Bagh	..	28	14	42	Jan., 1982
25	Kalkaji Pkt. 'B'	..	72	..	72	Nearing comple- tion.
26	Munirka Gr. II	..	68	136	204	Dec., 1981
27	400 Houses at Rajouri Garden in Pkt. E Gr. I	..	80	80	160	June, 1982
28	Basant Vihar (Near R.B.I.)	..	10	20	30	April, 1982

254 2210 1957 4421

KEY : Cat. I — 1 bed room
 Cat. II — 2 bed room
 Cat. III — 3 bed room

Reduction in Timing of Central Schools

9528. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the timings of Central Schools in New Delhi to minimise the avoidable strain on the small children of the primary classes; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

DDA shopping centre in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi

9529. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that DDA's Shopping Centre in Shanti Niketan, New Delhi was auctioned in 1975;

(b) whether the DDA is also aware that the two toilets have remained locked ever since it was occupied in 1975 thereby causing great difficulties to the shopkeepers and visitors alike;

(c) whether there is any proposal with the DDA to reopen the two toilets for use of shopkeepers and the visitors; and

(d) if so, why action has not been taken in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). The DDA has reported that the lavatory blocks in the shopping centres are handed over to

the Traders Association after the shops are handed over to them. In this case the shopkeepers were persuaded to take over the lavatory block for maintenance, but they did not take over the possession. The DDA has further reported that it will hand over the lavatory block to the shopkeepers if they are prepared to maintain the same.

Condition for promotion from T.E.S. Group 'B' to I.T.S. Group 'A'

9530. SHRI NATHU RAM SHAKYAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the eligibility condition for the ad-hoc promotions of the S/C and S/T Officers from T.E.S. Group 'B' to the Sr. Time Scale of ITS Group 'A'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): As per the Recruitment Rules, Permanent officers of TES Group 'B' ordinarily with not less than 8 years approved service in the grade are eligible for consideration for promotion to ITS Group 'A'. These eligibility conditions applicable to all the officers including those belonging to S/C and S/T, apply in case of ad-hoc promotions also. It is however submitted that no ad-hoc promotion is made in the Sr. Times Scale of ITS Group 'A' as a matter of principle. The vacancies arising in circles are filled up in local arrangement in absence of an approved panel.

Holding of interview for award of National talent search Scholarship

9531. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training holds an interview of the candidates

who qualify in the written test to decide the merit of the candidates for the award of National Talent Search Scholarship for Class X;

(b) if so, the rationale behind holding the interview and how many total marks are allotted for interview;

(c) the marks obtained by the first 250 students in order of merit in the written test only;

(d) how many of these students awarded scholarships after adding the marks obtained by them in interview; and

(e) the marks obtained in the written test and the interview by the 250 students who were finally selected for the award of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Merit is decided on the aggregate of marks in the written examination carrying 200 marks and interview carrying 25 marks.

(b) The interview is held to confirm and probe more deeply the performance of candidates in the written test and to test abilities and qualities not covered in the written test but expected of talented candidates.

(c) The details are given in the statement attached as Annexure-I. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2500/81.]

(d) Two hundred and eleven.

(e) The details are given in the statement attached as Annexure-II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2500/81.]

Development of Sawan Park

9532. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has re-

cently decided to develop Sawan Park, an authorised colony, adjacent to Ashok Vihar, Delhi;

(b) the total amount allocated during the last and current financial years by the DDA and MCD for the development of Sawan Park;

(c) whether some schemes to provide proper sewage, water, drainage etc., facilities for the Sawan Park have been finalised and are being implemented by Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Both the Delhi Development Authority and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have intimated that they have not allocated any amount during the last and current financial year for development of Sawan Park.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has intimated that a scheme amounting to Rs. 2,37,542/- for providing water supply in Harijan Colony and Sawan Park was approved by it on 23rd August 1979 for execution on payment of the requisite development charges by the beneficiaries. However, the beneficiaries have not yet deposited the requisite amount of development charges.

The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has intimated that Sawan Park Colony is already electrified and facility of street lighting exists there. There is no scheme for provision of sewerage and drainage yet, which can be taken up after the development charges are fixed and are paid by the plot-holders to the concerned authorities.

राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान के निदेशक का पद

953 3. श्री हीरा लाल भारू परमार:
श्री केशवराव पारथी:

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

(क) क्या मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान में निदेशक का पद त्वित है;

(ख) क्या निदेशक के पद के लिए निकट भविष्य में एक साक्षात्कार होने जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान का निरीक्षण एक अंशकालिक निदेशक द्वारा किया जाता है ; यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या औचित्य है और वहाँ अब तक पूर्ण कालिक निदेशक नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण गंभीर में राज्य शंकी (श्रीमती शीला कौल):

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । साक्षात्कार किसी समव मई, 1981 के तीसरे सप्ताह में करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) शिक्षा विभाग संस्कृत मंत्रालय के संस्कृत के प्रमारी उप-शिक्षा सलाहकार/उप-सचिव अपने कार्य के अतिरिक्त, एक व्यावहारिक व्यवस्था के रूप में, तब तक के लिए निदेशक का कार्य देख रहे हैं जब तक कि किसी उपयुक्त व्यक्ति को निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता ।

Shyama Prasad Vidyalaya, New Delhi

9534. SHRI KRISHNA DATT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the governing body of the Shyama Prasad Vidyalaya, New Delhi dissolved the Managing Committee in 1978;

(b) whether the teachers of the School could not send their representatives to the newly constituted Managing Committee as the opinion of the Education Directorate regarding the validity of the take over of the School by the Government Body is awaited;

(c) whether some of the funds of the school have been transferred to the new governing body;

(d) whether the newly constituted governing body has started operating funds collected in the name of the School;

(e) whether no General Body meeting of the Parent Teachers Association was held since 24th September, 1978; and

(f) if so, the action which Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): According to information furnished by the Delhi Administration the Managing Committee was reconstituted and not dissolved.

(b) It was for the teachers to decide to send their representatives to the newly constituted Managing Committee.

(c) It has been ascertained from the audited statement of accounts submitted by the said management for the year 1972-73 and 1975-76 that sums of Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 2,500/- were transferred by the Governing Body of the school to some other

school under the same Governing Body.

(d) The newly constituted Managing Committee is functioning and operating the school fund in accordance with the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973.

(e) Yes, Sir. Shyama Prasad Vidyalaya have filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court in which Rule 59 of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973 is also impugned.

(f) In view of reply to (e) above, the outcome of the writ petition has to be awaited.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सर्वेक्षण तथा सेंटरल विभाग

9535. श्री दोलत राम सारण : क्या निराजन और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का सर्वेक्षण तथा 'सैटलमेंट विभाग' वर्ष 1966 में स्थापित किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विभाग के कृत्य क्या हैं और आरम्भ से ले कर इसने क्या काम किया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि 'सिजरा' (नक्शा) पर नाइकाला बस्ती, रेगड़पुरा और सर्दन रिज तथा सड़कें उपनियम आदि दिखाने का काम इस विभाग को वर्ष 1966 में ही दिया गया था जो अब तक पूर्ण नहीं हुआ है;

(घ) इस निकाय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और प्रतिवर्ष उनकी संवारी भत्ते, यात्रा भत्ते, दिशेष बेतन, मंहगाई भत्ते, मकान किराया भत्ते आदि पर कितनी धनरक्षण खर्च की जाती है और क्या खर्च की तुलना में उनके द्वारा किया गया काम सन्तोषजनक है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसदोंका कार्य तथा निर्वाचन और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीलम नारायण सिंह) : (क) जो, नहीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा दो गई सूचना के अनुसार इसका सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु विभाग वर्ष 1969 में बनाया गया था।

(ख) इस विभाग के कार्यों के बायोरे का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु एकक-I ने 5 नजूल सम्पदाओं का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। इसके अतिरिक्त इसने 3 नजूल सम्पदाओं का सर्वेक्षण कार्य भी पूरा कर लिया है। इस विभाग के एकक-II ने भी 375 योजनाएं तैयार की हैं।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि इन सम्पदाओं का सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया है रिकार्ड तैयार किए जा रहे हैं जिनके शोध ही पूर्ण होने की आशा है।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इसके सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु विभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 89 थी। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अग्रे सूचित किया है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इस विभाग में बेतन पर 7,66,126.61 रुपए ब्यवहार किए गए।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इस विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा कार्य बहुत उपयोगी है और इस कार्य के लिए किया गया व्यय यथोचित है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विवरण

कार्यालय भावेश संस्था सचिव/दो० एचड० सी/306/69 दिनांक 13-11-1969 के अनुसार दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु एकक-I/II (एक० एचड० एक०) को सौंपे गए कार्य का विवरण

सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु एकक-I पंजाब भूमि राजस्व अधिनियम, 1887 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत 24 नजूल राजस्व सम्पदाओं में नजूल भूमि के अधिकार के रिकार्ड के पुरन्नरीक्षण का कार्य करेगा। इसके अतिरिक्त सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु प्राधिकरण के प्रबन्ध के अन्तर्गत भूमि के रिकार्डों के अद्यतन तथा उचित अनुरक्षण के लिए नियमों, विनियमनों तथा पद्धतियों को पूर्ण करेगा।

सर्वेक्षण तथा बन्दोबस्तु एकक-II दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम 1957 की धारा 22(1) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंपी गई सभी नई अर्जित भूमि के अद्यतन रिकार्डों का सर्वेक्षण समन्वय और संकलन करेगा।

Scarcity of Foodgrains in Bihar

9536. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "Farm Crisis" appearing in the 'Economic Times of March, 4, 1981; wherein it has been stated that—

(i) Bihar faces a paradoxical situation not only on the industrial front, but on Agriculture front also;

(ii) despite fertile land and vast underground and surface water potential, it is a food-deficit State;

(b) if so, whether according to experts the State faces a deficit of 7 to 8 lakh tonnes in normal years and 25 to 30 lakh tonnes in other years; and

(c) if so, the steps that have been taken or are proposed to be taken to make the State self-sufficient in respect of requirements of foodstuffs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The experience of last 8 years indicates that the supply of foodgrains to the State from the Central Pool in most of the years ranged between 4.5 lakhs to 7.1 lakh tonnes in a year. Besides, certain quantities of foodgrains also moved both in the State and outside the State on account of free movement permitted by the Government. In view of this it is not possible to give an exact idea of the level of deficit.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the production of foodgrains in the State is targeted to be increased from the assumed base level of 10.5 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 12.8 million tonnes in 1984-85. This target is proposed to be achieved by increase in the area under high yielding varieties, extension of irrigation, increase in the consumption of chemical fertilizers, improvement of quality seeds, improvement of soil testing facilities, proper fertilizer application, increased plant protection measures, better soil crop and water management, etc.

Wheat to Flour Mills

9537. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) whether Government's attention have been drawn to the news

item appearing in *Indian Express* dated 25-3-1981 to the effect that while the ex-godown sale price of wheat for public distribution system was Rs. 145 per quintal, it was Rs. 155 per quintal for the roller Flour Mills of Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the roller mills in the country are being supplied sub-standard wheat of C and D Grades whereas the conventional flour mills were getting good quality wheat;

(c) whether it is also a fact that small flour mills of West Bengal are getting only 15 per cent of their capacity, whereas big mills in that State are getting nearly 150 per cent of their capacity; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to go into these difficulties of the roller flour mills in the country and to find a solution thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All Flour Mills in the country are supplied C & D category of wheat upto a maximum of 2/3rd of the allotment, subject to availability of such stocks. C & D category stocks are processed after washing and cleaning. This category wheat is not sub-standard and is within the PFA limits.

(c) Information is awaited from the State Government.

(d) Central Government allocates wheat to the State Governments and the mill-wise allocation is made by the State Governments themselves. It was suggested to the State Governments that the mill-wise quotas should be based on the performance of each mill in the past and that local factors and circumstances be kept in mind. State Governments were

also advised to keep the following two principles in view:—

(i) the total sub-allocated quantity does not exceed the overall allotment of the State for the Roller Flour Mills; and

(ii) the allotment to an individual mill is not in excess of its licenced capacity.

खादी भवन नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच

9538. श्री राम सिंह शाक्या: क्या ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ कोई जांच की थी और उनके खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही की सिफारिश की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की सिफारिशों के बावजूद खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने अपने एक अधिकारी द्वारा जांच किये जाने का आदेश दिया था जिसके दोगांने जिकायतकर्ता भेजने तो कोई प्रश्न पूछे गये और नहीं उसमें कोई प्रमाण पेश करने के लिये कहा गया था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विवार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सिफारिशों के आधार पर वर्तमान प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ आरोपों की नये सिरे से कोई जांच कराने और उस व्यक्ति से जिसने आरोप लगाये थे, प्रमाण आदिलते का है ताकि उसके द्वारा कहे गये तथ्यों की सत्यता प्रमाणित हो सके ?

कृपि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्याण यंगालय में राज्य रांदी (श्री बालेश्वर राम) :

(क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1976 में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के वर्तमान प्रबन्धक के खिलाफ अष्टाचार के आरोपों, पद तथा सार्वजनिक धन के दुरुपयोग के संबंध में एक शिकायत

प्राप्त हुई थी। आरोपों को खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के परामर्श से पूर्ण रूप से जांच की गई थी लेकिन उनमें कोई वास्तविकता नहीं थी। आयोग को विभागीय कार्यवाही करने हेतु केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से कोई सिफारिश प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Admission in School of Computer and System Sciences

9539. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding admission in school of Computer and System Science of Jawahar Lal Nehru University;

(b) whether it is a fact that question papers of admission test of the school were leaked out in 1979-80 and whether any departmental enquiry was held into this leakage; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal to appoint high level committee to suggest proper admission policy in Jawahar Lal Nehru University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Post of Programmer in School of Computer and System Sciences

9540. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in School of Computer and System

Science of Jawaharlal Nehru University where the post of Programmer was not offered to Scheduled Caste candidates even though there were Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates and the posts were reserved for them;

- (b) if so, the reasons thereof;
- (c) whether Government have received any memorandum alleging discriminations against Scheduled Caste in JNU appointments; and
- (d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It was however stipulated in the advertisement for the post that in the event of Scheduled Caste candidates not being found suitable, the post will be filled from general category.

(b) The Selection Committee interviewed two Scheduled Caste candidates but did not find them suitable for the post.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The representation is under consideration.

Delhi Hindu Bengali Co-operative Society, Tagore Park, Delhi

9541. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual allottees of lease-hold plots in the Delhi Hindu Bengal Co-operative Society, Tagore Park, Delhi, have transferred their plots on 'Power of Attorney' after receiving high premiums and huge investment has been made on these plots by constructing palatial houses and letting out the same on very exorbitant rents;

(b) whether the Delhi Municipal Corporation has started reassessment

of the rateable value of those houses which were built about 5-10 years back and occupied by the house-owners, on the basis of the exorbitant rents received by the adjoining houses built recently by investing huge sums;

(c) if so, whether any representation has been received regarding hardship caused to those house-owners who invested small amounts on their houses earlier and occupied the same for themselves, as compared to those house-owners who have invested large sums of money recently and let out; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The MCD have reported that no purchaser has come forward for mutation of property in municipal records on the basis of power of Attorney/Agreement for sale. Construction has taken place on almost all the plots and the houses have by and large been rented out on prevailing market rents.

(b) No, Sir.

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

भूतपूर्व निदेशक (आवास) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के बेतन तथा भत्तों की बकाया राशि

9542. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या निदर्शन और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के भूतपूर्व निदेशक (आवास) के बेतन तथा भत्तों की बकाया राशियों की अभी तक अदायगी नहीं की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अभी तक अदायगी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

संसदीय कार्य तथा आवास निर्माण अंक्री (श्री भोल्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) और (ख)। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि श्री फोजदार को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से 21-8-1980 को कार्यभार से मुक्त किया गया था। 31-7-1980 तक की अवधि की वेतन तथा भत्ते की राशि का बकाया अदा कर दिया गया है। 1-8-1980 से लेकर 20-8-80 तक की अवधि की बकाया राशि उनको अदा नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि उन्होंने उन बिलों पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किए जो उनको भेजे गए थे।

दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि श्री फोजदार का वेतन तथा भत्तो के बारे में कोई मामला उनके पास निलम्बित नहीं है।

Development of Regulated Markets in Jute and Mesta Growing States

9543. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(b) whether Government are considering the development of regulated markets in Jute and Mesta growing States;

(b) if so the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) There is a scheme for the development of selected regulated markets under which assistance is given by the Central Government, among

others, for markets of jute. However, no separate scheme is under consideration for the development of regulated markets in jute and mesta growing States.

(b) Under the scheme for the development of selected regulated markets, the Central Government gives a subsidy of upto Rs. 4 lakhs for the development of a market handling certain specified commercial crops, including jute. The amount of subsidy is released to the State Governments in two equal instalments. In order to be eligible for assistance the market should have adequate land in its possession.

(c) The scheme has been under implementation since 1972-73.

कृषि भूमि के अधिग्रहण के लिये मुआवजा

9544. श्री अशोक गहलोत: क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति रही है कि कृषि और रिहायशी भूमि का अधिग्रहण करने पर उसके मालिकों को पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को पता है कि राजस्थान में हिन्दुस्तान ताम्बा परियोजना के खेतड़ी टाऊन कम्लेक्स स्थापित करने के लिये कम्पनी के प्रबंधकों ने वर्ष 1962 में 32 मकानों को जगह को खाता संख्या 65 की भूमि दा उनके मालिकों को यह आवासन देकर अधिग्रहण किया था कि उनको उसके लिये पूरा मुआवजा दिया जायेगा;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कम्पनी के प्रबंधकों ने न्यायालय द्वारा इन भू-स्थानियों के पक्ष में निर्णय दिये जाने के बावजूद भी उनको देय मुआवजे का भुगतान नहीं किया है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(३) यदि नहीं, तो इसके द्वा कारण हैं?

संसदीय काय' तथा नियमित और आवास बंदी (जो भीष्म नारायण सिंह): (क) से (ड) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापत्ति पर रख दी जायेगी।

Appointments to Group 'A' and Group 'B' Category in Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9545. SHRI G. B. GOHIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Post Graduate Teachers Association (Port Blair) enlisting irregularities in the working of the Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) how many cases are pending in courts in respect of appointments to Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts in the Education Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which were got approved and regularised by the UPSC; and

(c) the action which Government have so far taken or propose to take for eradicating such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, a representation was received from the Post Graduate Teachers Association which contained certain allegations about promotions not being made according to the recruitment rules, etc.

(b) Ten cases relating to Group 'A' and 'B' posts are pending with the Calcutta High Court. In view of

this, regular appointments could not be made and with the approval of Union Public Service Commission, *ad-hoc* appointments to these posts have been made.

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, the question does not arise.

Shifting Cultivation in Manipur during Sixth Plan

9546. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal engaged in shifting cultivation in Manipur; and

(b) the scheme during the Sixth Five Year Plan for rehabilitation of those persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) About 50,000 families.

(b) A State Sector Scheme called "Control of Shifting Cultivation" has been included in the Sixth Plan with an outlay of Rs. 450 lakhs.

Setting up of National Commission on Water Supply and Sanitation

9547. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up a National Commission on Water Supply and sanitation as per the consensus arrived at the 1977 World Conference; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA

NARAIN SINGH: (a) and (b). No, Sir. But Government have set up an Apex Committee on the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-90) for policy formulation and guidance of the programmes to be initiated during the Decade. The Committee has constituted three Working Groups—one on Financial Resources, the second on Materials and Equipment and the third on Programmes and Manpower to make recommendations on these aspects of the Decade Programme.

Piped Water Supply in Kali Bari Government Quarters

9548. **SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH:**

SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:

SHRI R. P. PANIKA:

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

(a) whether water supply to Government quarters of Kali Bari, New Delhi and surrounding area is limited to a very little time by the C.P.W.D.;

(b) if so, why this discrimination against the low paid employees residing there; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to avoid the difficulties of residents there?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a). Depending upon the availability of water from the N.D.M.C., the C.P.W.D. adjusts the timings.

(b) Water supply is equally distributed to all the flats irrespective of their type and there is no such discrimination.

(c) Increased water supply through a bigger pipe line is being arranged

from NDMC. Besides, overhead tanks are under construction in the area, which would improve the distribution of water.

Fall in area under Tobacco

9549. **SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:**

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the area under tobacco has been dwindling during the last three years;

(b) if so, the fall in the production of tobacco during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of tobacco during the last three years was as under:

		(Thousand tonnes)
Year	Production	
1977-78	493.6
1978-79	453.8
1979-80	446.9

The fall in production is due to decline in area under virginia tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. In virginia tobacco there has been some diversions of area in black soil tract of Andhra Pradesh to crops like cotton etc., firstly because of availability of irrigation from Nagarjun Sagar and secondly, because of change in quality preference for virginia flue-cured tobacco which is preferably taken up as a dry crop.

(c) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for exportable types of tobacco was in operation upto 1978-79. Under this scheme subsidy was given to the farmers for inputs and construction of barns. From the year 1979-80, the Scheme has been transferred to the State Sector and the States are being impressed upon to promote the developmental activities, particularly for V.F.C. Tobacco.

Support Price of Cotton in Punjab

9550. SHRI L. S. TUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached for fixation of support price for cotton at Rs. 456/- for the year 1981-82;

(b) whether during 1980-81, support price was fixed at Rs. 304/- per quintal whereas the market price was Rs. 440/- and the demand of Punjab Government was Rs. 442/-;

(c) if so, keeping in view the figures of the last year whether Government have considered this demand and has accepted it in toto; and

(a) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) In reply to a questionnaire from the Agricultural Prices Commission the Punjab Government had suggested that the minimum support price of American Cotton (FAQ) may be fixed at Rs. 456/- per quintal and that of desi-cotton at Rs. 384/- per quintal.

(b) The minimum support price for FAQ Kapas of basic varieties like 320-F and J-34 for the 1980-81 cotton season was announced at Rs. 304/- per quintal. The prevailing market price of comparable varieties averaged about Rs. 440/- for September, 1980 to January, 1981. The Punjab Government had suggested to the A.P.C. that the minimum support price of American Cotton be fixed at Rs. 425/- per quintal of Kapas for the 1980-81 cotton season.

(c) and (d). The Agricultural Prices Commission has submitted its report on the price policy of cotton for the 1981-82 season to the Government, and this report is being examined.

Inflated Telephone Bill to Bombay Subscribers

9551. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that numerous subscribers of Bombay Telephone received inflated telephone bills in Bombay, in the last six months;

(b) the total complaints received regarding such bills since August, 1980;

(c) how many were found to be correct out of these complaints;

(d) how many cases are there in which due to mistakes, the subscribers have been charged more than one thousand rupees extra; and

(e) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent such mistakes in the telephone bills of Bombay Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Application pending for Flour Mills

9552. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications lying pending in his Ministry for necessary sanction to set up of Flour Mills in the different States and Union Territories in the small scale sector at present,

(b) whether Government have decided to review its earlier policy in view of the satisfactory wheat production in the country during 1981-82 to set up more such mills in small scale sector to meet the demands of the people especially in economically backward States like Orissa where the States have been sponsoring such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The ban on the setting up of roller flour mills which had been in force since February, 1973 was partially lifted between the period from 29-6-79 to 24-5-1980. During this period the State Governments were authorised to permit setting up of small scale units upto 30 tonnes per day capacity. Of these, 174 have applied to Central Government for issuing licences under I. (D&R) Act, 1951. They are under examination.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Loss of Rabi Crop in Karnataka

9553. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss of Rabi crop in Karnataka due to drought conditions;

(b) the impact thereof on the prices of foodgrains; and

(c) the arrangements made by Central Government to supply foodgrains to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) The estimate is being awaited from the State Government and on receipt shall be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A statement showing wholesale prices of foodgrains in the Karnataka is attached.

(c) Having regard to the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the demand of the State Governments, the Central Government has been allotting foodgrains every month to the States including Karnataka for supply through the Fair Price Shops. Movement of adequate stocks is also being ensured.

Statement

Whole-sale prices of foodgrains in Karnataka

(Rs. per quintal)

Centre	Variety	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April		
			end	end	end	18th*	25th*	8
I			2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>P A D D Y</i>								
Bangalore	Long Body	1981	147	147	145	NA	NA	NA
		1980	110	110	110	120	120	120
Shimoga	Coimbatore	1981	120	..	..	163	163	163
		1980	100	102	107	113	113	113
Sagar	Coarse	1981	123	..	..	162	..	..
		1980	102	103	114	113	112	112

NOTE : NA: Not Available.

*Prices of paddy relate to 11th and 18th April respectively.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
RICE							
Shimoga	.	.	Coarse	1981	165	210	210
				1980	155	158	155
Nandgad	.	.	Do.	1981	184	214	250
				1980	155	160	168
Mysore	.	.	Do.	1981	215	235	238
				1980	195	190	200
Mangalore	.	.	Do.	1981	245	260	270
				1980	215	210	210
Bangalore	.	.	Do.	1981	200	260	230
				1980	185	220	225
WHEAT							
Bangalore	.	.	Bansi	1981	216	240	220
				1980	225	220	225
JOWAR							
Gulbarga	.	.	White	1981	135	150	165
				1980	140	120	112
Hubli	.	.	Do.	1981	180	185	190
				1980	170	140	135
Bangalore	.	.	Do.	1981	135	150	160
				1980	110	110	110
Bijapur	.	.	Do.	1981	118	110	128
				1980	95	88	..
BAJRA							
Bellary	.	.	Green	1981	123	125	126
				1980	98	90	97
Bangalore	.	.	Do.	1981	130	190	180
				1980	108	110	120
RAGI							
Bangalore	1981	175	180	165
				1980	100	100	100

Production of Coconut in Kerala

9554. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of coconut in Kerala has come down;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to augment production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons for some fall in production of coconut in Kerala are:

(i) Low production capacity and variability of West Coast Tall Variety.

(ii) Inadequate irrigation and unfavourable rainfall pattern;

(iii) Prevalence of Root Wilt disease, and

(iv) Low level of fertiliser application.

(c) The important steps that are being taken to augment coconut production are given in the attached statement.

Statement

I. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Coconut Development, the following programme are under way:

Name of programme	Physical coverage	Financial outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Package Programme	1,00,000 hectares	130.25
(ii) Production and distribution of Tall x Dwarf seedlings	1,00,000 Nos.	36.56
(iii) Establishment of Hybrid Seed Garden for production of Dwarf Tall seedlings.	2 (200) hectares	21.82
(iv) Rejuvenation of disease and unproductive coconut plantations	55,000 hectares	102.93
(v) Subsidised distribution of electric motor pump-sets	3,000 Nos.	17.90
Total		309.46

The above total outlay of Rs. 309.46 lakhs would be shared on an equal basis between the Government of India and the Government of Kerala during the Sixth Plan period.

II. Undur Kerela Agricultural Development Project with World Bank

assistance, the following programmes are under way:

(i) New Planting of high yielding coconut in 5,000 hectares.

(ii) Rehabilitation of coconut holdings in 30,000 hectares.

(iii) Provision of minor irrigation facilities in 1,000 hectares of new coconut planting areas and in 7,500 hectares of rehabilitation areas.

(iv) Inter-cropping with garden crops, fodder and other crops in 32,000 hectares.

The total outlay for the project is Rs. 63 crores spread over a period of seven years with effect from 1977-78.

III. The Government of India have established a Coconut Development Board for integrated development of coconut industry including production, processing and marketing.

Stock of Foodgrain

9555. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total quantity of foodgrains with the Centre and States at the beginning of February 1981 was only 11.4 million tonnes as against 16.7 million tonnes a year ago;

(b) If so, what were the main reasons for the same;

(c) if so, whether there is expectation of further decline; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to check the decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The scarcity and drought conditions which prevailed over a large

part of the country during July 1979—June 1980 led to a sharp fall in production and procurement of foodgrains. On the other hand, the pressure on the public distribution system as also the offtake under Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme increased considerably depleting the stocks.

(c) The stocks have been further depleted during the month of March, 1981 owing to heavy drawals and low procurement during the period.

(d) In order to conserve the wheat allotments to the State Governments were rationalised since August, 1980. To maximise wheat procurement during the current rabi marketing season, Government have increased the support price by Rs. 13/- per quintal over last year's price and have fixed the same at Rs. 130/- per quintal. Procurement target of 9.5 million tonnes of wheat have also been fixed and the State Governments have been advised to take necessary measures to achieve the target.

Opening of Gallery for Rare Coins in Indian Museum, Calcutta

9556. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the opening of the New Gallery in the Indian Museum in Calcutta for rare coins; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed New Coin Gallery will have different period coins, rare coins, photographs, charts, maps and sketches.

**Telephones in Delhi under O.Y.T.
Category**

9557. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of telephones have been provided in Delhi under OYT category;

(b) if so, the exchange-wise break up of telephones provided under this category in various exchanges of Delhi from the 1st January, 1980 to 31st March, 1981;

(c) whether no telephone under the General Category has been released in Delhi from 1st January to 31st March, 1981;

(d) if so, the reasons thereto; and
(e) what special efforts are being made to clear the General Category in Delhi by his Department?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI KARTIK ORAON):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The exchange wise break up of telephones provided under OYT category with effect from 1-1-81 to 31-3-81 is given in the statement.

(c) This is not correct. Telephones under general category have also been released during this period.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

Statement

Total Number of Telephones provided under OYT Category in the various exchanges of Delhi Telephones from 1-1-80 to 31-3-1981.

Name of Exchange	Connec- tions provided	Name of Exchange	Connec- tions provided
1. Shahdara (20)	7	23. Karolbagh (56)	452
2. Shahdara East (21)	15	24. Karolbagh (58)	486
3. Tis Hazari (22)	10	25. R/Garden (50)	726
4. Tis Hazari (23)	104	26. R/Garden (54/59)	24
5. Tis Hazari (25)	9	27. R/Garden (53)	56
6. Delhi Gate (26)	123	28. Alipur (801)	..
7. Delhi Gate (27)	198	29. Badli (802)	8
8. Ghaziabad (85)	3	30. Janakpuri (55)	135
9. P. Maidan (804)	..	31. Bahadurgarh (83)	1
10. Jorbagh (61/69)	185	32. Najafgarh (86)	4
11. Jorbagh (62)	75	33. Narla (89)	..
12. Okhla (63)	50	34. Nangloi (87)	2
13. Nehru Place (68)	64	35. Janpath-I (31)	7
14. Hauz Khas (65)	39	36. Janpath-II (32)	..
15. Hauz Khas (66)	54	37. Janpath-IV (34)	14
16. Chanakyapuri (67)	172	38. Janpath-V (35)	40
17. Faridabad (81)	31	39. Secretariat (37)	10
18. Badarpur (82)	7	40. Rajpath (38)	89
19. Ballabgarh (88)	57	41. Con. Plaec (4)	33
20. Shaktinagar (71)	43	42. Idgah (51)	19
21. Shaktinagar (74)	..	43. Idgah (52)	198
22. D/Cantt. (39)	132	TOTAL	3669

Development of Persian and Arabic

9558. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken and plans evolved or proposed to be taken for the development of Persian and Arabic with reference to next Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount spent on these institutions in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years; wise-wise; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent during the next Five Year Plan (year-wise and district-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) The following two schemes are being implemented for development of Persian and Arabic;

(1) Scheme for financial assistance to voluntary organisations; and

(2) Scheme for research fellowships for those who have studied in Madarsas.

(b) The amount spent on Arabic and Persian, institutions in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as under:—

Rs.

1978-79	97,000.00
1979-80	1,10,250.00
1980-81	2,33,760.00

(c) A plan outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been approved for these two

schemes during the Sixth Plan Period. The grants are released on the recommendations of the Grants Committee from time to time and there is no year-wise or district-wise allocation. During 1979-80, the total expenditure was Rs. 5 lakhs and during 1980-81, Rs. 6 lakhs.

Theft in Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

9559. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been some cases of thefts in the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, Teen Murti House, New Delhi during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details regarding the articles and the value of each of the articles stolen;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered to investigate into the cases and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any high-powered Committee had been constituted by Government to look into the matter and suggest some ways for the safety and to prevent further loss of articles from the Museum; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loss of the following three articles of nominal value was reported on the dates indicated against each:

Name of the lost article	Value	Date on which loss of article reported
(i) A wooden toy	Rs. 5/-	14th February, 1973
(ii) A wooden toy	Rs. 5/-	6th July, 1979.
(iii) A framed photograph of a mountain scene	No value fixed by Evaluation Committee	28th July, 1973.

(c) The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library conducted Departmental enquiries, but the missing articles could not be traced. The concerned officials on duty were reprimanded.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Betel Leaves

9560. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the betel leaf planters are not getting fair prices for their produce;

(b) whether the Central Government have recognised the betel leaf; as an agricultural crop;

(c) whether the Government are aware that there is a large scope for export of betel leaf;

(d) whether the Central Government propose to conduct scientific research in connection with the cultivation of betel veins; and

(e) if so, what are the proposals of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The value of export of betel leaves during the last few years has shown an increasing trend.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A coordinated research project on betelvine diseases with a total outlay of Rs. 26.25 lakhs for three years has been sanctioned by Indian Council of Agricultural Research during April, 1981. Research work would be conducted at six Agricultural University centres namely Dharwar, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jabalpur and Rahuri on betelvine diseases caused by fungi, bacteria and nematodes and their control measures.

Allocations for Agriculture and Rural Development

9561. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the allocations for agriculture and rural development for the financial year 1980-81; and

(b) what was the actual expenditure incurred for this purpose by the 31st March, 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). The total allocations provided for Agriculture and Rural Development in the budget grants of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Rural Reconstruction for the financial year 1980-81 and the actual expenditure (provisional) incurred during the year are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Budget Estimates 1980-81	Revised Estimates 1980-81	Actual Expenditure by 31st March, 1981 (provisional)
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(i) Ministry of Agriculture	2351.06	2662.57	2611.15
(ii) Ministry of Rural Reconstruction	638.31	613.54	630.12

The expenditure for 1990-81 is provisional pending further adjustments at the time of closing of final accounts for that year.

राज्यों में हिन्दी का अध्यापन

१५६२. ओर मूल चर्चा डागा : क्या अधिकारी और सरकार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश को राजभाषा हिन्दी है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या स्कूलों और कालेजों में हिन्दी भाषा के अध्यापन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को कोई नारंदर्भी निर्दार्ज जारी किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्त्वांश्चो व्योग क्या है;

(ग) इन बारे में अहिन्दी भाषों राज्यों में कितनी प्राप्ति हुई है और क्या इनका मूल्यांकन किया गया है; और

(द) यदि हाँ, त. तत्त्वांशो व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

लिखा ओर सराज कल्याण संसाधन द्वारा उन्नीस वर्षों (शोन्तो शो रा कौल) : (क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 343 के अन्तर्गत, संघ की राजभाषा देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी है। तथापि राज्य का विवान मण्डल, राज्य में प्रयुक्त एक अवयवा एक से प्रधिक भाषाओं अथवा हिन्दी को राज्य के सभी अथवा किसी भी सुरकारी प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयुक्त की जाने वाली भाषा अथवा भाषाओं के रूप में अपना सकता है।

(ख) हिन्दी सहित भाषाओं के जिक्र की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों की है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य

सरकारों को एक अतिरिक्त भाषा के रूप में हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) : विभिन्न अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या में बढ़दी हो रही है। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है, जिस में पिछले तीन दर्शों के दौरान विभिन्न अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी पढ़ने वाले छात्रों की संख्या दी गई है। [पंचालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० ई०-२५०१/८१]

Spares for New Telephone connection

१५६३. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of spares for new telephone connections, Exchanges and lines; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Requirement of spares is for maintenance of existing telephone connections, exchanges and lines. Adequate spares are generally available for telephone instruments. For exchange equipment and lines, spares are supplied, but for certain items there are shortages due to limitations in capacity in factories and availability of raw materials in adequate quantities.

(b) More sources of procurement are being developed in addition to expansion of existing factories. Possibilities are being explored to improve availability of raw material

used for manufacture of line materials.

Sharing of Water from Vansadhara

9564. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6439 on 6th April, 1981 regarding Master Plan for Development of river Vansadhara and state:

(a) funds provided for on-going medium irrigation projects in Fifth Plan and Annual Plan of Sixth Plan Project-wise and likely to be completed, the on-going investigation of the irrigation projects of tributary of Vansadhara;

(b) the names of the tributaries planned for future investigations

therefor apart from the existing on-going projects;

(c) is it a fact that the inter-State water disputes between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh have been settled in the year 1979 and the sharing of the water from Vansadhara between two States has already been agreed to; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Government of Orissa are again re-opening the settled disputes of the river Vansadhara?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are three on-going medium irrigation projects in Vansadhara basin in Orissa State. The details of these projects are given below:

Name of the Project	Expenditure during Fifth Plan (1974-78)	Expenditure during Annual Plans 78-79 79-80 (In Rs. Lakhs)	Expenditure during first year of Sixth Plan (80-81)	Likely period of completion (Anticipated)	
Bondapipili	42.00	93.00	11.00	25.00	End of Sixth Plan
Harbhangi	..	14.08	20.73	200.00	Do.
Badanalla	..	..	..	50.00	Seventh Plan

The Central Government does not maintain information in respect of expenditure incurred by the State Governments on survey and investigations of individual projects.

(b) Such information is not maintained at the Centre.

(c) According to the information available with the Central Government, so far there has been no agreement between Orissa and Andhra Pradesh regarding sharing of waters of Vansadhara river as a whole. However, in December 1978, in a meeting

of Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, it was agreed that Neradi Project will be taken up as a joint project of the two States.

(d) Does not arise.

Black bucks in Rajasthan

9565. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of black bucks in Rajasthan have been attacked by

a blinding disease and they are becoming an easy prey to jackal and dogs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this disease has developed because of lack of Vitamin A as there is no green vegetation left for this species which is already on the endangered list; and

(c) whether the Central Government would move in this matter and try to save this species which is the proud possession of Rajasthan State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN):

(a) and (b). Preliminary investigations by the State authorities has brought to notice deaths of only six Black bucks in Jodhpur-Barmer area. Further investigation is in progress.

(c) The State Government has been advised to look into the matter carefully. According to the State authorities, there are about 7,000 black bucks in this area.

Housing loans to states

9566. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Centre for housing to various States during 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(b) what is the interest rate in the loans or grants, if any; and whether the Government have received any request to reduce the interest rate and enhance the quantum of allocation to various departments?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Housing is in State sector. Out of 9 social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry, all schemes, except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are in State Sector. Central financial assistance for State Sector programme, including 'housing' is

released to State Government in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular head of development or project. The States are free to earmark funds for a particular scheme or project according to the requirements and priorities determined by them. For the subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, loans and subsidies of Rs. 360 lakhs had been given during 1979-80 and 1980-81 to 6 States in which the Scheme is in operation. For Police Housing, grants-in-aid, amounting to Rs. 2365.66 lakhs, were given to 15 States during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(b) The loan given for subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers carries an effective rate of interest of 5 1/2 per cent. As the amount given for Police Housing is in the form of grants-in aid, it carries no rate of interest. Since 1-4-74, loans to State Governments for Plan Schemes including housing projects, carry an effective interest rate of 5 1/4 per cent per annum. No request for reduction in the interest rate has been received from any State Government. Allocations to various departments of a State Government are made by the State Government itself.

International decade for drinking water and sanitation

9567. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has heralded the International decade for drinking water and sanitation;

(b) if so, what will be targets to be achieved of this scheme during Sixth Five Year Plan for each and for the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan, the effort will be to provide safe drinking water to about 2 lakh problem villages and to the completion of on-going urban water supply and sewerage schemes. It is expected that about 930 urban water supply schemes and 120 urban sewerage and drainage schemes will be completed during this period. In addition, it is proposed that new schemes of water supply will be taken up in about 550 towns and sewerage schemes in 110 towns. As water supply and sanitation is a State subject, projects have to be prepared and implemented by State Governments and annual targets laid down by them.

Transfers in N.B.C.C.

9568. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rational posting and transfer policy in National Building Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the yardstick for posting different categories of employees at different units;

(c) what is the minimum/maximum period staying of employee at particular seat and station;

(d) the number of employees who have not been posted out of Delhi even after five years of service and having promotions; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main criteria is the need to have continuity, for efficient functioning of the Corporation. The other factors which are taken into consideration for posting/transfer are:—

1 Length of stay of an employee at a station;

2. suitability of an employee for a particular job; .

3. proximity of home town;

4. exigencies of service;

(c) No maximum/minimum period has been prescribed.

(d) 74;

(e) The need to have continuity of work as NBCC is engaged on construction projects.

S.T.D. facility between Chickmagalur-galore-Delhi and Chickmagalur-Bangalore

9569. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start STD between Chickmagalur to Delhi and Chickmagalur to Bangalore;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the reasons for delay in starting this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is likely to be provided in 1984.

(c) Limited availability of transmission and switching equipment has been the chief constraint in the expansion of STD service.

Places to be connected by STD in Tamil Nadu

9570. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places to which STD connections are to be provided in Tamil Nadu during 1981-82; and

(b) Rs. 21.11 crores.

(c) and (d). The names of agencies which will implement 68 projects are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh

1 A. P. Housing Board

.2 A. P. State Housing Corporation.

Bihar

3 Bihar Housing Board (Rural Housing Scheme)

Gujarat

4. Gujarat Slum Clearance Board

5. Gujarat Rural Housing Board (Rural Housing Scheme)

Orissa

6. Orissa State Housing Board

Rajasthan

7. Rajasthan Housing Board

U.P.

8. UP Housing Board

9 NOIDA

Haryana

10. Haryana Housing Board

Karnataka

11. Karnataka Housing Board (Rural Housing Board)

Kerala

12. Kerala Housing Board (Rural Housing Scheme)

13. Kerala State SC|ST Corporation (Rural Housing Schemes)

M. P.

14. Dewas Municipal Corporation.

Punjab

15 Punjab Housing Board.

16. Ludhiana Improvement Trust

Tamil Nadu

17. TN Slum Clearance Board

Execution of Baghalati Irrigation Project, Ganjam

9572. SHRI RAM CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the execution of the Baghalati medium irrigation project of Ganjam district in Orissa;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Project Report of Baghalati Irrigation Project Stage II modified in the light of the agreement reached between the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in December, 1978 and the observations communicated by the Central Water Commission to the Government of Orissa in June, 1973, is awaited from the State Government. Execution of the project can be done only after the project is cleared by the Planning Commission.

Telephone arrears

9573. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government and non-Government offices, agencies, departments, companies, persons and political parties in Delhi towards whom Rs. 10,000 or more are due as telephone arrears;

(b) the amount in each case and since when it is due; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Financial Assistance to Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune

9574. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 385 and Unstarred Question No. 3756 dated 16th March, 1981 regarding advance training in sugar technology and turn out of National Sugar Institute, Kanpur and state:

(a) whether there is a need of trained personnel for the development of sugar industry qualitatively and quantitatively;

(b) if so, what efforts are being made in this direction; and

(c) if not, the difficulties which are being faced in giving financial assistance to the Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The capacity of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, is

to be utilised fully. It will, however, not be feasible for the Central Government to meet, fully, the additional requirements of trained personnel. The Central Government's effort will have to be supplemented by the sugar industry and the State Governments on their own. As such the Central Government has no plans to give financial assistance to institutions whether being set up by the sugar industry or by any State Government.

किराये पर लिये गये गोदाम

9575. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा केन्द्रीय भण्डार निगम ने कितने गोदाम किराए पर लिए हैं, उनकी क्षमता किसी है और प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया अदा किया जाता है ; और

(ख) गोदाम किराए पर लेने के लिए क्या-क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं और क्या ये शर्तें पूरी की गई हैं ?

कृषि तथा खाद्य पुनर्निर्माण योगालय में राज्य शंखो (श्री आर० दो० स्वामी नाथन) :

(क) 1979-80 की मूचना इस प्रकार है—

किराये पर लिए गये डिपों/गोदामों को संख्या किराये पर ली गई दिवा गया किराया क्षमता लाख मोटरी (लाख रुपयों में) टन में

भारतीय खाद्य निगम	1718	85.93	2704.92
केन्द्रीय भण्डारार निगम	299	3.07	40.77

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम प्राइवेट पार्टियों से पहले से निर्मित गोदामों को निर्दिष्ट अधिक तक किराए पर लेता है जोकि नवीकरण के बोध्य होते हैं। प्राइवेट

पार्टियों से गोदामों को किराये पर लेने की शक्तियां भारतीय खाद्य निगम के फीस्ड अधिकारियों को निर्दिष्ट सीमा के अन्दर-अन्दर प्रत्यायोजित की गई हैं।

जब कभी विहित शर्तों में अन्तर होता है तब फॉल्ड अधिकारियों को भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबन्ध से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम और कुछ मामलों में राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों से गारन्टी के आधार पर भी गोदाम किराये पर लिए जाते हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने पहले गारन्टी के आधार पर प्राइवेट पार्टियों से गोदाम किराये पर लेने को योजना शुरू की थी। केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम किराये को दर और अन्य शर्तों के बारे में भालिकों से बातचीत करके गोदामों को किराये पर लेता है। केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम द्वारा भी फॉल्ड अधिकारियों को गोदाम किराये पर लेने की कुछ सीमा तक शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं। दोनों निगमों द्वारा स्थायी शर्तों के साथ कगार किए जाते हैं जिन्हें कुल मिलाकर पूरा किया जाता है।

Housing assistance by U.K.

9576. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have demanded financial assistance from U.K. to build houses for the economically weaker section of society;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) where these houses will be built in the country; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) and (b). A project of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO), seeking U.K.'s financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 25 crores over a period of 3 years for EWS housing and 'Sites and Services' in the urban areas

of the country under the 'Retroactive Terms Adjustment' agreement is under consideration.

(c) These details are yet to be finalised.

वैशाली (विहार) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र

9577. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या, यह सच है कि वैशाली, विहार में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए अनेक अनुरोध किए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य संबंधी (श्री कांतिक धोराव) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) विभाग के सामान्य नियमों के अंतर्गत टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी परियोजना का वित्तीय मूल्यांकन करने और यह मुनिश्चित करने के बाद दी जाती है कि धार्यिक आवश्यक व्यय प्रत्याशित धार्यिक आवश्यक राजस्व से अधिक नहीं है। फिर भी, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन सेवाओं के विस्तार की अनुमति देने के लिए 100 लाइनों की क्षमता धाले छोटे स्वचल टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने/विस्तार करने के लिए 1-4-80 से एक उदार नीति अपनाई गई है। इस उदारीकृत नीति के अंतर्गत किसी स्थान पर 25 लाइनों का एक एक्सचेंज खोला जा सकता है बताते कि कम से कम 10 संभावित टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता 100/-^{रु} प्रति उपभोक्ता की दर से निर्धारित अधिकारी जमा कर अपनी मांग दर्ज करा लेते हैं तथा एक्सचेंज की व्यवस्था हो जाने पर एक्सचेंज से प्राप्त होने वाले प्रत्याशित राजस्व प्रत्याशित धार्यिक आवश्यक व्यय का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत हो।

इस समय बैशाली में एक लम्बी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर कार्य कर रहा है जिसके पांच एक्सटेंशन हैं। अग्रिम जमा के साथ कोई और मांग पंजोक्त नहीं की गई है।

बैशाली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज प्रदान करने की योजना पर तभी कार्रवाई की जाएगी यदि वाम से कम निर्धारित मांग पंजोक्त हो जाए।

Connection in Faridabad under Special Category

9578. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new telephone connections were sanctioned in Faridabad under 'Special Category' in June, 1980 and prospective subscribers were officially informed accordingly and asked to make the requisite payment for effecting connections;

(b) whether all such prospective subscribers have actually been given telephone connections;

(c) if not, whether it is also a fact that while conveying the sanction of the above telephone connections by telex message, the addresses of some of the prospective subscribers had been wrongly communicated by the Telephone authorities to SDO (Telephones), Faridabad with the result that telephone connections were not actually given to them although they had been officially informed and they had consequently paid the requisite dues by the due date;

(d) whether such subscribers have repeatedly represented to the General Manager, Delhi Telephones for rectifying the Department's mistake and ordering telephone connection immediately; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government on those representations and the likely date by which new connection would be given to the prospective subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. One case came to the notice of the Department.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Instruction for providing the connection at the correct address has been issued.

Award of Research Fellowships by Jawaharlal Nehru University

9579. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6453 on the 6th April, 1981 regarding award of research Fellowships by Jawaharlal Nehru University and state:

(a) the number of research scholars who were registered for various programmes such as Ph.D., M.Phil., MPS along with their respective centres and schools and the year of admission to the University;

(b) the number of successful fellowship holders alongwith the titles of their theses/dissertations, number of corresponding supervisors and the year of submission of theses/dissertations;

(c) the number of fellowship holders who are still continuing their respective research programmes; and

(d) the reasons why each fellowship holder did not complete his/her respective programme and the amount of the fellowship paid to each of them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

National Rural Employment programme

Q580. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry gets yearly reports on the Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme from different States;

(b) whether the Food for Work Programme/National Rural Employment Programme is for generating additional gainful employment for unemployed and under-employed in the villages;

(c) whether such works are for durable assets for the benefit of the community and if so, how many durable assets have been completed during the last three years in different States;

(d) whether this Programme is also for strengthening rural infrastructure for increasing the production and the living standard of the villagers;

(e) the progress made in living standard and production during the last three years in different States; and

(f) whether all the States are contributing their cash components for the works undertaken and for strengthening rural infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) The information regarding progress of implementation of Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme is received from the States/Union Territories through monthly and quarterly reports. While monthly reports contain information regarding utilisation of foodgrains, quarterly reports contain information regarding employment generated and assets created under the programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The works taken up under the programme are essentially for community benefit. A statement containing the information regarding the assets created during the years 1977-78 to 1979-80 is enclosed.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No separate reports are collected in this regard. However, the evaluation studies conducted into the implementation of the programme some-time back by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission indicate that there was an overall increase in the income levels and in the nutritional standards of the rural poor.

(f) National Rural Employment Programme has now become a part of the Sixth Five Year Plan and the expenditure on the programme is shared between the Centre and the States on 50 : 50 basis. Matching provision has accordingly been made in the State Plans.

Statement

Statement showing the physical assets created under Fund for Work Programme during the period 1977 to 1980.

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Area covered under soil conservation (Hect.)	Area brought under irrigation through major/ minor irrigation (Hect.)	Area made cultivable through flood protection (Hect.)	Area covered under plantation (Hect.)	Area covered under plantation (Hect.)	School buildings, constructed, repaired (No.)		Panchayat Ghars/ Community Hall constructed/ under construction (No.)		Roads Work		Construction of intermediate main drains		Other works	
							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	34534	6908	..	22413	13991	78819	
2. Assam	1803	31	
3. Bihar	7989	167566	55200	48	250	..	31848	14684	7357	3447		
4. Gujarat	65670	74875	4319	179173	97	..	3285	2795	39551	53		
5. Haryana	4972	1378	13651	..	517	344	774	4739	209	4144		
6. Himachal Pradesh	1857	..	..	2392	..	..	458	188	..	54		
7. Jammu & Kashmir	300	93894	35650	..	175	2	788	8768	..	966		
8. Karnataka	13626	..	3006	..	..	..	80	..	1937		
9. Kerala	98	3293	504	..	471	..	3034	20475	..	82		
10. Madhya Pradesh	6250	1715	..	..	26000	..	100	223	..	8752		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11. Maharashtra	•	•	•	•	648500	•	11900	•	•	4667	97925
12. Manipur	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
13. Meghalaya	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
14. Nagaland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	604	•	63
15. Orissa	•	•	•	19702	367476	70031	29116	19953	53	92595	3017
16. Punjab	•	•	•	175	•	•	14170	•	3570	1654	•
17. Rajasthan	•	•	•	3900	15100	•	•	3051	789	43457	12052
18. Sikkim	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
19. Tamil Nadu	•	•	•	—	•	•	•	4493	•	•	•
20. Tripura	•	•	•	26984	22492	2028	19245	1385	1196	5399	9288
21. Uttar Pradesh	•	•	•	66785	•	•	361	•	50584	44506	•
22. West Bengal	•	•	•	7711	94874	182618	•	3413	•	21343	54061
23. Arunachal Pradesh	•	•	•	500	•	•	875	•	•	20	•
24. Chandigarh	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
25. Mizoram	•	•	•	•	•	•	960	40	78	•	9
26. Pondicherry	•	•	•	•	200	83	•	•	•	•	•
27. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	•	•	•	50	200	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	10	N.R.	N.R.
Total	861393	891046	364293	261246	66753	2462	281371	203084	153413	150272	

N.R.—Not Reported

Reconstitution of Agricultural Price Commission

9581. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that government have decided to reconstitute the Agricultural Price Commission considering the present price difficulties of the farmers of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Corruption in Delhi Telephones

9582. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that telephones are disconnected when the outstanding dues of the P&T are not paid by the subscribers after a written notice is served to the subscribers by the P&T Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the some telephones are reconnected to the same subscribers by the P&T Department if they pay all the outstanding dues plus telephone rental charges from the disconnecting period to the reconnecting period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the specific reasons why the telephone rental charges are being charged from the subscribers for the period in which the subscribers do not get the telephone facilities or connection by the P&T Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir. Telephones are disconnected for non-payment of dues after telephonic

reminders. Registered notices are issued only if the subscribers have made a specific request for the same for which a nominal fee is charged per notice.

(b) Yes, Sir. If the subscriber pays all the outstanding dues along with the reconnection charges and rental for the intervening period within 6 months of disconnection, of the telephone he can get the telephone reconnected.

(c) Telephones disconnected for non-payment of dues are reconnected only when outstanding along with the reconnection charges plus rental for the intervening period from the date of disconnection are paid by the subscriber. For providing reconnection of the telephone over-head lines, cable pairs and exchange equipment have to be made available which could have otherwise been allotted to those in the waiting list.

Memorandum from Indian farmers Association

9583. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the memorandum presented to the Prime Minister by the President of the Indian Farmers' Association in a deputation on 7th April, 1981;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action on the various issues raised in the memorandum;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The issues raised in the Memorandum have been examined. With regard to the question of assuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce, Government has

consistently followed a policy of fully protecting the interests of the agricultural producers. In June last year, the Government had to increase the prices of fertilisers and diesel oil under compelling circumstances. When the decision to increase the prices of these inputs was taken, the Government also decided that the agricultural producers would be fully compensated for the rise in input costs. The Government asked the Agricultural Prices Commission to re-work the procurement prices for Kharif cereals and sugarcane taking into account the increase in input prices, after the submission of their reports. Thereafter, the views of the State Governments were also ascertained on the recommendations made by the Commission. In the case of paddy and coarse kharif cereals, the Government raised the procurement prices by 10.5 per cent above the last year's level of Rs. 95 per quintal to Rs. 105 per quintal. Recently, the procurement price of wheat has also been raised to Rs. 130 per quintal, which is Rs. 13 per quintal higher than the last year's price. Similarly, support prices of commercial crops have been raised to significantly higher levels.

The Government is also subsidising important agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides under various programmes. This is with a view to ensuring availability of the inputs at reasonable prices and also reduce the cost of cultivation. With regard to electricity and water rates, they are already below their economic costs and involve considerable element of subsidy. The land revenue on small holdings has already been abolished practically everywhere in the country.

With regard to land acquisition, Government recognises the need to provide adequate compensation to farmers and amendments to the existing Land Acquisition Act are under consideration.

Regarding minimum wage for agricultural workers, various States have already enacted legislations in this regard.

Regarding Crop Insurance, Government has decided to extend the existing pilot projects to more States and a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for the purpose in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

Regarding perishable commodities, Government has been aware of the fact that the problem of pricing and marketing is particularly acute when it comes to perishable agricultural commodities such as onions, potatoes, fruits and vegetables, etc. To look into this matter, Government appointed a High Power Committee headed by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Member, Planning Commission. This Committee has given an Interim Report and is expected to give its final Report by about the middle of May, 1981. In the light of the recommendations of this Committee, Government contemplates creating a suitable umbrella organisation to promote orderly marketing of horticultural products in a manner so as to provide remunerative prices to the growers of these commodities. In particular, the Committee has recommended a National Horticultural Promotion Board. This and the other recommendations of the Committee are being processed by Government.

Regarding the proposed National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development, the Government is working out details.

Irrigation Projects Financed by World Bank in U.P. and Bihar

9584. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Irrigation and minor irrigation projects in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are being financed by the World Bank;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted for selecting districts for implementation of the above scheme;

(c) the details of the projects taken up in each district; and

(d) what is the quantum of funds received in the past three years and their distribution district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) In Uttar Pradesh, at present Public Tubewells Project I is receiving credit assistance of US \$ 18 million, as per the agreement signed with International Development Association, an affiliate of World Bank, in May, 1980, for construction of 500 State Tubewells in 12 districts of Uttar Pradesh. No specific irrigation or minor irrigation project of Bihar is receiving financial assistance from the World Bank at present.

The States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are also covered under ARDC III Project for which World Bank is giving credit to the ARDC which refinances minor irrigation programmes in various States.

(b) Under the Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells I projects which is designed to demonstrate and evaluate the relative merits of a number of technical and operational improvements to the design of public tubewells system in Uttar Pradesh, the 12 districts are selected representing full range of agroclimatic conditions of the State and are distributed equally in the Western, Central and Eastern Parts of State.

ARDC III project covers all districts in both the States.

(c) Number of tubewells propose district-wise under Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells I project are:

S.	Name of District	No. of Tubewell
1	Saharanpur	45
2	Aligarh	40
3	Etawah	40
4	Mainpuri	40

	1	2	3
5	Lucknow	.	40
6	Lakhimpur	.	40
7	Hardoi	.	45
8	Faizabad	.	45
9	Azamgarh	.	40
10	Varanasi	.	40
11	Ghazipur	.	40
12	Allahabad	.	45

Total 500

Under ARDC III Project minor irrigation works in all districts like construction of dug wells, provision of pump sets, construction of private tubewells etc. are covered, subject to their technical feasibility.

(d) The Uttar Pradesh Public Tubewells I Project has commenced in April 1980 and would be in operation for 2 years. The disbursement received upto 31-3-1981 is US\$ 0.749 million. The total ARDC disbursement under ARDC III project which has commenced from January 1980 and would close on 31-12-1981 for Bihar and Uttar Pradesh upto March 1981 is—

Bihar	Rs. 60.38 million (\$ 7.1 million approx.)
U.P.	Rs. 108.97 million (\$ 12.9 million approx.)

Exemption of Janata and L.I.G. Flats from stamp duty

9585. SHRI NAND KISHORE SHARMA
SHRI KESHAVRAO PARDHI:

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

(a) whether Government have exempted stamp duty on Janata and LIG Flats with effect from 23rd September, 1975;

(b) the reasons for not exempting stamp duty on MIG Flats;

(c) whether in view of large number of representations received by Government for exemption of stamp duty on MIG Flats, Government propose to exempt it; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that having regard to the paying capacity of the persons buying MIG flats and the fact that if this concession is allowed, it would adversely affect Government revenue. Stamp duty on MIG flats has not been exempted.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) As stated in reply to part (b) above.

Unauthorised construction Block C-5, Lawrence Road, Delhi-35

9586. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an unauthorised construction for residential purposes under the pretext of temple has been constructed at the ending point of Block C-5, Lawrence Road residential scheme, Delhi-35 by the side of railway line on Government land;

(b) if so, whether this unauthorised construction is a centre for immoral traffic;

(c) if so, whether it is also fact that the residents of the nearby locality have protested against it, if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps being taken for demolition of the said unauthorised construction and vacation of Government land and to do away with the immoral traffic business and save the character of the residents particularly the youths of the area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Concession for Articles Manufactured for Handicapped

9587. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government issued a circular in August, 1976 asking for the extension of concession of a 15 per cent price preference to articles manufactured in workshops and industrial homes for the handicapped;

(b) if so, whether the contents of this circular have also been communicated to public sector undertakings; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to verify whether the concession is being accorded by the State Governments and public sector undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). Most of the workshops and industrial homes for the handicapped are covered under the definition of small Scale Units and as such they are eligible to receive the price preference being accorded to the Small Scale Units. A circular in this regard has earlier been issued to State Government and Public Sector Undertakings.

Proposal from West Bengal to Purchase Foodgrains for National Rural Employment Programme

9588. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from the West Bengal Government for purchase of 20,000 quintals of foodgrains from Central Pool to resume work under the Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the action which is being taken for sale/supply of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry from the Government of West Bengal.

(b) Question does not arise.

Levy Sugar Price (Zone Wise)

9589. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the basis and details of Calculation of Zone-wise levy price of sugar for the season 1980-81, notified by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): The ex-factory prices of levy sugar notified by Government for the season 1980-81 have been determined with reference to the provisions of Section 3(3C) of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and on the basis of the cost schedules and other parameters recommended by the High Level Committee on the Sugar Industry which submitted its report to the Government in October, 1980. A statement showing the calculation of Zone-wise ex-factory prices of levy sugar is attached.

Statement

Calculation of ex-factory prices of D-30 grade of sugar notified on 13-11-80 for 1980-81 sugar year

(Rs. per Quintal of Sugar)

Sl. No.	Zone	Cane Cost				Return	Total* ex-factory price as notified
		Cane price (including dragee)	Purchase Tax/Cane Cess/Co- op. Soc. Commis- sion	Conver- sion Cost			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Punjab	155.49	2.04	129.22	30.97	318.52	
2	Haryana	156.49	17.15	104.99	30.97	309.60	
3	Rajasthan	150.60	..	131.25	30.97	312.82	
4	West U.P.	161.32	14.84	75.53	30.97	282.66	
5	Central U.P.	158.78	15.07	90.98	30.97	295.20	
6	East U.P.	155.10	15.66	115.98	30.97	317.11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	North Bihar	156.53	12.37	123.80	30.97	323.67
8	South Bihar	153.66	13.29	147.83	30.97	345.75
9	Gujarat	156.58	13.78	70.33	30.97	271.66
10	Madhya Pradesh	149.53	6.11	158.36	30.97	344.97
11	Maharashtra	147.98	15.27	76.81	30.97	271.03
12	Karnataka	152.22	19.10	77.73	30.97	280.02
13	Andhra Pradesh	149.70	11.00	96.45	30.97	288.12
14	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	160.35	25.80	80.87	30.97	297.99
15	Assam, Orissa, West Bengal & Nagaland	155.33	..	134.97	30.97	321.27
16	Kerala & Goa	150.37	5.76	87.57	30.97	274.67

*Note : In the case of weaker units included in schedule VI of the Price Notification an additional Rs. 26 per quintal has been allowed in the price.

Linking Rural Areas with Telephone Facilities

9590. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices in the country which are presently having telephone facilities;

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to link the rural areas with telephone service; and

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the period likely to be taken in the implementation of the proposal and the financial implications involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
 (a) Nineteen Thousand Nine Hundred and thirty one (19931) post offices in the rural areas of the country are having telephone facility as on 31st March 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to extend telephone facility to about twenty thousand (20,000) villages in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Investment required for this is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 150 crores.

दीधान चन्द आर्य स्कूल, नई दिल्ली में छात्रों की संख्या में कमी

9591. श्री विजेन्द्र पाल द्वितीय : क्या शिक्षा और साक्षात कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने को दृश्य करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दीधान चन्द आर्य सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, लोधी कालोनी, नई दिल्ली में धर्ष 1971 से पूर्व छात्रों की संख्या 1000 से ज्यादा तथा अध्यापकों की संख्या 70 से ज्यादा थी;

(ख) क्या अप्रैल, 1980 में छात्रों की संख्या केवल 300 रह गई है;

(अ) क्या यह सच है कि छात्रों की संख्या में कभी सुनियोजित ठंग से की गई और सरकार को धर्षों तक अध्यापकों के बेतन के रूप में लाखों रुपयों का भूगतान करना पड़ा है;

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार शिक्षा के विकास तथा प्रसार के लिए उदार वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने की सरकार की धर्तमान नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस मामले की जांच कराने का है; और

(द) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य लंबी (श्री एस० बी० चूहाजी) :
(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1971 को दीवान चन्द्र अर्यां मणिधर माध्यमिक स्कूल, लोधी कालानी, नई दिल्ली में 1024 छात्र तथा 58 अध्यापक थे।

(ख) अप्रैल, 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार दाखिल छात्रों की संख्या 401 थी।

(ग) और (घ). मई, 1975 में अभिभावकों से यह शिक्षायत प्राप्त होने पर कि प्रबन्धकों ने प्रिसिपल को छात्रों

को धार्षित करने के लिए मना कर दिया है, दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जांच की गई और यह पाया गया कि प्रबन्धकों ने दाखिले में जानबूझकर कोई कमी नहीं की है।

(इ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) और (घ) के उत्तर को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Telephone Connections given from Mehsana Exchange to Gujarat State

9592. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHOU-DHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections given from Mehsana Exchange in Gujarat so far and the number thereof still to be given;

(b) the telephone connections capacity of Mehsana Exchange and the number of telephone connections given; and

(c) whether telephones mostly remain out of order due to giving telephone connections beyond its capacity and whether the capacity of the Mehsana Telephone Exchange will be augmented and if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) and (b). Desired information relating to Mehsana telephone exchange is indicated below:

As on	Nominal capacity of exchange	Working connections	Waiting list	Telephone connections provided during 1980-81
31-3-81	1800 lines	1728 lines	181	96

(c) (i) No, Sir. and (ii) Capacity of Mehsana telephone exchange is likely to be augmented during 1982-83.

Central Aid to Nagaland to improve Agriculture and Yield

9593. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the monetary aid and technical assistance proposed to be extended to Nagaland by the Union Government for the development of water-channels, irrigation projects, pumping sets, seed farms, agricultural research centres to improve agriculture and increase the yield; and

(b) the incentives proposed for the villagers in Nagaland persuading them to change over from jhumming to terracing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

(a) Regarding monetary aid, under the existing arrangements Central assistance to State Governments for their State Plan Programmes is given in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to individual schemes or head of development. For the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of Nagaland, the total approved outlay is Rs. 210 crores, of which Central assistance amounts to as much as Rs. 209.5 crores. The quantum of Central assistance to Nagaland approved for 1981-82 is Rs. 40.2 crores. The programmes assisted in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors include development of irrigation, seed farms, plant protection, crop-oriented schemes, horticulture and agricultural research, all of which will go to improve agricultural production and yield in the State.

2. As regards technical assistance, the Central Government provides technical assistance and guidance wherever necessary and whenever it is sought by the State Government. In

this context, the following specific measures may be mentioned:

(i) For conducting agricultural research and developing technologies suited to the areas in the North Eastern Region, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research set up a Research Complex in the North-Eastern Region in 1975. This Research Complex has set up a Regional Centre in Nagaland and an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs is proposed to be spent on this Centre during the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Nagaland Regional Research Centre has been provided with scientists in different disciplines and experiments are in progress to evaluate suitable germplasm of rice, amelioration of acid soils, effect of different phosphatic and other fertilizers on grain yield of rice and screening of varieties to different insect pests and also screening of suitable insecticides/fungicides for better performance of rice varieties.

(ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Complex has also set up one Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Nagaland to impart training to the farmers.

(iii) The Lab-to-Land Programme undertaken by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in Nagaland includes organisation of training programmes, field days/farmers days, exhibitions, demonstrations and extension publications. This programme covers agriculture and animal sciences including fisheries.

(iv) A Lift Irrigation and Water Management Project was taken up by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research under its Lab-to-Land Programme at Dimapur in Nagaland in July 1979. This project will cover about 600 farm families and an area of 1,000 ha.

(b) With the transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation (Jhumming) to the State Government in

1979-80 in pursuance of the NDC decision, it is the responsibility of the State Government to take suitable measures for the control of Jhumming. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research Complex, referred to above, has undertaken a coordinated research project on shifting cultivation with the objective of (a) collecting all relevant information regarding shifting cultivation including soil losses, production, etc.; (b) developing an alternative system of farming to replace the system of shifting cultivation; (c) studying the feasibility of developing subsidiary sources of income; and (d) studying all associated problems related to jhumming including crop mixture, production technology in slopes and terraces.

Wild Life and Eco-System in Manipur

9594. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lok Tak project in Manipur has been finalised;

(b) if so, what provisions have been made to conserve the wild life ecosystem; and

(c) whether the Manipur stag will be affected by this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Lok Tak project is an on-going project expected to be completed by 1982.

(b) No specific provision has been made by the State Government.

(c) It is expected that there will be no adverse effects. However, the State Government and the Zoological Survey of India/Botanical Survey of India have been advised to conduct studies on this aspect.

STD Facilities and Checking its Theft

9595. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of STD facilities given to telephone subscribers in the country, cities-wise upto 1980;

(b) the number of subscribers in Delhi who have requested to disconnect STD facility due to various reasons;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to check STD thefts;

(d) whether an instrument or lock has been invented for subscribers in order to control STD thefts; and

(e) the number of complaints of wrong billing in Delhi during 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Upto 1980, 200 stations in the country had STD facility.

(b) The number of subscribers in Delhi who have already STD barring facility is 89056 and a request of 3617 subscribers for STD barring is pending.

(c) The following measures are being taken to check STD theft:—

(i) Access to sensitive places in the exchange is restricted; meter rooms are kept locked.

(ii) Cable DPs are being raised and cabinet, pillars and DPs of the underground cable network are being locked.

(iii) Vigilance squads have been formed in Metropolitan Telephone Districts to carry out surprise checks in the field to detect cases of unauthorised diversion of lines;

(iv) Amendment in the Indian Telegraph Act is being proposed to provide deterrent punishment to those who are apprehended for diversion of telephone calls;

(v) Special equipment is being procured to monitor selected subscriber lines.

(d) No instrument or lock has been standardised or adopted by the Department for subscribers in order to control STD thefts. However, the proposals received from some of the private parties are under consideration of the Department.

(e) The number of complaints of wrong billing in Delhi during 1980 was 12631.

News-item Captioned 'Capital's Breath of Poison'

9596. SHRI R.L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Capital's breath of poison' appearing in the *Times of India* New Delhi, dated the 17th April, 1981;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take to save the citizen of Delhi of the misery during the hot weather due to this environmental pollution and hazards apart from the spewing out of 2,000 tonnes or so of flyash daily?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In order to reduce the air pollution caused by I.P. Station of DESU, Government of India appoint-

ted an Expert Technical Committee to advise on measures of reducing the air pollution from I.P. Station of DESU. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, a Project Report was prepared by DESU for installation/modification of Electrostatic Precipitators in Units 1 to 5 of I.P. Station.

A new electrostatic precipitator of 99.3 per cent efficiency has already been completed and commissioned in Unit No. I and Chimney-I has been running practically smokeless.

The work of modification extension and gas conditioning of electrostatic precipitators of Units 2, 3 and 4 is also in progress.

In regard to Unit No. V, orders of providing additional electrostatic precipitator for an overall efficiency of 99.3 per cent has already been placed on M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and the work is likely to be completed by January, 1983.

With the completion of the above anti-air pollution project the dust emission from I.P. Station at the chimney level is likely to be brought down considerably.

The Delhi Transport Corporation is operating mostly diesel fleet and there is no carbon mono-oxide emission from the exhaust of diesel engines.

Further Government has enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 recently. With the enforcement of this Act, air pollution could be controlled considerably.

Environmental Pollution due to the setting up of Ginning Mills in Kalkaji

9597. DR. A.U. AZMI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in Block G of Kalkaji Refugee Colony, some persons have set up

Ginning Presses unauthorisedly in the residential area, which had been in existence for the last many years and no action to remove them had been taken either by his Ministry or by the Delhi Municipal Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this has not only clogged the service drains and the sewer but also poses a constant health hazard and environmental pollution; and

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take to remove such unauthorised professions being carried out in the residential area?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have reported that there is no site in Block 'G' where ginning presses have been set up unauthorisedly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The MCD have reported that there is no sewer blockage or clogging of S.W. drains in 'G' Block.

(d) Does not arise.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के एम्पोरियम से सम्बद्ध स्थानीय समितियां

9598. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी : क्या ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के किन-किन बिक्री एम्पोरियमों में स्थानीय समितियां गठित हो चुकी हैं और इन समितियों के मुख्य कृत्य क्या हैं; और

(ख) किन-किन बिक्री एम्पोरियमों में स्थानीय समितियां गठित नहीं हुई

हैं और उनमें कब तक ऐसी समितियों के गठित हो जाने की प्रक्रिया है?

कृषि और ग्रामोद्योग पुनर्निर्माण मंत्रालय में राज्य संबंधी (धो बालेश्वर राम) : (क) स्थानीय परामर्शदाती समितियों का गठन आयोग के कलकत्ता, भोपाल तथा एनकुलम स्थित एम्पोरियमों में किया गया है। ये समितियां नियुक्ति वाले मुख्य कार्य करती हैं --

(1) बिक्री तथा क्रय नीति के लिए मर्गदर्शक भिड़ान्तों की सिफारिश करना;

(2) एम्पोरियमों/भवनों तथा इसकी शाखाओं में दिल्ली, वृद्धि, परिवर्तन, मरम्पत, मजाबट, मुसज्जा जैसे मामलों की जांच करना तथा इनके बारे में सिफारिशें करना; और

(3) नई निर्माण निविदाओं, वास्तुविदों तथा ठेकेदारों की नियुक्ति निर्माण कार्य के पर्यवेक्षण अधि की जांच करना तथा इनके सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें करना।

(ख) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन तथा ग्राम शिल्प, नई दिल्ली के लिए स्थानीय परामर्शदाती समितियां अभी तक गठित नहीं की गई हैं। आयोग का शीघ्र ही इन समितियों को गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Drinking Water in Sunlight Colony New Delhi

9599. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the allotment of LIG flats in the Sunlight Colony, New Delhi by DDA to its residents in April, 1974, the residents of first floor

in the said flats have been facing hardships due to the acute shortage of drinking water especially during the summer season;

(b) whether in spite of repeated requests made by the residents of the above mentioned Flats, nothing has been done so far by the authority and the residents are made to suffer day in and day out;

(c) by which time, the adequate supply of drinking water will be made to the above residents of DDA flats of Sunlight Colony, New Delhi; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (c). The DDA has reported that the services of the LIG houses at Sunlight Colony were handed over by it to the MCD with effect from 1st December 1980 and that prior to this date there was no shortage of water. The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking of the MCD has reported that shortage of water on the first floor occurred due to temporary closure of the Okhla Water Works since 20th February, 1981. However, the Supply of water to the Sunlight Colony has now improved with the recommissioning of the Okhla water works and water is available in the 1st floor for about 4 hours in the morning and about 5 hours in the evening. On the ground floor, water is available for most part of the day.

(d) Does not arise.

Reservation for SC/ST in Universities

9600. SHRI THAZHAI K. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to instruct the various universities who

are getting the grants from the University Grants Commission to strictly follow the Government of India orders issued in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes providing reservation at the time of appointments, promotions and in confirmation stage; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has issued from time to time guidelines regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in teaching posts (at lecturer's level) in Universities and colleges.

In regard to non-teaching posts, Government orders regarding reservations have been brought to the notice of all universities.

The Government of India's guidelines regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in posts filled up by promotion by selection to Class II within Class II and from Class II to the lowest rung of Class I and other relevant circulars concerning promotion have also been brought to the notice of all universities.

As regards teaching posts, the question of promotion does not apply as lecturers, Readers and Professors are appointed on selection basis.

So far as State Universities and Colleges are concerned, the question of recruitment to various posts and reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments concerned and their rules.

In the light of the position now obtaining, the question of issue of instructions is under examination.

**Drinking water for the problem
Villages of Rajasthan**

9601. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of 'problem villages' as identified in Rajasthan for providing drinking water under the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number asked for by the State Government and the amount allocated for Rajasthan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) 19803 problem villages as reported by the State Government.

(b) Presumably, the Question seeks information about the amount asked for by the Government of Rajasthan for providing drinking water to identified problem villages, under the Sixth Five Year Plan and the amount allocated for the purpose. The Government of Rajasthan asked for an allocation of Rs. 308.61 crores for Rural Water Supply under the Minimum Needs Programme for the Sixth Five Year Plan. The allocation agreed to after discussions between the State Government and the Planning Commission is Rs. 106.29 crores. In addition, funds will be released to Rajasthan from the provision made under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, for covering identified problem villages. The funds released from this provision during 1980-81 were Rs. 755.70 lakhs out of which Rs. 559.10 lakhs were for Works and monitoring and investigation units and Rs. 196.60 lakhs for purchase of rigs.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment in Goa

9603. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are running a programme for training rural youths for self-employment in the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, what is the target set for providing training to the rural youths for self-employment in Goa during 1981; and

(c) the financial allocation earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is known as the National Scheme for Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM).

(b) and (c) The target is fixed at a minimum of 40 rural youth per block. Goa has 12 blocks and the target therefore is 480 youth for the financial year 1981-82. Funds required for the training of rural youth are to be met out of the allocation for integrated rural development programme.

Supply of Essential Commodities at uniform and fixed prices

9604. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the measure proposed to be taken by the Central Government to facilitate the supply of the essential commodities to the people all over the country at uniform and fixed prices;

(b) whether Government propose to take over the wholesale trade in essential commodities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) Wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, cement, soft coke and controlled cloth are already being made available to State Government at uniform central issue prices for distribution through the public distribution system. Controlled cloth scheme in the mill sector supplemented by Janata Sarees and Dhotis Scheme under the handloom sector and the cheap cloth scheme (under which 1000 million metres have been planned to be marketed at all inclusive retail prices) are being implemented, net work of consumer cooperatives will be further expanded during the current Five Year Plan period with a view to ensuring availability of essential commodities at reasonable prices. In addition, measures are being taken to increase the production of essential commodities and remove movement constraints.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Agro-Inputs

9605. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the percentage increase in main agro-inputs, diesel, fertilizer and pesticides due to Government levy during 1980-81;

(b) whether Government has allowed the same increase in support price for agriculture produce; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) During 1980-81, there was no increase in Government levies on diesel, fertiliser and pesticides.

(b and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, keeping in view the cost of production and other relevant factors, the procurement/support prices of different agricultural commodities have been raised during 1980-81.

Implementation of Recommendations of Pritam Singh Committee on Erosion in Ganga

9606. SHRI ZAINUAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal have sent an unanimous resolution adopted in West Bengal Legislative Assembly to the Union Government demanding that the entire financial liability for the implementation of the recommendations of the Pritam Singh Committee report regarding erosion in the Ganga river be taken up by the Union Government;

(b) if so, Government's reaction towards the fulfilment of the demand; and

(c) in case of inability of the Union Government to accept the said resolution the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Earlier the Government of West Bengal had not communicated to the Central Government any Resolution of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly regarding the financing of works recommended by the Ganga Erosion Committee. However, the State Government has now on request for material to reply the Hon'ble Member's question, supplied a copy of Bulletin Part—I dated 8th September 1980, of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, containing the text of a Resolution in which *inter-alia*, the Central Government has been requested to finance the construction of works recommended by the Ganga Erosion Committee at an estimated cost of Rs. 293.7 crores.

(b) and (c) Flood Control being a State subject, the responsibility for planning and execution of flood control works including works to prevent bank erosion, rests with the State Government and the outlays required for the flood control sector are provided for by the State Government in their respective Annual Plans. The Central Government provides only block loans and grants for the State Plan as a whole. However, the Central Government is undertaking the bank protection works where the Farakka Barrage Complex is affected or is likely to be affected by the bank erosion along the Ganga.

International Decade for Water Supply and Sanitation

9607. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to observe the International Decade for water supply and sanitation; :

(b) if so, what are the programmes of water supply and sanitation during that decade undertaken by Government;

(c) whether the State Governments submitted their schemes for that purpose to the Central Government;

(d) if so, what are the schemes state-wise;

(e) if so, how many of those schemes and which are the schemes, accepted by the Centre, State-wise;

(f) which are the schemes submitted by the Government of West Bengal and which are accepted, if not, why; and

(g) the amount allotted by the Centre to the State for that purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (g). The International Decade envisages greater attention to water supply and sanitation facilities. The Decade in India will cover the period April 1981 to March, 1991. The programme to be undertaken will be determined by the Five Year Plans. During the Sixth Plan (1980-85), the outlay for the Water Supply and sanitation sector has been increased considerably to Rs. 3,922.02 crores as against Rs. 1,030.68 crores in the Fifth Plan (1974-79). Since the subject of Water Supply and Sanitation is in the State sector, the programmes and projects have to be prepared and implemented by the State Governments from the funds provided in the State sector. The resources of State Governments will be supplemented by the outlay of Rs. 600 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during the Sixth plan to provide drinking water to problem villages. An Apex Committee has been constituted at the Centre for national policy formulation and guidance of the programmes to be initiated during the Decade. State Governments have been requested to launch the Decade from April, 1981, and set up machinery to guide the Decade programmes in the States.

Repairs and Maintenance of Chavrasi Khamba in District Bharatpur

9608. SHRI R. S. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that premises popularly known as "Chavrasi Khamba" 84 pillars situated in Kama, district Bharatpur, Rajasthan is under the supervision and control of Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the above premises are of national importance but are deteriorating for want of repairs and proper maintenance;

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Department of the Archaeological Survey of India has not undertaken its repairs since the date of taking over of these premises; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide funds for repairs parking and proper maintenance of the above premises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI-MATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir, Chavrasi Khamba at Kama is a monument of national importance maintained by the Archaeological Survey. The monument is in a fairly good state of preservation. During the last year an amount of Rs. 7,635.72 has been spent on clearance and maintenance. In the current years programme an amount of Rs. 10,000/- has been provided for repairs and maintenance works which include provision of a parking place.

Request of Maharashtra Government for Additional Seats for Diploma in Pharmacy

9609. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have written to the Government of India on the 24th October, 1980 for sanction of additional 900 seats in Maharashtra for Diploma in Pharmacy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have written in the same representation that the Central Government should take into consideration the growth

of pharmaceutical Industry, the number of Private and Public dispensaries as also hospitals in the State for sanctioning additional seats;

(c) if so, what action the Central Government have taken in regard to the above said representation;

(d) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons of delay thereof; and

(e) when the decision in the matter is likely to be finalised? and

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of Maharashtra has been advised by the Western Regional Committee of the All India Concil for Technical Education to submit specific proposals on the basis of guidelines laid down by the Committee.

(e) After the specific proposals have been submitted by the Maharashtra Government and the recommendations of the Regional Committee on the same made available.

विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या

9610. श्री राम अब्दुल : क्या शिक्षा और स्माज कल्याण मंत्री यह काने की कुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है और जिन संस्थानों में वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन पर हो रहे व्यय के संबंध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण राज्यी (श्री एस० बी० चबहाण) : (क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, विभिन्न भारतीय विद्यालयों (इनमें सम्बद्ध वाले भी शामिल हैं) में शिक्षा प्राप्त करने वाले विदेशी छात्रों की राज्य-वार संख्या दर्शन वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये मंडपा एल टी--2502/1]

(ख) विदेशी छात्रों पर (विभिन्न आयोजनाओं/छावनी/योजनाओं के अंतर्गत) किए गए व्यय का व्योग दर्शन वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। [देखिये मंडपा एल टी--2502/81]

Monopoly Unit for Blending of Oil

3911. SHRI R. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:--

(a) whether Gujarat Government has forwarded a proposal to the Centre for starting a monopoly unit under its control to take up blending of oil particularly when several established refining units in the State have excess capacity which could be utilised for blending purposes; and

(b) the steps being taken to meet the growing shortage of groundnut oil and also other edible oils?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: (a) The proposal of Gujarat Government relates to blending of oils which is to be restricted only to the State moninated agencies and the sale of blended oils to be made through public distribution system.

(b) in order to meet the growing shortage of Groundnut oil and other edible oils, Government have continued to meet the demand-supply

gap through the import of edible oils and making them available in larger quantities to the consumers at reasonable prices, through fair price shops. For this purpose, the Public Distribution System is being continually strengthened by the State Governments for the increased supply of imported edible oils. The other steps being taken are augmentation of availability of indigenous edible oil-seeds/oils through implementation of an "Action Plan" drawn up by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; increasing the production of traditional oils, vanaspati and other non-traditional oils; taking more vigorous action towards dehoarding of stocks; enforcement of the various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 including Orders issued thereunder and of the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980.

दादरा और नगर हवेली में भूमि होने की विषय मजदूर

9612. श्री ई० तू भाई गामितः क्या निर्माण और आवास मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि--

(क) मंध धोन दादर और नगर हवेली में उन भूमिहाँन कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1978 से 1980 तक वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार मकान बनाने के लिये भूमि की मांग की थी;

(ख) उनमें से उन मजदूरों की मंख्या कितनी है जिनकी मांगें रद्द कर दी गई हैं;

(य) दिसम्बर, 1980 तक मकान बनाने के प्रयोजन के लिये जिन लोगों को भूमि आवंटित की गई, उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) शेष वाहियों को इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमिकव एक आवंटि की जाएगी और इन संबंध में ब्यौन क्या है; और

(ङ) 1970 में 1980 के बर्षों के दोनों भूमिहीन कृषि मजदूरों को मकान बनाने के लिये वर्ष-वार कितनी अनराशि के अनुदान दिये गये और इन संबंध में वाहिन वर्ष कितना हुआ?

संतदोष कार्य तथा नियम और प्रावास गंभी (श्री भीम नारायण सिंह) :

(क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और नमा पट्टन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Arrears of Wages under National Rural Employment Programme in Gujarat and Union Territories

9613. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrears of wages have accumulated under the Food for Work Programme under National Rural Employment Programme implemented by Gujarat and various Union territories and states during 1st February, 1980 to 31st March, 1981;

(b) if so, how much arrears have accumulated so far;

(c) the steps taken to clear the said arrears; and

(d) what is the rate and ratio for its calculation in terms of money and food given to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (d): There is no accumulation of arrears

of wages under Food for Work/National Rural Employment Programme in most of the States/Union Territories, including Gujarat. In some States, however, full payment of wages could not be made as the works were taken up in anticipation of adequate quantity of foodgrains being made available. Instructions have been issued to the concerned States to clear the arrears as quickly as possible. Although complete information regarding arrears of wages to be paid in the concerned States is not available, the total quantum of these outstanding payments is not much compared to the overall payment of wages made under the programme.

Proposal for Promotion in Subordinate Services

9614. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal from the P&T Department to give two promotions in the subordinate service is still pending before the J.C.M. Departmental Council since 1977;

(b) whether a large number of employees have been retiring every year without getting any promotion in their service career; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take to mitigate the hardship caused to Government servants because of stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise because of (a).

Excavation at Ranihat and Kotdwara

9615. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ancient History Department of the Garhwal University is doing excavations in hill Districts of U.P. and in the adjoining areas;

(b) whether in Ranihat (Tehri Garhwal) and in some place near Kotdwara, ancient civilizations have been found out;

(c) if so, the details of the findings and what is their historical value; and

(d) what encouragement is being given to the University for such works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) Yes, Sir. During the working season 1880-81 the Garhwal University is doing excavation work at the Ancient site of Merdhwaj, District Bijnore, U. P.

(b) and (c). The ancient site of Ranihat was excavated by the Garhwal University in the years 1976-77 which yielded remains ranging from Sixth-Fifth century B.C. to early medieval times.

The excavation work done during the seasons 1978-79 and 1979-80 at Mordhwaj, 13 kms. south of Kotdwara, has exposed remains of a unique temple having a massive *pradakshina-path* belonging to Kushana period. It has also brought to light two sand-stone Buddha sculptures of 2nd and 3 to 4th century A.D. Other finds include, a terracotta plaque depicting Krishna's Keshavida and two gold coins of late Kushana rulers.

(d) Financial assistance as per approved pattern is given for the exploration and excavation work and

under the village-to-village survey scheme of the Sixth Five year Plan, to the Garhwal University.

Housing Projects for West Bengal and North Eastern Region States

9616. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of housing projects initiated by the Centre and the details of projects at present in West Bengal and North Eastern region State, State-wise;

(b) whether most of the housing projects are not implemented in these States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken to implement these schemes in these States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) All the social housing schemes formulated by this Ministry, except the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, are in the State Sector, in respect of which the State Governments are free to fix the priorities and modulate the rules. The Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is in operation in the State of West Bengal and two North Eastern States, namely, Assam and Tripura. Under this scheme, Central financial assistance to the extent of 87½ per cent of the approved cost of construction (50 per cent as loan and 37 per cent as subsidy) is given by the Central Government to the planters through the concerned State Governments.

(b) In respect of the Central Sector Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, it would not be correct to say that most of the housing projects are not being implemented in these States.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

देश में बेघर व्यक्ति

9617. प्रो० निरंता कुमारी शक्तावतः
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

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

(क) देश में कितने बेघर व्यक्ति हैं और क्या 1981 की जनगणना में इन बेघर व्यक्तियों को गिना गया;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इन व्यक्तियों के लिए सस्ते मकान बनाने का है?

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेघर व्यक्तियों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए राज्य की सहायता प्रदान करने का है?

संसदोय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास दंडी (श्री भौमि नारायण सिंह): (क) 1981 की जनगणना से सम्बन्धित आंकड़े अभी भी सारणीबद्ध किए जा रहे हैं। तथापि, 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार आवासहीन परिवारों की कुल संख्या 1985761 थी (465,863 नगरीय क्षेत्र में तथा 1519898 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में)। तथापि, राज्य सरकारों के ग्रामीण भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए इस योजना के संदर्भ में आवास स्थल एवं मकान निर्माण की व्यवस्था हेतु भूमिहीन परिवारों की 12347847 संख्या अनुमानित की है।

(ख) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 68 लाख परिवारों को आवास स्थल तथा 36 लाख परिवारों को मकान निर्माण के लिए सहायता देने के लिए उपर्युक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम

के एक ग्रांग के रूप में 353.50 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय रखा गया है।

(ग) जो, नहीं।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को उनकी विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं जिनमें भूमिहीन मजदूरों के लिए ग्रामीण आवास स्थल एवं मकान निर्माण की योजना शामिल है। आवास तथा नगर विकास निगम (हुड़को) जीवन बोमा निगम (एल० आई० सो०) सामान्य बीमा निगम (जी० आई० सो०), अनुसूचित बैंकों आदि जैसी अपनी वित्तीय संस्थाओं के माध्यम से ऋण सहायता दे रही है।

Counting of War Service for Pensionary Benefits in Posts and Telegraphs Department

9618. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from retired/working postal employees of Kangra and Hamirpur Districts of Himachal Pradesh for counting of the war services rendered by them prior to joining their services for pensionary benefits;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard and by which time all such cases will be dealt with and decision communicated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir.

Five representations have been received from the Postal employees of Kangra and Hamirpur Districts for counting of war service prior to their joining postal services for pensionary benefits.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house early.

Research on Pisciculture

9619. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pisciculture is practised in the country; and

(b) whether any research is being conducted by ICAR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Pisciculture is being practised in different regions of the country.

(b) Two Fisheries Research Institutes of the ICAR are conducting research on the various aspects of fish culture. The Pond Culture Division of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute at Cuttack, Orissa, as well as the various centres of the All India Coordinated Research Project on Composite Fish Culture and Fish Seed Production located in selected agro-climatic regions are the principal agencies dealing with research problems in inland fish culture. They have as a result of investigations evolved a viable technology termed as 'composite fish culture'. Appropriate combinations of more than one species of fish are chosen depending on their feeding habits in order to make full use of the food materials available in the entire water column in the ponds. As a result of this technology, it has been possible to enhance the average fish yield to at least 3000 kg/ha/ year, representing nearly a five fold increase from the earlier level of production, in any type of soil and water conditions. Yields up to an estimated 10,000 kg/ha have been obtained under ideal experimental conditions using supplementary feeds.

Technologies have also been evolved through induced breeding of fish for overcoming one of the serious constraints in fish culture viz, lack of adequate quantities of stocking material. For, until recently fish culturists had to depend entirely on the natural fish seed sources for this purpose. However, through hypophysation and burdh breeding, it is now possible to obtain large quantities of quality fish seed required for stocking operations. Fish culturists in many parts of the country are adopting these various methods of scientific pisciculture and theirby augmenting their fish production. Similar progress, both in brackishwater fish culture as well as in coastal aquaculture, has been achieved as a result of investigations by the ICAR institutes.

Irrigation Projects from Orissa Pending Clearance

9620. SHRI RASABEHARI REHRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many irrigation projects in Orissa are awaiting clearance from the Centre;

(b) the names of these projects and the cost of each of them;

(c) whether any decision has been taken; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Projects of Orissa pending for Approval

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost (in Rs. lakhs)	Present position
MAJOR			
1	Samakoi Irrigation Project	2635.24	Scheme considered by Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and found acceptable. Approval of the Planning Commission is awaited.
2	Mahanadi Chitrotpala Island Irrigation Project	1231.00	Modified Reports are awaited from the State Government.
3	Darjang Stage II	306.342	
4	Galudih Project	3144.60	
5	Subernarekha Irrigation Project	6591.78	Replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government.
6	Anandpur Barrage Stage-I	965.00	
7	Bhimkund	39438.99	Hydrological and the Design aspects yet to be finalised by the State Government.
8	Ib Irrigation Project	12591.00	Replies to the comments of the Central Water Commission are awaited from the State Government. Concurrence of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar States is also required for clearance of the Project.

MEDIUM

1	Barsuan	364.656	Scheme is pending for want of clearance from Inter-State angle.
2	Kansahal	546.756	
3	Upper Jonk	1393.235	These schemes are undtr examination and scrutiny in the Central Water Commission.

Combination of Kayamkulam and Mavelikara Exchanges with STD Facility

9621. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation for combining Kayamkulam and Mavelikara Exchanges, and providing STD facility; and

(b) if so, the action so far been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON). (a) Representations have been received for automatization of Kayamkulam manual telephone exchange and provision of STD facility for Kayamkulam and Mavelikara telephone exchanges.

(b) *Kayamkulam*: There are about 1,300 manual telephone exchanges working in the country. Due to limited indigenous production of switching equipment and certain techno-economic constraints in importing automatic switching equipment for small exchanges.

ges, it has not been possible to draw up a detailed exchange-wise automation programme yet.

Indigenous production is being augmented and it is hoped that it will be possible to take up automatization in phased manner by 1990. Kayamkulam will be given due consideration for automatization in the phased programme. STD will be possible at Kayamkulam along with conversion of the exchange to automatic.

Mavelikara; Proposal for provision of STD is under active consideration.

Time Taken by DDA in Handing over The Land to the Allottees

9622. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the time normally taken by the D.D.A. in handing over the possession of the land to the allottees after the price of land has been paid by the allottees;

(b) whether the possession in respect of those plots which were allotted during September-November, 1980 has since been handed over to the allottees by the D. D. A.; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Normally one month.

(b) The possession of plots, in a number of cases where full payment of premium of the plot has been made and the required documents furnished, has already been given to the allottees. The remaining cases are under process.

(c) In some cases, possession could not be given on account of non completion of the formalities like submission of affidavits, income certificates etc. The possession will be handed

over as soon as the required formalities are completed.

Microwave Station at Forbesganj, Purnea in Bihar

9623. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Micro-wave station is under construction at Forbesganj in Purnea district;

(b) if so, since how long it is under construction and the reasons for delay in completing the construction;

(c) whether it is a fact that the delay in completion of construction work has increased the overall construction cost of the said project; and

(d) the details of facilities expected after the commissioning of the Micro-wave station with other details, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir. However, all ultra high frequency radio relay station is under construction at Forbesganj in Purnea district.

(b) Construction commenced in 1977. Radio equipment installation is now in advanced stage. Procurement of equipment took slightly more time than what was expected earlier.

(c) The project is still to be completed and the final cost of construction is not available yet.

(d) The U.H.F. scheme will provide a stable transmission medium from Forbesganj and thus improve the telecom facilities there.

Import of Urea

9624. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into contracts

with some foreign countries, agencies and European cartel Nitrates for supply of urea during 1975-80; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) and (b). Prior to August, 1975, there were two procuring Agencies for import of Fertilisers on behalf of this Ministry

i.e. Department of Supply and Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation of India (MMTC). With effect from August, 1975, the entire work of purchase has been transferred to the MMTC and as such from that date the Government has not entered into any contract for purchase of Urea during 1975-1980. It is the MMTC who have been purchasing Urea for Government. A statement indicating the names of foreign countries, the names of the firms and the quantity contracted from each country is attached.

Statement

(in lakh tonnes)

Country	Firm	1975-76 1976-77 1977-78 1978-79 1979-80					
		3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Holland	2	•	•	•	•	Central Stickstof Verkoopkantoor Unine Van Kunststof-fabrieken Nederlandse Stikstof Maatschappij
2.	Austria	•	•	•	•	•	Chemic Linz
3.	Iraq	•	•	•	•	•	Iraqi Export
4.	U.S.A.	•	•	•	•	•	Union Oil Kaser Trading Woodward Dic- kerson Collier Carbon Misui & Co. Agrico Philbro Asia I.C.E.C.
5.	Kuwait	•	•	•	•	•	Petrochemical
6.	Finland	•	•	•	•	•	Kemira
7.	Qatar	•	•	•	•	•	Qatar Fert.
8.	Italy	•	•	•	•	•	Anic Montedison Agri & Industry
9.	Norway	•	•	•	•	•	Norck Hydro
10.	West Germany	•	•	•	•	•	Ruhrtickstoff BASF Hoechst Componit Francais
11.	France	•	•	•	•	•	Carbochemique
12.	Belgium	•	•	•	•	•	Interore Saudi Arabian Fert.
13.	Saudi Arabia	•	•	•	•	•	0.20 0.50 0.90 0.30 0.50

14. Indonesia	.	.	.	.	P.T. Pupuk (Pusri);	..	..	1.60	1.50	..
15. GDR	.	.	.	.	Bergbau-Handel	..	0.50	..	0.50	..
16. Japan	.	.	.	.	Mitsui Sumitomo Marubeni C. Itoh & Mitsubishi	2.50	0.90	0.52	..	..
17. Ireland	.	.	.	.	Windmill	..	..	..	..	0.28
18. Poland	.	.	.	.	CIECH	..	2.50	3.00	..	0.60
19. Czechoslovakia	.	.	.	.	Chempol Bratis	0.90	..	..	..	..
20. USSR	.	.	.	.	Soyuzpromexport Interote	..	3.87	1.74	3.10	..
21. Romania	.	.	.	.	Danubiana	..	4.70	..	1.50	4.40
22. Bulgaria	.	.	.	.	Chimimport	..	1.60	0.70	1.50	..
23. DPRK	.	.	.	.	Korea Ranghawa	..	0.20	0.09	0.30	..
24. S. Korea	.	.	.	.	Korea Fert.	..	0.30	..	..	..

Tot Al.

Swaminathan Committee on Exports of Perishable Agricultural Commodities

9625. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Swaminathan Committee on Exports of Perishable Agricultural Commodities has finalised its report;

(b) if so, the items identified by the Committee for increased production and protection of prices; and

(c) the decisions of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No, Sir. The Swaminathan Group was appointed not on Exports of perishable commodities but to examine the problem of fluctuating prices of perishable commodities in all aspects. The Group has submitted its major recommendations to the Government in March, 1981. However, the Group hopes to submit its detailed final report by 15th May, 1981.

(b) To begin with the Group has, for tackling the problems of producers as well as consumers, identified 12

commodities viz. potatoes, onions, cauliflower, cabbage, tomatoes, ginger, pineapple, apple, orange, mango, grapes and turmeric.

(c) The major recommendations of the Group are under examination.

Recommendations of Technical Expert Committee on VFC Tobacco

9626. SMRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Technical Expert Committee on VFC tobacco;

(b) whether Government have examined the implication of these recommendations; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) to (c). The recommendations made by the Technical Expert Committee on VFC Tobacco were examined by the Government. The recommendations requiring action and the action taken thereon are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Action taken or proposed to be taken on recommendations of the Technical Expert Committee

Recommendations	Action taken/proposed to be taken
i. It is necessary to undertake a study on the assessment of credit taken by the farmers from different sources and the interest rate charged thereon as also the period for which it is charged.	A similar recommendation has also been made by the Special Experts Committee on Cost of Production Estimates. The recommendations of the above Committee are under active consideration of the Government of India. This recommendation shall also be implemented alongwith the recommendations of the Special Experts Committee after their approval.

Recommendation

Action taken/proposed to be taken

2. The DES (Directorate of Economic and Statistics) figure of average crop yield is bound differ from the Boards estimate due to differences in the methodology of estimation. The DES estimates are by and large acceptable being based on a large sample of cultivators. However, the data base for estimating crop yields would be stronger if crop cutting experiments are conducted. The feasibility of using this method in future cost studies by the DES may be explored.

3. If a farmer operates as a manager as well as labourer, an imputation for managerial functions should be included in the costing.

4. In the existing cost studies by DES the cost is calculated upto the farm harvest level. If the same is to be calculated at the market level the marketing cost should also be added. Estimation of marketing cost needs a separate study.

5. The Committee recommends that steps should be taken for standardisation of grades of tobacco crop as the existence of different grades as at present creates confusion in the market, giving scope for exploitation through manipulating the grading of the crop.

6. As regards deriving individual cost of production for various grades of the crop there is no ready made solution. The Problem may be referred to the Special Expert Committee (Under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Sen) for detailed study.

7. The realistic remunerative or export price should take into account several factors such as areas in which the produce was grown, its quality etc., besides the cost of production or cultivation. Bringing the crop under regulated market Act is also recommended.

This matter was considered in detail and a link up between crop-cutting experiments scheme and cost studies was not found to be feasible.

This question was also examined by the Special Expert Committee whose recommendations are under consideration.

It has been already decided that while making recommendations on procurement/support prices the Agricultural Prices Commission would take into consideration the cost of transport of produce from the field/village to the procurement centre or mandi etc. Preliminary effort for collecting data on transport cost has already been started.

The Tobacco Board has evolved 8 new farm grades for tobacco grown in black soil areas at farmer's level and is streamlining the systems for grading of VFC tobacco grown in light soil areas.

No solution has been received in this regard.

Minimum export prices for various agmark grades of VFC tobacco are fixed by the Government every year after taking into consideration factors like estimated production and its quality in our country, cost of production and supply position in the world.

Recomendation	Action taken/proposed to be taken
	Regarding bringing the tobacco under regulated market Act it may be stated that under the Tobacco Board Act, 1975 as amended, the Tobacco Board is empowered to establish auction platforms for sale of VFC Tobacco.
8. Regarding the extent of 'Profit' to be granted to the farmer the Committee felt that it should not be connected with specific crop alone. It should be considered in the context of other competing crops in the holding as well as other farm activities.	Subsequent to the submission of the report of the Technical Expert Committee, the Special Expert Committee (Sen Committee) also examined the issue of profit. Recommendations of the Sen Committee are receiving consideration.

D. D. A. Flats in Trilokpuri

9627. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DDA flats in Trilokpuri are in low lying area and people are afraid of opting to those flats for the fear of floods etc. during rainy season;

(b) whether the Vice-Chairman, DDA has declared that the flats would be sold by February, 1981 and if so, the method proposed to dispose of the flats especially when the registered persons are not willing to opt for those flats;

(c) whether there is any proposal with the Government to remove the apprehensions of the prospective buyers of DDA flats in Trilokpuri and provide better civic amenities to them; and

(d) whether DDA is incurring a huge loss since it is not able to dispose of these flats?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Release of Director Housing, DDA from his Post

9628. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific charges and the circumstances under which the Director Housing of DDA was relieved of his job orally;

(b) what are the comments of the Vice-Chairman of DDA on the reports published in the press on this subject;

(c) that a copy of the entire correspondence between the Director housing and the Vice-Chairman, DDA is placed on the table of House; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons for not doing so?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Land to Educational Social and Religious Institutions in Delhi

9629. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of educational, social and religious institutions to which land has been allotted by Government in New Delhi and Old Dehli and the area of the land allotted to each institution during the last two years;

(b) the criteria followed for the allotment of land to these institutions;

(c) whether some persons are in possession of illegal land and are running some nursery schools etc. just to show to Government and had hired some rooms and taking financial benefits like this such as Udasin Ashram, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take back such land which belonged to Government and take action against such owners; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Two statements showing the names of the institutions, which have been allotted land by the Delhi Development Authority and Land & Development Officer are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2503/81].

(b) The institutions are required to fulfil the under-mentioned conditions for the purpose of allotment of the land:—

(i) It should be a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.

(ii) It should be of non-profit making character.

(iii) Its case should be sponsored by the Ministry/Department concerned of Delhi Administration except in cases of religious institutions.

(iv) It should have sufficient funds to meet the cost of land and to undertake the construction of building thereon.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Land & Development Office has reported that some unauthorised schools are being run on Government land. The Priest of Udasin Temple is also running a school unauthorisedly on Govt. land at Punchkuin Road, New Delhi. The temple itself is an unauthorised one.

(d) and (e). The Land & Development Office has reported that necessary action against the individual squatters is taken under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 for recovery of damages and that wherever necessary eviction proceedings are also initiated.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निलंबित कर्मचारियों को बहाली

9630. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या निराजन और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध पुलिस ने मामले दर्ज किये हैं और उनमें से कितने कर्मचारी निलंबित हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जांच के बाद पुलिस ने कहा है कि उनके खिलाफ कोई मामले नहीं बन सकते और फिर भी दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने न तो उनको बहाल किया है और न न्यायालय में उनके खिलाफ आरोप पत्र दायर किये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने के लिए क्या

कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिनके खिलाफ कोई मामला नहीं बनता है ?

संतदेश कार्य तथा निर्णय और आवास यंत्री (श्री भौम नारायण सिंह) :
(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि पुलिस ने इसके 119 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए हैं और इनमें से 13 इस समय निलम्बित हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इसको ऐसी कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना को 28 मार्च, से 3 अप्रैल, 1981 तक की अवधि के कार्यकरण की जांच की मांग

9631. श्री निहाल सिंह : कर्म कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के कर्मचारियों ने दिल्ली दुर्घ योजना के 28 मार्च, 1981 से 3 अप्रैल, 1981 तक की सात दिनों की अवधि के कार्यकरण की जांच की मांग की है और दो कर्मचारियों ने अनिवार्यतालीन हड्डाल भी की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने जांच करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की है और यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के दौरान वहां पर पाई गई अनिवार्यतालीन का और क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

पुष्टि तथा आवासीज पुनिर्वाचन यंत्री यंत्री (श्री आर० बी० स्वामीनाथन) :
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Seniority List of Female Physical Education Teachers

9632. SHRIATI MADHURI SINGH:

SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6450 on 6th April, 1931 regarding seniority list of female physical Education Teachers and state:

(a) the number of teachers with more than twenty years of service whose seniority has been disturbed as a result of this revision; and

(b) whether such a revision has been made in the case of male teachers also, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Unstarred Question No. 6450 replied on 6-4-81 was about the seniority list of female Post-graduate teachers and not female Physical Education Teachers. However, according to information received from the Delhi Administration, the seniority of Physical Education Teachers (female) was revised as a result of a judgment in the High Court of Delhi. 42 Senior Physical Education Teachers (female) were affected due to this revision.

(b) No, Sir. The seniority list of Physical Education Teachers (male) was also challenged by some Physical Education Teachers in the High Court of Delhi. But, the Court dismissed the case.

बिडला प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मेसरा, रांची

9633. श्री दामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिडला प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मेसरा, रांची के प्रबन्धकों ने उनसे अनुरोध किया है कि इस संस्थान को डॉम्ड यूनिवर्सिटी में बदला जाय ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण रांची (श्री एस० ब० चड्हाण) : (क) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, मंत्रालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को, बिडला प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, मेसरा (रांची) को विश्वविद्यालय समझा जाने वाला संदर प्रदान करने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) आंख (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Amount Allocated to Jawaharlal Nehru University by U.G.C.

9634. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to University Grants Commission during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount given to Jawaharlal Nehru University by University Grants Commission for the implementation of various projects during that period;

(c) the total number and the name of projects taken up so far by the Jawaharlal Nehru University teachers and the progress made so far in completing those projects;

(d) whether some more number of new projects are going to be financed by the University Grants Commission for the Jawaharlal Nehru University teachers during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the details about the provision made so far for that period?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The total amount allocated to university Grants Commission during the Fifth Five Year Plan was as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Non-plan	Total
18,987.97	15,599.86	34,587.83

(b) The total amount given to the Jawaharlal Nehru University by the University Grants Commission during the Fifth Five Year Plan was as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Plan	Non-plan	Total
790.39	814.90	1605.29

(c) The information is being compiled by the University, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course..

(d) and (e). Out of the proposals amounting to Rs. 939 lakhs submitted by the Jawaharlal Nehru University to the University Grants Commission, proposals amounting to Rs. 41.62 lakhs have been accepted so far. Other proposals will be considered by the University Grants Commission in accordance with the prescribed norms.

Opening of Circle of Hydrological Observations and Flood Forecasting at Bhubaneswar

9635. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a public demand for the opening of a Circle of Hydrological Observations and Flood Forecasting (Central) at Bhubaneswar under the Central Water Commission;

(b) whether this public demand was published in the leading local and national dailies; and

(c) if so, whether the Government are taking steps to open the circle at Bhubaneswar immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There has been no public demand for the opening of a Circle of Hydrological Observations and Flood Forecasting at Bhubaneswar. However, the Amritbazar Patrika of 3rd April, 1981, carried a news item stating that employees in the Office of the Central Flood Forecasting Division, Central Water Commission, Bhubaneswar had demanded the opening of a Circle Office at Bhubaneswar under the Hyderabad Zone. No proposal in this regard has been received by the Central Water Commission from the concerned employees.

(c) There is no proposal to open a Circle Office at Bhubaneswar for the present.

Workcharged Staff Working Under Eastern Gauging Division and Flood Forecasting Division at Bhubaneswar

9636. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workcharged staff working under the Eastern Gauging

Division and Flood Forecasting Division under the Central Water Commission at Bhubaneswar are not getting the same benefits as are enjoyed by a workcharged staff of CPWD and other Central Government Organisations functioning in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether he would place a statement on the Table showing separately the benefits enjoyed by the Workcharged staff of CPWD and other Central Government Organisations functioning in the country;

(d) whether Government are considering to give the benefits prevailing in CPWD to the workcharged staff of the CWC retrospectively; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The workcharged staff of the Central Water Commission, including the workcharged staff of the Eastern Gauging Division and the Flood Forecasting Division at Bhubaneswar, are entitled to the same terms and conditions of service and other concessions as are admissible to the workcharged staff of the Central Public Works Department.

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

Tubewells Sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh with World Bank Assistance

9637. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of State Tubewells sanctioned for small farmers in Andhra Pradesh under the irrigation schemes financed with World Bank assistance; and

(b) whether under this programme funds are being spent through the

Central Irrigation Department and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) So far as this Ministry is aware, there is no irrigation scheme for the construction of State Tubewells for small farmers in Andhra Pradesh, financed with the World Bank assistance.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

लीची का उत्पादन

9638. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या हुई मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों में लीची की भारी मात्रा है और क्या इसके निर्यात से काफी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की जा सकती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लीची का उत्पादन देश में केवल विहार में होता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की लीची का उत्पादन बढ़ाने और इसका निर्यात करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौदा क्या है ?

हुई तजा प्रायोज पुनर्निर्दण यंत्र-लज में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० श्री० स्वामीनाथन) : (क) विदेशों में ताजी लीची की मात्रा बहुत सीमित है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। लीची का उत्पादन अन्य राज्यों में भी किया जाता है।

(ग) और (घ). केवल लीची के विकास के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकारें लीची सहित फल वाली फसलों के विकास के लिए अनेक योजनायें क्रियान्वित कर रही हैं।

अमरीका तथा पश्चिमी यूरोप को ताजे फलों के निर्यात पर 15 प्रतिशत की दर से तथा अन्य देशों को निर्यात पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से नकद प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। पंजीकृत निर्यात नीति लाइसेन्स के अन्तर्गत 5 प्रतिशत का लाभ दिया जाता है तथा कोलोटेड कार्टन्स के लिए 1.44/1.45 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्रा० तथा रेयन टेप्स के लिए 2 रुपये प्रति कि० ग्रा० की दर से ड्राबेक उपलब्ध है।

Dairy Development in Bihar Under Sixth Plan

9639. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are great prospects of Dairy Development in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the provision made under the Sixth Five Year Plan for the current financial year for dairy development there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) There is good scope for dairy development in Bihar.

(b) Under the State Plan, a sum of Rs. 760 lakhs for the Sixth Five Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 160 lakhs for the year 1981-82 have been recommended for dairy development in Bihar.

नालंदा जिले के लिये सिवाई योजनावे

9640. श्री विषय कुमार यादव : क्या सिवाई मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ यायोग द्वारा किए गए एक सर्वेक्षण के बीचान बिहार के नालंदा जिले को एक "रेनमैडो" क्षेत्र घोषा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सूखाप्रस्त खेत की सिवाई के लिए तैयार की गई केन्द्रीय सिवाई योजना का व्यौदा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इस खेत के लिए कोई योजना तैयार करने का है ?

सिवाई यंत्रालय में राज्य मंडी (श्री विषय कुमार यास्तरी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ यायोग की रिपोर्ट में ऐसा कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इस खेत की सिवाई के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय सिवाई स्कीमें नहीं है ।

(ग) सिवाई राज्य-विषय है । सिवाई स्कीमों को तैयार करने का काम राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार किया जाता है । बिहार सरकार ने इस खेत के लिए अब तक उदारस्थान, पैमर और जोब नामक तीन स्कीमें तैयार की है और उन्हें क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाथ में लिया है ।

Lumbini Project

9641. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee for the development of Lumbini Project with U.N. Aid has started functioning;

(b) if so the composition and functions of the Committee along with an outline of the work done by the Committee so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which the Committee work start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): (a) to (c). A National Committee comprising of the following has been set up to suggest the quantum of funds to be raised for the Lumbini Project, and the modalities of raising the funds:

- (1) Director General —Chairman Archaeological Survey of India.
- (2) Joint Secretary (U.N.), Ministry of External Affairs.
- (3) Joint Secretary (Nepal), Ministry of External Affairs.
- (4) Dr. Lokesh Chandra, M.P.

The Committee could not hold any meeting as its Chairman has retired and the orders for nominating another Chairman are under process. It has also been considered to make some more additions to the composition of the Committee. It is expected that the Committee may start functioning in the months of May-June, 1981.

Primary and Secondary Education Commission

9642. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3728 on 16th March, 1981 regarding Primary and Secondary Education Commission and state the alternative

steps proposed to be undertaken by Government for streamlining education at these two levels?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): School education both at the Primary and Secondary levels is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

Any Central intervention is aimed more at setting standards and at introducing uniformity of system/pattern. The National Policy on Education (1968) provides the common basis in this endeavour.

Academic leadership and support is extended to the State Governments through organisation like the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), and the Conference of Boards of Secondary Education (COBSE). The forms of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and the Conferences of Ministers for Education are also utilised for effecting improvements in School Education.

The discussions in the Planning Commission to consider Five Year/Annual Plans also provide useful opportunities to review 'School Education' in the different States.

It will thus be seen that adequate attention is given to streamlining school education along the lines indicated above without having to set up different Commissions for the purpose.

Coal Pilferage at Mechanised Brick Kiln Factory Delhi

Q643. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been coal pilferage at Mechanised brick kiln in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that coal obtained from Government quota have been given to the private kiln owners without obtaining permission of the concerned authority;

(c) if so, what was the quantum and by when this transaction was made; and

(d) whether any action has been initiated against the persons responsible for shortage/pilferage of coal?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHIMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the NBCC and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Break-up of Ownership of Land

Q644. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of cultivable land in the country was owned and cultivated by small and medium categories of farmers in the beginning of 1979, 1980 and 1981 and how much was held by big farmers;

(b) what progress has been made in regard to framing of Land Reform Laws and enforcement of land reforms in each State and Union Territory; and

(c) the States/Territories in which more than 50 per cent of cultivable land is held by big farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) There has been no recent survey into the land ownership and cultivation pattern. However, the data on area operated by major size classes of holdings, as collected in the course of the Agri-

cultural Census, 1976-77, is given in Statement-I.

(b) The laws on agricultural land ceiling reflecting the National Guidelines have been enacted or revised and are under implementation practically throughout the country (except Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram in North Eastern Region) where land is generally held on community basis and also the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Goa, Daman and Diu). A statement giving progress of revised ceiling laws is attached II.

(c) According to the Agricultural Census, 1976-77, in Rajasthan and Nagaland more than 50 per cent of operated area was comprised in large holdings (10 Ha. and above).

Statement I

Percentage distribution of area operated by major size classes Agricultural Census 1976-77 All India

Size Class	Interse percentage
Marginal	10.7
(below 1 Hacter)	
Small	12.8
(between 1 to 2 Hacter)	
Semi Medium	19.8
(between 2 to 4 Hacter)	
Medium	30.4
(between 4 to 10 Hacter)	
Large	26.3
(10 Hacter and above)	
TOTAL	100.0

Statement II

(In acres)

State/Union Territories	Area declared surplus	Area taken possession	Area distributed
Assam	10,67,675	4,11,803	2,86,922
Assam	5,73,493	5,01,521	3,12,802
Bihar	2,38,216	1,31,000	1,31,000
Gujarat	89,873	20,753	3,935
Haryana	20,973	14,425	9,313
Himachal Pradesh	1,36,576	1,33,909	3,509
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
Karnataka	1,39,476	68,222	47,332
Kerala	1,15,016	71,144	50,834
Madhya Pradesh	2,55,455	1,58,140	77,704
Maharashtra	37,0361	2,80,723	2,80,723
Manipur	547	..	..
Orissa	1,37,958	1,20,168	1,00,157
Punjab	49,113	14,615	10,547
Rajasthan	2,46,225	2,20,517	1,21,809
Tamil Nadu	76,047	72,814	54,408
Tripura	1,961	1,502	946
Uttar Pradesh	2,79,905	2,54,205	2,23,251
West Bengal	1,40,704	95,918	52,397
Dadra P. N. H.	8,967	5,982	3,192
Delhi	780	413	..
Pondicherry	2,527	976	837
TOTAL	38,91,848	25,84,855	17,71,609

Area of surplus land and its distribution to Scheduled Caste/Tribes

9645. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land declared surplus in each State/Union territory with the enforcement of Land Reforms, during 1979-80;

(b) how much of it has been redistributed to the Harijans, Adivasis and other landless farmers during these years, indicating the number of beneficiary families to whom this land has been allotted; and

(c) how much of it has been forcibly reoccupied by the original owners of the land or has been transferred on to third parties by the allottees of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is appended.

(c) According to the reports received from the State Governments, the incidence of reoccupation of land by original owners is negligible. There are also no reports of benami transfers by the allottees of ceiling surplus land.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Statement										Date upto which in- formation available:		
	Area declared surplus	Area distributed	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Others		No. of beneficia- ries	No. of beneficia- ries			
			Area	No. of beneficia- ries	Area	No. of beneficia- ries	Area	No. of beneficia- ries					
Andhra Pradesh	..	67034	46097	27565	21953	10558	4703	28911	19441	31-12-80			
Assam	..	N.A.	6159	N.A.	N.A.	48	49	N.A.	N.A.	31-12-80			
Bihar	..	3914	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31-8-80			
Gujarat	..	7213	3879	876	2839	684	239	41	801	151	31-12-80		
Haryana	..	10802	7138	2365	3644	1239	..	..	..	3494	1126	31-7-80	
Himachal Pradesh	31-12-80	
Jammu & Kashmir	
Karnataka	..	15100	9166	2068	6672	1519	⑦	⑦	2494	549	31-12-80		
Kerala	5077	9668	2416	4690	415	492	2246	4486	31-12-80		
Madhya Pradesh	21851	8402	6641	2774	8559	2996	6651	2632	31-12-80		
Maharashtra	15651	8082	1651	N.A.	370	N.A.	289	N.A.	992	31-12-80	
Manipur	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31-12-80	
Orissa	..	13341	5496	5647	1827	2197	2160	1726	1509	1724	31-12-80		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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Punjab	10803	5870	425	2707	268	3163	157	31-10-80
Rajasthan
Tamil Nadu	32779	22306	11071	6562	6424	8	4	15736	4643	31-12-80
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	488	410	197	175	72	45	219	190	31-12-80
Uttar Pradesh	..	..	..	..	376	29155	15967	12143	10613	..	..	17012	5354	30-9-80
West Bengal	..	..	..	..	22853	16301	41388	N.A.	19342	N.A.	8356	N.A.	13690	30-6-80
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry	..	..	..	..	485	46	58	15	20	..	..	31	38	31-12-80

Total

142752 201889 152252 73228 72268 22059 18701 82267 55473

N.A. Not Available

2. Included under Scheduled Castes.

Shortage of Postal Stationery in West Bengal

9646. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that postal stationery and forms are not easily available in all Post Offices in West Bengal during the last six months;

(b) whether as a result some restriction have been imposed regarding sale of inland letters etc.;

(c) if so, what measures have been adopted to improve the situation;

(d) whether new system of supply of Postal Stationery have caused delay; and

(e) if so, the measures adopted to improve the supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (e). There was some shortage of postage stamps and postal stationery for some time in the past. At present there is adequate supply of postage stamps and postal stationery in West Bengal. No restriction on sale of inland letters were imposed.

Various measures taken to improve the situation are detailed in the attached statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to tide over the shortage of postal stamps and stationery.

1. An Inter-Ministerial Co-ordination Committee of senior officers of Department of economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and P&T Department has been constituted to oversee the production of postage stamps and postal stationery and to take steps to increase the production.

2. Steps have been taken to augment the machine capacity to increase the production of stamps and stationery.

3. A second Security Press is being set up at Hyderabad to augment the supply of items of postal stationery.

4. A Liaison Officer has been appointed at Nasik to closely liaise with the Indian Security Press, the Railways and other authorities for speedy distribution of stamps.

5. For better deployment of available stock, the Department is progressively taking over stocking and distribution functions from the State Treasuries.

6. The number of definitive stamps of higher denominations has been increased from 50 to 70 stamps per sheet so that with the same effort large number of stamps are printed.

7. Use of Franking Machines is being encouraged by providing more facilities including a rebate of 1.5 per cent of the total value franked to the users of the machines.

8. Wherever necessary, local manufacture of blank Inland Letter cards and Envelopes is resorted to by the Postmasters-General to meet the public demand.

9. Sale of stamps through licensed vendors has been temporarily suspended except in remote, hilly and backward areas to prevent unethical practices.

Late despatch of postal articles at Sainthene

9647. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether postal department have received complaints and newspaper comments regarding late delivery and despatch of postal articles

after establishment of R.M.S. at Sainthene in West Bengal Circle; and

(b) if so, what measures have been adopted to improve the situation and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) Yes, Sir, Public complaints regarding late delivery and despatch of postal articles after establishment of RMS at Sainthene have been received but no newspaper comments has been received in the recent past.

(b) To improve the situation the mail arrangements of this office have been reviewed. In order to curtail transit time and to expedite transmission of mails direct bags have been introduced.

Amount for irrigation to Haryana during VI Plan

9648. **SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for irrigation purposes to Haryana Government during Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the details of each scheme and total area to be irrigated thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The total public sector outlay for irrigation purposes for Haryana during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 455.01 crores.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes in Haryana during Sixth Five Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Irrigation potential (Thousand Hectares)
(A) Pre-Sixth Plan Schemes		
I.	<i>Multi-purpose River Valley Projects</i>	
1.	Beas Unit I	
2.	Beas Unit II	
3.	Beas Unit I(Extension)	
4.	Beas Unit II (Extension)	
	TOTAL I	No direct benefits.
		Nil
II.	<i>Major Schemes</i>	
1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Lift Irrigation Scheme	155
2.	Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme	66
3.	Sewani Lift Irrigation Scheme	46
4.	W.J.C. Remodelling Project	243
5.	Gurgaon Canal Project	81
6.	Augmentation Canal Project	54
7.	Constructing New Tajewala Barrage	
8.	Construction New Okhla Barrage (Haryana share)	Only headworks being rebuilt no additional benefits.
9.	Sutlej Yamuna Link	
10.	Part share cost of storages of Kotla Bhindawas, Ottu Lake and Masani Barrage	275
	TOTAL II	935

1	2	3
III. Medium Schemes		
1. Rewari Lift Irrigation Schemes	28	
2. Raising Capacity of Bibipur Lake	14	
3. Remodelling and Lining Delhi Branch and Delhi Tail Distributary		No. direct benefits.
4. Lining Hansi Branch RD 0 to 60	7	
5. Nagal Lift Irrigation Scheme	14	
6. Jui Lift	19	
TOTAL III	82	
TOTAL A (I+II+III)	1017	
(B) New Schemes of Sixth Plan		
1. Multi Purpose Projects		
1. Kishau Dam	162	
II. Major Schemes		
1. Remodelling BMB and its distribution system and constructing new channels for utilising additional supplies through Rajasthan feeder and BML and Farukh Nagar Lift Irrigation scheme	36	
2. Ganga Yamuna Link	202	
3. Scheme for use of flood water for surface irrigation charging saline ground water and creating under ground storages	40	
4. Making parallel WJC increasing its capacity from Tajewala to Munak to cater for increased requirements of canals from 12,000 to 20,000 Cs.	58	
5. Conservation measures by installing 750 No. sprinkler irrigation sets on Lift and Flood Control system	400	
6. Installing 250 Nos. Drip Irrigation sets	20	
7. Interlinking old Augmentation tubewells to New Augmentation canal	6	
8. Providing Irrigation to Mewat area and Pataudi area	23	
9. Other new Schemes under investigation	58	
Sub-Total II	843	
III Medium Schemes		
Nil		
TOTAL B(I+II+III) :	1005	
(c) Modernisation Schemes		
1. Modernisation of existing canal system in Haryana	378	
2. Conjunctive use of surface and ground water (Installation of Augmentation Tubewells)	167	
TOTAL OF(C)	545	
(D) Minor Schemes		
TOTAL (A)+(B)+(C)+(D)	147*	
		2,714

*For minor schemes chemewise details are not furnished in the state plan document.

Additional land for Tara Group Housing Cooperative Society, Delhi

9649. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for Tara Group Housing Cooperative Society for allotment of additional land for construction of garages and servant quarters; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The DDA has, however, reported that a request was received for allotment of land for providing housing accommodation to service personnel.

(b) The request was turned-down by the DDA due to non-availability of land in the vicinity.

Booking of Trunk Call difficulties from Charkhi Dadri telephone exchange for Chandigarh and Delhi

9650. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great difficulties in getting a trunk call to Chandigarh, New Delhi booked at Charkhi Dadri Telephone Exchange (Haryana);

(b) whether it takes considerable and inordinate delay to get the said trunk calls and whether the trunk lines are mostly out of order; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remove the said trunk difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no inordinate delay but some delay might occur due to frequent electric power cuts at Charkhi Dadri.

(c) It has been the experience that power cuts ranging from 5 to 11 hours a day take place at Charkhi Dadri. The exchange battery cannot cope with such frequent and prolonged cuts. To improve the trunk services, an Engine Alternator is being installed at the exchange. This would reduce the difficulty posed by frequent power cuts at the station.

Branch post offices, PCOs and Telephone exchanges in Haryana

9651. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch post offices, P.C.Os and telephone exchanges opened in Haryana during the current year with names; and

(b) the target for the year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): The information is furnished in the Annex.

(b) The targets regarding opening of post offices and PCOs are yet to be finalised. However, the tentative targets for opening of post offices and provision of public telephones are 19 and 100 respectively.

As regards telephone exchanges, 14 proposals for the year 1981-82 are at various stages of processing, some of which are expected to be opened during the current financial year. The normal lead time between approval of the scheme and opening of an exchange is about 24 months.

Statement

I. 9 Branch Post Offices were opened in Haryana during the financial year 1980-81 which are as follows :

S. No.	Name of EDBO	Name of district
1.	Bhoj Kotte	Ambala
2.	Lehngewal	Sirsā
3.	Mohla	Hissar
4.	Umredpura	Sirsā
5.	Teek	Kurukshetra
6.	Pipli Majra	Ambala
7.	Khark Hari Sohan	Bhiwani
8.	Dulujani	Ambala
9.	Mandhrol	Ambala

II. 69 Long distance Public Telephones have been opened in Haryana during 1980-81. These are :

1. Khizrabad	24. Kawi Atta	47. Paniwala
2. Kalyana Marha	25. Avlana	48. Mota
3. Juan	26. Baera Gaon	49. Saghan
4. Narha	27. Tankari	50. Kothi
5. Shamgarh	28. Nangal	51. Rasala
6. Sandhir Kheri	29. Durgo	52. Khera Kaluwala
7. Naru	30. Basai	53. Ganga Jhoraswali
8. Dachar	31. Jastrana	54. Kutlawad
9. Uchasanwana	32. Sadana	55. Odhan Mehwala
10. Pingar	33. Lajwana Kalan	56. Pilli
11. Bingal	34. Baliali	57. Mandhori
12. Pihana	35. Madan Heri	58. Nagpur
13. Gidina	36. Singhwa Khas	59. Gangewa
14. Kot	37. Karsola	60. Raiwala Khurd
15. Ruparha	38. Dada Balak	61. Bodhia Khera
16. Molna	39. Nagthala	62. Kakrod
17. Utivar	40. Madloda	63. Motharnik Singh
18. Baghula	41. Shamsukh	64. Lohari
19. Shingar	42. Kharak	65. Raghu Dalamwala
20. Bichar	43. Thurana	66. Mangal Pur
21. Shekhupur	44. Sarsana	67. Dummer Kalan
22. Kundal	45. Dochi	68. Kharai
23. Manpur	46. Mangla	69. Khariwala

III. 13 Telephone Exchanges were opened during the year 1980-81 the names of which are indicated below:-

1. Bapora	9. Khirabad
2. Babaspur .	10. Kharak Kalan
3. Bani-Khera .	11. Lakhman Majra
4. Ballyali	12. Madina
5. Chang	13. Nalvi
6. Hassanpur	14. New Yamunanagar
7. Kachwa	15. Ujjina.
8. Kunpura	

Conversion of manual telephone exchanges into automatic exchanges in

Andhra Pradesh

9652. SHRI PASALA PENCHALAIH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of District headquarters towns in Andhra Pradesh, manual telephone exchanges are to be converted into automatic exchanges;

(b) whether Nellore Town in Andhra Pradesh was taken up for conversion from manual exchange to automatic exchange; and

(c) if so, what is the present stage and when it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON):
(a) Exchanges at Elluru, Karimnagar, Nellore, Nizamabad, Sanga Reddy are

proposed to be automatized progressively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 2,700 lines MAX-I type of automatic exchange equipment has been ordered. Equipment is being received. The installation work is in progress. The exchange is expected to be commissioned during 1981-82.

Flats constructed under new pattern scheme, 1979

9653. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats, category-wise and area-wise, already constructed by DDA under New Pattern Scheme, 1979.

(b) the number of flats category-wise and area-wise under construction at present under that scheme;

(c) the time by which the flats under construction are expected to be completed; and

(d) the names of places where flats under this scheme are proposed to be built in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) A statement showing the number of flats category-wise and area-wise constructed by the DDA under the New Pattern Scheme 1979 is at Statement 'A'.

(b) As per statement 'B'.

(c) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that the houses included in Annexure 'B' referred to above are likely to be completely by April 1982, subject to availability of required quantity of building material.

(d) The DDA has reported that the flats are proposed to be built at the following places:—

1. Schemes for which tenders received and are in process of acceptance for construction of houses in—

- (i) Pitampura
- (ii) Bodella
- (iii) Dilshad Garden

2. Schemes for which tenders invited/besing invited for construction of houses in—

- (i) Dilshad Garden
- (ii) Trilokpuri
- (iii) Paschimpuri
- (iv) Friends Colony
- (v) Janakpuri
- (vi) Pitampura
- (vii) Lawrence Road

3. Works for which Notice inviting tenders are under praparation and feasibility check in progress. for construction of houses in—

- (i) Dilshad Garden
- (ii) Bodella
- (iii) Pitampura
- (iv) Paschimpuri
- (v) Janakpuri
- (vi) Madipur
- (vii) Motia Khan
- (viii) Jehangirpuri
- (ix) Trilokpuri
- (x) Shalimar Bagh
- (xi) Mall Road
- (xii) Ghazipur

Statement-A

Statement showing the number of flats constructed by D.D.A. under New Pattern Scheme 1979

Sl.No.	Name of Locality	MIG	LIG	Janta	EWS	Total
1. 141	MIG at Bodella	141	..	..	..	141
2. 182	Janta at Bodella	..	..	182	..	182
3. 1180	EWS at Bodella	..	..	..	1180	1180
4. 72	LIG at Bodella	..	72	..	..	72
5. 1000	EWS houses at Nand Nagri	..	..	..	1000	1000
6. 1100	Janta at Avantika	..	..	1100	..	1100

S.No.	Name of Locality	MIG	LIG	Janta	EWS	Total
7.	Bodella	540	228	..	..	768
8.	468 LIG at Bodella	..	468	..	..	468
9.	120 MIG at Bodella	120	..	..	..	120
10.	300 Janta at Bodella	..	..	300	..	300
11.	432 Janta at G-8 Area Rajouri Garden	..	..	432	..	432
12.	200 LIG out of 696 at G-8 Rajouri Garden	..	200	..	..	200
Total:		801	663	2044	2180	5963

Statement-B

Houses of New Pattern Scheme 1979 under construction

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	MIG	LIG	JANTA CSP	EWS	Total
1.	294 LIG at Bodella Bl. F.Pkt. F.G-I	..	294	..	..	294
2.	Shalimar Bagh Bl. A.Pkt. F(336) Janta	..	..	336	..	336
3.	Pitampura Pkt. R. (Uttari) 504 MIG	504	..	..	..	504
4.	696 LIG Houses at Rajouri Garden Pkt. J.	..	496	..	..	496
5.	240 LIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh, Bl. B. Pkt. D	..	240	..	..	240
6.	204 LIG Houses at Shalimar Bagh Bl. B. Pkt. R.	..	204	..	..	204
7.	Constn. of 612 LIG Houses at Lawrence Road Pkt. A-2	..	..	..	..	..
	(A) 132 LIG houses	..	132	..	..	132
	(B) 156 LIG houses	..	156	..	..	156
	(C) 192 LIG houses	..	192	..	..	192
	(D) 132 LIG houses	..	132	..	..	132
8.	Constn. of 384 LIG houses at Pitampura (Poo- rvi) Pkt. I	..	384	..	..	384
9.	Construction of 480 LIG houses at Pitampura (P Pkt. N.)	..	480	..	..	480
10.	Shalimar Bagh	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Pkt. B/B	..	240	..	..	240
	(b) Pkt. A/J	..	192	..	..	192

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	384/468 houses in Pkt. JG-I at Bodella					
Group I	• • • • • •	..	168	..	..	168
Group-II	• • • • • •	..	24	..	..	24
Group-III	• • • • • •	..	96	..	..	96
Group-IV	• • • • • •	..	96	..	..	96
12.	984 Janata houses at Pitampura Pkt. G and J Gr.I			72	..	72
13.	C/o 612 MIG houses at Bodella SH: Constrn. of 72 MIG houses at Bodella Pkt. CG-I Block- G		72	..	..	72
14.	936 Janata houses at Pitampura Pkt.V. SH : 888 Janata DUs.			393	..	888
15.	312 LIG houses at Villagea Rampur near Lawrence Road, Pkt. A.		312	..	..	312
16.	237 MIG Houses in Bl. KG-I at Bodella Pkt. of 378		237	..	..	237
17.	408 LIG houses at Pitampura in Pkt. A Dakshini		408	..	..	408
18.	312 Janata DUs at Rampura near Lawrence Road Pkt. B.		312	..	..	312
19.	960 MIG houses at Dilshad Garden Pkt. D.		960	..	..	960
20.	96 Houses at Village Rampur Near Lawrence Road Pkt. A-2		96	..	..	96
21.	320 LIG houses at Okhla Indl. Tencents Schemes at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-II					
	SH: 86 LIG houses at Kalkaji Extn. Pkt. A-III		200	..	..	200
22.	412 Janata houses at Dilshad Garden Pkt. O.		412	..	..	412
23.	984 houses pitampura Pkt. G&J SH: C/o 384 Janata houses in Bl. G.		384	..	..	384
24.	Janakpuri Pkt. G4C/14 (Plots 1 to 13)		48	..	..	48
25.	256 Janata DUs at Dilshad Garden in Pkt P.		256	..	..	256
26.	936 Janata houses at Shalimar Bagh in Bl. B. Pkt. C.		936	..	..	936
27.	720 LIG DUs at Pitampura in Pkt. N. S.H. : C/o 396 LIG houses in Group-I- S.H: C/o 324 LIG houses in Group-II.		396	..	..	396
			324	..	..	324

1	3	4	5	6	7
28. 984 Janata houses at Pitampura (Uttari) in Pkt. G & T, Gr. IV.	..	..	96	..	96
29. C/o skelton houses at Mangolpuri, Gr. IV.	..	..	..	404	404
30. C/o 742 stage-III Skelton Houses Gr. II	..	..	..	642	642
31. C/o 720 MIG houses at Dilshad Garden	720	..	..	..	720
32. 1392 MIG houses at Dilshad Garden in Pkt. A & B.	288	..	..	..	288
SH : C/o 288 MIG houses at Dilshad Garden in Pkt. B, Ph. I Gr. III					
33. 104 LIG DUs at Janakpuri.					
(a) Pkt. C-4/14/(Plots 155 to 170)	..	..	48	..	48
(b) Pkt. C-4F (Plots 2-8)	..	..	40	..	40
(c) Pkt. C-4F (Plots 252-255)	..	..	16	..	16
34. 1152 MIG/LIG houses at Trilokpuri (Mayur Vihar)					
SH : 96 MIG/96 LIG houses Gr. I	96	96	..	..	192
(ii) Do. Gr. II	96	96	..	..	192
(iii) Do. Gr. II	96	96	..	..	192
(iv) Do. Gr. IV	96	96	..	..	192
(v) Do. Gr. V	96	96	..	..	192
(vi) Do. Gr. VI	96	96	..	..	192
35. 960 MIG/LIG houses at Dilshad Garden (Zone E-6)					
SH : 96 MIG/LIG Group I	96	96	..	..	192
(ii) 96 MIG, 96 LIG Gr. II	96	96	..	..	192
(iii) Do. Group-III	96	96	..	..	192
(iv) Do. Group-IV	96	96	..	..	192
36. 688 DUs at Shalimar Bagh in Pkt. U&V					
SH : 320 houses in Phase-I	320	..	..	..	320
37. 144 Janata DUs at Dakshin Puri	..	..	144	..	144
38. 168 LIG DUs in Pkt. I in Bl. B at Shalimar Bagh	..	168	..	..	168
39. 688 DUs at Shalimar Bagh in Pkt. U & V					
SH : C/o 368 DUs in Phase-II	368	..	..	..	368
	3968	6998	3836	1046	15848

Notification of Admission by Schools in Delhi

9654. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many schools are being run by the different Registered Societies and unregistered bodies in Delhi on public school pattern;

(b) whether admission notices were given by all the schools in the leading newspapers of the Capital;

(c) the names of schools who did not give the admission notice in any of the leading newspapers of the Capital; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulters for depriving all the classes of the society of equal opportunity of education by not giving the admission notice in the press?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to information furnished by Delhi Administration, the number of unaided recognised schools run by registered Societies in Delhi is 128.

(b) to (d). Admission to an unaided recognised school is regulated by the Head of the School in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973. These Rules do not envisage publicity of admission notices in newspapers. The question of taking any action against schools for not issuing admission notices in newspapers, therefore, does not arise.

Marathi Knowing Operators from Ratnagiri and Raigad District of Maharashtra

9655. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone operators appointed in Ratnagiri and Raigad district of

Maharashtra do not know the Marathi regional language causing serious inconvenience to people;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint telephone operators knowing the regional languages of the place of their appointment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI KARTIK ORAON): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Maharashtra Circle and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha in due course.

Fish Farms in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

9656. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to create fish farms in Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places selected, if any, and if not, whether there are any proposals with Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of proposals and when the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTIONS (SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India have sanctioned a scheme for Rs. 18.58 lakhs for setting up a Brackish Water Prawn/Fish Farm in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra as a Central Sector Scheme. The construction of the farm has been taken up by the State Government.

(c) Ratnagiri District.

(d) Question does not arise.

Amount Spent on Jawaharlal Nehru University

9657. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) as on 31st March, 1981 the amount spent on Jawaharlal Nehru University since the inception of the university;

(b) the capital investment out of the total amount spent so far;

(c) the amount which has been spent for developing the new campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(d) how much more Government plan to spend on the Jawaharlal Nehru University for development purposes during the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). The accounts of the University for 1980-81 are under compilation and as such the authentic figures of expenditure for the year 1980-81 are not readily available.

As on 31st March, 1980, an amount of Rs. 2572.03 lakhs has been spent by the Jawaharlal Nehru University since its inception, out of which Rs. 1075.17 lakhs has been spent as capital investment and Rs. 706.25 lakhs on the development of the new Campus of the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(d) The University Grants Commission has made a tentative allocation of Rs. 2.5 crores for development purposes to the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the Sixth Plan period.

दिल्ली में जगीन की गैर कानूनी विक्री

9658. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या गिरफ्त और आवास मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में उपजाऊ कृषि भूमि की गैर-कानूनी विक्री के मामलों में

दिल्ली में 800 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और 127 कालोनाइजरों का भी उस विक्री में हाथ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन 127 कालोनाइजरों के नाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई ?

सप्तशीष कार्य तथा निर्यात और आवास मंत्री (धो भीष्म नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। 12 मार्च, 1981 तक गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या 887 थी जिनमें 134 कालोनाइजर शामिल हैं।

(ख) 134 कालोनाइजरों के नाम और पते संलग्न सूची में दिये गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल टी—2504/81] उनके विरुद्ध दर्ज किए गए मामले प्रक्रियाधीन हैं।

Disposal of stores item received from Narmada water dispute tribunal

9659. SHRI R.P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several items of stores were received by his Ministry from the defunct Narmada Water Dispute Terminal;

(b) if so, the details of such stores indicating the item of store, nature of store and its depreciated value;

(c) whether such stores were taken on record or in stock register by his Ministry;

(d) if so, the details of stores taken into the stock register and if the answer is in negative, the reasons for not taking the stores into stock;

(e) is it also a fact that the stores received from Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal were auctioned during the last auction arranged by his Ministry without taking such stores in the Stock registers; and

(f) who are the persons responsible for these gross negligent acts and corrupt practices and what action is proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Items of furniture, bicycles, hot and cold weather appliances, typewriters, car, stationery etc. of a total depreciated value of Rs. 50,466/- were received from the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal at the time of its winding up and were taken on the record of the Ministry.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Cases of Inquiry Referred to Central Vigilance Commission

9660. SHRI R. P. VADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of inquiry were referred to the Central Vigilance Commission by Central Water Commission during the last two years; details of such cases;

(b) is it a fact that the inquiry reports received from the Central Vigilance Commission are not disposed of within the stipulated time limits laid down under the CCS (CCA) Rules;

(c) if so, the details of various reports received indicating the date of their receipt in the CWC and the date of final disposal;

(d) is it a fact that the while submitting report of inquiry the Central Vigilance Commission has declared the department guilty or responsible for the article of charge for which the case was referred for inquiry; and

(e) if so, the details of punishment given to the individual concerned after fixing the responsibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) in all 20 cases were referred to the Central Vigilance Commission by the Central Water Commission during last 2 years. Of these 4 cases were referred by the Central Water Commission directly and the remaining 16 cases were sent to the Central Vigilance Commission through the Ministry of Irrigation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Auction in Ministry of Irrigation

9661. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the stores of his Department were sold at throw away prices by the concerned officials during the last auction arranged by his Ministry in connivance with the bidders;

(b) if not, details of each item, its reserve prices, date of condemnation by the competent authority and amount of proceed item-wise;

(c) is it also a fact that the officer-in-charge responsible for irregular auction made good money out of the auction and if not, the reasons for selling the articles at throw away prices without caring for the procedures laid down in this regard;

(d) how much amount was spent in arranging the last auction in his Ministry and total amount of proceed from the auction; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken against the officials involved in it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The items auctioned and the proceeds realised are indicated below:

Hot and Cold Water

Appliances	Rs. 320/-
Cycles	Rs. 287/-
Tyres and Tubes	Rs. 300/-
Furniture	Rs. 2078/-
Total :	Rs. 2985/-

No reserve price was fixed for these items. The items were certified as unserviceable on 17-11-1980 by a Committee of Officers set up for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir. No irregularity was committed and the auction was conducted in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

(d) An amount of Rs. 920/- was incurred on making arrangements for the auction. The total amount of sale proceeds from the auction is indicated in reply to part (b) of the Question.

(e) Does not arise.

Allotment of DDA Flats

9662. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) the total number of houses allotted by the DDA during the last year catagory-wise;

(b) how many houses have been counted more than once in public announcements by carrying forward the same set of houses to the next to inflate the figure of release; and

(c) what are the advertisement-wise details of the houses said to have been released and actually allotted by DDA during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) The Delhi Development Authority has reported that it has allotted flats during the last three years viz., 1978, 1979 and 1980 as under:

(i) MIG	2,111
(ii) LIG	2,952
(iii) Janta	4,745
	9,808

(b) 3,208 flats.

(c) A statement showing the number of flats category-wise released and allotted from the year 1978 upto February, 1981 is attached.

Statement

Statement showing the flats released and allotted from the year 1978 to February 1981

Sl. No.	Date of release of flats	No. of flats released			Date of Draw	Flats allotted		
		MIG	LIG	JANTA		MIG	LIG	JANTA
1. 14-10-77 to 15-11-77	195	..	1071	10-3-78	195	..	..	1000
2. 16-3-78 to 21-3-78	89	304	236	31-3-78	89	988	295	186
3. 5-6-78 to 20-6-78	296	661	187	13-9-78	..	661	..	..
4. 20-10-78 to 15-11-78	48	74	225	14-9-78	..	..	..	231
5. 20-10-78 to 25-11-78	236	142	764	30-9-78	140	74	..	..
6. 29-1-79 to 28-2-79	371	720	179	30-11-78	48	141	..	..
7. 25-6-79 to 31-7-79	1200	1095	227	10-1-79	157	..	761	..
8.	..	..	144	17-10-79	..	..	..	102
9. 1-3-80 to 31-2-80	1173	616	2671	17-12-79	..	..	..	..
10. 1-12-80 to 31-12-80	2582	1900	2414	16-6-80	419	271	184	1049
Grand Total	6190	5512	8118	17-2-81	..	..	..	5794
				19-2-81	1540	..	..	13688

Grand Total of MIG, LIG & JANTA - 19820.

1. Flats shown at Sl. No. 4 were surrendered/cancelled flats.
2. Flats shown at Sl. No. 8 were allotted to E.P.D.P. of which the brochure was not released but the applications were invited through the Association.

Taking over of Sanitary Inspector Training Course by Board of Technical education, Delhi.

9663. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Technical Education Delhi which was formed in 1962, took over all the technical educational institutions;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that 'Sanitary Inspector Training Course', organised by a private institution by name "All India Institute of Local Self Government", Bombay and which was given recognition by the Delhi Health Department in 1960, was not taken over by the Board of Technical Education, Delhi;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken to take over of this training course by the Board?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The Board of Technical Education, Delhi; has been constituted to affiliate institutions and to prescribe courses of study and instructions leading to examinations conducted by it;

(b) The names of Institutions and the courses of study run by them which are affiliated to the Board of Technical Education are given in the attached statement.

(c) No request for affiliation of the Sanitary Inspector Training Course organised by the All India Institute of Local Self Government has so far been received by the Board.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise

Statement

S. No.	Name of Institution	Courses of study affiliated to Board of Technical Education, Delhi.
1.	G.B. Pant Polytechnic, Delhi	All courses run by the institution
2.	Pusa Polytechnic, Delhi	Do.
3.	Women's Polytechnic, Delhi	Do.
4.	K.G. Polytechnic, Delhi	Do.
5.	Institute of Commercial Practice, Delhi	Do.
6.	College of Pharmacy, Delhi	Do.
7.	Hamdard College of Pharmacy, Delhi	Diploma in Pharmacy
8.	Sarda Ukil School of Art, Delhi	(i) Diploma course for Art teachers. (ii) Diploma course in Commercial Art (Part-time)

1	2	3
9. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering & Nutrition, Delhi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Diploma in Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition. (ii) Diploma in Specialised Hotel Management. (iii) Trade Diploma in Canning and Food Preservation. (iv) Diploma in Cookery (v) Trade Diploma in Bakery and Confectionery. (vi) Trade Diploma in Restaurant and Counter Service. (vii) Trade Diploma in Hotel Reception and Book-keeping. (viii) Trade Diploma in House Keeping.
10. B.S.F. Signal School, Delhi.		Diploma in Electronics and Communication Engineering.
11. Delhi Productivity Council, Delhi.		Post Diploma Course in Business Administration.
12. DIMS School of Management, Delhi.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Post Diploma in Marketing and Sales Management. (ii) Post Diploma in Business Administration.
13. New Delhi Polytechnic for Women, Delhi.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Diploma in Secretarial Practice. (ii) Diploma in Textile Design. (iii) Diploma in Interior Decoration. (iv) Diploma in Commercial Art. (v) Diploma in Beauty Culture.

Inquiry into Khadi Gramodyog

9664. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to conduct an inquiry into the activities of the Khadi Gramodyog Commission in view of the news item appeared in Hindi Daily 'Nav Bharat Times' dated 6th October, 1980 under caption 'Khadi Gramodyog Ki Dur-dasha (Khadi Gramodyog in bad shape); and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor when misappropriation of lakhs of

rupees has been highlighted in the news item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). Presently there is no proposal to conduct any formal enquiry into the affairs of the Khadi Gramodyog Commission. The deficiencies mentioned in the news item appearing in the 'Nav Bharat Times' of 6th October 1980, have been brought to the notice of the KVIC. Further course of auction will be decided when the report of the KVIC is received.

Policy Re: Allotment of Wheat to Flour Mills

9665. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI V. N. GADGIL:

PROF. K. K. TEWARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy adopted by Government in the matter of allocation of wheat to roller flour mills;

(b) whether it is based on the rated/installed capacity of a mill or other considerations;

(c) whether there was a change in the policy of allocations of wheat to mills in West Bengal;

(d) whether any representations were received from owners of smaller roller flour mills that the policy of allocations of wheat by the Government of West Bengal had been discriminatory towards them in recent months and cuts in allocations resulting thereby have adversely affected their establishments; and

(e) if so, whether those have been considered and what measures are contemplated to mitigate their distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) Monthly allotment of wheat for the mills is determined on the basis of demand made by the State Governments, availability of wheat in the Central Pool and trend of offtake in the past.

(b) and (c). In the past allotment of wheat was made as per demand received from the State Government. It was found that offtake was lower than the allotments made. On an appraisal of the situation in the context of declining stocks in the Central Pool allotment of wheat to the States was rationalised since August, 1980, so as to bring it closer to the offtake.

resulting in a scaling down of the allotment of wheat for all the States, including West Bengal.

The Central Government allocate wheat to the State Governments and the mill-wise allocation is made by the State Governments themselves.

It was suggested to the State Governments that the mill-wise quotas should be based on the performance of each mill in the past and that local factors and circumstances be kept in mind. State Governments were also requested to keep the following two principles in view:—

(i) the total sub-allotted quantity does not exceed the overall allotment for issue to the roller flour mills within the State;

(ii) the allotment to an individual mill is not in excess of its licensed capacity.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The mill-wise sub-allocations are made by the State Governments. The Government of West Bengal have, therefore, been advised to look into the complaints and to allocate wheat in a fair and equitable manner keeping in view the guidelines issued by the Central Government.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विकास खण्ड का सर्वेक्षण

9666. श्री राम लाल राहेरे : क्या नियर्ण और व्यावास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सर्वेक्षण और निपटान नाम से वर्ष 1966-67 में एक प्रूनिट की स्थापना की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस यूनिट परा अब तक क्या कार्य किया गया है; और

(ग) इस पर कितनी राशि व्यय की रही है तथा तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है;

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास यंत्री (श्री भोल्ह नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि इसके सर्वेक्षण और बन्दोवस्त विभाग का सूत्रन 1969 में किया गया था।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण और बन्दोवस्त एकक 1 ने 5 नजूल सम्पदाओं के बारे में कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। इसके अलावा, इसने 3 नजूल सम्पदाओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कार्य पूरा कर लिया है। इस विभाग के एकक 11 ने भी 37 प्रोजेक्ट तैयार कर ली है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के इस विभाग के बेतन पर खर्च के व्यौरे इस प्रकार हैं:—

	रुपये
बेतन	3,56,332. 50
विशेष बेतन	14,469. 26
मंहगाई भत्ता/अतिरिक्त	
मंहगाई भत्ता	2,50,937. 30
एफ० टो० ए०	42,430. 06
आवास किराया भत्ता	75,221. 06
नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता	21,471. 12
विविध	5,265. 31
कुल	7,66,126. 61

Taking over of Irwin School, New Delhi

9667. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to take over Lady Irwin School, New Delhi under its control; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Allowance to Employees of Khadi Gram Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

9668. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, at present, ad-hoc medical allowance is being given to the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi at the rate of Rs. 180/- per year;

(b) if so, whether in view of the increasing cost, there is any proposal with Government to increase the amount of medical allowance to enable the employees to meet medical expenses, if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) to (c). The employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission including employees of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan, New Delhi are governed by the provisions of Khadi and Village Industries Employees (Medical Allowance) Regulations, 1961. Under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, the

employees of the Commission are eligible for reimbursement of expenditure upto Rs. 180/- per financial year towards out-patient treatment for self and the family. As regards in-patient treatment, the employees of the Commission are eligible for reimbursement of expenditure incurred on hospitalisation of self and the family at the same rates and on the same conditions as laid down under Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

No proposal for upward revision of the ceiling of Rs. 180/- has so far been received by the Government.

Bonus to Employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

9669. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are not entitled to bonus at present; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) and (b). The question of the applicability of Payment of Bonus Act 1965 to the employees of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been examined. The view taken is that the Commission is not liable to pay bonus to its employees. The matter has, however, been taken by the Karamchari Union of the Commission to the Supreme Court and presently it is sub-judice.

Accommodation to Employees of Khadi and Village Industries Commission

9670. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that houses to the employees of the Khadi and Vil-

lage Industries Commission/Khadi Gram Udyog Bhawan are not provided by the Commission/Khadi Gram Udyog Bhawan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set apart some houses from the Government pool for allotment to the employees of the Commission/Khadi Gram Udyog Bhawan to ease their accommodation problem; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): (a) Residential accommodation has been provided to its employees by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the extent possible.

(b) and (c) It will not be possible to provide residential accommodation to the employees of the Commission/Bhawan from the Government pool as there is already acute shortage of accommodation for Government employees.

Tamarind Production and its use

9671. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual production of tamarind in India;

(b) the quantity of tamarind being put to different uses in the country; how much of it is being exported;

(c) the steps taken to enhance the export of tamarind;

(d) whether any schemes have been proposed for preparing different products from tamarind for use in Kitchens, industries and pharmaceutical; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): (a) No official estimate of production is available as Tamarind has not been brought under forecast estimates.

(b) Tamarind is being used in various forms in Kitchen, industries and pharmaceuticals, but the extent quantity of tamarind put to different use is not available.

The export of fresh tamarind and tamarind concentrate is as under:—

(i) *Fresh Tamarind*

Year	Quantity (Metric Value tonne)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1978-79 . . .	6502.2	219.66
1979-80 . . .	8666.5	367.50
(April, 79 to Feb., 80)		

(ii) *Tamarind Concentrate*

Year	Quantity	Value
1978-79 . . .	75.0	10.53
1979-80 . . .	103.9	13.67
1980-81 . . .	33.3	5.46

(c) Against export of tamarind concentrate a 15 per cent Cash Compensatory Support (CCS) and 10 per cent Registered Exporters Policy (Export Replenishment) (REP) is available. In addition, drawback is also available on packing material drawback on packing material is also available on export of fresh tamarind.

(d) and (e) Central Food & Technological Research Institute (C.F.T.R.I.), Mysore, have developed

processes for manufacture of tamarind juice concentrate and tamarind powder for use in food preparation.

Annual estimated production of Tamarind juice concentrate is 150 tonnes. Two firms are manufacturing this product with installed capacity of one ton per day. Tamarind powder is being manufactured by one firm having installed capacity of 500 kg. per day.

मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों के विदेशों में दौरे

9672. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सिवाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1981 को समाप्त हुए वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मंत्रालय तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के किन अधिकारियों ने विदेशों की यात्रा की, उनमें से प्रत्येक पर कितना खर्च हुआ, उनकी यात्रा के उद्देश्य क्या थे और उनके चयन में क्या मानदण्ड अपनाए गए थे ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव और जल आयोग के चेयरमैन तथा सचिव ने अपने निजी कार्य निपटाने के लिए विदेशों में पहुंचने पर छुट्टी ली थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस तरह के मामलों का न्यौरा क्या है और इस तरह के अनधिकृत कार्यों को रोकने के लिए तथा इस तरह के मामलों की जांच करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है और इसे कब तक सुनिश्चित किया जायगा ?

सिवाई मंत्रालय ने दायर मंत्री (श्री जियाउलरहमान अंसारी) : (क) से (ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Procedure for Selection of Studies to Japan

9673. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students were sent to Japan since the inception of the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(b) what was the criteria/procedure in selection them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Twelve.

(b) The criteria followed by the University for selection was as follows:

(i) *For Field Work:* The students who complete a preliminary draft of their doctoral thesis are deputed for field research abroad to their respective regions of specialisation. The field work is granted on the recommendation of the Field Work Committee and Committee for Advanced Studies and Research of the concerned School.

(ii) *Under Youth Delegation Programme:* The panel of students is recommended by a Committee consisting of;

(i) Head, Centre for East Asian Studies, School of International Studies;

(ii) Head, Centre of Afro Asian Language School of Languages;

(iii) Teacher-in Charge of the Japanese Division, School of Languages. As per prescribed guidelines, the criteria for selection is experience of the candidates in youth activities and their academic performance.

Working of Rent Wing in the Directorate of Estates

9674. SHRI SHIBU SOREN:

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1848 on the 2nd March, 1981 regarding working of Rent Wing in the Directorate of Estates and state:

(a) the time likely to be taken to implement each of the nine recommendations which have been accepted by Government;

(b) what concrete steps have been taken to appoint the staff as suggested by the departmental committee set up to go into the working of rent wing in the Directorate of Estates and the progress made in this regard;

(c) chronological stages of consideration; and

(d) what is the percentage of shortage of staff on date in all the cadres in the Rent Wing of the Directorate of Estates to fully implement the recommendation of the departmental committee to take over increased work load due to addition in the limits of residences for the last several years?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) These recommendations are at various stages of processing and it would be difficult to indicate the exact time by which the recommendations would be implemented.

(b) Requirements of additional staff on the basis of recommendations of the Departmental Committee have been worked out. As there is a general ban on creation of Ministerial posts on the Non Plan side, it would be difficult to get the posts sanctioned in the foreseeable future.

(c) The implementation of 6 out of the 9 accepted pending recommendations depends upon the availability of

additional staff referred to in answer to Part (b) above. Two of the recommendations are under active consideration in consultation with CPWD. The ninth i.e., last recommendation will be taken up for implementation after the rest of the recommendations have been implemented.

(d) Following is the present percentage of shortage of staff against the sanctioned strength:—

Class-I (Gazetted)	Nil
Class-II Do.	Nil
Class-II (Non-Gazetted)	1
Class-III (Supervisory)	20%
Class-III (Clerical)	26%

The percentage of shortage of staff on account of increase in the units of residences has yet to be worked out accurately. As a result, at present it is not possible to furnish the details in this regard.

Luthra Committee

9675. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a one man enquiry committee was appointed in 1977 known as Luthra Committee, by the then President NCERT;

(b) if so did it work in camera;

(c) did it record any statements and take signatures of the witnesses;

(d) did it refuse to meet most of the witnesses;

(e) did it call a few chosen witnesses again and again to sieve the facts;

(f) did it ignore the written statements sent and handed over to it by witnesses;

(g) action taken on the basis of the report about internal assessment, arbitrary rules of scholarships;

(h) will the report be placed before the House; and

(i) what was the total expenditure incurred on the committee?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f) The procedure adopted by the Committee was to meet each witness alone when he/she was encouraged to make statements in assured confidence. The Committee did not refuse to meet anyone who was willing to accept this procedure. As can be gathered from the Report, the Committee did not either record any statements or take signatures of the witnesses. The Committee was anxious to meet as many witnesses as were forthcoming. The Committee interviewed certain key witnesses more than once so that facts could be elicited and a proper perspective established. The Committee also considered the written material sent to it.

(g) Regarding the question of internal assessment, the Committee suggested that the matter be looked into thoroughly by the Regional College and the NCERT. This matter was discussed in the conference of the Principals of the Colleges under NCERT and detailed guidelines were given. No suggestions regarding the rules of scholarships were given by the Committee.

(h) The Government do not propose to do so.

(i) A sum of Rs. 5000/- was paid to Shri Luthra who constituted the Committee.

Bifurcation of C.D. Blocks in Himachal Pradesh

9676. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of RURAL RECONSTRUCTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a demand for the bifurcation of three existing Community Development Blocks in Himachal Pradesh;

namely UNA, Pragpur and Sadar (Bilaspur) as they happen to be too unwieldy in area and population;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BALSHWAR RAM): (a) No such proposal has been received in this Ministry.

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

टेलीफोन के नये तकनीक

9677. श्री आर० एन० राकेश: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार वहाल ही में दूर-संचार स्वीचिंग और इलैक्ट्रोनिक स्वीचिंग उपकरणों के निर्माण के क्षव में देश में टेलीफोन के नए तकनीकों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ डोस निर्णय लिए हैं; और

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

संचार यंत्रालय में राज्य यंत्रों (श्री कार्तिक उरांव): (क) और (ख) जी हाँ, सरकार ने डाक तार संचार तंत्र में इलैक्ट्रोनिक स्वीचिंग प्रणाली शुरू करने का निर्णय लिया है। अस्तु, सिद्धान्त रूप में तय हुआ है, सार्वजनिक उपयोग के लिए इलैक्ट्रोनिक स्वीचिंग उपस्कर की 5 लाख लाइनें तैयार करने की वार्षिक क्षमता रखने वाले दो बड़े कारखान स्थापित किए जायें। इण्डियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज के पालघाट कारखाने में ट्रॅक

एक्सचेंज और ग्रामीण स्वचल एक्सचेंज सहित छोटे इलैक्ट्रोनिक एक्सचेंज बनाने की मौजूदा वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता को, जो 10,000 लाइनों का है, बढ़ाकर 1.5 लाख लाइनें करने का निर्णय भी लिया गया है।

Policy regarding rotational transfers in the Ministry of Works and Housing

9678. SHRI RAM KUMAR MEENA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is the general policy to transfer the employees of the Directorate of Estates from one branch to another branch after three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the Directorate of Estates, some employees are continuously working in some of the important Branches like Administration / Allotments / Cash Branch for many years;

(c) if so, the number of employees working in each branch since 1st January, 1978; and

(d) what measures Government proposes to take to replace these employees by transferring them from these branches?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): (a) Transfers/postings of employees in the Directorate of Estates are made for administrative reasons in the public interest, on grounds of exigencies of work and efficiency. While doing so, care is taken to ensure that generally no employee remain on a particular seat/branch for too long a time. However, for administrative/technical reasons, it sometimes becomes necessary to retain an employee at a particular Desk/Branch for a longer period.

(b) and (c). The number of employees working in Administration/Al-

lotment|Cash Branch 1st January, 1978 is—

Administration	3
Allotment Branches	21
Cash	11

(d) In view of (a), the question does not arise

12.00 hrs.

RE: MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: First, I will give my observation. Please sit down.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motions from Shri G. M. Banatwalla, Shri K. K. Goyal, Shri Ramavtar Shastri, Shri P. K. Kodiyan, Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav, Shri Rasheed Masood, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri E. Bala nandan, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, kar, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shri K. M. Madhukar, Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri Satish Agarwal and Shri Chitta Basu regarding widespread riots flaring up at Biharsharif on 1st May, 1981, loot and arson resulting in the death of more than ten persons...

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Borasat): It is nineteen.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am reading out only what you have given in your notice.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have given 19.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: ... and injuries to a large number and the panic among the communities.

(g) यदि इन दुकानों का संख्या कितनी है और उन पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है;

(h) यदि इन दुकानों का प्रव तक आबंटन नहीं किया गया है, तो किराए के रूप में कितनी हानि हुई है;

(i) इनको कब तक आबंटित करने का विचार है; और

(j) उनको किस आधार पर आबंटित किया जाएगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्णय और आवास जंबूरी (भी जीवन नार्थन ज़िह) :
(क) से (च) यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen to me. I have not concluded.

According to the approved guidelines, matters relating to law and order in States 'may not be allowed in the Lok Sabha'. We have also to be careful in our observations least any inadvertent remarks may aggravate the situation and accentuate the difficulties. I would, therefore, urge the Members to exercise restraint.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The Members have already been informed that the consent for moving the Adjournment Motions has been withheld.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): In this House you had already discussed these community clashes previously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my point very clear.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have got only one more week. Therefore, time is very much precious. Would you all kindly co-operate?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Time and again we have discussed these communal clashes. Why not we discuss it now? Did we not discuss Moradabad clashes for two-and-a-half hours? If the House does not discuss it, it becomes ineffective.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation. If you are not satisfied with my observation, come and meet me in my Chamber. We will discuss it. You can definitely come and meet me in my chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this matter relating to the law and order situation has to be within the jurisdiction of the State Government. It is a fact, but it is the duty of the Central Government to protect the life and property of the minorities of our country. Since the minorities are affected and the situation in Biharsharif is very serious...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is why I said that. Mr. Chitta Basu, please listen. You can come and meet me in my Chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The House is entitled to discuss. (Interruptions). Shall I conclude...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would make it very clear. When one Member speaks, every Member of the House must cooperate with me and allow him. I have allowed Mr. Chitta Basu, Now, I am allowing Mr. Balanandan.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear what he is saying.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): This is not a question to be taken lightly here. This is a question of minority communities. The minority communities have been attacked and killed. The police tried to protect them. Therefore, this is a question to be discussed in the House. So, you should allow this.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. He is on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR: I rise on a point of order under proviso 2 to Rule 60. I would request you to kindly bear with me for a moment and go through this which says:

"Provided further that where the Speaker is not in possession of full facts about the matter mentioned therein, he may before giving or refusing consent read the notice of the motion..."

Sir, you have done this. You have read the motion. If that is done, further it is mentioned here the Minister or Member concerned, makes a brief statement of facts.

Now, you have partly done the first part of it. Therefore, we have a right to make our statements and the collection of material is to be done on the floor of the House, not from the Chamber. There is no provision in the rule for collecting information in the Chamber. That has to be done on the floor of the House.

One more thing. You are not allowing us to raise an issue being a law and order situation. But when we are discussing the Bill about disturbed areas, the Minister makes the statement that while law and order is a State subject the over-all responsibility continues to be that of Central Government and to that extent the Central Government has to share the responsibility of the State Government. When the question of Bill arises, Government makes this statement but when the question of calling attention comes, you tell us that this is a law and order problem and that it is a State subject. This matter is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other Hon. Members, please sit down.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजोपुर)
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वहां गया हुआ था।
 वहां टेंगन है। वहां 19 नहीं 70 लोग
 मरे हैं माइनोरिटी के और पुलिस के।
 वहां प्रशासन चुचाप है। ऐसे परिस्थिति
 में वहां और भी भयंकर घटना हो सकती
 है और भी आग भड़क सकती है। अतः
 स पर रारा में इमोरियेटली विचार हो।
 तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यहां पर है, वही स्टेट
 सरकार काम कर रही है। वहां के प्रशा-
 सन द्वारा इस आग को भड़काया जा
 रहा है। वहां ला एण्ड आर्डर विल्कुल ठीक

नहीं है। इसलिये वहां की सरकार को
 बरखास्त कोजिये। वहां बिलार्थी भी
 भारे भये हैं। ऐसे घटनाये वहां घटी
 हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I made it very clear to the House when the West Bengal question was being discussed that we cannot discuss here the law and order situation in any State. Parliament cannot discuss. That is the point.

Mr. Lakkappa what do you want?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I would like to submit and ruling is already there by the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker stating that the law and order situation is a State subject. When hundreds and hundreds of people of my Party and minorities were being killed in West Bengal, when a discussion was raised on this matter, it was ruled out.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made my observation. You can come and meet me in the Chamber.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: The House has a right to discuss this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The Home Minister is here. You can just ask him kindly to make a statement in the House. It is a very serious matter.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जो, यह सवाल न पक्ष के है,
 दिपक का है। यह सवाल अमन-चैन और
 व्यवस्था का है। यानी केन्द्र की जिम्मे-
 दरी है कि वह माइनोरिटी, अबलियतों
 शेड्युल के स्टेट के लोगों की रक्षा करे
 जब भी ऐसी बात हो तो श. सन को ऐसा
 प्रस्ताव कर के इस पर रोक लगानी चाहिये
 यह चीज टीक नहीं है। अगर यह आज
 लग गयी तो (व्यवस्था)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observation. You can come and meet me. You are a senior Member. Mr. Banatwalla.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : उपराज्यकाम महोदय में शोक के नाते से नहीं बोला लाया है कि शासक पार्टी से यह बात बोल रहा है कि शासन और देश को जिम्मेदारी आपको है। इन्हें महत्वपूर्ण सवाल से कंतराओं नहीं, इसको सदन में लाओ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 377 has been allowed I have allowed 377. Mr. Bagri, please sit down. I have called Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I too have given notice of an Adjournment Motion. In view of the fact that a large number of persons are missing, in view of the fact that even the para-military forces have been ineffective and there is spread of violence, and....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed 377....

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: ...and in view of the fact that the overall responsibility is that of the Central Government, the army must be called in. A statement should come from the Home Minister. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta. All other hon. Members will please sit down. Except Mr. Indrajit Gupta's what the other hon. Members say will not go on record.

(Interruptions) **

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): While you can exercise your discretion to disallow any Adjournment Motion—there is no doubt about that—the argument you have put forward is that it is a law and order situation pertaining to a State. It is

a general proposition, I agree, but in all cases—the experience of the House proves, the history of the House shows—where the question of security and safety of minorities is concerned, it cannot be treated just as a State subject, it is the responsibility of the Central Government. Only the other day we discussed the Gujarat situation here. Why was it allowed to be discussed in that case? Because it involved the security of Harijans and Scheduled Castes. Here the question of other minorities is concerned. Therefore, if you want to rule it out, you can rule it out, but do not rule it out on this ground....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make a request. Mr. Indrajit Gupta and other leaders of the Opposition may come and meet me in my Chamber...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What is there in the Chamber? This is not a private affair.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already made my observations. You can come and meet me in my Chamber. We can definitely come to some conclusion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we have got only one week left and we have got a heavy agenda. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. Professor, you know the rules. When I am on my legs, every one of the hon. Members shall sit down. Please sit down. There is only one week's time left. I have already made my observations. If any hon. Member or leaders of political parties are aggrieved, they can come to me, we shall discuss and we can take any decision acceptable to the House and acceptable under the rules. Therefore, I would make this appeal. We may not have time. For important discussions we

are not having time. Therefore, we have got to put them only after 6 O'Clock. But then there is the question of quorum. Therefore, I would meet me in my Chamber. (Interruptions). I would meet me in my Chamber. (Interruptions). Now, with your permission, I am going on to the next item. Papers to be laid on the Table....

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : मुसलमानों की निम्नता के लिरोध में हम सदन त्याग करते हैं। चूंकि आप इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम बाक आउट करते हैं।

[Shri Mani Ram Bagri and some other hon. Members then left the House]

12.13 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): One minute, Sir. I have given notice of a question of privilege against the Chief Justice of India and another judge of the Supreme Court. That is pending before you. What action have you taken?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is receiving attention.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What has happened to that?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is receiving attention.
(Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is not enough.. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri K. Lakkappa had given a notice of question of privilege regarding certain reported remarks by the Chief Justice and another Judge of the Supreme Court. A factual note has been called for. The matter is under consideration. I am going to the next item.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

EXPORT POLICY, APRIL 1981—MARCH 1982 AND IMPORT POLICY, APRIL, 1981—MARCH, 1982

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Export Policy, April, 1981—March, 1982 (Hindi@ version).

(2) A copy of the Import Policy, April, 1981—March, 1982 (Hindi@ Version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2478/81].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF KENDRIYA VIDALAYA SANGTHAN, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, NOTIFICATION UNDER CHILDREN ACT, 1960 ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning an Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audit Report

@English version was laid on The Table.

@@English version was laid on the Table on 3rd April, 1981.

thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2479/81].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2480/81].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi* version) under sub-section (3) of section 59 of the Children Act, 1960:—

(i) The Pondicherry Children (Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.O. Ms. 133/80-HEW(SW) in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1980.

(ii) The Pondicherry Children (Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. G.O. Ms. 160/80-HEW (SW) in Pondicherry Gazette dated the 12th August, 1980.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

delay in laying the Hindi version of the Notifications mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2481/81].

(6) A copy of the Punjab Suppression of the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls (Chandigarh First Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. F. 11/6/95/SW2/80/300 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 6th January, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Rules mentioned at (6) above.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Rules mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2482/81].

STATEMENTS SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE MINISTERS DURING SIXTH LOK SABHA AND SEVENTH LOK SABHA AND DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (LOAN) RULES, 1981

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): On behalf of Shri Bhishma

*English version was laid on the Table on 23rd December, 1980.

Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) show-

ing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. XXII- Second Session 1977.

(ii) Statement No. XVI - Sixth Session, 1978.

(iii) Statement No. XIX - Seventh Session, 1979.

(iv) Statement No. VII - Second Session ,1980.

(v) Statement No. XI - Third Session, 1980.

(vi) Statement No. IV- Fourth Session, 1980.

(vii) Statement No. I - Fifth Session, 1981.

Sixth
Lok Sabha

Seventh
Lok Sabha

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2483/81].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Loan) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 315 in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1981, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2484/81].

lish versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report of the Society for the National Institutes of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2485/81].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon of the School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2486/81].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts and the Audit Report thereon of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi, for the year 1979-80 within the stipulated period of

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS, PATIALA FOR 1979-80, STATEMENTS FOR DELAY IN LAYING THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF SOCIETY FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS, Patiala for 1979-80. School of Buddhist Philosophy, Leh for 1979-80 and Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, Varanasi for 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): On behalf of Shrimati Sheila Kaul,

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for the National Institute of Physical Education and Sports, Patiala, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-

nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2487/81].

STATEMENT FOR NOT LAYING IN TIME THE ANNUAL REPORT OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 30TH JUNE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Jute Corporation of India for the year ended 30th June, 1980 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2488/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE FARMS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 30th June, 1980.

(2) Annual Report of the State Farms Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year ended 30th June, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2489/81].

CENTRAL EXCISE (TWELFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 302 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1981, under sub-section (1) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2490/81].

(2) A copy each of the Notification No. GSR 303(E) and 304(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1981 together with an explanatory note regarding extension of concessional import duty (Basic auxillary and countervailing) of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on power operated briquetting presses for compacting cellulosic waste material into fuel briquettes and parts and accessories of such presses, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2491/81].

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, you are making the Parliament ineffective.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You are taking the Parliament for a ride....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up a very important calling attention....All of you please take your seats.

Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Has the Minister of Civil Aviation got nothing to do with this? The

Home Minister is replying—I believe—to the call attention.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is a Call Attention to the Home Minister.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir . . . *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing. This is not correct. All this will not go on record.

12.17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SUSPECTED SABOTAGE OF AIR INDIA BOEING AIRCRAFT 'MAKALU'

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजोपुर): मैं अविनम्बनोय लोक: महत्व के नियन्त्रित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलता है और प्रार्थना करता है कि वह इस बार में एक वक्तव्य दें:

"एयर इंडिया बोइंग विमान 'मकालू' में हुई संदिग्ध तोड़ फोड़।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): Sir, Hon'ble Members would kindly recall the statement I made in this House on 27th April, 1981 regarding attempted sabotage to the Air India Boeing 707 aircraft VT-D P.M. 'MAKALU' which was earmarked for the use of the Prime Minister for her foreign visit commencing from 5th May, 1981.

Considering the seriousness of the matter, I visited Bombay on 29th April, 1981.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagare): In a special I.A.F. Aircraft.

SHRI ZAIL SINGH: A case under Section 307 IPC and Section 10 of Indian Aircraft Act has been registered and being investigated by C.B.I. Five persons have since been arrested and 4 have been remanded to Police custody by the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Bombay. 4 out of the 5 arrested persons are Air India employees and fifth is a dismissed technician of the same Airline.

The investigation of the case by C.B.I. is in progress. I can assure the House that the investigations would be conducted expeditiously and those found guilty will be proceeded against.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यदि आपने इस वक्तव्य को पहले पढ़ लिया होता और समय पर यह आपको मिल गया होता तो आप इसको मंत्री महोदय को लौटा देते और कहते कि दूसरा स्टेटमेंट दिया जाय। एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है कि यह गम्भीर मामला है और पुरे देश और विदेश में इसका हवां खड़ा किया जा रहा है और दूसरी तरफ जब सरकार जवाब देती है तो ऐसा लगता है कि इससे ज्यादा लाइटली आज तक किसी दूसरे कालिंग एटेंशन को इस सदन में लिया ही नहीं गया है, इसके ज्यादा हल्के तरीके के किसी दूसरे कालिंग एटेंशन को दिया ही नहीं गया है। तो यह सर्वप्रथम जो सदन में और मैं समझता हूं छानाकी सदस्य यहां उपस्थित हैं, यह जानने के लिये उत्सूक थे कि क्या हो रहा है, नहीं हो रहा है। इतना बड़ा प्रश्न मंत्री के जीवन पर खतरे का घड़्यत और सारी चीज हो रही है और गृह मंत्री जी ने दो लाइन का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर बता दिया कि 4 अफसरों को सस्पेंड कर दिया, जांच हो रही है, यह हो रहा है, वह हो रहा है।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

उभार्डेक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बक्सब्य दिया था इस सदन में उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं 27 तारीख को गृह मंत्री जो ने जो बयान दिया था उसमें कुछ मुद्दे उठाये थे जिन में से 5, 7 मुद्दे ये पहले तो उन्होंने कहा था प्रधानमंत्री की यात्रा 707 बोइंग "मकालू" से तय हुई थी। दूसरा उन्होंने कहा कि 15 अप्रैल, 1981 को यह जहाज अबूद्वाबो से बम्बई वापस आया था और उसी दिन सन्ताकूज हवाई अड्डे पर उसका निरोक्षण प्रारम्भ हुआ। तीसरे इन्होंने कहा था कि निरोक्षण के दोरान 4 प्रमुख केविल जानबूझ कर काटे पाये गये। फिर इन्होंने कहा उच्चस्तरीय दर ने प्रारम्भिक जांच के दोरान तय पाया कि यह जानबूझ कर तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही थी। और उसके बाद नवा पीइंट कहा कि यदि समय पर पता नहीं चलता तो इसे निश्चय ही "विमान कुछ समय पश्चात्" इन शब्दों पर मैं विशेष जोर दे रहा हूं, "विमान कुछ समय पश्चात्" दूर्विटनप्रस्ता हो जाता। और एपर इंडिया ने सो० बो० आई० को विवित विनायत की और वह जांच कर रही है। यह 27 तारीख के गृह मंत्री के बयान का सार है।

उभार्डेक्ष महोदय, अब जो तथ्य समने पाए रहे हैं समाचार पत्रों आदि के द्वारा उन्हे अनुसार लगता है कि सारों बटना पर एक रहस्यपूर्ण आवरण है। मन्त्र्यव, आप तो जानते हैं कि हम लोगों का राजनीतिक द्वेष हो सकता है, लेकिन सदन के किसी माननीय सदस्य को, वह तो फिर भी देता को प्रधानमंत्री हैं, सदन के किसी भी माननीय सदस्य पर यदि इस तरह से जान से मारने का हमला हो। है तो सदन के दोनों पक्ष के लोग

सभान रूप से चिन्तित होते हैं। और यह तो प्रधान मंत्री का मामला है। सदन में हमारे नियन्त्रिक मतभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन हाउस से बाहर जब हम जाते हैं तो हम सब एक परिवार के सदस्य हैं, आपस में कोई मनमूदाव नहीं रखते। मंत्रिपद के लिये आपस में मनमूदाव हो सकता है, मतभेद हो सकता है। लेकिन बाहर आपस में कोई मतभेद नहीं रहता। बाहर हम सब लोग एक हैं। तो यह जो तथ्य आ रहे हैं समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से यह बहुत ही रहस्यपूर्ण लगते हैं। आज का "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" आप देखे उसमें निकला है :

"No link seen between 'Makalu' and P.M."

इसी तरह से चार दिन पहले "टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया" का ऐडोटोरियल निकला है। तो मैं उनके अधिकार पर कुछ तथ्य सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

इन्होंने मैंने जो बक्सब्य में कहा हैं उससे यह जाहिर होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के 15, 16 दिन पहले तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही हो गई। कम से कम 15 दिन पहले तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही हो गई थी और उभार्डेक्ष महोदय, तोड़फोड़ की जो कार्यवाही होती है वह एसो कार्यशाला होती है जिसमें समय का बहु-बड़ा महत्व रहता है, टाइम फैक्टर वहु-बड़ा काम करता है। जिस ढंग से इसमें किया गया है, वह मैं बाद मैं कहूँगा, लेकिन बी०आई० पी० के लिये जब पलेन उड़ता है, उसके पहले सेक्योरिटी अरेंजमेंट करते हैं, और सेक्योरिटी चैक्स होते हैं। अब जिन्होंने भी साजिश की हों जानबूझ कर के, मंत्री महोदय के जवाब के

मुकाबिक, उसको सक्रियता लिखने वालों नहीं थी। और यह सारा समाचार पत्रों में आ रहा है।

आपने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री का जाना तय था। बहुत से समाचार पत्रों में निकला है कि उनका जाना तय नहीं था। उस तरह के तीन विमान वहां पर थे, जिसमें से किसी में भी प्रधान मंत्री जा सकती थीं। डेट निश्चित थी कि 5 सारोच को प्रधान मंत्री जायेगी। तो दूसरा तथ्य यह सामने आता है कि क्या 15, 16 दिन तक उस विमान का कोई शिंड्यूल कार्यक्रम नहीं था? वह सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री के लिये ही वहां पर 15 दिन तक बेट करता? जैसा कि समाचार-पत्रों में निकला है, नहीं, इस बीच में उसको 3, 4 बार और जाना आया था। वह गया भी है और योड़ी से सम्मत के बाद वह सिंगापुर गया भी और इस यात्रा पर भेजा भी गया।

मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब बी० पी० आई० पी० के लिये सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था होती है तो उसमें कितनी कड़ाई होती है और कितनी सूझबूझ के साथ इन्जीनियर के द्वारा उसे फिटनेस का सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है? कई बार प्लाइट को दैस्ट किया जाता है और अन्त में आई० बी० और अन्य एजेन्सियों के द्वारा छानबोन जांच करवाई जाती है। आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में लिखा है कि --

"...No sane engineer would have detailed a plane straight out of a PIII check for VVAP flight... Because

"after each major check, the planes report some teething trouble before the systems 'settled down'."

और इस कारण से मकालू को रूटीन शिंड्यूल प्लाइट में इन कमियों को दूर करने के लिये भेजा जाना आवश्यक था।

जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, पैट्रोल की भी जांच की जाती है कि कहीं उसमें पानी या दूसरी चीज तो नहीं मिला दी गई है। इन सारी बीजों की जांच-पड़ाल की जाती है। गृह मंत्री के कहे अनुसार जो 4 प्रमुख केबल काटे गये, उससे शोध विमान के दुर्घटना की संमावना नहीं थी। इन्होंने आपने वर्कतब्य में कहा था कि कुछ समय के बाद दुर्घटना हो सकती थी।

बहुत से समाचार-पत्रों ने आपने कमेंट्स दिये हैं कि अगर उड़ान के दौरान केबल की क्षति का चालक को पता लग जाता तो विना किसी दुर्घटना के वह विमान को नजदीकी हवाई अड्डे पर उतार सकता था। यह भी पूर्णतया तय नहीं था कि यही एयरक्राफ्ट 'मकालू' प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दौरान उपर्योग में लाया जायेगा। जैसकि मैंने पहले कहा कि इस कार्य के लिये 3 विमान वहां थे जिसमें से कोई भी इस काम के लिये चुनना था।

मैं मान भी लूं कि शाम्भव मकालू का ही इस्तेमाल होता तो मात्र संमावना से 15 दिन पूर्व तोड़फोड़ की ऐसी कार्यवाही का हवाला देना और उसका सम्बन्ध प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा से जोड़ना, यह कहां तक उचित होगा?

सी० बी० आई० ने आदालत में कहा कि इस तोड़फोड़ की कार्यवाही में विदेशी हाथ है। उपायक्रम महोदय, आप भी हमसे सहमत होंगे कि इस तरह की बात का पता लगना मैटर आफ इवेस्टीगेशन होता है, लेकिन अगर विदेशी का हाथ इसमें होता है तो वह विदेशी हाथ इतना

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

कमजोर नहीं है और पूर्व-नियोजित तरीके से उसकी सारी कार्यवाही चलती है। तथ्य से पता लगता है कि यह बहुत कल्पोवर्षियल मामला है इसमें और कई बात हैं, जिन्हे मैं उठाना नहीं चाहूँगा, लेकिन विदेशी हाथ की जो बात कही, यह एक बड़ा तमाशा देश में किया गया है। जिस घमाके के साथ 27 लारीख को यह बात इस सदन में आई, ज्यों-ज्यों समय बीतता जा रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह तमाशे की स्थिति और उत्पन्न होती जा रही है।

जिस विदेशी हाथ का इन्होंने हथाला दिया, सी०० बी० आई० ने कोर्ट में जाकर कहा तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक उस सम्बन्ध में क्या जानकारी उन्हें मिल पायी है या नहीं मिल पायी है?

5 एयर-इंडिया के अफसरों को बर्खास्त कर दिया गया। बिना जांच किये हुए क्यों बर्खास्त किया गया? उन्हें बिना बचाव का मौका दिये हुए ही डिस्मिस कर दिया गया।

और समाचार पत्रों के अनुसार
(अध्यधान)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Certainly we will defend honest officers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, please do not interrupt.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can't raise a point of order. This is Calling Attention. Please sit down.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Discussion is to be regulated by rule. Nobody is above rule.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Rules will be followed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: I can read it also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have gone through the rule.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Nobody can take more than 3 minutes. He has taken more than 30 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a serious discussion. I am sorry. I will not allow you.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Rules are being violated.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Discussion should not prejudice the investigation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see to that. We will see that it does not prejudice the investigation.

Please conclude. Come to the question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपायक महोदय, अभी चार दिन पहले श्री मिश्र एक कालिग एटेन्शन नोटिस पर बोले थे और उन्होंने 45 मिनट या एक घंटा लिया था। मैं तो सारे फँक्ट्स बता रहा हूँ। मैं अपने मन से कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। ये सब फँक्ट्स समाचार पत्रों में आए हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसी बात है, मेरा कहना है कि यह सम्भावना है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय गृह मंत्री ने जो बक्सव्ह दिया है, और जो तथ्य सामने आ रहे हैं,

I am reading the rule.

वे एक दूसरे से कितने कानूनिकटरी हैं। मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने का पूरा समय मिलेगा और वह बतायेंगे कि क्या यात्रत है और क्या ठीक है। माननीय सदस्य क्यों बादर कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You yourself have taken half-an-hour. Only half-an-hour is there for Calling Attention. You should conclude. You should be short and put a question only. You are making a long speech.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : समाचारपत्रों के अनुसार श्री एम० पी० खारकार, डायरेक्टर आफ इंजीनियरिंग, और श्री ए० एस० वाणिक, डिपुटी डायरेक्टर आफ इंजीनियरिंग (मेनेजरेन्स), इन दोनों अधिकारियों का सान्ताकूज कामलेक्स पर सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व भी नहीं था, उनकी वह जवाबदेही थी ही नहीं, जिसके लिए उनको डिसमिस किया गया है। सरकार ने अभी दो दिन पहले

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude. If you had put question only, you would have put so many questions by this time. You are making a speech. Mr. Paswan, you are a learned member of the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपायक्षम महोदय, अभी चार दिन पहले कुष्ट रोग सम्बन्धी कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस में पहले वक्ता को 45 मिनट का वक्ता दिया गया था। मैं तो अभी दस मिनट भी नहीं बोला हूँ और आप मुझे कानूनलूड करने के लिए कह रहे हैं।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the way. You don't interfere. You know the rules.

"The total time taken on a Calling Attention should not be more than half-an-hour."

"For asking clarificatory questions, the Member should not take more than about 3 minutes, and the other Members about 2 minutes each."

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपायक्षम महोदय, आप जरा हैडफोन को कान पर लगाइए। आज से चार दिन पहले आपने किस रूल के तहत सदस्यों को ज्यादा टाइम दिया था? (प्रधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not reply to that. Please conclude. You need not reply. You may please put the question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह बहुत ही सीरियस मैटर है ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will be happy if you are not angry. Now, you put your question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am asking only questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Senior Members of this House and leaders of the party should confine to the rules.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्वेश्चन में पूछ रहा हूँ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जहाज जो था उसको कहां कहां जाना था और कितने घंटे लगते उस सैबोटेज और प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दरमियान? प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा और यह जो पता चला कि सैबोटेज है इस के बीच में फ्लाइट को कहां-कहां जाना था, उसमें कितने घंटे लगते और उसमें टेक्निशियन की राय आप ने मांगी है कि वह दुर्घटना कितने घंटे के बाद होती? आप यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ... (प्रधान)

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

मैं प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूँ आप हिन्दी समझते नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know the rules and act according to the rules. I need not intervene like this every time.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सीधा सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Masood, you will get your chance. Your name is in the list. He can defend himself. You please sit down.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सरकार ने कहा कि 20 अप्रैल को जांच की गई है।

.... (ध्वनिशान) दिक्कत तो यह है कि you can't follow Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already he has made a speech and he is now repeating it in the form of questions.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह तो 20 तारीख का मामला है, 20 तारीख की जांच रिपोर्ट को आप सभा-पट्टन पर रखेंगे? 20 तारीख की जांच रिपोर्ट का जो आप ने हवाला दिया वह उनको सभा पट्टन पर रखेंगे? मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह सेबोटेज का मामला था या साधारण तोड़ फोड़ की कार्यवाही थी? जब मकाल को प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के पहले चार कामशियल उड़ानें भरनी थीं तो प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के साथ इसको कैसे जोड़ा गया? हम लोग जानते हैं कि एक साइकोलोजिकल चार फेर रहता है, प्रोपेरेंडा होता है देश की जनता की सहनुभूति हासिल करने के लिए तो वह इसमें सरकार का ही हाथ तो नहीं है कि सरकार देश की सहनुभूति हासिल

करने के लिए और देश के भीतर जो समस्या है उस समस्या से जनता का जान दूसरी जगह हटाने के लिए ... (ध्वनिशान) सरकार चाहती है कि जनता का ध्यान इधर से हटा दे और मैं सरकार से पूछता चाहता हूँ सौ० बी० आई० के ऊर हम लोगों को भरोसा नहीं है, सौ० बी० आई० सरकार की कांपिरेसी को इमरलीमेट करने वाली बांड़ों हो गयी है, वह सरकार की कांपिरेसी को इमरलीमेट करती है, तो वह सरकार इसकी जांच भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की सलाह से भारत के किसी न्यायाधीश द्वारा कराएगी जिस के अन्दर

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: Sir, on a point of order.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is already concluding. Mr. Paswan, please conclude. You have taken more than half-an-hour.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं कह रहा हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसकी जांच भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश की सलाह से किसी न्यायाधीश के द्वारा कराएगी जिसके तहत टेक्निशियंस की एक टीम हो?

गृह नंबरी (श्री जैल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिस्टर पासवान ने यह संवित कर दिया कि वह भोला पासवान हैं... (ध्वनिशान) बुजुर्ग पासवान हैं। अब बुजुर्ग पासवान हो गए हैं। (ध्वनिशान)

जो नुक्ते यहां उठाए गए हैं उनको नहीं कहना चाहिए था। उनमें कुछ बातें तो वह हैं जो उन्होंने मेरे स्टेटमेंट की दोबारा व्याड़ा में कहीं हैं और कुछ बातें वह हैं जो बिलकुल असंदिग्ध हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि यह हवाई जहाज प्राइम मिलिस्ट की फजाइट के लिए, उनके बिलेश जाने के लिए इधर आकर किया गया था और इसकी जो पी-वी

वैकुण्ठ थी उसमें एक घायर डैमेज हुआ देखा गया। जब उसको दुरुस्त करने लिए तो पांच चला दूतरे जो केवल जहाज हैं उसमें भी डैमेज किया गया है और फिर जहाज को खोला गया। तीन दिन पहले जो एक साधारण चैरिंग होती है उसके बाद डैमेज करता नामुकिन है, कोई डैमेज कर नहीं सकता था।

यह कहता कि 15 दिन इस जहाज को फ्लाइट करने के लिए थे, यह भलता है। कुछ दिन फ्लाइट करने के थे और एक एंटर्ट की यह राय है कि इसको पायलट बन्दूल नहीं कर सकता था और उसको बिल्कुल पांच नहीं लग सकता था। लेकिन यह पक्की राय है कि कुछ समय यह हवाई जहाज ऐसे ही चलता और कुछ समय के बाद इस हवाई जहाज का नुकसान होता था, इसको पिरना था। इसलिए यह कहता कि सरकार ने जानबूझ कर ऐसा कहा है, यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है। इससे सरकार को कोई लाभ नहीं है, कोई फादा नहीं है। (अवधान) पासवान जी, मैंने आपको बड़े सब और संतोष से सुना, आप भी थोड़ा सब्र और संतोष कीजिए, दाढ़ी का ही लिहाज रखिए और दूतरों को भी बोलने दीजिए।

यह जो डैमेज हुआ वह प्लांटिनम के साथ हुआ और एक्सपर्ट की जो राय है उसको मानिए। कोई दूसरा आदमी राय दे तो उसको मानता नहीं चाहिए, मेरी राय को भी नहीं मानता चाहिए क्योंकि यह टेबिनकल बात है। हम यहने भी बतें कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के दूर से इसको अलाहदा बार दें तो हम कर ही नहीं सकते हैं, हम इसको छिना ही नहीं सकते हैं। यह एक हकीकत है कि हवाई जहाज जाना था और उस रोज खुला, खुलते थका ही हवाई जहाज को डैमेज

किया जा सकता है, उसके केवल को और यह किया गया।

पासवान जी ने कुछ और नुक्ते उठाए हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि एयर इंडिया के कुछ अफसरों को होम मिनिस्टर ने डिसमिश कर दिया, वगैर किसी कारण के और वगैर किसी नोटिस दे। यह आप जानते हैं कि एयर इंडिया आटोनमस बाड़ी है और वह अपने अफसरों को, अपने कर्मचारियों को अपने रूप्त्व एंड रेप्युलेशन्स के मातहत रखती है और उनको हटा सकती है। इसमें मेरा कोई दखल नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने रूप्त्व एंड रेप्युलेशन्स के मातहत उनको हटा दिया है। वे लोग अवालत में गए हैं या नहीं—मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन वे आगर चाहें तो जा सकते हैं, उनको कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। पासवान जी को यह सवाल करने का अधिकार तो या लेकिन इसकी ज़रूरत नहीं थी।

एक बात उन्होंने अनजाने में कही है या जानबूझ कर, कुछ भी हो, उन्होंने एक गोला दरिया में फेंक दिया कि थोड़ी देर पानी पूजता रहेगा। दुनिया में कोई भी ऐसे बाक्यात को जुड़ोशियल इंकावायरी नहीं करता है न जुड़ोशियल इंकावायरी में ये लोग पकड़े जा सकते हैं। इसलिए निहायत ज़रूरी था कि प्रोपर-चैनल से उनकी एकावायरी कराई जाए। यह कहता कि सी० बी० आई० तो सरकार का एक अंग है। आप यह बताइए कि सरकार के अंग नहीं होंगे तो सरकार क्या करेगी। सरकार के अंग तो होने चाहिए और मजबूत होने चाहिए। सी० बी० आई० असलियत को जानते को कोशिश कर रही है। इसलिए, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस मामले में कोई सम्बद्ध अभी तक नहीं है, समाचार पत्रों में क्या लिखा है, उनकी भी एक-

[श्री जैल सिंह]

राय नहीं हैं। किसी ने कुछ लिखा है और किसी ने कुछ लिखा है। जब तक यह मामला अण्डर-इन्वेस्टीगेशन है, तब तक पर्टिकुलरली इस पर मुझे कोई राय नहीं देनी चाहिए। गृह मंत्री माइंड बनाकर राय देंगे तो यह अच्छा नहीं है। अदालत में केस चला गया है और अदालत में केस सब्जूडिस हो जाता है, इसमें भी उनका नुकसान है।

मैं मैन्यर साहबान से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जिस जजबे के साथ पहले रोज सबने अपने सैन्टीमेंट जाहिर किए थे, वही सैन्टीमेंट हमारा है। यह प्रधान मंत्री की लाइफ का सवाल है। किसी कन्ट्री के प्रधानमंत्री के लिए सब कोमें अपनी-अपनी चिन्ता और रुचाल रखते हैं। मगर इस को भी आप मानिए कि हवाई जहाज प्रधान मंत्री के सवार होने के बाद क्रीश होता या समय से पहले होता तो कम से कम उस हवाई जहाज में 126 सवार होते हैं, कू के अलादा, उनकी भी जानें कीमती हैं। इतने बड़े हवाई जहाज को डैमेज करना कोई छोटी बात नहीं है और इसको ... (अवधान) ... इन्होंने कहा कि गृह मंत्री जी तकरीर मत करो और उन्होंने ए तो ही सवाल पूछा और वह यह है कि इस हवाई जहाज को कहां-कहां जाना था? यह मैं बता नहीं सकता, चूंकि न तो मैं पायलट हूँ काम करता हूँ और न मैं उस कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन हूँ। कहां-कहां जाना था, इतना मूझे मालूम है कि उस हवाई जहाज ने 5 तारीख से पहले कुछ दिन के लिए फ्लाइट जरूर करनी थी। 15 दिन का अरसा जो कहते हैं, वह गलत है, वह 6-7 दिन से ज्यादा नहीं है और जो मुझे खबर मिली है, उस हवाई जहाज ने केवल 80 घण्टे के बीच फ्लाइट करनी थी। मगर ये

बातें एक्सपर्ट के सामने आ सकती हैं, वही इसका जवाब दे सकता है कि कितनी देर में हो सकता है। लेकिन एक बात एक्सपर्ट ने साफ कही कि डैमेज के साथ न तो पायलट कन्ट्रोल कर सकता है। और न यह जहाज को जल्दी गिरने देगा, पता नहीं लगेगा लेकिन कुछ समय बाद इस हवाई जहाज को आउट-आफ-कन्ट्रोल देखेंगे और यह गिर जाएगा—यह उनकी राय है। मेरा रुप्याल है कि मैंने पासबान जो की बातों का जवाब दे दिया है

श्री राम विलास पासबान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सीधा सा सवाल किया था कि क्या प्रधानमंत्री की यात्रा के बारे में 20 अप्रैल की रिपोर्ट सभा पटल पर रखेंगे अब कोई चोज जानी जी, सिक्केट नहीं रह गई है, रोज निकल रही है। 20 तारीख की रिपोर्ट को क्या आप सदन के सभा पटल पर रखेंगे कि प्रधानमंत्री की यात्रा और इन्सपैक्शन के बीच में कितने घण्टे का मार्जिन था, कितने घण्टे की उसकी प्रवधि थी, जिसमें उसको क्रेश होता था?

श्री जैल सिंह : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह गलत कह गया था कि 126 सीट्स हैं। इस जहाज में 12 फर्स्ट-क्लास होती हैं और 132 इकानोमि क्लास है—यह मैंने दूरस्त कर दिया है। दूसरी बात जो पासबान जी कह रहे हैं कि कोई बात छिपी नहीं रही। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर आप ही मानते हैं कि कोई भी बात छिपी नहीं रही, यह सब प्रकाशमान है, सबको जाहिर है, लेकिन आप अखबारों की बात पर एतबार करेंगे तो आपकी पार्टी को अखबार कहीं गिनते ही नहीं है कि है या नहीं है।

श्री राम विलास पासबान : इसमें पार्टी का क्या सवाल है।

ओ जैल सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि समाचार-पत्रों की राय पर ध्यान तो देना चाहिए, लेकिन ऐसे टेक्नीकल मामलों में जब तक कहीं एक सप्टेंट प्रफूल्ली राय नहीं देते, समाचारपत्रों की राय को राय नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA: (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the attempt of sabotage of the aircraft that was earmarked to carry our Prime Minister is to say the least, most shameful, highly condemnable and deplorably cowardly. It is good that the hon. Home Minister took this House into confidence at the earliest opportunity. Had he not done so, I am afraid several stories about this attempted sabotage would have circulated creating more confusion than the confusion which is being tried to be created by certain interests today. It was therefore a very great act of wisdom on the part of the hon. Home Minister to have come to this House at the earliest opportunity to take the entire nation into confidence. Cowardly attempt was being on the life of our Prime Minister. While congratulating the Home Minister for having come to this House at the earliest opportunity, I must also congratulate the team or those persons who first discovered that the defects had been created with such a great consequence. Let us look at the facts. It is an established fact that defects were induced, that there was an attempt at sabotage of the aircraft. This is beyond question. It is undoubtedly. The advice of the experts had established that an attempt was made to sabotage and to induce defects with respect to the vital system. A question one would ask is: is this sabotage linked with the life of our Prime Minister? Was it for the purpose of taking her life? I would like every member of this House to consider one fact. Will any saboteur come forward to carry out his scheme of sabotage directed towards unknown flight and towards un-

known passengers? No doubt this particular aircraft was to undertake certain commercial flights before taking the Prime Minister, but no saboteur will have that such or motivation to direct his attempt at taking the life of unknown persons. There was every probability that the aircraft would carry our Prime Minister. Moreover the saboteurs had a master mind. Perhaps they know that before the Prime Minister would be carried in this aircraft some flights will be undertaken and, therefore, they were experts enough, shrewd enough to so induce defects as to a delayed action.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE KAR (Ratnagiri): Can it be done?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: That is a different thing whether it can be done. The fact that it has been done has come before the House. Moreover, it is being enquired into by the CBI.

It is said that a premature hullabaloo had been made with respect to this act of sabotage.

It is also said....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was telling the hon. Member that Mr. Banatwalla knows the rules. (Interruptions).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: It has also been pointed out here that at the last moment when the plane was to take off and all that, the defects could have been detected; why create this hullabaloo now. That shows the light manner in which they take the whole thing. And this light attitude is condemnable. Who could take the risk of waiting till the last moment for such a serious act of sabotage? We must act and act at the very first moment. And had the Government not acted at the first and the earliest opportunity, I would have been the first to come before the House condemning the Government and even asking them to vacate

Shri G. M. Banatwalla

the office. It is a good thing that the whole situation was not taken lightly. In the light of what I have said. I now want to ask a few questions: A deliberate attempt is being made to create confusion.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I must say that an attempt is being made to influence even the CBI inquiry. That the cult of violence is growing in our country, most unfortunately is a fact which cannot be denied. I wish and I ask the hon. Minister to give a categorical assurance to this House that any attempt at creation of confusion will have no effect whatsoever upon the CBI inquiry. There is an impatience. Nobody wants to wait till the CBI inquiry is completed and facts are out. And this impatience therefore with an attempt to create confusion is meaningful; I charge, it is politically motivated. Because of the seriousness of the whole situation I want the hon. Home Minister to give a categorical assurance to this solemn House that a CBI inquiry will be proceeded with and will have no effect whatsoever about this conclusion that is being created. We would also like to be informed as to the stage in which this inquiry is at present. You have assured us that the inquiry will be expeditiously carried out. Can you mention how long it will take for more facts to be known? There is also a report to the effect that there is a foreign involvement. Mr. Home Minister, what is your reaction in the matter?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please complete your question.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Then, Sir, though some people may take a light attitude of discovering the defect at the eleventh or twelfth hour, perhaps wishing that the defect was never detected also, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister

to tell the House whether full security arrangements have been made both at the airport and in respect of every matter concerning the flight, concerning the aircraft which will now carry our Prime Minister.

13.00 hrs.

श्री अमल सिंह : आनंदेल डिएटी स्पीकर साहब, जो दिचान आनंदेल बनारसाला जी ने रखे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान का हां वीर होश, दूरदेश और देशभक्ति ऐसे ही दिचार खेता है। जानवर कर जो कंफ्यूजन पैदा किया गया है, उसका भी हम मुकाबला करेंगे। मैं बनारसाला जी को यह यकीन दिलाता हूं कि कंफ्यूजन पैदा करने वालों की जो कोशिशें हैं उनको हम मिटा देंगे और जो वाक्या हुआ है और जो अन्त गुनहगार है उनको निषेधता से जाहिर करके, कौम के सामने खेंगे और सजा दिलायेंगे ?

दाता धाला जी ने एक और बहुत जोरदार बात कही। मैं समझता हूं कि यह उनको कहने का हक है, मुझे भी मुझने का हक है और मुझे उन पर अनन्त करने का भी हक है। यह यह है कि प्राइवेट मिनिस्टर की रिक्विरिंग्स का इंजाम बढ़ा पक्का होता चाहिए, बहुत मजबूत होता चाहिए। यह उनका कहना है। मैं हाउस के भेस्ट्रान से कहता हूं कि हम लोग तो उनका पूरा इंजाम करेंगे, लेकिन इसान परिपूर्ण नहीं होता। खुदा सब बातें जानता है। मैं एक बात कह सकता हूं कि भारत की प्रधान मंत्री को खुद खुदा के घर, परमात्मा के घर रक्षा मिली हुई है। जिसमानी तौर पर उनको खत्म करने की बहुत कोशिश की गयी, एक बार नहीं, अनेक बार, प्रधान मंत्री होते हुए भी और जब वे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थीं तब भी कोशिश की गयी थी लेकिन ईश्वर की कृपा है—मैं

अभिमान से तो नहीं कहा—कि भगवान की हूपा है, परमात्मा की मेहर उनके अन्दर ऐसी है कि उनका कोई नुकसान नहीं कर सकेगा । हम तो इतना ही कह सकते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rasheed Masood.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोहनरिम, डिप्टी स्पोकर साहब, दुनिया में

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, what are we adjourning?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will conclude this now.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I have not even started. This is not the way . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I was not telling you. I was replying to somebody else.

श्री रशीद मसूद : इस दुनिया में जिने भी जी-जान बाले हैं वे जानवार कहलाते हैं । जो अकल की कस्टी पर परख के चीजों को कुबूल कर लेते हैं उनको इन्तान कहते हैं और जो अकल की कस्टी पर परख नहीं भकते हैं, उनके अन्दर इसकी सलाहियत ही नहीं होती है, जैसे लोगों को जानवर कहते हैं । यही वजह है कि जिस दिन हमारे मोहनरिम होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस हाउस को इत्तिला दी कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के हवाई जहाज का सेबोटेज किया गया है, उस दिन इस हाउस के हर आदमी ने मिम्प्यूथी जाहिर की और इस बात पर दुख जाहिर किया कि ऐसा हुआ । उसके बाद जब हलात सामने आने लगे तो जैता मैंने अभी फ़ामाया कि जो जांदाज मरत की कस्टी पर

किसी बात को परखेगा, उसको इन्तान कहते हैं । जब अकल की कस्टी पर तमाम बातों को परखने की कोशिश की गयी तो हम सब इन नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि इसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है । आप सभी बातों को उठा लें, सारे अखबार उठा कर देख लीजिए यह बात अकल की कस्टी पर पूरी की पूरी, मुकम्मल नहीं उत्तरी है । एक एम० पी० खारकर और दूसरे ए० एम० कार्निकर साहब ने जूमे के रोज, 24 नारीब के रोज इत्तिला दी और 25 नारीब को उनको सस्पेंड किया गया, निकाला गया ।

मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि जिन लोगों की रिस्पांसिभिटी भी नहीं थी और जिन लोगों ने निकालने के बाद कौरंन ही इन तरीके से सेबोटेशन के बारे में क्या उन्होंने इन दृश्य से निकालना ठीक था? क्या यह आर्टिकल 311 का क्लीयर वायोलेशन नहीं है? क्या इसके पीछे यह मरुदं नहीं है कि अब तो हम आपको निकाल रहे हैं लेकिन तुम कोट से दुबारा वापस आ जाना ताकि लोगों को इन्होनान हो सके कि यह सेबोटेज या और हम कह सकें कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को निकाल कर कार्यवाही की है?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर बोइंग 747 में 14 अप्रैल को एक लड़की का रेप किया गया । वह इस कदर गैर-महफूज जगह है, अपने उस गैर-महफूज जगह की हिफाजत करने की जिम्मेदारी क्यों नहीं ली? दूसरे जो बात कही जाती है? उसके बारे में ज्यादा तो नहीं कहता, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछता चाहता हूं कि क्या उनको यह मालूम है कि हवाईजहाज के अन्दर जब किसी केबिल सिस्टम में खराबी हो जाए तो दूसरा सिस्टम काम करता है ताकि

[श्री रक्षाद मसूद]

वह जहाज सही तरीके से और असानी से दूसरी जगह पर उतारा जा सके ? और जब बूस्टर सिस्टम खराब होता है तब केबल सिस्टम खे वह चलता है । ... (व्यवधान) ...

मेरा सवाल यह है कि क्या इस प्रकार होता है । दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या एक्सीडेंट की रोमांट पासिबिलिटी थी, इमोजिएट पासिबिलिटी नहीं थी ? किसने डिस्टेंस तक फ्लाइट करने के बाद एक्सीडेंट हो सकता था और प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के पहले इसे कितना डिस्टेंस कवर करना था । और तीसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह तथ नहीं किया गया था कि प्रधानमंत्री इसी जहाज से जाएंगी ?

شدو شہد مسعود : اس دنها

میں جاتھے ہیں جی جان والہ ہیں
وہ جاندار کھلاتے ہیں جو مغل کی
کسوٹی پر پرکو کر چھڑوں کو قبول
کر لوچتے ہیں انہی کو انسان کہتے
ہیں - اور جو عقل کی کسوٹی پر
پرکو نہیں سکتے ہیں انکے اندر اس
کی صلحوت ہی نہیں ہوتی ہے -
ایسے لوگوں کو جانوں کوچتھے ہیں -
ہی وجہ ہے کہ یہ جس دن مصادی
محظی ہوں ملستر صاحب نے اس ہاؤس
کو اطلاع دی کہ پرہیان ملتوی جی کے
ہوائی جہاؤ کا سہوتوہج کہا کیا ہے اس
دن اس ہاؤس کے ہر اُنسی خے
سہوتوہج کی طاہر کی اور اس بات پر

دکھ چاہر کرنا کہ ایسا ہوا - اس کے
بعد جب حالات سامنے آنے لگئے تو
چہسا میں نے ابھی فرمایا کہ ہو
جاندار عقل کی کسوٹی پر کسی
بات کو پرکھ کا اُس کو انسان کہتے ہوں -
جب عقل کی کسوٹی پر تمام باتوں
کو پرکھ کی کوشش کی گئی تو ہم
اس نتھیجے پر پہنچتے کہ اس میں کوئی
سچائی نہیں ہے । اب سہوی باتوں
کو اُنہاں لہن । سادے اخبار اُنہاں کو دیکھ
لے چکیتے ہے، بات عقل کی کسوٹی پر
پروری کی یادوں مکمل نہیں ازدیقی ہے -

ایک ایم - سی - کارپکر اور دوسرا اے -
ایس - کارپکر صاحب نے جمہ کے دوڑ
۲۲ تاریخ کے دوڑ اطلاع دی اور ۲۵ تاریخ
کو آنکو سسپنڈ نہ کیا، نکالا کیا -

۴۶وی یہ بات سمجھو میں نہیں
انی کہ جن لوگوں کی دیسپلینسیلٹی
ہی نہیں تھی اور جیسی لوگوں نے نکالنے
کے بعد فوراً ہی اس طریقے سے سہوتوہج
کے پارے میں کہا ان کہ اس طرح
ہے نکالنا تھیک تھا یہ کہا یہ اُنہیں
کا کلمہ ایکو لہیتی نہیں ہے ؟ کہا اس کے
پہنچتے یہ مقصد نہیں ہے کہ اب تو
ہم آیکو نکال دیے ہیں لیکن تم کوئی
یہ دونبارہ دیس - آ جانا ناکہ لوگوں کو یہ
ٹھہر لان ہو سکے کہ یہ سہوتوہج تھا

اوہ ہم کیہے سمجھن کہ سوکائی کو مچاہیوں
کو نکال کر کاروائی کی کی ہے ۔

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ وہاں پر
ہوئیلگ ۷۲۷ میں ۱۳ اپریل کو
ایک لوگوں کا دیپ کھا کھا وہ اس قدر
فہر۔ حضور چکہ ہے، آپ نے اس غیرو
مہمتوظ بنتے کی حفاظت کرنے کی
فسد داری کھوں نہیں لی ہے؟
دوسری جو بات کہو جاتی ہے ۔
اسکے بارے میں میں زیادہ تو
نہہر کہتا ہوں ہوم ملسلو صاحب
سے ہے یہ جو جہاں چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا
ان کو یہ معلوم ہے کہ ہوائی جہاز کے
اندر جب کسی کوہل ستم میں
خوابی ہو جائے تو دوسری ستم
کام اتنا ہے تاکہ وہ جہاز صھیخ
ٹوبیت سے اور انسانی سے دوسری چکہ
ہو کر ناچھ سکے؟ اور جب بوسقو
ستم خواب ہوتا ہے تب کوہل ستم
سے وہ چلتا ہے ۔ (کاپٹ)

میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ کیا اس
پرکار ہوتا ہے ۔ دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ
کیا ایکسپریس کو دیسوت پاسی
بلتی تھی۔ اسی وجہ سے پالیسی بلتی نہیں
تھی؟ لٹائی کر لے کے بعد ایکسپریس کی
جو سکتا تھا۔ اور یورپیان ملکوں کی

پلٹو کے پہلے ایسے کیا قسم کیوں کو
کوئی تھا۔ اور تمہارا سوال یہ ہے کہ
کیا یہ طے نہیں کیا کیا تھا کہ
یورپیان ملکوں اسی جہاز سے جائیلگی؟

شی جسٹل سیہ : دیپٹی سپریکر ساہب،
امانرےول میں بر نے اک سوال یہ پوچھا ہے
کہ دیپٹی کسے کیا جدا اور کیسے کیا
کیا۔ یہ بات میں آج بتانے والा
نہیں ہے، ایکسٹریمیشن میں یہ بات سامنے
آ جائے گی۔ یعنی اک عدالتی ہی
دیکھ کے اک لڈکی کے ساتھ رے پڑھا،
یہ رے لیوینٹ نہیں ہے ।

شی رسویڈ مسٹر : اسکے بارے میں میں
سچاں نہیں پوچھا ہا، میں نے تو آپکے
سیکریٹری ایئرے جیسٹ کے بارے میں بتایا
ہا۔ آپ میں لیکھکر دے دے تے تو میں
وہی پوچھ لےتا ।

شی دشہد مسعود : اس کے بارے

میں میں نے سوال نہیں پوچھا تھا
میں نے تو آپ کے سہکوڈی ایڈیٹریٹ
کے بارے میں بتایا تھا۔ آپ میں
لکھ کر کر دیتے تو میں وہی
پوچھ لےتا ۔

شی جسٹل سیہ : میں کوئی نارا جانی
نہیں ہے، میں تو چاہتا ہوں کہ اممانرےول
میں بر کی ہر بات کا جواب دینا چاہیے ।

ڈیپٹی سپریکر ساہب : اس بات میں
کوئی گواہ ہا جو شی جسٹل پاسخ دین جو اور
شی بتاتا ہے جو نے کہا، یعنی جس کا

[श्री जैल सिंह]

मैं दे रहा हूं। इन्होंने कहा था कि इसमें कारेन हैण्ड नजर आता है। इसके बारे में मेरे पास हत्तिला आई है, मैं आपको बता रहा हूं। सी० बी० आई० के जो बकील यह आरग्यू कर रहे थे कि हमको रिमांड मिलना चाहिए ताकि हम जांच कर सकें, उनको सिर्फ इतना ही कहना था कि हमें इस बात की भी जांच करनी चाहिए कि क्या इसमें कोई विदेशी हाथ है या नहीं?

श्री के० पी० उम्मीदवान : आपकी इन्फर्मेशन क्या है?

श्री जैल सिंह : मुझे अभी इफेंशन बतानी नहीं चाहिए। अगर अज मैं कह दूँ कि विदेशी हाथ है तो भी इन्वेस्टीगेशन में नुकसान हो सकता है और अगर कह दूँ कि विदेशी हाथ नहीं है, तब भी इन्वेस्टीगेशन में नुकसान हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझते हुए अभी कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

श्री के० पी० उम्मीदवान : अखबार वालों को कैसे झीका किया है?

श्री जैल सिंह : उम्मीदवान जी, आप खड़े ही हो जाइए, वैसे आपका नाम तो ही ही नहीं। मैं आपसे बहुत मोहब्बत करता हूं, उसका फायदा आप क्यों उठाते हैं। मैं बड़ी इज्जत करता हूं आपकी। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जिसका अदब करें, जिसकी इज्जत करें वह भी इसका नाजायज फायदा उठाएं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं यह बात आज नहीं कहूंगा कि विदेशी हाथ या या नहीं था, क्योंकि यह मामला अभी अंडर न्यूस्टीगेशन है।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सब जगह अगर विदेशी हाथ होता है तब तो आपको स्तीफा ही दे देना चाहिए। (अधिकार)

श्री जैल सिंह : ठीक है, इस कंटेक्ट में मैं कोई चर्चा नहीं करता, क्योंकि इसकी चर्चा के बहुत से मौके आएंगे।

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Sir, my question has not been answered. (Interruptions). Sir, not even a single point has been answered. What is the use of the questions?

मैंने पूछा था कि केबिल सिस्टम खराब होने पर बूस्टर सिस्टम इस्तेमाल करके उसको सेफ प्लेस पर उतारा जा सकता था या नहीं? इसका जवाब नहीं आया है। मैंने यह भी पूछा था—क्या आपने पता लगाया है कि कितने घन्टे की फलाइट के बाद जो केबिल सिस्टम था वह खराब हो जाता? कितने किलोमीटर की फलाइट के बाद जिस दिन प्राइम मिनिस्टर की फलाइट होनी थी, वह खराब हो सकता था और जहांकि कितना डिस्टेन्स कवर कर सकता था?

عس نے پوچھا تھا کہ کہل-سیستم خراب ہونے پر بولڈ-سیستم استعمال کرنے کے لئے کیا کوئی پیشہ ہے ایسا جا

۱۹۱۷

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

नहीं है या कि श्री तोडफोड की कारबाह हुई है वह वहां पर हुई है या यहां आने के बाद हुई है। उसके पहले सारा एक्शन गृह मंती ढारा ले लिया गया। जिन अधिकारियों को सेवा मुक्त कर दिया गया है। उनमें से कुछ ऐसे अधिकारी थे जिन्होंने चालीस साल या उससे भी अधिक सेवा की है। जो खबरे आ रही है उनसे पता चलता है कि उनके खिलाफ किसी प्रकार के कोई आरोप नहीं थे। बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से अपने कर्तव्य का वे निर्वाह कर रहे थे। इस मामले में भी उन्होंने गम्भीरता दिखाई और उच्चाधिकारियों को खबर दी। उन्होंने हल्के ढंग से इस केस को नहीं लिया। फिर भी उसको सेवा मुक्त कर दिया गया है। इंजीनियरिंग विभाग के डायरेक्टर या डिप्टी डायरेक्टर सेवा मुक्त किए गए हैं। क्या वे सीधे तौर से इसके लिए जिम्मेदार थे, सिक्योरिटी के लिए जिम्मेदार थे? अगर ये तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एयर इंडिया के जो चीफ हैं या मंती महोदय हैं ये भी जिम्मेदार थे और इनको भी वरखास्त क्यों नहीं किया जाता है? इनको भी हटाना चाहिये, यह भी उसके लिए जिम्मेदार है।

श्री के० धी० उमोकृष्णन : रघुराज को क्यों नहीं?

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : 20 अप्रैल, को जैसा बताया गया है एलीवेटर का केबिल खराब था, 17 तारीख को नोटिस में आया, तो तब हुआ कि 20 अप्रैल को इसको रिप्लिस किया जायगा। और जब 20 तारीख को रिप्लेस कर दिया गया तो यह समाचार मिल रहा है कि पायलेट ने जमीन पर ही उसको चलाया और उसने बताया कि केबिल सिस्टम में कोई गडबड़ी है और तब उसकी ओरो

इनकारायरी की गई। तो इससे मालूम होता है कि प्रधान मंती को 5 मई को जाना था और तीन दिन पहले उसकी जांच होती है और उसकी ओरों इनकारायरी होती तब भी पता चल जाता कि केबिल सिस्टम में कोई गडबड़ी है, क्योंकि पायलेट ने उसको बताया था और तब इनकारायरी हुई। साथ ही साथ 20 तारीख की घटना थीं, तो कब कैबिल सिस्टम में सुधार किया गया था और आपको सूचना इसकी कब मिली? क्योंकि आपने 27 तारीख को सदन को बताया।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि जो 5 अधिकारी हटाये गये हैं उन्होंने प्रेस को कुछ बयान दिया और आपने जो बयान दिये हैं उन दोनों में कंटेंडिक्शन है। और जो आप कह रहे हैं कि एयर इंडिया आटोनोमेस बड़ी है तो यह निश्चित बात है कि एयर इंडिया के जो चीज़ हैं उनके द्वारा ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया, बल्कि सरकार द्वारा ऐक्शन लिया गया है और अधिकारियों को हटाया गया है। और आज उन अधिकारियों को कोई भी बात कहने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही है। यहां तक समाचार मिल रहे हैं कि टेलीफोन सिस्टम भी उनका तोड़ दिया गया है और प्रेस को कोई खबर नहीं दी जा रही ऐसी पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है।

अन्त में यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसा आपने कहा 5 मई को प्रधान मंती जी को जाना था उसके तीन दिन पहले जो जांच होती उससे यह डिटेक्ट न होता जो केबिल डैमेज हुआ। तो क्या जो जांच होती है उस प्रणाली में कोई सुटि है जिससे जब कोई धी० वी० आई० धी० बाहर जाता है तो उसकी ठीक से जांच नहीं हो पाती है मतलब यह कि सिस्टम में कोई गडबड़ी है। तो उस सिस्टम को सुधारने की आप क्या कोशिश कर रहे

है? कहने का मतलब यह है कि जांच सिस्टम में कोई गड़बड़ी है। उसके सुधार के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

बाबू अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि जब गृह मंत्री जी वहां गये उसके पहले मकान विमान वहां से लिया पुग जा चुका था और आपको दूसरे जहाज के द्वारा समझाने को कोशिश की गई। जब इसी बात थी तो उस जहाज को रोका चाहिये था। जब केविल सिस्टम डैमेज पाया गया तो क्या उस पर किंगर प्रिट्स लेने की कोशिश की गई?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are asking about detailed investigations. How can I reply now?

श्री बी० ड० सिंह: कैसे निकर्ष पर पहुच गये; इन्होंने 5 अधिकारियों को हटा दिया। और पहले 27 तारीख को आप कैसे इस नतीजे पर पहुच गये कि यह जिम्मेदार हैं। क्या आपने फिंगर प्रिन्टर्स लिये? और शहर नहीं लिये गये तो क्यों नहीं लिये गये? यह सारे अहम मसले हैं और मैं चांगोंगा गृह मंत्री जी इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें और इस तरह से राजनीति मोड़ देने की कोशिश न करें।

श्री अंबल सिंह: छिप्टी स्पोकर साहब, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत और बेबुनियाद है कि सरकार जब कोई ऐसी दुष्टी नहीं होती है तो उसको राजनीतिक रंगत देती है। बल्कि मुझे अफसोस इस बात का है कि कुछ लोग जो सरकार के साथ नहीं हैं, विरोधी हैं, वह विरोध जहर करें, लेकिन ऐसी बातों को भी योलिटिकिल रंगत दे देते हैं और कोशिश करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री के ऊपर इलाहाबाद की बात भी बतायी है, और यहां भी एक नाइफ़ कैंडा गया। तो बनात बाला

जी ने जब भेरे से पूछा कि आप विश्वास दिलाओ कि आप सिक्योरिटी का पूरा इंतजाम करेंगे? मैं समझता हूं कि दानिशमन्दी इस बात में है कि आनंदेबल मेंबर इस बात पर जोर देते कि प्रधान मंत्री की सिक्योरिटी में कमिया क्यों रखते हो? प्रधान मंत्री की एक पार्टी की बात नहीं होती है, पार्टी के अलावा प्रधान मंत्री के बनने के बाद वह तमाम कौम की शान, इजजत और सम्मन होता है।

इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह आपने मन से बात निकाल देंगे और कोई शकोसुबाह नहीं रखेंगे। हम इस बात को बिल्कुल पोलिटिकिल रंगत नहीं दे रहे हैं, हमारा इतना कम्यूर है कि हमने बात को छिपाया नहीं, जब खबर मिली तो हमने सोचा कि पालियामेंट में इसको बताना चाहिये। जहां तक हमारी कोशिश का तालिक है, उसमें हम कसर नहीं छोड़ते, मगर मैंने यहां ही कहा था—

श्री अनेक चलावत धाव, तो तन लागन एक न पावे।

राखत है आपनो करदै कर, पाप समूह न मेटन पावे॥

आप कितना भी यह सोचें, कितने बड़े हमले प्रधान मंत्री पर होते रहे हैं, परन्तु परमात्मा का हाथ उनके सिर पर है, उन्हें कुछ नहीं होंगा। हम यह रंग नहीं देंगे, रंग देने की हमको कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

(ठथवधान)

यह रेसा है कि जब आप कभी होम मिनिस्टर बनें, इस जन्म में या अगले जन्म में तो बहुत अच्छा लगेगा।

[श्री जैल सिंह]

यह भी कहा कि एक्सपर्ट की राय के मुताबिक हमको बताया जाये। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक्सपर्ट ने जो अब तक राय दी है कि यह एक बहुत सातिराना तरीके से इन केबल्स को डैमेज किया गया है। काटा नहीं, बल्कि डैमेज किया गया है ताकि यह पता न चले और कुछ देर के बाद यह दुर्घटना हो। इउके मुताबिलक कोई शक-सुवाह की बात नहीं थी।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, I am on a point of order....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are not here in the Calling Attention. I am not permitting you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Why?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sorry. Your name is not here in the Calling Attention.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not here. Whatever he says will not go on record. (Interruptions) Don't show your finger here.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. Calling attention discussion is going on. No other member whose name is not here will be allowed.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am not asking. I am only on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There is only one rule. Do I have to teach you everytime?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is casting aspersion. I am very sorry. Don't cast any aspersion.

Under what rule you are raising a point of order?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is only one rule under which a point of order can be raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise a point of order. Which rule has been infringed?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is only one rule under which point of order can be raised. That is Rule 376. Will you tell me another rule under which point of order can be raised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking you which rule has been infringed? Please quote the rule. Don't pass any remarks on the Chair. You better don't pass any remarks on the Chair. Which rule has been infringed?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is not an infringement. I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which rule has been infringed?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Please allow me to formulate the point of order. The Minister has said just now in his reply quoting certain technical matters or advice which has been given to him on the basis of which he has given his reply—not once but he has repeated it and this is the third time. My question is: there is a rule which says that if any such advice is quoted, then the House is entitled to ask him to lay it on the Table.

My question is: Would the Minister, while quoting the advice..... (Interruptions).

भावार्थं भगवान् देव (अजमेर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मृगे इस पर आपत्ति है।
(अपदधार)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will give my ruling on the point of order. Do not go into details. You have raised a point of order quoting something. While formulating his point of order, a Member may quote the specific rule or the provision of the Constitution relating to the procedure of this House. On that you have no such point of order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I know that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, you cannot ask for reply from the Minister. You must raise the point relating to the procedure.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I shall quote.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is asking me only. Therefore, I wanted him to quote the provision of the Constitution. Then, only I must give my ruling. Now let us go on with our work. Mr. Minister, you conclude your reply now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You asked me and so I am helping you; I am assisting you. Under Rule 368...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are teaching me.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am assisting you. Probably, you are not aware of the procedure. Rule 368 says:

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table.

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production

would be inconsistent with public interest:

"Provided further that where a Minister gives in his own words a summary or *gist* of such despatch or State paper it shall not be necessary to lay the relevant papers on the Table."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall read out.

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House.... (*Interruptions*) Please listen.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: He has said that it is a technical matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give my ruling on the point of order. Then only, I go into details.

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant papers on the Table."

He has not presented any paper. Therefore, his point of order is ruled out of order. Mr. Minister, you can continue. The point of order is ruled out of order. The Minister can continue.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 370.

"If, in answer to a question.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude, Mr. Minister.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My point of order is:

"If, in answer to a question or during debate, a Minister discloses the advice or opinion given to him by any officer.... (*Interruptions*)

श्री जैल सिंह : दिए टी रप्टर साहब, उन्होंने कहा कि ये जो पांच अधिकारी एयर इंडिया के हटाए गए हैं, वे मैंने हटाए हैं। यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है। मैंने उनको रीमूव नहीं किया है। (अध्यधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude now.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You are not allowing me to raise my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is concluding now.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Under Rule 376....(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Minister, you conclude now.

श्री जैल सिंह : आप जानते हैं कि एयर इंडिया एक आटोनोमस बाड़ी है। उन्होंने अपने स्लज और रेग्लेशन्स के मुताबिक उनकी सर्विसेज को टर्मिनेट किया है, और टर्मिनेशन के बाद मूले पता चला है कि उनकी सर्विसेज टर्मिनेट की गई हैं। यह बात भी बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट किया, जो मेरे स्टेटमेंट के मुताबिक नहीं था। ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने नहीं दिया।

उन्होंने फिगरप्रिंट्स के बारे में पूछा है उन केबल्ज के बारे में फिगरप्रिंट्स लेने का इन्तजाम हो सकता है या नहीं। सकता है, यह मूले पता नहीं है यह टेक्निकल

बात है अगर जहरत हुई होगी तो लिए होंगे, नहीं तो नहीं लिए होंगे, अगर ऐसा किया भी गया है तो यह मामला ब्रैंडर इवेस्टीगेशन है। इसके मूलातिक बुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 14.30 hours.

13.30 hrs...

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till thirty minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha then reassembled after lunch at thirty-eight Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker—in the Chair)

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I rise on a point of order. Sir, under Rule 376 I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order now. There is vacuum in the House. No point of order can be raised now. You must take my permission if you want to raise any point of order. I am not giving you permission. First let the matters under Rule 377 be over. Till this is over, I am not giving you permission.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. It will not go on record. Only matters under Rule 377 now.

Shri Rasabehari Behera.

14.39 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO AUGMENT PURCHASE QUOTA OF IRON-ORE BY M.M.T.C. IN ORISSA

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Sir, Orissa abounds in mineral wealth particularly iron ore, manganese, chrome ore, and bauxite etc. Thousands of tribal labourers from different parts of Orissa and neighbouring States earn their livelihood by working in the iron ore mines of Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj and Sundargarh district of Orissa. Metals and Mineral Trading Corporation is the sole purchaser of iron ore from these mines. The Government of India earns foreign exchange worth several crores of rupees by exporting iron ore from Orissa mines. Thus, the development of Orissa primarily depends upon the proper exploration of iron ore mines.

It is a matter of regret that this major iron ore belt of Orissa is facing crisis due to the failure of MMTC in augmenting its annual purchase quota from these mines. The shocking fact is this that from 1976-77 onwards MMTC has not lifted even half of its quota accumulated at different railway sidings of these three districts. Millions of tonnes of iron ore have been accumulated at Baspansi railway sidings alone. In view of the above difficulties, some iron ore mines particularly those managed by Orissa Mining Corporation have been declared closed. Due to this, a large number of labourers working in these mines and various railway sidings have been retrenched. The Government of Orissa has been taking up this matter time and again with the MMTC authorities and stressing the need for increasing its annual purchase of iron ore from these mines. In spite of all such efforts made by the Government of Orissa, MMTC has not yet taken any decision to buy more quantities of iron ore. Effective steps have also not been taken for

clearing the stagnating iron ores. This sort of apathy of MMTC may lead towards the breakdown of law and order, because, this issue is inter-linked with the human problem in the backward State like Orissa.

Therefore, I draw the urgent attention of the Government of India to direct the MMTC to take steps for augmenting the annual purchase quota of iron ore from these languishing mines.

Similar steps should also be taken for clearing the accumulated stocks forthwith.

(ii) NEED TO START FAST RUNNING SERVICE BETWEEN LUCKNOW AND DELHI

श्री गुलाम गोहमद खां (मुराबावाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय रेले देश में महत्वपूर्ण सेवा कर रही है दिल्ली से अनेक रेल गाड़ियां अलीगढ़ होती हुई लखनऊ, कलकत्ता आदि विभिन्न स्थानों को जाती हैं दूसरी ओर कुछ मेल गाड़ियां मुराबावाद से होती हुई लखनऊ जाती हैं ? चंकि यह तेज रफतार गाड़ियां हैं, अतः जीच के लोक में लगभग 50-60 लाख की आवादी इन तेज रफतार गाड़ियों में यात्रा करने से वंचित रह जाती हैं और इन्हें लखनऊ कलकत्ता आदि स्थानों पर पहुंचने में बेहद कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। इन्हें रिजर्वेशन कभी नहीं मिलता और मजबूर होकर यह लोग रेलों की छतों और बम्पर्स पर बैठकर सफर करते हैं ? इससे जिन्दगी का खतरा रहता है। आये दिन लोगों की मृत्यु हो जाती है तेज रफतार गाड़ियों में जगह न मिलने के कारण इन्हें सामान्य गाड़ियों में बैठने के लिए विवश होना पड़ता है। जिस पर काफी समय और धन खर्च होता है। इन गरीब लोगों की आवाज में कोई ताकत नहीं है। उनकी कठि-

[श्री गुलाम मोहम्मद खान]

नाइयों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। बरेली-आगरा पैसेन्जर गाड़ी में चन्दोसी से दिल्ली जाने के लिए टिकट तो एक्सप्रेस का लेना पड़ता है, जबकि अलीगढ़ तक 100 किलोमीटर का सफर पैसेन्जर से करना पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त यह गाड़ी शायः लेट चलती है। इसका नतोजा यह होता है कि लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस से इसका मिलान नहीं हो पाता और लोगों को दूसरों गाड़ीं के लिए कई घंटें इन्तजार करना पड़ता है और उनको कठिनाई का पारावार नहीं रहता।

बरेली से अलीगढ़ जो लगभग दो सौ किलोमीटर फासला है इसके लिए अभी बोई फास्ट ट्रेन नहीं है, जबकि पांच जिले-बरेली, मुरादाबाद, बदायूं, बुलन्दशहर और अलीगढ़ का आधा हिस्सा इस बांध के अन्तर्गत आता है।

प्रतः रेल मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि इन कठिनाइयों की ओर शोध ध्यान देकर उपरोक्त क्षेत्र की जनता के लिए एक फास्ट अप और एक डाउन ट्रेन दिल्ली, अलीगढ़, चन्दोसी, बरेली, होतो ही लखनऊ की ओर तुरन्त शुरू की जाए, तो दिवाई, बबराला, बहजोई, चन्दोसी आंवला आदि इस क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत प्रमुख मंडियों के व्यापारियों और जन साधारण को काफी सुविधा हो जाएगी और वे सरकार और रेल मंत्रालय के आभारो रहेंगे।

(iii) DEATH OF A MANAKPURA RESIDENT OF DELHI IN MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : नियम 377 के अधीन मैं सार्वजनिक महत्व के विषय पर निम्न-लिखित मामला आज सदन में उठाना चाहता हूँ :—

दिल्ली में एक और नौजवान रहस्यमय परिस्थिति में मृत घोषित किया

गया। मानकपुरा का निवासी राजकुमार, सब्जीमण्डी रेलवे स्टेशन पर सब्जी बेच कर अपनी गुजर बसर करता था। होली के दिन मानकपुरा में उसका कुछ पुलिस वालों से झगड़ा हो गया बताया जाता है, उसके बाद राजकुमार का पता ठिकाना नहीं लगा।

पुलिस ने राजकुमार के घर वालों को याते में बुला कर पूछताछ की और उन्हें परेशान भी किया बताया जाता है। यह प्रक्रिया 15 दिनों तक चलती रही। प्रति दिन शाम को पुलिस वाले राजकुमार के घर आते रहे और उसका पता ठिकाना पूछते रहे। अचानक 25 अप्रैल से पुलिस वालों ने राजकुमार के घर आना बंद कर दिया। इससे घर वालों को यक दूषा कि राजकुमार का पता लग गया है और वह पुलिस की हिरासत में है। किन्तु जब घर वाले पूछताछ के लिये पुलिस थाने पर गये तो उन्हें टाल दिया गया।

28 अप्रैल, 1981 को पुलिस ने राजकुमार के घर वालों को खबर दी कि राजकुमार ने आत्म हत्या कर ली है। पुलिस वालों ने यह भी बताया कि मरने से पहले राजकुमार ने अपनी कलाई पर लिखा कि वह आत्म हत्या करने जा रहा है। पुलिस का कहना है कि मृतक के शरीर पर कोई चोट के निशान नहीं थे। किन्तु कुछ प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों का कहना है कि शरीर पर चोटों के निशान थे। कलाई पर आत्म हत्या करने की बात लिखना भी गले के नीचे नहीं उत्तरती।

पुलिस के भय से घर वाले राजकुमार की मौत पर कुछ कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। पड़ोसी भी सहमें हुए हैं।

स्थान यह है कि पुलिस ने राजकुमार को किस तरीख को पकड़ा ? क्या उसे मैजिस्ट्रेट के सामने पेश किया गया ? क्या राजकुमार के घर धालों को उसकी गिरफ्तारी की सूचना दी गई ? दह हिरासत में कितने दिन था ? यदि पुलिस की हिरासत में उसने आत्महत्या की तो उसे रोका क्यों नहीं गया ? पोस्टमार्टम की रिपोर्ट क्या है ?

दिल्ली में पुलिस हिरासत में गहस्यमय परिस्थितियों में भरने वाला राजकुमार पहला ही नोजदान नहीं है। दिल्ली के बाहर पुलिस मुठभेड़ दिखा कर अनचाहे लोगों का सफादा बार रही है और दिल्ली में हत्या को आत्महत्या का रूप दे कर बानून और व्यवस्था के बारे में जनता के बचे खुचे विषयास को भी मिट्टी में मिलाने की काशिश कर रही है।

मेरी मांग है कि राजकुमार की हत्या या आत्महत्या की परिस्थितियों की निष्पक्ष जांच की जाय और इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्री महोदय सदन में वकाल्य दें।

(iv) Steps to solve Mohi River Dispute between Rajasthan and Gujarat

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपर्युक्त महोदय में नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित वकाल्य देना चाहता हूँ।

ग्राही नदी के जल उपयोग के बारे में राजस्थान एवं गुजरात सरकारों के वर्तमान द्वान् 1966 में एक समझौते

द्वारा या जिसके अन्तर्गत कडाना बाधा 419 फीट की ऊंचाई पर राजस्थान प्रान्त के बासधाड़ा जिले में बन कर तैयार हुआ और उक्त बांध से माही नदी का पानी गुजरात प्रान्त के खेड़े जिले को सिचित करने के लिये दिया गया था। उक्त समझौते में यह गति थी कि नर्मदा के बारे में न्यायाधिकारण द्वारा फैसला करने के बाद में खेड़ा जिला नर्मदा के सिचित विधा जायेगा और माही का पानी कडाना नहर से गुजरात के ऊपरी इलाके में तथा राजस्थान के सब से सूखे इलाके बांडुमेर और जालौर में काम आयेगा।

गुजरात में सन 1980 में बनाई गई योजना में उक्त समझौते की अद्वैतना कर के खेड़े जिले को नर्मदा के सिचित न करके माही के सिचित करना प्रस्तुतिवित किया है। यदि गुजरात की यह योजना स्वीकृत हो जाती है तो माही का जल राजस्थान के सूखे इलाकों में उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही 1966 में दोनों राज्यों के बीच हुए समझौते के विपरीत है।

राजस्थान के रेगिस्टानी थोड़ा बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों के सिचित करने की माही ही एक मात्र कम खर्च में पहुंचाने का उपाय है। परन्तु गुजरात सरकार द्वारा समझौते को न भानने के कारण जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस से राजस्थान प्रान्त के और विशेषतः बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों में घोर असन्तोष है।

राजस्थान प्रान्त को भी नर्मदा में माकूल हिस्सा नहीं मिला है जो राजस्थान सरकार ने मांग की थी, रिक्त उक्तका ऊंचाई हिस्सा मिला है।

[त्री वृद्धि चन्द जेन]

माही नदी का पानी रेगिस्ट्रानी आर क्षेत्रों बाड़मेर एवं जालौर में पानी पहुंचाने के लिये ही राजस्थान सरकार ने 419 फिट की ऊँचाई का बड़ाना बांध बनाया था और अबने क्षेत्र का काफी भाग ढूब में डाल कर हजारों आदिवासियों को उद्धार फेंगा था। राजस्थान और गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक इस विषय में केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत आयोग के अध्यक्ष की अध्यक्षता में तीन माह से लगातार हो रही है लेकिन इस समस्या के हल में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली जा रही है।

यह प्रश्न राजस्थान प्रान्त के और आर रेगिस्ट्रान के क्षेत्र बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है।

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस अविलम्बनीय प्रश्न को सिचाई मंत्री एवं प्रधान मंत्री तुरन्त ही अपने हाथों में ले कर जलदी से जल्दी निर्णय करा कर राजस्थान प्रान्त के रेगिस्ट्रानी बाड़मेर एवं जालौर जिलों की आवश्यक मांग की पूर्ति करें।

(v) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE DAMAGE CAUSED BY TORNADO IN KEONJHAR DISTRICT OF ORISSA

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Very recently an unprecedented tornado ravaged 15 villages of Keonjhar district in Orissa, where 32 people died, including men, women and children and hundreds were injured. Most of these villages are tribal villages. This natural calamity came as a surprise and within minutes more than six hundred houses were lifted up and were smashed out of shape. Domestic animals and poultry died in thousands. I urge upon the Central Government to send central team immediately

and to rehabilitate all these six thousand affected people. Besides the tornado ravages, heavy cyclone has caused heavy damages to thousands of houses in Jatni, Chandka, Khurda and Daspalla areas in Puri Districts and in Mayurbhanj District and in many other places in Orissa. The Central Government should provide adequate assistance to Orissa immediately to help the people in these affected areas.

(vi) ENQUIRY INTO ALLEGED CORNERING OF ANIMAL BLOOD BY FRANCO-INDIA

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Despite repeated Government pronouncement that foreign companies would not be allowed to continue to suppress and destroy indigenous drug industry, the dominance of the Foreign Drug companies is going on unabated. These companies are devising new means to choke the growth of Indian producers. In the process they are also choking production of vital life saving drugs to monopolise their drugs. In this respect Franco-India Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is a living example.

It started its activities in India in late 50's with hardly a capital of Rs. 50,000 or so. Today its assets are worth several crores of Rupees, obviously all at the expense of our poor people in the name of giving them life saving drugs. However, the most nefarious activity has been in haemoglobin preparation. This is made from animal blood produced in slaughter houses. This company along with its Associates, market this preparation worth Rs. 5 crores per annum. Retail sales price of its one bottle is Rs. 10.50. Thus it sells 48 lakh bottles in a year or 4 lakh bottles per month. Taking the production of 2.4 bottles of this product per litre blood, the monthly requirement of the blood by the Company is 1.67 lakh litres. This entire quantity of blood is available from Bombay slaughter houses alone where

about 700 cattle are slaughtered every day and one cattle gives approximately eight litres of blood.

As against the above, this Company has not only reserved the Slaughter houses of Bombay, but practically all slaughter houses throughout the country. The total blood production on these slaughter houses is at least 6-7 times more than the full requirements of blood by this Company and its associates. This has been done only with one motive i.e. not to allow any indigenous manufacturer of this preparation to go into the field. It is throwing away a huge quantity of blood every day whereas the indigenous manufacturers are starving for getting such blood.

The blood which is being thrown away by this Company contains plasma and protein which could be extracted again for medical purposes. But also, the whole thing is being destroyed by the Company.

Through these methods, the company is stalling the growth of Indian manufacturers and is also depriving our people of such a vital preparation.

It is, therefore, requested that the Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizer Minister should immediately institute an enquiry into this act of Franco-India and its subsidiaries and make a statement thereto.

(vii) DEMANDS OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND TEACHERS

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE
(Howrah): Sir, about 50 lakh State Government employees and teachers of the country have intended to submit a mass petition to the Lok Sabha today with 10-point demands through the All India State Government Employees' Federation. Their demands are:

(1) To hold price line by extending and strengthening the public distri-

bution system and effecting radical economic changes. (3) A national formula for Dearness Allowance with full neutralisation and provision for automatic adjustment with the rise in the cost of living index. (3) A national Commission for restructuring wages of the State Government employees following the need-based norms as laid down by the 15th ILC and grant of 50 per cent of the pay and D.A. last drawn as pension. (4) Bonus to all and pending that one month's pay ex-gratia to the employees in all States. (5) No victimisation, re-instatement of all dismissed State employees' leaders in J & K and also reinstatement of the prematurely retired employees. (6) No retrenchment. Job security and regularisation of all irregular employees. (7) Fixing duty hours for all not more than 8 hours a day. (8) full trade union and democratic rights, scrapping of the Government servants' Conduct Rules and democratisation of the Service Rules and repeal of National Security Act and all prohibitory circulars and orders either of the State Governments or the Central Government which are directed against the workers and employees. (9) Deletion of Articles 310 and 311(2)C of the Constitution of India. (10) Recognition of the All India State Government Employees' Federation by the Central Government and the State Governments.

Sir, these are longstanding demands of the State Government employees and teachers of the country and they have been agitating all over the country under the banner of the All India State Government Employees' Federation for years together for settlement of the demands. Lastly on December 1, 1980 the representatives met the Prime Minister and handed a memorandum containing the demands to her. She assured examination of

(Shri Samar Mukherjee)

the demands by the respective departments but to no effect as yet. But the Union Government cannot, in fact, deny its responsibilities. The responsibility for the exorbitant rise in prices obviously lies with the Central Government. Similarly the Central Government have to act for implementing a national formula of D.A. neutralising the rise in prices about repealing NSA and all other anti-workers legislations. A dozen of union activists in J & K State still remain out of service. The Government Servants' Conduct Rules framed by the British colonialists in the first decade of this century continue to shackle the Government employees and debar them from trade union and democratic rights except in West Bengal where the left Front Government have completely scrapped it last year and have granted full trade union and democratic rights to the employees. All India State Government Employees' Federation is the only national organisation of the State Government employees but have not got recognition. So, this unsympathetic and stoic attitude of the Union Government towards the problems of this huge mass of working peoples is causing deep discontent among them.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to implement the just demands of the 5 million State Government employees without any further delay.

(viii) COMMUNAL RIOTS IN BIHAR-SHARIF

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnnani): It is most unfortunate that a communal riot has now flared up in Biharsharif. A few days back, it was Nagina near Bijnor in U.P. that was rocked by communal riot. In Biharsharif, the four-day-old riot has spread to rural and suburban areas of this town in Nalanda District. Violence has with passage of time spread to Jamalichak, Mxananpur, Bakra, Pulani and several other areas around

Biharsharif. There is widespread violence, loot and arson. Even people attending a burial were injured when a group opened fire upon them. More than 19 persons have been killed and a large number injured even according to reported official figures.

The immediate need is restoration of law and order. There is panic among the minority community. Let the Central Government give every aid to the State in maintenance of peace. The unfortunate victims deserve every help. Let compensation be paid and complete rehabilitation be carried out. It is absolutely necessary that the anti-social elements indulging into violence be dealt with severely, without, however, harassment of the innocent.

Circumstances and the spread of the violence clearly point towards the failure of intelligence and the law-enforcing authorities. This aspect, too, must be fully and satisfactorily enquired into and action taken.

I also urge upon the hon. Home Minister to make a statement in the House.

15.00 hrs.

(ix) INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BANGALORE BASED PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The 77-day long strike of the workers of Bangalore-based public sector undertakings was called off on 12-3-81 in response to the appeals made by the Chief Minister of Karnataka and leaders of all political parties in the State Assembly. The Chief Minister gave an assurance that if the strike was called off, he would persuade the Central Government to resume negotiations for a fair settlement of the dispute.

Although nearly 8 weeks have passed since the strike was called off.

during which period the workers' representatives met the Chief Minister several times, and also submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister on 2-4-81 at Bangalore airport during her brief stop-over there, it is deplorable that there has been no response from the Government side for resumption of negotiations. This attitude of the Government is making the workers restive once again, and may lead to further deterioration, in industrial relations in the public sector units concerned.

In these circumstances, the Joint Action Front was forced to take a decision to launch an indefinite hunger strike at Bangalore, Hyderabad and Delhi by the Joint convenors and other important office bearers of the concerned unions. The said hunger strike commenced from 29-4-81 and is continuing since then. One of the locations of the hunger strike is at the Boat Club here in the Capital. The physical condition of some of the hunger strikers is deteriorating.

I urge upon the Government to give up its unreasonably rigid and anti-labour attitude and I appeal to the Prime Minister to announce an early date for starting discussions with the JAF representatives, which would enable them to withdraw the hunger strike. The JAF leaders are anxious to restore conditions of normalcy and healthy industrial relations as soon as possible. But their patience and all their representations are being refused by the adamant refusal of Government even to sit down and discuss the workers' grievances across the table. If the Government insists on keeping the doors of negotiations closed, it would have to bear the responsibility for creating further unrest and frustration among the 1,25,000 workers of such important plants as BEL, BML, HAL, HMT, ITI, EDL, ECIL and MIDHANI.

15.03 hrs.

OIL AND NATURAL GAS COM-
MISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL
—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up further consideration of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): As you know, on the last occasion I was pointing out that the Bill which we are considering now at this vital stage, was the outcome of certain differences of opinion between the Minister himself and the ONGC. The difference arose on the ONGC's assumption that they could raise the production of Bombay High upto the limit of 17 million tonnes without foreign collaboration. But the Minister was insisting and I quoted that day from some respectable economic journals also, that the ONGC should give in writing and be prepared to face the consequences if they stand in the way of his functioning. In this background the Bill is here. The Bill authorise the Government to terminate the appointment of any Member of the Board without assigning any reasons. That is the crucial point. In this connection I would say that the Government wants to have a legislation of this nature only to ease out certain Members in the Board presumably because of their fault of advising the Government keeping in view the interest of the country and the technological know-how and talent of our scientists. The scientists should have that liberty to advise the Government as to how their talents are to be taken advantage of. If the Government feels that their advice is not to the liking of the Government, or of the powers that be, it would not be right to ease them out. It is not only undemocratic, please allow me to say that it is anti-national approach. The ONGC scientists say that they can take up all the production without any

[Shri Chitta Basu]

foreign collaboration, but the Minister himself is very much interested in coming to an agreement with the CAP friends oil companies.

Sir, you know, and the entire House knows that the Government has embarked upon an ambitious programme of exploration of oil on the basis of sharing of production with foreign multi-nationals. I think you would agree with me that the national policy is to attain self-reliance in the area of oil production. Yet, this Government has embarked upon a policy of entering into collaboration, on the basis of sharing production. I have got no time, otherwise, I would have described the details what would have been the result of sharing of production, which is not in the interests of the nation. It will ultimately strengthen the stranglehold of the foreign multi-nationals over our economy, particularly in the sensitive area of oil. The Minister should explain why that proposal for sharing of production has been agreed upon, when the scientists of our country say that it is not in the interests of the nation.

It is being stated by the Minister that they are not going to share production, the proposal is to buy back production. Even if we concede that the proposal is to buy back, still it is not, in the interests of the nation, because we will have to buy back the production at the international price. If we have to pay the high rate ruling in the international market, then our interests will not be properly protected.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary that the Government should change the entire oil policy, particularly in relation to the proposal of production sharing. At this stage, I would urge upon you and the House to see that this kind of pernicious Bill is not allowed to be passed by this House. It is the duty of the House to see that indigenous talent and indigenous technical

know-how is given further incentive to protect our national interest against the invasion of multi-nationals, who will make our country their colony.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में बहुत थोड़े शब्दों में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक एक बहुत ही अनियंत्रित विधेयक है। इसका उद्देश्य अन्यायपूर्ण है, इसलिये मैं इसे एक अनुचित विधेयक के रूप में देखता हूँ। यही कारण है कि मैं इसका कडे शब्दों में विरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

मैंने पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर बहस के समय इसका थोड़ा उल्लेख किया था और कहा था कि इस विधेयक को लाने में सरकार की मंशा साफ नहीं है, उसकी नीति संदिग्ध है। सब से पहली बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के माध्यम से सरकारी अधिकारियों के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों की सरकार हत्या करनी चाहती है और किसी भी व्यक्ति के लोकतांत्रिक अधिकार की हत्या करना सरकार की इस नीति को स्पष्ट करता है कि सरकार का लोकतांत्रिक मर्यादाओं और मान्यताओं में कोई विश्वास नहीं है। कई प्रकार की घटनाओं से यह बात सावित हो चुकी है। कोई नई बात में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उसी दिशा में सरकार का यह एक नया कदम है। सरकार तभी और गलत तरीके से, किसी भी तरीके से अधिक से अधिक शक्ति का संचय अपने हाथ में करना चाहती है। इस प्रकार की शक्ति जो सरकार ग्रहण करना चाहती है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to be a party to that?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I am never a party to that. That is why I am carrying on a campaign

against this kind of effort. Therefore, I have opposed it earlier and again I am opposing it now.

(Interruptions).

यह विधेयक शोषण और अत्याचार का हथियार बनेगा, सरकार के हाथ में, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। यह विधेयक मान्यवर, लोकतंत्र की मूलभूत मान्यताओं के विपरित है तथा लोकतंत्र की जड़ पर कुछ राष्ट्राधात है। इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि बिना कारण बताये किसी भी सदस्य को जो आयोग का सदस्य है उसे कभी भी हटाया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : एवर इंडिया वालों को हटा दिया जैसे।

आवायं अवादान देव (अजमेर) : सबसे बड़ा वृण्टि काम किया आप दोनों ने दलबदल कर के किया।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मान्यवर, मैं जो कुछ भी कर रहा हूँ मैं बधुआ मज़दूर प्रथा का बहुत बड़ा विरोधी हूँ।

श्रीमन्, इसमें कहा गया है कि बिना कारण बताये उन्हें निकाल दिया जायेगा। यह इतना गलत नियम बनने जा रहा है जिससे मान लीजिये थोड़ी देर के लिये मौजूदा मंत्री जी बहुत सही दंग से काम करता चाहते हैं इसके लिये इन्हें कुछ अधिकार दिये जायें, मैं नहीं कहता यह कुछ गलत काम करेंगे, लेकिन ऐसा भी कोई मंत्री आ सकता है जो इस नियम का पूरा दुर्घयोग करे और उसका सहारा से कर लोगों के साथ अप्पाय करे। बहुत सी विदेशी कम्पनियाँ के साथ टेके की बात चल रही है आयल एक्स्प्लोरेशन के मामले में। अगर कोई मंत्री ऐसा आता है जो चाहता है कि किसी

विदेशी मल्टी-नेशनल को यह टेका दिया जाये और थोड़ी देर के लिये मान लीजिये कोई सदस्य कहता है कि उसे देना उचित नहीं है, ऐसी हालत में अगर मंत्री के हाथ में इस तरह का कानून नहीं होगा तो वह अपनी इच्छा के अनुरूप काम नहीं कर सकता है और उनकी इच्छा के अनुरूप बात नहीं होगी। लेकिन इस नियम के अन्तर्गत बिना कारण बताये मंत्री उस अधिकारी को हटा देगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को बापस लिया जाये। यह विधेयक किसी न किसी स्टेज पर जा कर के दुर्घयोग का हथियार बनेगा, लोकतात्त्विक मार्यादायें भंग होंगी, शोषण और अत्याचार के हथियार इससे मज़बूत होंगे, और सरकार की मंशा जो अच्छा काम करने की है वह पूरी नहीं हो सकती है और श्रीमन्, मैं तो मानता हूँ कि मौजूदा सरकार की मंशा अच्छी काम करने की नहीं है। तमाम मल्टी-नेशनल्स को बाहर से बुलाया जा रहा है। अभी माननीय चित्त बसु ने इस सम्बन्ध में कहा कि जो मल्टी-नेशनल्स आ रहे हैं या जो टैंजर्स बगैरह दे रहे हैं आयल एक्स्प्लोरेशन में मदद करने के लिए वह चाहते हैं कि जो उत्पादन हो उसका कुछ हिस्सा भी मिले, या उसे वह खरीदना चाहते हैं इस प्रकार की कोई भी चीज उनके साथ नहीं की जानी चाहिये यह मेरी सलाह होगी।

जहां तक उनकी टेक्नोलॉजी का सबाल है उसको हमें जहर उनसे प्राप्त करना चाहिये और उसके लिये जो हमें धन देने की आवश्यकता है उसे देना चाहिये लेकिन जो तेल का उत्पादन होता है उसे हमें नहीं देना चाहिये।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयल और नैचुरल गैस कमीशन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

के हमारे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को रहने के लिये मकान की बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई है। मुझे बम्बई में जानकारी मिली, और इस सवाल को मैंने उठाया भी था संसद में और पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके मकान की समस्या का शीघ्र निराकरण किया जाय, क्योंकि आज जहाँ तेल की खुदाई हो रही है, वहाँ इस प्रकार का संकट बहुत गहरा है। इस संकट को दूर किया जाना चाहिये क्योंकि सरकार आज जो मकान उनको किराये पर दे रही है उसमें सरकार को भी लाखों रुपये प्रति माह व्यय करना पड़ रहा है इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मकान की सुविधा शीघ्र ही उन सभी कर्मचारियों को प्रदान की जाये।

इस विधेयक का मैं विरोध करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि अब भी वह इसे वापिस ले लें तो बहुत अच्छा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पट्टना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का घोर विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ इसके उद्देश्य से यह स्पष्ट है कि तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के तीन प्रकार के सदस्यों को जब मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे, उन्हें बिना कोई कारण बतायें हुए हटा देंगे। इनकी जब मर्जी होगी, उन्हें जब कहा जायेगा कि फला को हटा दो, यह हटा देंगे पहीं इसका मूल्य उद्देश्य है।

इस तरह से जो अब तक हमारी जनतानिक परम्परा रही है उस पर यह तीव्र प्रहार है जिसको कि कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। इसे लाने का मकसद यही है कि अपनी मनपसन्द या जो उनकी आत्मों को मानते उन्हीं को यह प्रत्रय देंगे और भागे जड़ावेंगे और जो लोग

इनकी बातों से मतभेद जाहिर करेंगे उनको एक क्षण भी यह बर्दाश्त करने को तैयार नहीं होंगे। यह प्रवृत्ति जनतंत्र विरोधी है।

इस तरह की जनतंत्र विरोधी प्रवृत्ति को तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति कहा जाता है। अगर हम इन्हें तानाशाही कहते हैं तो सरकार नाराज होती है कि तानाशाही क्यों कहते हो, हम क्या तानाशाही के काम कर रहे हैं? यही एक काम है जो इस तरह का प्रतीक है।

इस तरह की सरकार की प्रक्रिया बनी कि वह "मकालू" में भी शुरू हो गई। मकालू की जांच जारी है और जांच के पहले ही आपने 5 अधिकारियों को बिना कारण बताये, बिना उनकी बात सुने निकाल दिया। इस तरह से एक-एक कड़ी मिली हुई है। इस तरह की बात अगर हिन्दुस्तान में चलेगी तो जो जनतानिक प्रथा को चलाने की बात हम और आप करते हैं, इस तरह से जनतंत्र चलेगा नहीं। इससे लोगों में क्या विचार पैदा होंगे, आप आसानी से समझ सकते हैं। मैं इस तरह के विधेयक की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझता, इससे संदेह ही पैदा करेंगे आम लोगों के दिल में, जनता के दिल में।

इससे ज्यादा ज़रूरी काम और बहुत सारे हैं जिनको आप नहीं करते हैं। बड़े-बड़े धन्ना सेठों को नियंत्रित करने की बात आप नहीं करते हैं। देश में कानून-व्यवस्था कुछ नहीं है, उसे नियंत्रित करने की बात आप नहीं करते।

आप बिहार शरीफ में चलिये, मैं वहीं से आ रहा हूँ, 3 घंटे बाड़ी लेट आई है। आज बिहार-शरीफ में जो कल्पनाम हो रहा है वह आप देख सकते हैं।

पट्टना शहर में सी० आर० पी० ने होस्टल में घुसकर छात्रों को मारा है। होस्टल के सुपरिनेंडेंट को मारा और एक लड़के को बहां की छत से गिरा दिया। बहां लोग मर रहे हैं। इस तरह की तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ और यही तानाशाही है। मैं गृहसे में तमतमाता हुआ देखकर आया, बहां के प्रोफेसर, प्रिसिपल मुझे मिले, सब यह कहते थे कि सी० आर०पी० यह क्या कर रही है। वह होस्टल के दरवाजे लोड़कर उसमें घुस रही है। इस तरह से आप देश को तानाशाही की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। यह तानाशाही की द्योतक प्रवृत्ति है। इसे आप रोकिये, नहीं तो विद्रोह की ज़बाला का आपको मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा। विद्रोह की अग्नि हर जगह धधक रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस विधेयक को क्यों लाए हैं। इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है। अगर इसका कोई मतलब होता, तो हम भी उनकी पूरी मदद करते।

इसलिए मैं इस तरह के जनतंत्र-विरोधी, जनतंत्र पर छोट करने वाले, विधेयक का सख्त विरोध, जोरदार विरोध, करता हूँ और अंत में मंत्री महोदय से फिर निवेदन करता हूँ कि वह इसको कम से कम भगवान की खातिर वापस ले लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कम्युनिस्ट भगवान को मानते हैं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : विल्कुल नहीं मानते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तो किर उसका नाम क्यों लिया?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय के लिए लिया है।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाइप्रे) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से केवल यहीं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आयोग के सदस्यों को बिना नोटिस दिए हुए निकालने की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई। वह इस बारे में अवश्य प्रकाश डालें। यदि उनको जनता के हित में निकालने की आवश्यकता होती है, तो हम इसको अपनी स्वीकृति देते हैं, क्योंकि जनता का हित सर्वोपरि है। जो सदस्य तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के हित में नहीं है, उनको अवश्य ही बिना नोटिस दिए हुए निकाल देना चाहिए। वे लोग गवर्नरेंट सर्वेंट्स नहीं हैं। गवर्नरेंट सर्वेंट्स के लिए तो नोटिस देना आवश्यक है, परन्तु इन सदस्यों के लिए नोटिस देना कानून की दृष्टि से आवश्यक नहीं है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण करें कि इस विधेयक की क्यों आवश्यकता हुई और इसके बिना आयोग का क्या अहित होता था।

ब्रब मैं अपने निवाचिन-क्षेत्र के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ। जैसलमेर में 1957 में एकसप्लोरेशन और ड्रिलिंग का कार्य शुरू हुआ, मगर 1965 में उसको बन्द कर दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय के द्याने के बाद एक साल से वहां पर सीस्मिक सर्वे का कार्य शुरू है। परन्तु आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत मनद गति से कार्य कर रहा है। उसका आफिस जोधपुर में है। उसकी लाखों रुपयों की विलिंग जैसलमेर में बनी हुई है। मगर कमीशन उसका प्रयोग नहीं कर रहा है। मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि उसने वह विलिंग

[श्री बृद्धि बन्द्र जैन]

भी मिलिटरी को कियाये पर दी है। एक तरफ पाकिस्तान में सुई और भरी में गैस का बड़ा भंडार निकला है और वह उसका उपयोग कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि जैसलमेर एक रेगिस्ट्रेशन क्षेत्र है, और अरब कन्ट्रीज, ईरन और इराक आदि रेगिस्ट्रेशन क्षेत्र में ही पेट्रोल और गैस निकला। जैसलमेर थार रेगिस्ट्रेशन का हार्ट है। वहां पर पेट्रोल और गैस मिलने की बहुत सम्भावना है। वहां पर पहले जो एक्सप्लोरेशन किया गया है, उसमें मन्हेरा टीबा के कुंआ नम्बर 1, 2, 3 और 8 में गैस की प्राप्ति हुई है। गैस की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम युद्ध स्तर पर किया जाए। वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है। अगर वहां पर तेल और गैस निकलती है, तो वह रेगिस्ट्रेशन क्षेत्र सरकार द्वारा जायेगा और उसकी इकानोमी सुदृढ़ हो जाएगी। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में तीव्र गति से कार्य करें और विश्वास दिलाएं कि वह एक्सप्लोरेशन के कार्य में और ड्रिलिंग के कार्य में तीव्र गति लाएं। अगर इस सम्बन्ध में आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ठीक ढंग से कार्य नहीं कर रहा है तो दूसरी एजेंसी के द्वारा यह काम वह कराएं या आवश्यक हो तो फारेन कम्पनियों की सहायता लें लेकिन इस में सक्तेसक्त हों और इस क्षेत्र में आयल एंड गैस की उपलब्ध का कार्य करें।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल और प्राकृतिक

गैस आयोग अधिनियम में जो संशोधन मंत्री जी ने किया है वह संशोधन मुझे लगता है कि आवश्यक [संशोधन है। मेरे मित्र रामाबतार शास्त्री और चित्त बसु अभी संशोधन का कड़ा विरोध करते हुए कह रहे थे कि यह अधिनायकबादी प्रवृत्ति का द्योतक है। मैं नहीं जनता कि अधिनायकबाद किस से आता है और कैसे आता है पर एक बात ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अधिनायकबाद देश के लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हुई तो उस से ज़रूर आएगा। इसलिए देश के लोगों की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करना, देश की आवश्यक बस्तुओं का उत्पादन तेजी से हो इस दिशा में कदम उठाना ही अधिनायकबाद को रोकने का एकमात्र साधन है।

आज सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में तेल का उत्पादन बढ़े। देश में यह काम आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन द्वारा किया जा रहा है। उस के काम में कहीं भी कोई रोड़ा अटकाने वाली शक्तियाँ न रहें, जब तक कोई भी सरकार है उस सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है। उस की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि यह काम ठीक ढंग से जले और हमें सरकार की नीयत पर अविश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है। यह बात दूसरी है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के सदस्य हर बात में अधिनायकबाद देखने की कोशिश करते हैं।

15.28 hrs.

(SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair.)

और हर बात में अधिनायकबाद का ज.मा पहनाने की बात करते हैं।

एक तरफ हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों की चर्चा करते हैं, दूसरी ओर इस बात को भूल जाते हैं

मैं इस बात का हासी हूं, कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों पर नियंत्रण होनी चाहिए, पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे इस बात से काफ़िक नहीं हैं कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के काम करने के तरीके बड़े व्यापक हैं और कभी कभी हमारे इस कमीशन के सदस्य भी उस से प्रभावित हो सकते हैं ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिनिस्टर भी हो सकते हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : आप भी हो सकते हैं और मैं भी हो सकता हूं, मैं मिनिस्टर की बात ही क्यों करूँ ? लेकिन सबाल यह है कि हमें ऐसी शक्तियां ज़रूर हाथ में लेनी होंगी कि जिन शक्तियों को हाथ में ले कर, अगर ज़रूरत है इस बात की कि ऐसे एली-मेट्स आ गए हैं या इस तरह का कोई प्रभाव उन पर आ गया है तो हम कानूनी ढंग से यथासम्मत शीघ्रतिशीघ्र उन वाधा को हटा सकें। यह विधेयक सीधा और साफ़ इसी काम को करने के लिए है। वैसे तो मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या परपत्र या क्या मोटिव इस का है लेकिन मैं जहां तक समझा हूं मैं इस बात का हासी हूं और मैं मनता हूं कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन के काम में अवरोध पैदा करने वाले, उस में एकावण डालने वाले चाहे उन के कोई सदस्य हों या और कोई हों उन को यह देश अधिक दिन तक बदीशी नहीं कर सकता। आज हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की स्थिति और विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की जो हालत है, जो कीमतें मनमाने ढंग से वह बढ़ रहे हैं उस से हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा पर भार बढ़ता जा रहा है। आज हमारे पास उस के लिए

एक ही विधेयक है और वह यह है कि हम देश के अन्दर तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर हों।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: (Vishnupur): These is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Are you serious about the quorum?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): He is not raising any objection.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I think he has withdrawn the objection on quorum.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, he has only casually mentioned. You may now try to conclude.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा: सभापति जी, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस विधेयक में कहीं कोई खराबी वाली बात नहीं है। हम सरकार की जिम्मेदारी को समझना होगा और सरकार को ऐसे अधिकार देने होंगे जिनके जरिए से यदि आवश्यकता हो तो वह किसी अधिकारी को हटा सके। वैसे साधारणतया नीति में मतभेद के नाम पर कोई भी सरकार किसी अधिकारी को नहीं हटाती है, असाधारण परिस्थितियों की बात दूसरी है। कोई भी लेजिस्लैशन या अमेन्डमेन्ट लाया जाता है तो यह समझ कर नहीं लाया जाता कि वह किसी एक सरकार या किसी एक मंत्री के समय के लिए है। कल को अगर जनता चाहे और आप सत्ता में आ जायें तो यह अधिकार आपको भी होगा यद्यपि आप आने वाले नहीं हैं। हम जानते हैं कि एक दफा जनता ने गलती की थी जिसका पछावा उसे बहुत जल्दी हो गया था। अब आप अगर समझदारी से काम लें तो हो सकता है दस-बीस साल में कभी सना में आ सकें लेकिन वह गौण बात है, उसके विस्तार में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता।

[श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा]

मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि यह विधेयक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। श्री चित्ता बसु यहाँ पर मोजूद नहीं हैं, मैं उनकी राय से भी सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैंने पिछली दफा बजट के अवसर पर भाषण देते हुए कहा था कि हमें विदेशी कम्पनियों को शेयर नहीं देने चाहिए जहाँ तक कि सम्भव हो लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे पास टेक्नालोजी और साधनों का अभाव हो और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी हों कि हमें तेल के उत्पादन के काम को तेज करने के लिए विदेशी सहयोग लेना पड़े तो विदेशी सहयोग लेते समय हमें अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को व्यापार में रखना होगा। राष्ट्रीय हितों के लिहाज से विदेशी कम्पनियों को तेल में हिस्सेदारी नहीं देनी चाहिए, कीमत देकर तेल हम रख सकते हैं और इसकी हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। मुझे याद है मंत्री महोदय ने डिवेट के उत्तर में कहा था कि वे इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे लेकिन समझौता तो समझौता ही है, व्यापारिक समझौते हमारे और आपके टम्स पर नहीं होते वह तो अगले की टम्स पर होते हैं इसलिए हमें नेशन के बेस्ट इन्ट्रेस्ट में कदम उठाने पड़ते हैं।

समाप्ति जी, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह विधेयक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। आयल-एण्ड-नेचुरल • गैस-कमीशन के सदस्य चाहें कोई भी हों, उनको यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह राष्ट्रीय हित के साथ खिलाड़ करें। अगर सरकार को सदेह हो तो ऐसे सदस्यों को हटाने का अधिकार हमको सरकार को देना ही पड़ेगा। हम वहाँ ट्रैड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज एलाउ नहीं कर सकते। हम वहाँ राष्ट्रीय हित में उनको कानूनी चार्ज शीट देकर और चार्ज शीट का जवाब लेकर और उसके बाद उनको डिफेंस का भीका देकर और उसके बाद उनको

हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाकर स्टे-प्राईर प्राप्त करने का अधिकार नहीं दे सकते। हम यह एलाउ नहीं कर सकते कि वे वहाँ बने रहें। सरकार की मर्जी के खिलाफ राष्ट्रीय हितों के खिलाफ ऐसे सदस्य वहाँ बने रहें—इसकी हम इजाजत नहीं दे सकते। यह राष्ट्रीय हित में नहीं होगा, यह गष्ट के अहित में होगा। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर शब्दों के अन्दर थर्ड-रीडिंग में समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Sir, it is well-known that Petroleum Ministry is under the influence of the foreign oil monopolies for a pretty long time. It is a well-known fact. It is known to all. It is this Ministry which sabotage the plan to develop synthetic oil—coal to oil. They hushed up the entire project. Pandit Nehru appointed a committee to go into it chaired by an eminent scientific man of India. That committee's report was simply put under the carpet. Nobody knew about it. Even not a single copy could be found. Ultimately after enormous prodding from us Shri D.K. Borooah—who was incharge of this Ministry—made a frantic search and got a copy of it from the Dhanbad Fuel Research Institute. It was lying in a pile of files gathering dust. That was in 1950. I have seen that report. It said that synthetic oil in aviation fuel or high speed diesel oil would be cheaper compared to the imported oil.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me was that in 1950s or 1960s?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It was in 1950s at the time of First Five Year Plan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Borooah was Minister in 1960s.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Mr. Borooah did not know about it. We

kept prodding him for two years and after that he was able to get a copy.

[Shr Chita Basu]
became Minister in 1971 after left

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, India would have been self-sufficient in oil by this time but for an imperialist oil lobby which was not ready. So, under their influence such a sacrilege was performed and the entire report was hushed up.

Now, ONGC after 33 years has developed some expertise. Bombay High oil has been found by them and not either by the French company or the British company or any American company. It is they who are drilling it. So it goes to their credit. When a question came whether this can be stepped up, they said, yes production can be stepped up from 12 million to 17 million tonnes from Bombay High. A doubt was expressed whether that would damage the whole thing; they said, no damage will be done. The ONGC, after carefully going into it, opined that it is possible and no damage will be done. After that, he has now gone in for a French company. That French Company, I think, did not find Bombay High, that French company had not made the drilling. So, I do not know why Mr. Sethi has developed such firm love for that French Company.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Polalchi): On a point of order: May I know whether he mentioned French Company of Paris? I want to know that.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Without Paris there is no French Company. He sought their advice. I would like the Minister to inform the House about this. How much this French Company would be given for tendering

this advice? Already the opinion of the ONGC has been that production can be stepped up. How much is their consultation fee? What was the necessity for it?

Now, Sir, another question is this. In a big way he is inviting the Foreign monopolists in the name of discovering oil finds in India, offshore or on-shore, whatever it is. I do not think that ONGC was consulted in the matter. May I know what opinion was given by them? When England found out oil in North Sea, for instance, did England invite any foreign consultants for that purpose?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: England invited foreign company.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If you are an oil expert, you deputise for the Minister.**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Other Labour Unions used to call him as** That is why he is using that word.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you may withdraw this word.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes, Sir, I withdraw it.**

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am not. I can say.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: When America found out oil, did they invite any foreign consultants? After 33 years of independence, now if this ONGC wants to expand, you do not give them enough money. The production cost of one barrel in India is only 4 dollars. The international price is 32 to 40 dollars. Here our production cost is only 14 dollars. ONGC wants to expand its activities. But nothing has been done by the Government in this regard. Government has not taken any steps in this direction, in order to expand their activities.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Shri Niren Ghosh)

Now, the ONGC or any same body won't say that there should be production sharing business. If the cost for a single barrel of oil in India is 4 dollars and if you are to buy that, you have to give 33 dollars per barrel extra to the foreign company. Is it not selling away India? What are you going in for, Mr. Sethi, may I ask? If ONGC or somebody else says otherwise, then he would be done away with. Now, you will notice, Mr. Chairman, whenever there was a situation like this previously, Article 311 of the Constitution was used to sack the railway employees or Defence employees, etc and no reason was assigned for that. Now, it is rather difficult always to invoke the Presidential power. Now, there is a craze everywhere that they can, without assigning any reason sack anybody with whom they are not in good terms or who wont ditto their opinion. Remember Tal Vaishet and azira. Two Committees' expert opinion was torpedoped and they went in for another. So, if this Government has powers like that.....
(Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): This is the Third reading of the Bill. Let him confine himself to the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The subject is ONGC. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to give some time to reply to the remarks directed to him. You will have to give some time to give you suitable reply.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I have said that the trend is most dangerous. You have to invoke the Presidential power. Now, they are bringing in this 'Makalu' business. The officer who alerted about the damage in the

cable have been sacked. He has put in 30 years of service. Now, taking the help of some obscure provision in service condition, they have sacked him. Now, those powers have become all embracive everywhere. There is expert's opinion about Tal Vaishet, etc. and here the ONGC production procedures are all there. The full date should be passed on to us and we should know the context. They did not give us the data. They have said that there is no oil well to be found in India so that we have to buy it from them. It is all known facts. Now, when this Ministry, Tal Vaishet, etc. are there, even then a most dangerous game is being played, it is a gamble so to speak, with the future of India and more than Rs. 5,000 crores are involved. Now, how much will you purchase. Now, they produce all, 3/4th of the oil price we have to pay to them. On the production basis of 50:50, another Rs. 3,000 crores will have to be paid. Whoever opposes it, will have to go out and no reason will be assigned. I say this is the reply. I do not know whether the electorate should be given the right to recall him for all those things. You are setting a most dangerous trend in service conditions and everywhere.

We know the extent of brain drain in India. Why should the technical people, highly intelligent people and scientific people work in India when there is no security of job to them, there is no recognition of their work. They can be sacked overnight; they are not given any recognition. Why should they not be paid as much money as the foreign companies give to such people? They work here on much less encomium. They continue to suffer at the hands of bureaucrats. Some black money will be garnered; I do not know, whether for election purposes or for what purposes; all sorts of agreements will then be made out and India's interests will be sold. There is a limit to it. I would again say that though this looks very innocent, but it is do-

ing very dangerous things. At whose bidding, I do not know?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to you to conclude now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: My appeal to you is to direct him to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will be giving adequate reply to your points.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: It is an anti-Indian and anti-national approach. This is a dangerous and authoritarian Bill; it will create utter confusion in the administration etc. about the scientific and trained personnel. Having so many things at stake, I would say that even now at the last moment, the hon. Minister may reconsider and withdraw this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, such a small Bill with two or three clauses, with the kind indulgence of my friend, Shri Venkatasubbalah, has taken three days. The time allotted for this Bill was only one hour.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It was a 'deceptive' Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is going to give you a convincing reply.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am very greatful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate during the first reading as well as during the third reading of the Bill. I am highly greatful to Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma and Shri Virdhi Chander Jain for giving a wide support to this Bill. As far as the opposition of the Bill from Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Ramavtar Shastri and lastly Shri Niren Ghosh is concerned, I would only like to say that the real intention of the Bill has

not been fairly understood. They have not done justice in understanding the real purpose of the Bill.

As far as the ONGC or Oil India people, who are doing exploration work in India are concerned, they are our staff, our people and our officers and we are proud of them for the work that they have put in. Therefore there is no question of penalising them for any difference of opinion which might have arisen or which might arise in future between the Government and the ONGC. But, Sir, the fact here is, as I explained that day, the oil scene in India is not being taken in a fairly good context. We are paying through our nose around Rs. 5,600 crores in foreign exchange this year and if the trend of increasing oil prices by OPEC countries goes on, God alone knows what would be the furture price that we shall be paying. Out of about 28 million tonnes of crude, which we require, only around 11 million tonnes of crude we are producing today and about 16.5-17 million tonnes is being imported. Besides, 7-8 million tonnes of petroleum products are being imported. Therefore, the urgency is to step up the production of crude wherever we can do it. Therefore, Sir, it is in this context that the question of stepping up of the production of Bombay High came up.

As far as CFP is concerned, I would like to point out that CFP has been in collaboration and in contract with ONGC for the last four years and the contract has recently expired on 5-4-1981. Therefore, as far as my love for France is concerned, it is nothing new. It is a continuing one, which is going on for the last four years.

As far as the reservoir study is concerned, as far as the production from the wells is concerned, as far as the total quantum of reserves are concerned, previously there was no difference of opinion and even now

(Shri P. C. Sethi)

there is no difference of opinion between the ONGC and C.F.P. But in their original assessment, they had assessed that the reserves are less. But now both C.F.P. and ONGC have come to the conclusion that the reserves of Bombay High are more and, therefore, there is a case for stepping up of production, which was originally proposed to reach approximately 12.00 million tonnes by 1984-85, to approximately 17 million tonnes by middle of 1983 with further co-operation and collaboration with C.F.P. Therefore, we are not doing anything new. But when the question came up for discussion, ONGC never said and never at any point of time offered that they would be in a position to produce 17.5 million tonnes by 1982. It was during a Press conference that a question was raised, which the hon. friend, Mr. Chitta Basu has raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: From the same question, he has got the cue?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, Sir. He has known from the well-known economic journal. And that question was raised and it was said that if ONGC is prepared to produce 17.5 million tonnes, even then would you like to go in for CFP collaboration. Therefore, I said if ONGC can do it I would be very happy. But I would like to do it in the form of a complete guarantee in writing. In case they fail, many heads will roll. And therefore, there is nothing wrong in it because nobody can toy and play with the idea of only promising a mere figure of 17.5 million tonnes and ultimately not producing it. Three times C.F.P. team has visited India. They are discussing with ONGC. Whatever negotiations we are carrying on, Government is not doing anything over and above the

16.00 hrs.

head of ONGC. And ONGC has given a written opinion that they would like to continue with CFP a further

period of collaboration of four years, in order to achieve this target of 17.5 million tonnes. Originally, CFP wanted this collaboration to be extended—when I had visited Paris—they had mooted this idea—viz. that even in Bombay-High, apart from the man-days and apart from the fees for the technical collaboration and also certain fees for the transfer of technology, they would like to have some share of oil, although it may be national. When we discussed the matter in the Government here, we finally came to the conclusion—and the Prime Minister and the other members of the Cabinet were also firmly of the view—that as far as Bombay High was concerned, it was a find by ONGC, and, therefore, there was no question of giving any oil to CFP. Therefore, we have finally told them that if they wanted to come for a new collaboration, they had to submit their terms. And as far as sharing of oil in Bombay High is concerned, whatever may be the rise of production—if we take the present north and south basins of Bombay-High, it may be 17.5 million tonnes; but if we take the other structures, it is possible that the offshore areas may give us about 20 million tonnes by the end of 1983—we have ultimately told CFP that there is no question of sharing of oil. And we are not doing it.

Now, in order to ensure that in the matter of fees, quotations and technology whatever they are quoting is not unreasonable, we are also taking care to see that other bids are also available. Therefore, we have invited other bids also; and now we have got a comparative picture of 1 or 2 other bids, along with CFP. And after comparing those bids, the ONGC has recommended to Government that it would like to continue with CFP for a future period of 4 years. As far as the fees are concerned, they would like to have a final round of talks with them again. This is where the matter stands.

Therefore, there is no question of by-passing ONGC or giving any

favour to CFP. Our interest lies in raising the production of Bombay High—instead of 12 million tonnes by 1984-85 to about 17 million or 20 million tonnes by the end of 1983. And 1 million tonnes of production of crude, at the current international prices, would mean a saving of Rs. 300 crores worth of dollars. Therefore, if we step up the production from 6 million to 17 million or 20 million tonnes, you can very well understand how much would be the saving in foreign exchange. So, it is our earnest desire, and the desire of the Government of India, that Bombay High should be able to give us as much crude as possible, without destroying the capacity of the wells, and without destroying their total capacity to continue to give us oil.

I would not go into further details, because this is a question where high technology is involved, and where water injection and, if necessary, gas injection for a continued production to such a high degree is required; and, therefore, foreign collaboration is necessary. It would be a foreign collaboration where there would be a transfer of technology from CFP to ONGC. In the process, our scientists and engineers engaged in the work at Bombay High would gain experience and would learn; and they would also produce. This is the position with regard to Bombay High.

As far as giving oil exploration to foreign oil companies is concerned, I may like to point out that Government has selected 32 blocks in consultation with ONGC which can be allocated to foreign companies.

Now ample areas have been reserved for ONGC and for oil India. A total amount of Rs. 3300 crores was proposed by us to the Planning Commission for being given to ONGC for carrying out the exploration and oil search work and also produce oil. But to some extent the Planning Commission has not been able to

agree to that figure. However, that figure stands reduced. Therefore, our resources for further exploration and further amount of work are limited. Moreover, I would like to point out, for example in Godavari basin, in Mahanadi basin, particularly in Godavari basin where ONGC has carried out the work, they have found that the water is too deep—they found mud there—and the currents are too strong. We have already lost two machines there. Therefore, if necessary,—although Godavari basin has not been left for the foreign companies—we shall not hesitate to invite foreign oil companies for aid, for consultancy and technology even for Godavari basin, because our aim and object is to find out oil from wherever it is necessary and available. Godavari basin puts up a very fair promise of giving us oil. Therefore, we are doing this. We are negotiating it with the foreign oil companies. As far as exploration work is concerned, Mr. Niren Ghosh, Mr. Chitta Basu and others had said that this will be anti-national. I would like to point out that, many countries are doing it. They had particularly mentioned about the North Sea in U.K. Even from the United Kingdom a giant company like the British Petroleum is coming to India which has given an offer to come forward for exploration work, leaving aside all those British companies which Britain has got. The first exploration work was given to Philips which is one of the United States companies; and they were the first company to find out oil in North Sea. Therefore, in such an operation where high technology is involved, even countries like Great Britain have not hesitated; even other countries have not hesitated. Mexico has done it. Great Britain has done it. I would like to point out to Mr. Niren Ghosh that recently China has practically invited all the foreign multinationals for exploration and seismic survey work in China. (Interruptions) I am not saying that at all. I am only giving you a piece of information.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is explaining his point of view in the world context.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Therefore, I am only giving you a piece of information. In the context, I have quoted Britain. I have also quoted Mexico. I have also quoted other examples. Therefore, in such matters oil is most important. As far as sharing of oil is concerned, we have not yet decided. Please do not put this figure of 50 per cent in the mouth of foreign oil companies. Otherwise, somebody may accuse that you are acting as their agent because we have never thought of giving them 50 per cent. It is possible that we might have to share 5 per cent; it may be 10 per cent. But there is no question of sharing of oil to the extent of 50 per cent which is struck by them and found by them. They would come—they would invest their money; they would bring their technology and equipment; they would start their seismic survey work and they would do exploration. Then they would try to find oil. Only after oil is found that the question of any payment to them would arise. There also we have taken the option of having equity of ONGC in them. That also we are reserving. Therefore, whatever is being done, the interest of the country is taken care of and we have also quite near and dear to our heart the interest of the country. But the main thing is that production of oil is upper most in our mind.

As far as the question raised by my other friend Shri Virdhi Chander Jain is concerned, in Jaisalmer area, we have already dug 16 wells, but, unfortunately no Commercial reserves of hydro carbons have so far been found there. However, in view of the fact that ONGC has been doing work there for quite some time, now we are going to take a final decision about asking oil India to carry out the exploration work in Rajasthan and shifting ONGC to some other area. When this decision is taken, I will inform him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, you will inform the House also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Yes. When we take a decision if the House is in session, I would inform the House, certainly.

Therefore, even the Jaisalmer exploration is important to us. With regard to the shifting of the office from Jodhpur to Jaisalmer, I would not go into the details. I am writing a detailed letter to my honourable friend Shri Virdhi Chander Jain, with regard to this.

With regard to the subject matter of the Bill, it was really a very limited one and it was limited in the sense that we are only changing two or three clauses. And as I have explained, this Bill does not apply to all the employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. This Bill is in respect of the Members of the oil and Natural Gas Commission. Now, as far as the O.N.G.C. members are concerned, they have got the option to give us a three-months' notice and walk away any time they like. Therefore, we are reciprocally arming ourselves so that, as the Members of ONGC have an option to give three-months notice without giving a show cause notice, without giving us an opportunity indicating why they want to leave, we too have the same authority to take a decision so that in case the need arises we can remove any member of Oil and Natural Gas Commission by giving three months notice. As I said, this is not a new thing. This already exists in the International Airport Authority Act 1971; the State Bank of India Act, 1955, the Industrial Financial Corporation Act 1948, the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, etc. Therefore, such authority already lies with some other bodies and we are taking the same thing. We have no ill intentions. At no point of time has there been any question of taking any vengeance on any member of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Oil and Natural Gas Commission Members are appointed with the approval of the Government and

we take proper care at the time of the appointment that proper persons are selected.

So, I would plead with the House and also with Shri Ramavtar Shastri with folded hands as he pleaded with me with folded hands, to withdraw his opposition and to support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.14 hrs.

DISTURBED AREAS (SPECIAL COURTS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):

Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas Special Courts) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Under the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 the State Governments are empowered to declare any area within a State where there has been extensive disturbance of the public peace and tranquillity by reason of differences or disputes between members of different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities as 'disturbed area' and for purpose of providing speedy trial of scheduled offences committed in such areas constitute special courts.

Communal and caste disturbances that have occurred in various parts of

the country indicate disturbing trends causing anxiety and so there is need to take suitable additional measures for countering them.

It has been observed that the State Governments have in the past few years availed of the provisions of the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 though there have been cases of communal, caste and other type of riots, some of them very serious and protracted. While law and order is a State subject, the overall responsibility for the well-being of the citizens in the country continues to be that of the Centre. To handle all serious disturbances, besides appropriate administrative action, a very important factor is speedy trial of cases related to these disturbances so that the offenders are promptly brought to book, thereby restoring a sense of confidence amongst the victims, as also avoiding continuance of tensions on account of protracted trials of cases. It has been the general experience that the State Governments generally prefer to withdraw all such cases on the ground that purpose of communal or caste harmony will not be served by continuing with the prosecutions: this defeats the basic objective of administration and in many instances, the trouble-makers and offenders get away scot-free.

Towards this end, the Central Government may occasionally have to step in and it is necessary that the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976 should be amended to confer concurrent powers on the Central Government to declare the area where extensive disturbances have taken place as 'disturbed area' under the Act and to enable them to constitute Special Courts under the Act.

I am sure the House will consider the Bill in this light and pass the same.

*Mooved with the recommendation of the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Act, 1976, be taken into consideration."

Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty to move his amendment.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st July, 1981."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not know whether you have been able to get an opportunity to go through the provisions of this Bill or even the parent Bill. Otherwise, I am sure, we would have had very pertinent comments from the Chair which would have made the Minister realise the grave implication of the Bill which he is now piloting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure you have had more than ample time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will make my humble submissions hoping very sincerely that you very kindly add to that by your profound observations from the Chair.

This Bill is an attempt to perpetuate a legislation which was purported to be sanctified by the emergency—what I say so-called emergency that was declared in 1975, but now with more and greater sinister motive behind it apart from rank partisan political motive which has, no doubt, prompted this Government to bring forward this Bill.

This piece of legislation seeks to authorise the Central Government to usurp both legislative and executive powers of the State Governments where they have been given exclusive authority under the Constitution. On the plea of providing speedy trial of certain types of offences, what is now being done? The authority of the State Government is sought to be

arrogated to the Central Government. This Bill is a direct attack on even the concept of quasi federalism that we have in our country. It is admitted that we have no real federal structure but only quasi-federalism. It is being described by some as an apology of federalism; some describe it as quasi-federalism and some say attempted fasion of unitary and federal system supposedly fulfilling the requirements of our national perspective. Many things have been said, but we may use a common phrase like quasi-federalism and that is under direct attack. But, apart from that political aspect, to which I shall come, with your permission, a little later in greater detail, what I wish to emphasize has been said by very many hon. Members at the time when this Bill was sought to be introduced in this House.

The hon. Home Minister had quoted certain articles of the Constitution at the time of the introduction stage. He quoted entries 2 and II-A of the Concurrent List and also, in the agony of the moment, I do not know who prompted him, he led him self to article 355 of the Constitution. This type of emergency legislation shows that at least the Home Minister requires some emergency coaching on some basic constitutional principles. That is the difficulty. The Constitution is the biggest victim in the hands of the Government and this incompetent set of Ministers.

What is the pith and substance of this Bill? The pith and substance is a judicial terminology which Shri Venkatasubbaiah understands, I am sure and, in a sense, it is good that today he has not got to explain to his senior colleague all the time. The pith and substance of this Bill is not merely setting up of a court of law. During the Emergency, by the Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution, certain powers were taken from the exclusive State List to the Concurrent List, and one of them is setting up of judicial authority or body,

other than the High Courts and the Supreme Court, because that only Parliament can do. Now the real object, if it had been so, that was sought to be achieved by the parent Act, was to give power to the State Governments to declare an area to be a disturbed area and for the purpose of trial of certain types of offences mentioned in the Schedule, and to authorise the State Government to constitute the special courts. The Judges were to be appointed by the State Government on the nomination or selection by the High Court.

Now the whole pith and substance of the law is being changed. What was the exclusive power of the State Government to declare an area to be a disturbed area earlier, now the Central Government by its ipse dixit can declare any area to be a disturbed area in any State. What is a disturbed area, which should be a disturbed area, whether the nature of the disturbance in a particular State requires it to be declared a disturbed area should be left exclusively to the agency and the constitutional authority, which is solely responsible for the maintenance of law and order and public order in that area, namely, the State Government. At least a lip service has been paid, and token recognition has been made in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and in the Minister's introductory speech. Up to that limited extent we are thankful that you have given at least that minimum recognition. But there is something more, which is being adumbrated here, which is nothing but a constitutional howler. What is it? Although law and order is a State subject, they say "the overall responsibility continues to be that of the Centre". Overall responsibility with regard to what?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): With regard to minority disturbances.

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SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: With regard to what? It is very very important. This is the Parliament of India. This is the highest legislative organ of the country. Let some of the issues be discussed which have far-reaching consequences, which have far-reaching importance, not on the basis of mere political or temporary political gains or for partisan purposes. After all, these are powers relating to different organs set up by the Constitution after a good deal of deliberation. You cannot just tinker with it to suit your present objective or by way of gimmickry. These are matters which have to be approached with a good deal of seriousness considering not only the year 1981, but for the future generations also. This institution, let us hope, will survive and will strengthen as days go by, but let us not with the object of finding out scapegoats do away with certain basic postulates of our constitutional set up, the very basis of the organic law which is the Constitution in this country, namely, that law and order has been left to the State Governments. On the plea that the overall responsibility with regard to law and order matter is supposedly of the Centre, if you can disturb any area, any State without any obligation, without any accountability as such of the Centre, then the Centre gets the entire authority.

Sir, I submit that the pith and substance of this legislation is not the mere constitution of a court. The real object of this legislation is to acquire on behalf of the Central Government, that means the Ruling Party here, a power to deal with Governments which they may not like in States where they have not got the popular support. That is how they want to enter there, interfere there and create, if possible, difficult situations for the State Governments in that area.

Sir, I submit that so far as the original Bill itself is concerned, it was also an Emergency aberration.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Although it was initiated in 1972 supposedly on the basis of the National Integration Council's recommendation, it took a different shape and in 1976 it was put through, and I do not know, but for Article 353 of the Constitution of India, not Article 355—do not get yourself misled like your senior. As you know, Article 353 gives power to Parliament to legislate during the Emergency on subjects which are beyond List I and List II. As there has been no recourse to this law, hardly there has been any challenge. There is no challenge I say subject to correction. Article 355 deals with executive power, it has nothing to do with the legislative power. Article 355 gives certain executive powers to Central Government to do certain things or direct the States to do certain things. It has nothing to do with the legislative power. It does not give legislative competence. Therefore, what was trotted out by Mr. Zail Singh the other day was nothing but what is completely contrary to the constitutional provision.

Sir, I submit that what is being sought to be done, apart from being politically wrong, is a constitutional impropriety—what is not permitted by the Constitution of India—and I hope it is challenged and once it is challenged I know what fate it will meet with.

Let us come to the real objective behind this Bill. Where is the urgent necessity for this Bill? Why is the Central Government assuming this power? The plea and the justification put forward is that although the State Governments had power to set up special courts, they had not utilised them.

This Government which promises to work and to govern well at least on posters held elections and acquired complete powers from almost 3rd or 4th week of June, 1980, if I am not

mistaken, in the Northern States where the communal incidents are taking place today. These States are Bihar, Uttar Pradesh...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Marathwada.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whatever name you give, whatever the States are. I am obliged to Prof. Ranga these are Congress-I ruled States.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Does not matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know it does not matter.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Therefore, there are no politics there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I will come to politics which you will immediately understand.

(Interruptions)

In these Congress-I States, the Chief Ministers are nominated by the President of the Party. It is their internal affair. We don't mind. These Chief Ministers spend most of their time in Delhi and they even carry cart-loads of files to Delhi. Is it conceivable that these Chief Ministers will not carry out the wishes of the ruling party at the Centre to appoint special courts?

Why only in these States should there be the recurrence or resurgence of communal incidents?

In 1979, when the Janata rule was there, there were 304 incidents of communal riots, in which 261 were killed and 2,079 were injured. Now, with the supposedly abler administration provided by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah's Ministry, there were 421 incidents in 1980 in which 372 people were killed and 2,891 injured.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

You are excelling the Janata's performance in every sphere!

We are happy to know anyway that the Prime Minister has found time at least to go to Biharsharif. Now what is happening in Biharsharif? What has happened in Moradabad? What prevented your Chief Minister in Uttar Pradesh from appointing special courts? What prevented the Chief Minister in Bihar to appoint special court under the existing law? What prevents any Congress-I Chief Minister in any Congress-I ruled State to appoint a special courts?

We do not know what is going to happen to this country if there is no real political will to find out the real causes of the riots and if there is no proper administrative will to contain the riots and if there is no change in the socio-economic conditions of the country.

Moradabad has been discussed many times in this House I have no time to go into the causes and details of it.

What is happening in Biharsharif today and in so many other places like Aligarh etc?

On the plea of having so-called over-all responsibility of the law and order situation in this country today, the Centre is taking upon itself the power which the Constitution has exclusively reserved to the State Governments.

The objective behind it is clear. (Interruptions) People are not fools.

Now, the object is only this. They are completely alienated from the people and they are trying to get the power to declare any area a disturbed area. What they did in West

Bengal on the 3rd April, instead of being ashamed, instead of a single word of condemnation from the Party, would they call it a 'disturbance' within the meaning of this Act? If they call it a disturbance within the meaning of this Act, there will be no protection either of the State Government or of the people of the State.

Now, what is the original Act? The National Integration Council only contemplated, only recommended, that, with a view to check the communal riots—nothing else was said there—with a view to controlling the communal riots it was necessary that some sort of speedy trial of offenders should be held; for that purpose, some sort of Special Courts could be constituted. When the Bill came in 1972 and was ultimately passed in 1976, instead of communal rioting, it has covered everything under the Sun; nothing is left out; on the plea that there are disputes among members of different religions, different racial or language or regional groups or castes or communities, they can declare any area to be a disturbed area. I would like the hon. Minister to tell this country, from 1976 how many riots, according to them, have taken place and according to these different types of riots they have contemplated. how many Special Courts were set up. And may I ask the hon. Minister in all humility, if there is no change in the procedure to be followed for criminal trials, how only Special Courts will help—because the time-consuming procedure is there. And can it be said with any sense of responsibility that, where there is a communal conflagration where a large number of persons will be involved, he will have only one person to be tried? A large number of persons have necessarily to be tried if you want to set up salutary examples, so that such communal tensions do not take place. Therefore, the real object is this. When this Bill is being brought,

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The plea is that they have got the overall responsibility. I submit that, if the ruling Party at the Centre, which is now ruling most of the States in this country unfortunately, had really wanted it, they could have taken recourse to the existing law without disturbing the States' powers; if the object was really to contain communal rioting and tension or fissiparous tendencies among the people, they could have done it with the existing law. But they want to take power for the Centre so that where they do not rule directly they could go in there. Now, as you know, invoking article 352 is not that easy—on internal disturbance. These are different methods of introducing an Emergency atmosphere in this country and trying to interfere with the State Governments where they have no legs to stand on.

Therefore, I oppose this Bill on the ground of unconstitutionality; it is a politically motivated Bill, it is an anti-people Bill; and it will even strike, very substantially, at the root of the very minimal federal principles that we have in this country.

Shri Giridhar Singh Bhagat (Jmm): जनावरों लाल डोगरा (जम्मू): जनावरों, मैं ने श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी को स्पीच को बहुत गौर से सुना। उन्होंने कहा है कि कांस्टोट्रूशन के बेसिस पर वे ऐसा कहते हैं कि सेन्टर का ला एण्ड आर्डर के साथ कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। अगर वे यह समझते हैं कि ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में सेन्टर की कोई रेस्पोन्सिविलिटी नहीं है तो फिर 12 बजते ही वे सब मुख्यालिक घड़े के लोग खड़े होकर क्यों शोर मचाते हैं और उस बबत यह कहते हैं कि यहां पर इस पर डिस्केशन हो। यहां पर मुगादाबाद में डिस्ट्रीक्ट पर डिस्केशन हुआ और दूसरी जगहों के बारे में डिस्केशन हुआ। अगर ला एण्ड आर्डर की सेन्टर की रेस्पोन्सिविलिटी नहीं है, तो फिर यहां पर

क्यों डिस्केशन करते रहे और क्यों अब जापा करते रहे। बात यह है कि इन्होंने सिर्फ विवाद का प्लाइन्ट सामने रखा है किर चाहे कांग्रेस की गवर्नर्मेंट्स हो या दूसरी गवर्नर्मेंट्स हों, तो कांस्टीट्रूशन के मुताबिक ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट की रेस्पोन्सिविलिटी है और इन्हिए सेन्टर मदाखलत नहीं कर सकता। कांस्टोट्रूशन की नज़र में किसी पार्टी का गवर्नर्मेंट हो, स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट इज ए स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट और जहां तक स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट का ताल्लुक है, उसमें पार्टी में कर्क नहीं पड़ता। यहां पर कांग्रेस गवर्नर्मेंट हो और अगर कोई चौक मिनिस्टर अपने कांस्टीट्रूशनल राइट्स के अन्दर उस स्टेट में उसकी गवर्नर्मेंट और धर्मों की जो स्थिति पार्टी है नहीं चाहते कि उन्हें गवर्नर्मेंट मदाखलत करे, तो फिर वाहे कांग्रेस य किसी पार्टी की गवर्नर्मेंट हो, जब तक आप पासके लिये पार्कर्स न हों या जो एक बना हुआ है उसमें एमेंडमेंट न हो, तो सेन्टर गवर्नर्मेंट मदाखलत कर नहीं सकती। अगर इस कांस्ट्रूंट को आप एक्टेट करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि कांस्टीट्रूशनल मदाखलत नहीं हो सकती, तो फिर आप 12 बजे उठ कर क्यों शोर मचाने न लगते हो। इसमें कोई लाजिक है? अगर रेस्पोन्सिविलिटी है तो उसको डिस्चार्ज करना है। वाकी सबाल यह नह गया है कि कान्करेन्ट पार्कर्स क्या हैं क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोर्ड कान्करेन्ट पार्कर में आता है। इसी प्रवार क्रिमिनल ला कान्करेन्ट पार्कर में है कौन-कौन सी पार्कर्स दोनों की हैं, उसका जक्कच तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे। जो रेलवेन्ट एन्टीज हैं, उन को वे बता देंगे। स्पेशल कोर्ट्स हो सकती हैं या नहीं हो सकती हैं, उसका फैसला तो सुधीर कोर्ट पहले ही कर चुकी है; मगर मैं एक पालीटीकल बात कहना चाहता हूं कि हम को एक जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए और एक तरीके से ही इन

बातें को एप्रोव करना चाहिए। अपर आप ऐसा करते, तो मैं अपसे इतिहास करता। एक बात जो आप को ठोक लदी, जिसको आप ठोक समझते हैं, वह हर बात ठोक है। मेरा कहना यह है कि एक व्यूप्ट्वाइट पर हो आपको और देना चाहिए, उत्तमे लाजिक होना चाहिए और हर जगह पर उत पर ही और देना चाहिए।

मैं समझता हूं कि पालिटिक्स में कर्क यह हो सकता है कि प्राइवेट को सोल्व करने के लिए, आप को एप्रोव एक हो सकती है और हमारी एप्रोव दूसरी हो सकती है। उनमें डिकेन्स आफ ओपोनियन रहता चाहिए। मगर आप को जो एप्रोव है, वह, बिल्कुल हो गलत है। एक तरफ एक बात कहते हैं और दूसरों तरफ दूसरा बात कहते हैं। आपके पडोस में शास्त्री जो बैठते हैं, वे इस समय यहां पर नहीं हैं, वे आयोगिटियनइंजिन की बात कह रहे थे। अगर आप लागा को बात मान लो जातो हैं, तो ठोक है और अगर आप की बात न चले, तो वह आयोगिटियनइंजिन है। हवाई जहाज का सेबोटेज हुमा और यहां पर एक दिन सभों ने कहा कि यह बुरा बात हुई और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए मगर दो ही दिन में आपको गद उलटो हो गई। इससे कोई कर्क नहीं पड़ता। अब किस बात एक्शन लेना चाहिए और करा एक्शन लेना चाहिए, इसमें डिकेन्स आफ ओपोनियन हो सकता है, मगर हवाई जहाज में खराबों की गई, उसका इन्टेंशन प्राइम मिनिस्टर को नुकसान पहुंचाने का था, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को जानो नुकसान पहुंचाने का था या नहीं, यह एक दूसरी बात है, मगर एक बड़े हवाई जहाज को सबाह किया गया, सेबोटेज का एक दूधा इस से तो इनकार नहीं हो सकता उस की हँकवायरी हो रही है, और

इस बात उस के डिक्केशन में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है। किसी ने इंगरेजीजोड़ की और उस के खिलाफ कम्पनी एक्शन ले रही है, तो उस के बारे में अभी कुछ नहीं कहना चाहिए। अभी यहां पर यह कहा गया था कि आयल एड मेचुरल गैस कमीशन के जो डाइरेक्टर हैं, कमीशन के जो बेबर हैं, उन के खिलाफ कोई भी एक्शन नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर वे कोई ऐसी बातें करते हैं जो बवर्नमेंट को पसन्द न हों तो भी उन के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं होना चाहिये? अगर एयर इंडिया के डाइरेक्टर ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन लिया, तो फिर आप क्यों उस पर डिस्काउंट बरते हैं। उन्होंने एक्शन लेना ठीक समझा, तो एक्शन लिया। अगर वे अक्सर कोर्ट में जाना चाहे, तो जाएं। वहां उन की सुनवाई हो जाएगी। मैं समझता हूं कि सब से बड़ी तकलीफ की बात और दुखदाई बात यह है कि आप के समय एक बात कहते हैं दूसरी बार दूसरी बात। अगर मूलक में कोई कांस्टोच्युशन प्राइमल है तो उसको सहो तरोंके से सार्ट आउट करें न कि इस तरह से शोर मचाये जिस का न सर हो और नहीं पैर। यह एप्रोव ठोक नहीं है। यहां पर जब कभी सुधीर कोर्ट का मसला आता है या किसी दूसरी अदालत का तो ऐसे ढंग से पेश किया जाता है जिससे वह मालूम हो कि कोर्ट सिर्फ मुख्यालिक लोगों के लिए है और कोर्ट को सिफ इनका ही सहारा है। इस ढंग से पेश करना न हमारे लिए आठा है न अपोजिशन में बैठने वाले लोगों के लिए। जिस तरीके से सारी बातें पेश की जाती हैं उनसे सारा परपत्र डिकीट हो जाता है। इस से कोर्ट्स की पोजिशन भी खराब हो जाती है, आप की पोजिशन भी खराब हो जाती है। हमें उनके बारे में

[बी विरस्तारी लाल डोगरा]

यहां अच्छे दंग से बात करनी चाहिए । इस तरह से बात करके न तो हम अपने कांस्टोच्युशन को बचा सकते हैं और न अपनो जुड़ोशियल कोर्ट्स को वे लोग बना सकते हैं । अगर हमें इसी गलत तरीके से फैक्ट्स को डिस्टोर्ट करना है तो कंस हम आगे चल सकेंगे और मूल्क और कांस्टोच्युशन को बचा सकेंगे ।

यह जो बिल आया है, यह इंसान को बचाने के लिए, फिरके दौराना फसादात को रोकने के लिए आया है । इस में हम सब को मिल कर काम करना है तभी रेजल और फिरकेदारान, दंगों को हम रोक पायेंगे । अगर किसी प्रदेश गवर्नरमेट के नोचे, चाहे वह कांस्ट्रोक्स को हो, या किसी और पार्टी की हो, उसके प्रदेश में अगर सेन्टर यह समझता है कि वहां स्पेशल कोर्ट्स होनी चाहिए, तो वे हाई कार्ट बनाएंगे । जो अडिनियारात हाई कार्ट्स के हैं वही उसके होंगे । फिर उनमें इन्टरफोर्मेंस कहा से होगा ? इन्टरफोर्मेंस ता उसी बक्त होती है जबकि स्टेट गवर्नरमेट दंगे कराने में दिलचस्पी ले । वरना किसी बात में भी स्पेशल कार्ट के बाम में इन्टरफियर्मेंस नहीं हो सकती । मैं समझता हूं कि यह सहो मसला है और हम खाहमखाह इसे तोड़ मराड़ कर पेश कर रहे हैं । इसका जो असली मक्सद हम सामने नहीं लाये हैं । जरा सोचिये कि इन्टरनेशनल हालात में किस कदर खराबो आ रही है, किस कदर बुरे हालात पैदा हो रहे हैं, किस कदर वर्तमान माहौल खराब हो रहा है, इस महौल में हमारे यहां क्या खराब पैदा हो सकती है, उसके बारे में हम साचे और यह सोचें कि किस तरह से हमें अपने मूल्क को बचाना है । हम जो एन्ड्रूसरे की छोटी-छोटी बातों को उभारने को कोशिश करते हैं, यह

अप्रोच ठीक नहीं है । हमारी कंस्ट्रक्टिव और प्रोजिटिव अप्रोच होनी चाहिए और उसी दंग से अपनी राय को सामने लाना चाहिए । यह लाने की हम कोशिश नहीं करते हैं । यह कभी नहीं होगा कि माइनोरिटी की राय मेजोरिटी पर थोप दी जाए । मेजोरिटी के सामने आप अपनी राय रख सकते हैं, और इस तरह से उस पर गौर हो सकता है । मगर शेर मचाने से नहीं हो सकता ।

इसलिए मैं कहता हूं कि यह बिल तो ज़रूरी है और इस मसले को और उलझाने की हमें कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिए । अगर इसमें कोई खामियां हैं तो उनको सोर्ट आउट किया जाना चाहिए । कांस्टोच्युशन के मताबिक, विधान के मृताविक हमें उन्हें सोर्ट आउट करना चाहिए । यह यहां पर भी हो सकता है और आगे जा कर भी सोर्ट आउट कर सकते हैं । यह तो हो नहीं सकता कि इन हालात में सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेट कुछ न करे और बैठी देखता रहे । अगर यह भी न हो तो क्या आप आल्टरनेटिव चाहते हैं वह तो आपने बताया हो नहीं कुछ तो करना ही पड़ेगा । अगर आप यह चाहते हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नरमेट एमजैन्सी का नाम लेकर आप एमजैन्सी को पापुलर करते हैं क्योंकि जो गरीब आदमी बर्बाद हो रहा है, कल्प हो रहा है वह तो एमजैन्सी को ही पसंद करेगा । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि एमजैन्सी नहीं लगे तो आपको इस आइडिया, को कुबूल करना चाहिए, न कि आपको एमजैन्सी का नाम लेकर शेर मचाना चाहिए ।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल की ताईद करूंगा और कहूंगा कि इनकर किसी

राज्य में फक्तादात होते हैं और वहां स्पेशल कार्ट बने, उनमें सेंट्रल गवर्नरमेंट को कोई दबानेन्द्राजो नहीं होगी, वे तो हाई कार्ट का बनाना हैं। इस तरह से मैं इस बिल को ताईद करता हूँ और इस अल्फाब्र के साथ अपनों तकरीर समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jagpal Singh. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): This Bill assures that West Bengal will not be declared as a disturbed area unless you create some trouble there.

श्री जग पाल सिंह (हरिहरार) : सभापति महेदय, मैं आपके माधाम से, मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता कि क्या कारण है कि जब-जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का शासन इस देश पर होता है, नभीं भी यहां से संविधान आदि राज्यों के अधिकारों पर व्यावर चाट की जाती है सन 1975 को इमर्जेंसी के जरिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने इस संसद के सामने ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के लोगों के सामने एक नक्शा रखा है कि वे पावर के सेंट्रलाइजेशन में कितना विश्वास रखता हैं।

अभी इस बिल से पहले यहां पर जो बिल डिसर्ट हो रहा था, ओ०एन०जी०सी० का अमेंडमेंट, इसमें पूरे विरोध-पक्ष का ख्याल था कि वर्तिय क्लासेस को उनके अधिकारों से बचाना न किया जाए, ट्रेड यूनियन्स एक्टोविटिज़ में इंटरविन्म मत कीजिये। हमारा कहना था कि मूलक के लोगों को स्वतंत्रता से काम करने का अधिकार है लेकिन वह अमेंडमेंट भी पास हुआ इसके पास होने से हिन्दुस्तान के जो अच्छे साईंटिस्ट हैं, वे मुहैया नहीं होंगे। जिनको ओ० एन० जी० सीमें में रखकर नौकरी की जारंटी नहीं होगी, वे यहां

पर क्यों रहेंगे? इसरा बिल भी दुर्भाग्य से हमारे सामने आया है। इस बिल के इंट्रोडक्शन के समय भी मैंने इसका विरोध किया था और आज भी विरोध करता हूँ।

संविधान में जो राज्यों को अधिकार प्रदान किए गए हैं, उनमें आप क्यों दखल दे रहे हैं। 1976 में भी हमको नीयत पर शक था और आज भी नीयत पर शक है। पूरे मूलक के सामने यह शक सामने आएगा। मैं माननीय गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त वे यह बिल ला रहे हैं, उस वक्त दो चार प्रदेशों को छोड़ कर सभी प्रदेशों में कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही राज है और जहां-जहां कम्युनल राइट्स हुए हैं या जातिनगत झगड़े हुए हैं, उन प्रदेशों में भी कांग्रेस पार्टी का ही शासन है। वाहे उत्तर-प्रदेश है, महाराष्ट्र है, गुजरात है या बिहार है, इन प्रदेशों में सांप्रदायिक और जातिगत झगड़े हुए हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछता हूँ कि आपने अपने प्रदेशों की राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव देकर स्पेशल कोर्ट्स क्यों नहीं बनवाए और अगर सरकार आपकी बात नहीं मन्ती तो उन सरकारों को बरखास्त क्यों नहीं किया गया, जबकि केन्द्र सरकार को यह अधिकार है?

वे तथाकथित सांप्रदायिक झगड़े, सांप्रदायिक झगड़े थे ही नहीं। आपके दूर दर्शन, रेडियो और आपके मंत्रियों ने उन्हें सांप्रदायिक झगड़े बताया, पर वे सांप्रदायिक झगड़े नहीं थे, मुरादावाद में आपकी पुलिस और मुस्लिम भाइयों के बीच झगड़ा था तब भी आपकी प्रचार मशीनों ने उसको सांप्रदायिक झगड़ा बना दिया।

इन झगड़ों के आधार पर यह जो बिल ला होता है, इसका मैं विरोध करता

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

हूँ। जब वे संप्रदायिक अमड़े थे ही नहीं तो इस बिल के एम्स और ओबेक्ट्स में जो बातें दिशाई रही हैं, उनका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। मुरादाबाद में आपने स्पेशल कोर्ट क्यों नहीं बिठाया? श्री विश्व नाथ प्रताप सिंह वहाँ पर आपके मुख्य मंत्री मौजूद थे, उनको कह कर आपने स्पेशल कोर्ट क्यों स्थापित नहीं करवाया। माया त्यागी कांड के बारे में हिन्दुस्तान के दो-दो भूत-पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, चौधरी चरण सिंह और मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि वहाँ पर पुलिस ने गलती की है और ज्यूडिशियल इन्कार्यारी होनी चाहिए। आपने पुलिस के बवाब के लिए कोई इन्कार्यारी नहीं की। जब 60 हजार पब्लिक जेल गई तब ज्यूडिशियल इन्कार्यारी बिठाई गई और उसमें वही साक्षित हुआ जो भूतपूर्व प्रधान-मंत्रियों ने कहा था।

मैं इस बात को चर्चा इयलिए कर रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री के दिमाग में जम्हूरिया का कोई नवा ही कैसट है। संविधान बनाने वालों का प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास था। आज मी हार्लैंड में भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री यदि कोई बात कह देता है कि कहीं पर पुलिस ज्यादती हुई है तो मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री को हिम्मत नहीं होती है कि वह भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री की बात को टाल द।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मान लीजिए कोई स्टेट-वर्नमेंट किसी इलाके को डिस्टर्ड एरिया घोषिये। नहीं करने देती तो आप किस तरह से डिस्टर्ड एरिया घोषित करेंगे। यह बात इस बिल में साफ नहीं है अगर प्रदेश की सरकार सफारिया नहीं करती है तो सन्ताल गवर्नमेंट उस एरिया को कैसे डिस्टर्ड एरिया घोषित करेंगे। प्रदेश की सरकार अगर चाहती है तो केन्द्र नहीं चाहता है

तब भी कस्टोट्यूमनल काइसिस पैदा हो सकता है केन्द्रीय सूची राज्यकीय सूची और समवर्ती सूची को लेकर एक खण्डा खड़ा हो सकता है। इंट्रोडक्शन स्टेज पर मैंने कहा था कि इस बिल को आप वापिस ले जैसे और अगर आप वापिस नहीं लेते हैं तो बजातंत्र के लिए एक खतरा खड़ा हो जाएगा, राज्यों और केन्द्र के अधिकारी को लेकर एक खण्डा खड़ा हो जाएगा।

भारत में जम्हूरियत के लिए हो चुकी है इस प्रश्न को लेकर मुख्य मंत्री बहस चला रहे हैं और यह कह रहे हैं कि जम्हूरियत के ऊपर नए भिरे से विचार होना चाहिये। ऐसे समय पर आप इस बिल को ला रहे हैं। इससे शंका पैदा होती है कि जम्हूरियत को खत्म करने की दिशा की ओर आप बढ़ रहे हैं। इस वास्ते इसको आप वापिस लें। ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के सामने फिर से 1975 वाला, एमरजेंसी वाला नक्शा आकर खड़ा हो जाएगा। रूलिंग पार्टी के सदस्यों की मजबूरी है। वे इसका विरोध नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम अपेजीशन के लोग इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। इस कानून का जो मकाद है वह विलकुल साफ नहीं है।

गुजरात के अन्दर जातिगत अगड़े हुए, पंद्रह सोलह सौ हरिजनों के घरों में घुस कर उनके हाथ पैर तोड़ दिए गए और उसकी तरफ प्रधान मंत्री ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। कोई ज्यूडिशल इन्कार्यारी या स्पेशल कोर्ट की बात सामने नहीं आई, उसमें कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई। मुरादाबाद के झगड़ों पर कोई स्पेशल कोर्ट नहीं बिठाई। बिहार में साठ सत्तर लोगों की आंखें फोड़ दी गईं और उस पर भी स्पेशल कोर्ट बिठाने की बात नहीं

की। भारत के लोग जानते हैं कि आप राजनीतिक मकानों की पूर्ति के लिए इस बिल को ला रहे हैं। इन वास्ते में इस बिल का विरोध करता है। इस बिल को साकर आप राज्यों के अधिकारों में दबखलानी कर रहे हैं। संविधान बनाने वालों ने तोनों कार्य सूचियां अन्तर-प्रतर रखी हैं। आपने उनमें इंटरवैशन करना शुरू कर दिया है। मैं किसी मंत्री की इंटरवैशन पर शक नहीं करता हूँ। उनकी नीति पर शक नहीं करना चाहता। गृह मंत्री हों या राज्य गृह मंत्री या और कोई मंत्री, ही मकान है वे अपने को कम्पोटेंट या सावरेन न ममझते हों। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ने जब बहस चला दी है देश में कि हिन्दुस्तान की जम्हरियत पर दुवारा विवार होना चाहिये, ऐसे मोक्ष पर यह कानून लाया जा रहा है और इसी से यह शंका पैदा होती है कि आप जम्हरियत को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। और एन० जी० सी० का मामला हुआ है। हिन्दुस्तान के जो कमजोर, एकुकेगतली, सांश्लो दृष्टियों से बैकबैठ लोग हैं जिन के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा गया है, उनको लेकर जगड़ा हुआ है, मारकाट हुई है, लोगों के हाथ पर तोड़ दिए गए हैं, घर फूँक दिए गए हैं, उनका अनाज, कपड़ा, लत्ता, चारा आदि सब फूँक दिया गया है। जम्हरियत पर बहस चलवाने में आपकी सरकार के मंत्री, आपकी मशीनरी दोनों शामिल हैं। दीनें के खिलाफ अभी तक आपकी सरकार ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है। इन सब चीजों से एक शंका पैदा हो रही है और वह सही भी है, तथ्यों पर आधारित भी है और वह यह है कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी फिर से इस मुल्क में एमरजेंसी लाने की तैयारी कर रही हैं,

आप हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की स्वतंत्रता छीनने जा रहे हैं, ज्यूडिशरी की स्वतंत्रता छीनने जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी में एक गुण और है। वह भी ज्यूडिशरी में विश्वास नहीं करती है। ज्यूडिशरी की ज्यादा से ज्यादा पार्वर्ज को छीन कर लैजिस्लेशन के द्वारा एजेंटिव को देने में विश्वास रखती है।

आप राजनीतिक उद्देश्यों से इस बिल को लाए हैं, यह साक है। इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको आप वापिस लें ताकि लोगों के अन्दर जो शंका है कि जम्हरियत संभट में पड़ सकती है, वह खत्म हो सके।

17.00 hrs.

MOTION RE: MODIFICATIONS IN
 NOTIFICATION REGARDING
 INDIAN TELEGRAPHS (4TH
 AMENDMENT) RULES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up item No. 13 of the List of Business. Mr. R. K. Mhalgi may move his Motion.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the following modifications be made in the Notification regarding Indian Telegraphs (4th Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 492(E) dated the 27th August, 1980 and laid on the Table of the

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

House on the 17th November,
1980:—(i) in rule 1, in sub-rule (2),
for '1980' substitute '1981';

(ii) in rule 2(i),—

(a) in item (a), for 'Rs.
150/-' substitute 'Rs. 80/-';(b) in item (b), for 'Rs. 75/-'
substitute 'Rs. 40/-';

(iii) in rule 2(ii),—

(a) in sub-section (1)(a), for
'Rs. 75/-' substitute 'Rs. 25/-';(b) in sub-section (1)(b), for
'Rs. 150/-' substitute 'Rs. 50/-';

(iv) in rule 2(iii),—

(a) against entry 1, in
columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for
'Rs. 125', '250', '30 Paise', '40
Paise', '50 Paise', substitute
'Rs. 75', '300', '20 Paise', '30
Paise', '40 Paise', respectively;(b) against entry 2, in
columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for
'Rs. 150', '250', '30 Paise', '40
Paise', '50 Paise', substitute
'Rs. 100', '300', '20 Paise', '30
Paise', '40 Paise', respectively;(c) against entry 3, in
columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for
'Rs. 175', '250', '30 Paise',
'40 Paise', '50 Paise', substitute
'Rs. 125', '300', '20 Paise',
'30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively;(d) against entry 4, in
columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for
'Rs. 200', '250', '30 Paise', '40
Paise', '50 Paise', substitute
'Rs. 150', '300', '20 Paise', '30
Paise', '40 Paise', respectively;

(v) in rule 2(iv),

Omit 'and the first 250 Calls
will also be charged at the rate
shown in column 4 of the table
applicable to measured ratesystems appearing in item (a)
of sub-section (1) of section
III';(vi) in rule 3, for '100', substitute
'0.20';(vii) in rule 4, for '50 Kms.',
substitute '25 Kms.'This House do recommend to Rajya
Sabha do concur in this resolution."*Sir, I move my motion listed at
item No. 13 in the order paper for
today, under Rule 235 of the Rules
of Procedure and Conduct of Business
in the Lok Sabha.In the budget of 1980, the tariff
for telephones had been increased
and the Finance Bill including the
proposal to increase the rates had
been passed by the House. The pur-
pose of my motion is to reduce the
rates.I am aware that there is little
likelihood of the rates being reduced
as they have been approved by the
House, but the members have the
right to move amendments to the
rules laid on the Table of the House.
The purpose of my moving the
motion is to initiate discussion on the
subject of the rates.The rates for installation, shifting
and trunk calls have been increased
by the Telephone Department. An
amount of Rs. 17.71 crores was rea-
lised by the Government as a result
of the increase. No body knew, how-
ever, about the increase because the
Demands for Grants in respect of the
Ministry of Communications were
never discussed in the House. The
subscribers came to know of the in-
creases when they got the bills at the
new enhanced rates. The Govern-
ment would, of course, retort that the
increases had been gazetted but in
order to be known to the people the
new rates should have been widely

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

published in the press, particularly the district level newspapers. In future, the Government should take care to do it.

The Ministry of Communications demands came to be discussed in the House after many years and only four hours were allotted to the discussion. Mr. Stephen's speech was merely a jumble of facts and figures leaving many questions unanswered. I would like to seek some clarifications about some of the point.

The Government has a moral right to increase the telephone tariff only if they can ensure efficient service, but that they are unable to do. That is why they have no moral justification for the increased rates. Mr. Stephen had himself admitted that only 52 per cent of the calls actually matured. Why should the subscribers be burdened with the charges for the rest of the 48 per cent calls which never matured. The hon. Minister compared the performance of the telephone department with those of England and Japan but incomplete comparisons are not proper.

A committee reported that more than 40 per cent of the calls were 'wrong numbers'. The subscriber is charged for a wrong call even if he has dialled properly but has got a wrong number. In such cases a complaint is only natural.

Mr. Stephen had visited Bhubaneswar after the Prime Minister's visit and inspected the working of the telephones there. He had to admit that the working of the telephones was in a total mess. That being so, there is little point in increasing the rates.

Some of the officers of the telephone department at Calcutta, had stated at a press conference in September 1980 that "our bad name is largely due to our own faults". In the face of this admission, how can you

expect the subscribers to accept the increased charges?

I would like to know the steps that the Government has taken to realise the arrears of telephone bills amounting to almost Rs. 30 crores. What steps have Government taken to realise arrears of telephone bills from Ex.MPs? Corruption is on the increase in this Department. In the Andheri Exchange at Bombay, some calls were tampered with and 12 subscribers did not pay a single naiya paise as telephone bill for many years. That shows that the employees are working in collusion with such dishonest persons who cheat the Government to its just dues.

My intention is moving the motion is more to secure a better service than to reduce the revenues of the Government. People must feel that they are paying for an efficient service.

Some times, the people are forced to pay the inflated bills before their complaints are entertained. It would have been tolerable when the Britishers were ruling us, but now when we have our own Government. The complaints of the subscribers must be registered and proper action taken. It is wrong to presume that all subscribers are rich; some of them might find it difficult even to meet the normal rates, not to speak of inflated bills. Government must pay proper attention to the needs of the rural subscribers.

Government must take action on the judgment of the Gujarat High Court which stated *inter alia*:

"Where bills show more than thrice the number of maximum calls in a quarter, the Telephone Department will have to issue an *ad hoc* bills equal to the average of the preceding undisputed bills."

The Task Force Committee had made many short-term and long-term

[Shri R. K. Mahalgi]

recommendations, but we do not know what action has been taken by the Government in that regard. I hope that the Government would say what they plan to do about them.

The employees do not give courteous and polite service. The subscribers pay for the service and they must get it.

Only 5 per cent of the telephones are in the rural areas: the proportion should be increased by providing a better telephone network for them.

An early decision must be taken about the electronic equipment for the telephones. Mr. Stephen has said that this is a decade of the breakthrough. The Electronics Department on the other hand has expressed dissatisfaction with the working of the Telephone Department.

The Railways, Oil and Natural Gas, Indian Oil Corporation, the State Electricity Boards, the Police and the Aviation Department have decided not to import any foreign equipment during the Sixth Plan period, but the Communications Ministry proposes to import telephonic equipment of the order of Rs. 343 crores. That would only impose a fresh burden on the subscribers and they would not be pleased to bear any fresh burdens.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

That this House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the following modifications be made in the Notification regarding Indian Telegraphs (4th Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G.S.R. 492(E) dated the 27th August, 1980 and laid on the Table of the House on the 17th November, 1980:—

(i) in rule 1, in sub-rule (2), for '1980' substitute '1981';

(ii) in rule 2(i)—

(a) in item (a), for 'Rs. 150/-' substitute 'Rs. 80/-';

(b) in item (b), for 'Rs. 75/-' substitute 'Rs. 40/-';

(iii) in rule 2(ii),—

(a) in sub-section (1)(a), for 'Rs. 75/-' substitute 'Rs. 25/-';

(b) in sub-section (1)(b), for 'Rs. 150/-' substitute 'Rs. 50/-';

(iv) in rule 2(iii),—

(a) against entry 1, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 125', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substituted 'Rs. 75', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively;

(b) against entry 2, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 150', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substituted 'Rs. 100', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively;

(c) against entry 3, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 175', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substituted 'Rs. 125', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively;

(d) against entry 4, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 200', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substituted 'Rs. 150', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively;

(v) in rule 2(iv),—

omit 'and the first 250 calls will also be charged at the rate shown in column 4 of the table applicable to measured rate systems appearing in item (a) of sub-section (1) of section III';

(vi) in rule 3, for '100' substitute '0.20';

(vii) in rule 4, for '50 Kms.' substitute '25 Kms.'

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I support this Motion. While supporting it, I want to invite the attention of the Minister to certain points.

This is a Ministry which is being criticized by one and all, on many counts. After this Minister took charge of this Department, I expected that the experience that he has had with the labourers would stand him in good stead. In this Department, there are lakhs and lakhs of workers.

In order to improve the efficiency of this Department, the Minister has to rely mainly on 2 or 3 things. One is equipment. The equipment should be modern and upto date. For that purpose, proper maintenance and upkeep are necessary. Another important factor is the people who work in the Department. They should be kept contented and satisfied, so that their efficiency can be exploited to the maximum. Even, then, in a country like India many kinds of difficulties will arise. I do agree that many difficulties will arise in such a Department. But here, after our present Minister has taken charge of the Department, everybody—from the Prime Minister downwards—has got a complaint.

With regard to the technical question, my friend has put forth one main point, viz. that we will have to go in for modern equipment. Agreed. But on whom are you going to rely for that? We are now relying on imports alone. I am not saying that imports should be stopped immediately. But what should be the emphasis? The emphasis should be on the point that indigenous production should be helped.

Through his Motion Mr. Mhalgi wants to reduce the rates. Technically, we cannot pass a resolution for reducing them. I know. But this opportunity is being taken to say something about the Department. So, I want to tell the Minister that for making the equipment upto date, whatever indigenous skill is there, should be used to the maximum. Relaying on imports should be reduced to the minimum. The second point is with regard to the approach to the workers. I know something is being done. I am not blaming the Minister for everything. But there is a norm fixed by the Department for everything. But the Department is not giving people on the basis of those norms. In certain places, they are appointing people on hourly basis. In India, even without any payment people will come forward to work, if there is hope that employment will be given after 15 or 20 years. But that is not a modern approach. So, the Minister should discuss the problem of efficiency, with the trade unions in a proper manner. For that purpose, the Department should keep its word with regard to the existing norms agreed to between the management and the workers.

Then the efficiency question can be discussed with the workers and some solution can be found out. In Kerala, as you know, the demands for telephone connections are on the high side. So many thousands of demands are there. Naturally, everybody wants to have an automatic equipment which is not there in stock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you bring in these things?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am told we are having some manual exchanges there in Kerala circle. If you establish those exchanges somewhere, then this burden can be reduced to a certain extent. I request the hon. Minister through you to consider these points also.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): My very valued friend Mr. Mhalgi and Mr. Balanandan sought to stage another budget debate under the guise of this resolution. As I said on the previous occasion, we had a fulfledged discussion. All aspects were gone into and no aspect concerning this matter was allowed to go in default and I had replied it also.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): You congratulate him for having taken a detailed notice of the Notification.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is right. I agree with my very elder brother that we must congratulate them for having taken note of a Notification which was laid on the Table of the House which generally goes unnoticed. If only all the members had taken this much of interest in this, I think the position of the Department could have improved considerably. I must congratulate him, compliment him and thank him also for this. But the scope of the motion is absolutely limited. Many of the matters which were mentioned I have already answered. I do not want to cover the whole ground. It is absolutely limited. We had issued a Notification on 1-9-1980 which was placed on the Table of the House. This had 3-4 sections. One was about the installations charges. The other was about the shifting charges. We had increased the rate of charges. There were certain other sections. Mr. Mhalgi has not attacked every part of it. It is not as if the entire Notification has been challenged by him. Those areas where we have increased the calling rates, that he has left completely unchallenged. Therefore, all the arguments that he has now put forward fall to the ground because that part which he has approved, he does not want to undo it. This is the simple part of it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponanji): Do not capitalise on small slips by members.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On 1-6-1979, what that time when Mr. Mhalgi was in power—you had notified certain matters. Now he wants to go beyond that. Certain grades which were prescribed on 1-6-1979 were in force on 1-9-1980. For example, upto 1-9-1980, for installation charges in an exchange a particular capacity the rental was Rs. 100. He wants to reduce it to Rs. 80. This is not mine. It was there earlier. He wants to go back on that in the case of every one of these. Earlier for casual connection, the installation charges were Rs. 50. Not the one I had brought about. He wants to go back and make it Rs. 40. For shifting it was Rs. 50 and he wants to make it to Rs. 25. Before in all the other cases of shifting from one position to another, it was Rs. 100. He wants to make it to Rs. 50. Therefore, the attack of the motion is not against my Notification, the attack of the motion is against the Notification that was placed on the Table of the House by the then Minister at that time. He is attacking on that two years after. He wants to go back on that. This is the simple thing about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps he could not do it at that time.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has shown one act of grace: assuming that he comes back to this, he wants the date of the implementation to be not 1980 but 1981. He wants to take it back to 25, 50, 60 and all that. He is very gracefully telling me. 'Do not implement from 1-9-1980. This reduced mass rate must come into force only from 1.9.1981.' This is what he has said. Now, then I will certainly support the proposition of his that the effective date should be from 1.9.1981.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: You do not follow the intention of the motion itself.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are a well intentioned man. Have I ever doubted it? He has raised certain points. One or two I will just mention about. He spoke about

the electronics Ministry's statement. The Electronics Ministry has stated certain facts, namely that the production was not built up, production slumped in the last four or five years. As a result of that import has become necessary. Conversion of the electronic system was not accepted in the course of the last period. Therefore, this import has become necessary. What I have done is what was kept undecided, for such a long time, I have taken a decision, steps are being taken. Expansion of the Rae Bareli unit was shelved. I have taken a decision. The expansion start now. The building is starting. The work is beginning. The electronic question was shelved. I have taken a decision that one million lines must be produced every year. We have issued global tenders and two factories will be set up. The Chairman is smiling with Bhubaneswar in his mind probably. I know. Anyway, we have started this process. Whatever was shelved is started. As a result of the shelving we are now forced to import. Whatever shelving was done in the course of the last four or five years for the major part of which period Mr. Mhalgi must also share responsibility. I have united it, decisions are taken, steps are being taken, the things have started moving. There is no question of indecision as far as we are concerned. Now, the supply is not able to meet the demand. The only alternatives are either to import or to tell the subscribers that until after ten years they will not get anything at all. That we cannot do. Therefore import has got to be resorted to. We are also asking the other public sector units as to whether they will be able to supply us anything. They cannot supply us switching equipment. But they can supply something else. On that our attempts are open. We are seeking their assistance. That part of it, I do now. With regard to the other matter, I do not want to go into them.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What are the other matters?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I have already stated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The entire area, as I said, we have already covered. My friend Mr. Balanandan spoke about the workers' role and I think he knows what we are talking about. I expect from the workers a sense of commitment. It is not a question of a commercial deal. There must be a sense of commitment to the people. Two hon. Members have sponsored this. Mr. Balanandan has listened to what Mr. Mhalgi has said, as the reason for the deterioration. He put his finger right against Mr. Balanandan who is one of the leaders of the unions that we have. And then Mr. Balanandan may also take this message and ensure that cooperation is forthcoming. As far as we are concerned, we are doing our very best to get the best things through.

Now, if some Minister will stand in 1990 here or in the year 2000 then that Minister, if he is an honest Minister will have to say that things are not as satisfactory as one would like, because that is the nature of this Ministry; and that is the position in any country. Not that things cannot be improved. They can be improved still, still improved, and still improved and still there will be scope to say that there is some scope still to be improved and therefore, as an honest man I go about saying that things are not as satisfactory as they should be, but that does not mean that things are bad. Things are improving and still I will be confessing that things are not as good as one would like to be. That does not mean as somebody was saying, that things are in shambles. That is not a word to be applied to this Department. It is not. We have got our jumble of different types of instruments operating, about two and a half lakh workers spread out throughout the country of different types, different affiliations and of different varieties. It can happen and may take place here and there. With all that, I may state one

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Why do you not go into that part of the other matters? They are very important.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

thing, as I said, in Delhi, the daily complaints that we are receiving are seven thousand and odd and the faults are about 3,500. The total connections number two lakhs: which means two lakhs minus this are working fairly all right. Per day the complaints only come to this. That means that the remaining telephones are working all right. This is not a bad position. I would request the hon. Members to have sympathy and an understanding of the entire thing of this Ministry, of the entire operation and of course, the human failure. All the staff which are operating, are putting forth their best according to me. Discipline is coming back. Things are improving. It will improve to the maximum and still there will be an occasion again to say that things can improve further. This is the nature of it. But things are improving. I am sure, Mr. Mhalgi will be satisfied with my explanation and he will withdraw his motion and allow the motion that was put on the Table of the House by the Janata Government to remain as amended by me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is 5.30. And at 5.30 we have to take up half-an-hour discussion. If the House agrees, we can finish this item within 4, 5 minutes and then take up half-an-hour discussion.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): The hon. Minister has merely repeated himself while replying to the debate. He made the same points he did at the time of the discussion of the demands for his Ministry. We live in age of science and we must aim at increasing our efficiency. An attitude of complacency would not do. Dissatisfaction is law of progress is a dictum which should not be lost sight of.

A parliamentary committee should be appointed to go into this matter thoroughly so that a proper assessment of the working of the Ministry can be made.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House desolves that in pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (13 of 1885), the following modifications be made in the Notification regarding Indian Telegraphs (4th Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. GSR 492 (E) dated the 27th August, 1980 and laid on the Table of the House on the 17th November, 1980:—

(i) in rule 1, in sub-rule (2), for '1980' substitute '1981';

(ii) in rule 2(i):—

(a) in item (a), for Rs. 150/- substitute 'Rs. 80/-';

(b) in item (b), for 'Rs. 75/-' substitute 'Rs. 40/-';

(iii) in rule 2 (ii)—

(a) in sub-section (1) (a), for 'Rs. 75/-' substitute 'Rs. 25/-';

(b) in sub-section (1) (b), for 'Rs. 150' substitute 'Rs. 50/-';

(iv) in Rule 2 (iii)—

(a) against entry 1, columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 125', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substitute 'Rs. 75', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively.

(b) Against entry 2, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 for 'Rs. 150', '250', '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substitute 'Rs. 100', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively.

(c) against entry 3, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, for 'Rs. 175'; '250'; '30 Paise', '40 Paise', '50 Paise', substitute 'Rs. 125', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively.

(d) against entry 4, in columns 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; for 'Rs. 200'; '30 Paise', '40 Paise' '50 Paise'

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

substitute 'Rs. 150', '300', '20 Paise', '30 Paise', '40 Paise' respectively

(v) in rule 2(iv)—

omit 'and the first 250 calls will also be charged at the rate shown in columns 4 of the Table applicable to measures rate systems appearing in item (a) of sub-section (1) of section III';

(vi) in rule 3, for '100' substitute '0.20';

(vii) in rule 4, for '50 Kms' substitute '25 Kms'.

This House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was negatived.

17.33 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

DISTRICTS IN VARIOUS STATES AFFECTED BY DROUGHT DURING 1980-81

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): With reference to the answer given by the hon. Minister for Agriculture to Starred Question No. 478 on 23 March, 1981, I would like to raise certain points arising out of the answer given by the hon. Minister.

This is the time when the entire States are suffering from drought conditions. The month of May is so severe that this is the proper time for giving sufficient relief to the States which are suffering from drought. As I see the entire list which was laid on the Table by the hon. Minister, three States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are suffering from severe drought conditions this year. As you all know, Andhra Pradesh unfortunately, even last year,

had offered drought and cyclonic conditions. The people of Andhra Pradesh have been facing drought and cyclonic conditions for the last two, three years. The entire machinery of the State Government has been geared up. In spite of that, the people in rural areas in some of the districts, have started migrating for want of employment and drinking water. Although all the MLAs, Ministers and the Government officials have been trying to create confidence among the people of Andhra Pradesh that the Government is there and the Central Government is there to take care of them and to give all the assistance that they require, the situation is so grave that most of the people have already migrated. And the remaining people who have not migrated, have been transporting drinking water on tractors, trucks and so on and so forth. Here I would like to ask certain specific questions and expect specific answers from the hon. Minister. It is not a fact that the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are suffering almost with the same intensity of drought? In Andhra Pradesh the post-monsoon drought-affected area is about 22 lakh hectares, while in Tamil Nadu it is about 23.50 lakh hectares. The population affected by drought in Andhra Pradesh is about 200 lakhs while in Tamil Nadu it is about 219.90 lakhs. The assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh was Rs. 159.33 crores but, on the basis of reports, a ceiling of Rs. 23.33 crores has been fixed. Tamil Nadu sought assistance of Rs. 160.68 crores. According to reports, a ceiling of Rs. 60.91 crores has been fixed in the case of Tamil Nadu. If the statistics which I have given are correct, then it is very clear that both the States are hav'ng almost the same intensity of drought. While Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu asked for assistance of Rs. 159.33 crores and Rs. 160.68 crores, the Government of India has permitted only Rs. 23.33 crores for Andhra Pradesh, while it has permitted Rs. 60.91 crores to Tamil Nadu. I have not been able

[Shri G. Narasimha Reddy] to understand the rationale for this in spite of going through all the relevant papers and the answer of the hon. Minister in reply to the Calling Attention in the Rajya Sabha.

In such cases the most relevant thing is not the source from which you get the money, but it is the ceiling recommended under the different heads.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was the recommendation of the Central Study team?

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: The ceilings I have mentioned of Rs. 23.33 crores for Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 60.91 crores for Tamil Nadu are from the report of the Study team. Although both the States are suffering from the same intensity of drought, both in regard to population and areas affected, this disparity has been shown.

The Andhra Pradesh Government have requested the Centre to permit them certain schemes for soil conservation and containers for distribution of water. Without containers, we will not be able to transport water from a place where water is available to a scarcity area. They have also suggested a subsidy for marginal farmers. While all these items have been permitted for Tamil Nadu, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, all these have been denied to us.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why?

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: I hope the hon. Minister agrees with all the statistical figures which I have given. The Revenue Minister of Andhra Pradesh has met the Prime Minister in this connection and acquainted her with the serious drought condition obtaining there. When the MLAs and the People in our cons-

tituency ask why this discrimination, we have no answer to give.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): A non-Congress Government is functioning there.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: When our Revenue Minister met the Prime Minister, she gave a patient hearing and promised to look into the matter. So, I would request the hon. Minister to categorically state that the Government of India would raise the ceiling of Andhra Pradesh upto Rs. 60 crores, which is the ceiling permitted to the Tamil Nadu Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may kindly reply. (Interruptions). The Minister will reply and then they will ask questions.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, the hon. Member knows that the drought situation in the country, in almost all of the States that suffered, even during the year 1979 is still persisting. Andhra Pradesh is one of the States which have suffered the most. Tamil Nadu also is in district, so is Karnataka, parts of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and certain other areas. As you know, the Central Government cannot fully compensate for the loss that the people suffered on account of drought. We have certain rules and regulations and formula for giving some assistance under the non-plan head and some under the plan head. As soon as we received a Memorandum from the Andhra Pradesh Government, we asked the Central team to visit. Andhra Pradesh was suffering from drought even in the pre-monsoon weather last year and after the visit of the Central Team, a sum of something over Rs. 19 crores was fixed as ceiling for expenditure. Again, on account of drought which was persisting in the post-monsoon period, the Central Team visited the area and a

ceiling on expenditure of Rs. 23 crores and something was again sanctioned. The total comes to a little over Rs. 42 crores under the plan and non-plan heads. Tamil Nadu also had been suffering, but Tamil Nadu did not ask for any Central Team to visit in the pre-monsoon period. It was only late in the post-monsoon period, that the Tamil Nadu Government approached the Central Government. The hon. Member is right in saying that the intensity of distress, the area affected, the number of people affected are almost the same both in Tamil Nadu and in Andhra Pradesh. But whereas in the case of Andhra Pradesh sanction has been accorded by the Government of India twice on the recommendation of the Central Team and then the high level Committee, in the case of Tamil Nadu, as far as I know, so far no sanction has been given. There was a recommendation of the High Level Committee for Rs. 58 crores and something. The Central Team recommended, as the hon. Member said, Rs. 60.9 crores, but something was curtailed. But the final sanction has not been issued. But on account of the distress in the State, I am told that Rs. 10 crores have been given as advance assistance. But the final decision has not been taken for Tamil Nadu. Therefore, there is no question of any partiality being shown to a particular State.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Not partiality, but blind spot so far as Andhra is concerned.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Vajapayee may not feel happy if I say that it is not on account of the recommendation for non-Congress Government that Government of India has done something more than it has done for Andhra Pradesh.

Another Central Team is soon visiting Andhra Pradesh from 5th to 8th of this month. That means, it is going

tomorrow. The Central Team visited last time. It was decided that after the assistance has been utilised and the Central Government receives a report from Andhra Pradesh, a Team will again be sent.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There are three items of expenditure which have not been sanctioned for Andhra.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Ad hoc advance of Rs. 10 crores was sanctioned. That has been given. We do not yet know on what particular items of relief this sum of Rs. 10 crores is being spent by Tamil Nadu Government. May be, in the hon. Members information is more than what I have got. We hope that the Central Government team visits Andhra Pradesh soon again. On receipt of their Report, Andhra Pradesh will also get adequate relief. We shall take all those recommendations into consideration fully.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Thank you.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाहमेर) : इस अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में इस सत्रमें पहली बार चर्चा हो रही है। राजस्थान में सब से अधिक अकाल की स्थिति है। राजस्थान प्रान्त के 35967 गांवों में से 21369 गांवों में अकाल की स्थिति है। दो करोड़ के करीब जनता अकाल से प्रभावित है। दो साल से लगातार वहां अकाल है। पश्चिमी राजस्थान में तीन से लेकर चार साल से लगातार अकाल की स्थिति है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में इस अर्द्धल मास में अध्ययन दल भजा था और उसने आन दी स्थाट जा कर स्थिति का अध्ययन किया है और अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। राजस्थान प्रान्त की जो स्थिति है—

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can the Minister reply? Has he come prepared to answer such question?

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : जरा सी भूमिका बांध कर मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूं। राजस्थान प्रान्त की जो स्थिति है उसको आप देखें। बान्हलाख मजदूर लगे हुए हैं। हमारे राज्य की हालत यह है कि 55 करोड़ के घाटे का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है और 96 करोड़ का ओवरड्राफ्ट है। इस वास्ते राज्य सरकार इस भव्यकर सूखे की स्थिति का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। सैवें फाइनेंस कमिशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर जोकि पैरा 14, पेज 53 आक दी रिपोर्ट में बताया है और जित को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

Para 4 as communicated by the Government of India vide letter No. F. 43(1) PFI/79 dated 25-4-1979

मैं मंजूर करलिया हूं, उसके आधार पर राज्य सरकार ने जो 132 करोड़ की मांग की है, हाफ लोन और हाफ संबिंदी उसको देकर क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार फैसित की समस्या को हल करेगी?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was a discussion regarding Andhra Pradesh. You are now going to Rajasthan. You should have taken the trouble of asking for Half-An-Hour discussion on Rajasthan. You give a separate notice on Rajasthan if you are so sincere about it.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं। सवाल ही मैं कर रहा हूं। नैचूरल कलेमिटीज के अन्तर्गत जो मार्जिन मनी दिया जाता है 1974-75 में वह 10.19 करोड़ दिया गया था। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने हमारे ऊपर बड़ी कृपादृष्टि की और 1977-78 में उसको घटा कर 7.74 करोड़ कर दिया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस मार्जिन मनी को आप पढ़ंह करोड़ करने पर विचार करेंगे और उस पर इसको निर्धारित करेंगे?

प्रधान मंत्री ने स्टेटमेंट दिया था कि वहां पर पानी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए दूसरे प्रान्तों से रिञ्ज मंगा कर उसको दी जाएंगी। इस तरह उसकी पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में आप कौन से कदम उठा रहे हैं?

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मिलिटरी के टैकर्ज से पहले पीने का पानी पहुंचाया गया था। अब भी क्या मिलिटरी टैकर्ज से पानी पहुंचाने की आप व्यवस्था करेंगे?

श्री राम बिलास पासदान (हाजीपुर) : सूखा के ऊपर चर्चा चल रही है। मंत्री जी ने मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि 210 जिलों में प्री मानसून पीरियड में सूखे की स्थिति थी और 120 में पोस्ट मानसून। इसी सदन में हम लोग हमेशा इस प्रश्न पर चर्चा करते हैं। जुलाई के बाद हम बाढ़ पर चर्चा करना शुरू कर देते हैं। एक तरफ सूखा और दूसरी तरफ बाढ़ इस बीच देश जूल रहा है। आज से नहीं बल्कि कई सौ सालों से जूल रहा है। आजादी के बाद लगातार हर साल इस पर डिबेट होती रहती है। हम रोधो कर चुप हो जाते हैं। सूखे का मामला हो या फलड का, सरकार जवाब दे देती है और आज भी राव साहब दे देंगे कि इतना बच्चा किया गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से बताया जाए कि इस समस्या का स्थायी हल क्या सोचा गया है? साथ ही मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि तात्कालिक क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है इस सूखे की स्थिति से निपटने के लिए?

राज्य सरकारों ने आपसे 1024 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अलग अलग आप नहीं बता सकते हैं तो कुल कितनी राशि उनको दी गई है, यह तो आप बता दें।

यदि वित्तीय संकट हो तो मैं फिर से कहूँगा कि एशियन गेम्झ पर आप एक हजार करोड़ खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। क्यों नहीं इसको डाइवर्ट करके आप गाजी सरकारों को दे देते हैं? तो मैं अभी भी मांग करूँगा निश्चित रूप से सरकार उस योजना को खट्टम करके इस योजना को चालू करे ताकि गांवों में जिनकी संख्या 18,000 से 21,000 के बीच बतायी गयी है, जहां पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है वहां पानी पहुँचाया जा सके। खेतों में भी पानी नहीं है। कितनी सिंचित जमीन है यह मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है और सिंचित जमीन में कितना ड्राउट होता है यह भी आपको मालूम है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी तात्कालिक योजना क्या है? दीर्घकालीन योजना क्या है, जो ग्रिड बाला मामला है नदी को नदी से जोड़ने का मामला है जो बरसात और ड्राउट में काम करेगा तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई दिमाग बनाया है कि नहीं? और जो एशियन गेम्झ हैं जिस पर सरकार करोड़ों हूँ खर्च करने जा रही है, आप केबिनेट मंत्री हैं, उस पंसे को उधार खर्च होने से रुकवाइये और इस पंसे को इन गरीब किसानों को दीजिये।

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Almost all the districts in Orissa last year have been devastated by drought. Some times drought and some times cyclone and some natural calamity or the other has been the annual feature of the State.

I would like to know whether the Government of India, keeping this in view, have taken any permanent measures to check the natural calamities like drought and whether any relief is proposed to be provided to the State Government by the Centre.

Is the Centre going to provide irrigation facilities as a permanent solution to the problem?

Is Government going to set up any Working Group on Drought to recommend permanent measures to be taken by the States and the Centre to check drought and other natural calamities?

What is the assistance provided by the Centre to the State of Orissa for the years 1980-81?

What is the future programme of the Governments both at the Centre and in the States by way of taking permanent measures to solve the drought and famine conditions caused by natural calamities?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have three questions to ask.

The Government is aware of the fact that several districts of Tamilnadu are in the grip of severe drought.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has answered it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Just listen. Merely mentioning does not mean that he has answered everything.

Recently a Central Team visited Tamilnadu. Tamilnadu Government wanted that certain financial assistance should be given to it to meet the expenditure for the drought-stricken areas. My first point is what was the demand from the Government of Tamilnadu and what has been the result of the Study of the Central Team and to what extent and under what conditions the Central Government has agreed to render financial assistance to the Tamilnadu Government?

Drinking water is the main problem apart from other problems in the drought-affected areas.

AN HON. MEMBER: Fodder is also a problem.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is generally felt that due to want of supply of rigs, it was not possible to provide drinking water. I particularly mention the drought-affected areas. Several State Governments have been asked to loan rigs. I want to know which are the State Governments which required the rigs and what are the State Governmens which are provided rigs on loan.

Has the Central Government set up a permanent machinery, a permanent source of supply of adequate, capable, and effective rigs in any State to meet the situation?

18.00 hrs.

My third question is this. The general practice of the Government of India is to give assistance to the State Governments in the form of Plan allocation; that is, the State Governments can get financial assistance on the condition that that amount will be adjusted against the Plan allocation. Many of the State Governments are not in a position really to step up the tempo of development and meet the needs of the social welfare measures which are expected of the State Governments by the people of the States concerned because they are short of the necessary funds. The Government of India, instead of following that method of adjusting the advances against the plan allocation for the States, should straightway give financial assistance from the Centre to meet the situation. Would the Government take up this policy after reversing the earlier or the existing policy in regard to financial assistance to the States?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Hon. Member Mr. Jain drew my attention to the conditions in Rajasthan. I agree with the hon. Member that the conditions in Rajasthan are really distressing. Large areas in Rajasthan are drought-prone areas, desert areas, and this is a problem which will have to

be tackled on a long-term basis to save the misery of the people year after year. For that matter, apart from providing relief in times of need from year to year, the Government of India is always considering various projects and schemes to relieve the people permanently from the effects of drought. For that matter, irrigation is one of the most essential things. Projects are being taken up and are being speeded up in all these drought-affected areas, and we hope that, with expansion in irrigation, a large part of these areas will be free from this calamity.

In Rajasthan there is a provision of Rs. 7.74 crores as margin money. The hon. Member wanted it to be raised. This is an amount sanctioned by the Seventh Finance Commission. We cannot increase it in the case of any State. But this money is at the disposal of the State Government to spend under all conditions of natural disasters, and over and above this money for what the State Government needs, they approach the Central Government; and this is our system of providing relief.

We have also been providing rigs to all the States. Mr. Chitta Basu and Mr. Paswan wanted to know what we had been doing. The State Government place an order for rigs and they are supplied through the DGS&D. Apart from that, we request the States which have got rigs to send them on loan to the States which need them. This has been done last year; the prime Minister herself wrote to the Chief Minister; we pursued the matter. This year also the Prime Minister has written letters to the Chief Ministers to give these rigs on loan. The results are....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Which is the coordinating authority?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The results are that Bihar has loaned five rigs—two to Andhra Pradesh and

three to Karnataka; Madhay Pradesh has sent 20 rigs on loan—five to Andhra Pradesh, six to Karnataka and nine to Tamil Nadu. Uttar Pradesh has supplied eight rigs four to Karnataka, two to Maharashtra and two to Tamil Nadu. West Bengal also has given 5 rigs on loan. They have sent them to Andhra Pradesh. Orissa also has sent 4 rigs to Tamil Nadu. Rajasthan also has 6 rigs. 20 rigs were supplied to Rajasthan by DGS&D in 1980. That is only last year. 13 rigs were supplied this year and 20 more rigs will be supplied in June or soon after that. So, these are the rigs for Rajasthan. But there is a large number of rigs already working in Rajasthan and the State Government has informed us that they do not want any rigs from other states in Rajasthan.

case of Rajasthan. That brings the total to Rs. 40.30 crores for Rajasthan...

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : राजस्थान को 174 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : जो चाहिए, वह तो दूसरी बात है। जो हम दे रहे हैं, वह मैं बता रहा हूँ।

A central team has visited Rajasthan again. It visited in April from 15th to 18th April. Their report is awaited and as soon as it is received, we shall be able to sanction more money for relief for Rajasthan.

I do not think the hon Member is interested in knowing the area affected in Rajasthan and all these figures. Orissa also has been suffering but at present there is no drought in Orissa. But Orissa got relief in the pre-monsoon weather. Last year we provided substantial relief for Orissa also. Relief is given both under the non-Plan and Plan heads. It is for cattle, drinking water, fodder for cattle, employment of people and agricultural practices. Short-term loans are also given for agriculture. There are various heads under which this relief can be utilised and we hope that the Government of India will be able to provide as much relief as the States need in case of drought.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, May 5, 1981|Vaisakha 15, 1903 (S).