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 Samantasinha, Shri Padmacharan (Puri)
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 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar (Jangipur)
 Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)
 Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)
 Sarda, Shri S. K. (Ajmer)
 Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan (Araria)
 Sarkar, Shri S. K. (Joynagar)
 Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain (Karol Bagh)
 Satapathy, Shri Devendra (Dhenkanal)
 Sathé, Shri Vasant (Akola)
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri (Gonda)
 Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju (Visakhapatnam)
 Sayian Wala, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepur)
 Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)
 Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)

Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Arambagh)
 Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)
 Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A. (Calicut)
 Shah, Shri D. P. (Bastar)
 Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur (Kheri)
 Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M. (Nagaland)
 Shaiza, Shri Y. (Outer Manipur)
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)
 Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)
 Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)
 Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)
 Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath (Garhwal)
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Ramapur)
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt (Gurdaspur)
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar (Udaipur)
 Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari (Padrauna)
 Shastri, Shri Y. P. (Rewa)
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)
 Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti)
 Sher Singh, Prof. (Rohtak)
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B. (Jamnagar)
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri (Robertsganj)
 Shrangare, Shri T. S. (Osmanabad)
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri (Monghyr)
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal (Janjgir)
 Sikander Bakht, Shri (Chandni Chowk)
 Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal (Tripura West)
 Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P. (Jehanabad)
 Sinha, Shri M. P. (Patna)
 Sinha, Shri Purna (Tezpur)
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan (Aurangabad)
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal (Bhilwara)
 Somani, Shri S. S. (Chittorgarh)
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Idukki)
 Subramaniam, Shri C. (Palani)
 Sudheeran, Shri V. M. (Alleppe)
 Sukhendra Singh, Shri (Satna)
 Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha (Darbhanga)
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A. (Palghat)
 Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)
 Surendra Bikram, Shri (Sahajahanpur)
 Surya Narain Singh, Shri (Sidhi)
 Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara (Kop-pal)
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad (Bagaha)

T

Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh (Ludhiana)
 Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)
 Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)
 Thiagarajan, Shri P. (Sivaganga)
 Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)
 Thorat, Shri Bhausabeb (Pandharpur)
 Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Khalilabad)
 Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)
 Tiwary, Shri Madan (Rajnandgaon)
 Tiwary, Shri Ramanand (Buxar)
 Tohra, Shri G. S. (Patiala)
 Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad (Domariaganj)
 Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash (Kannauj)
 Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)
 Tur, Shri Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)
 Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Bahraich)

U

Ugrasen, Shri (Deoria)
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji (Kapa-dvanj)
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)
 Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahad (Baramulla)
 Varma, Shri Ravindra (Ranchi)
 Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir (Faridabad)
 Veerabhadrapappa, Shri K. S. (Bellary)
 Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)
 Venkatareddy, Shri P. (Ongole)
 Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Siddipet)
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal (Mahasamund)
 Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arrah)
 Verma, Shri Hargovind (Sitapur)
 Verma, Shri Mritunjay Prasad (Siwan)
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)
 Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Koderma)
 Verma Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)
 Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad (Chatra)
 Visvanathan, Shri C. N. (Tiruppattur)

Y

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad (Khagaria)
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain (Madhubani)
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad (Godua)
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh (Chandauli)
 Yadav, Shri Ram Naresh (Azamgarh)
 Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)
 Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad (Sahasra)
 Yadava, Shri Roop Nath Singh (Pratapgarh)
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri (Jaunpur)
 Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zulfiqarullah, Shri (Sultanpur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri K. S. Hegde

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Godey Murahari

Panel of Chairman

Shri Dhirendranath Basu

Shri Tridib Chaudhuri

Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao

Shri Dwarika Nath Tiwary

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Shri Morarji R. Desai
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri Charan Singh
The Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri L. K. Advani
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala
The Minister of Petroleum & Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Sikandar Bakht
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs.	Shri Shanti Bhushan
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
The Minister of Railways	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
The Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Mohan Dharja
The Minister of Industry	Shri George Fernandes
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Purushottam Kaushik
The Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Raj Narain
The Minister of Finance and Revenue and Banking	Shri H. M. Patel
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Biju Patnaik
The Minister of Energy	Shri P. Ramachandran
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour	Shri Ravindra Varma
The Minister of Communications	Shri Brijlal Verma

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Satish Agrawal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Arif Beg
The Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Shri Chand Ram
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Ram Kinkar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri S. Kundu
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Kumari Abha Maiti
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Janeshwar Mishra
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Karia Munda
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri S. D. Patil
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Fazlur Rehman
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Larang Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Sheo Narain
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence	Prof. Sher Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Jagbir Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Narsingh Yadav
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Zulfiquarullah
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakata

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. VII. First Day of the Third Session of Sixth Lok Sabha No. 1

I

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 14, 1977/Kartika
23, 1899 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Rooplal Soman (Bhilwara)

INTRODUCTION OF MINISTERS

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I introduce: Shri Satish Agarwal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation, Shri Ram Kinkar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation, Kumari Abha Maiti, Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry, Shri Janeshwar Mishra, Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Fertilizers, Shri Fazlur Rehman, Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy, Shri Larang Sai, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Narahari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai, Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications, Shri Sheo Narain, Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways, Shri Sher Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Shri Jagbir Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and
2324 LS-2.

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Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Zulfikar-ullah, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance and Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakataki, Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

RESOLUTION RE: PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE OF THE PRIME MINISTER IN AIR-CRASH NEAR JORHAT

MR. SPEAKER: As agreed to at a meeting which I held with Leaders of Parties and Groups on the 12th November, 1977, I place the following resolution before the House:

"That this House places on record its deep satisfaction and profound sense of relief and happiness on the providential escape of the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji, R. Desai, in the air crash near Jorhat, Assam, on the 4th November, 1977.

That this House further places on record its appreciation of the high sense of duty and patriotism displayed by the five members of the crew of the ill fated aircraft of the Indian Air Force, who laid down their lives in order to save the life of the Prime Minister, and conveys its heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved families."

I take it that the House agrees with this resolution.

The Resolution was adopted.

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members as we meet to-day after an interval of three months, it is my sad duty to inform

the House of the passing away of four of our former colleagues, Shri P. C. Karuthiruman, Shri K. K. Nayar, Kazi Syed Karimuddin and Shri Bhagwantrao A. Mandloi.

Shri P. C. Karuthiruman was a Member of Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962—67 representing Gobichetipalayam constituency of the erstwhile Madras State. He had been a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the years 1952—62 and of Tamilnadu Assembly during the years 1967—69. Keenly interested in the field of Agriculture, Shri Karuthiruman served as member of the National Food and Agricultural Organisation Liaison Committee of United Nations at New Delhi during the years 1954-56. He was also associated with several agricultural organisations in the country and won many prizes in crop competitions. Besides his interest in agriculture he was also a good Tamil writer and contributed articles to several magazines. He passed away at Coimbatore on the 5th August, 1977 at the age of 58.

Shri K. K. Nayar was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1967—70 representing Bahraich constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he had been a Member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly during the years 1965-67. Before entering politics, Shri Nayar belonged to the Indian Civil Service and served with distinction in various capacities in the state of Uttar Pradesh. In 1952 he had sought voluntary retirement from the Indian Civil Service to join the legal profession. A man of great intellectual ability Shri Nayar had attained proficiency in as many as eleven Indian and foreign languages. He was also an all round sportsman. It was a rare coincidence that both he and his wife Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar were Members of Lok Sabha during 1967—70. Shri Nayar passed away at Lucknow on the 7th September, 1977 at the age of 70.

Kazi Syed Karimuddin was a Member of the Constituent Assembly of India from the erstwhile C.P. and

Berar Province during the years 1947—50. He also served as a Member of Rajya Sabha during the years 1954—58. Earlier he had been Member of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly during the years 1947—52. He passed away at Hyderabad on the 29th September, 1977 at the age of 78.

Shri Bhagwantrao A. Mandloi was Member of the Constituent Assembly from the erstwhile C.P. and Berar Province during the years 1946—50. He was enrolled as an advocate in 1917, but he soon took to active politics. An eminent freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment in 1940 and 1942. Starting from Presidentship of the civic body of Khandwa, he served as Member of C. P. and Berar Legislative Council from 1935—37 and later became Member of the State Assembly in 1937. He served as Minister of Revenue in Madhya Pradesh Government during the years 1956—62 and as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1962-63. Shri Mandloi devoted his whole life to the service of the people and was actively associated with several educational and social organisations and institutions. He passed away at Khandwa on November 3, 1977 at the age of 85.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Sir, I would like to say something about the harassment of Congress workers who have been put in jail after the vindictive arrest of Shrimati Indira Gandhi....

MR. SPEAKER: You are speaking without my permission. It will not be recorded. I have received a number of ordinary questions, short notice questions, notices under rule 377, calling attention notices and even adjournment motions on this subject. I am

considering as to how the matter should be dealt with without going into any sub judice question and in what way we could discuss the matter. Therefore, there is no need to hurry about it. I shall give my due consideration to it and try to give an opportunity to discuss it to the extent it is permissible under the rules. I do not want anybody to raise this matter at this stage.

SILENCE IN MEMORY OF CREW OF THE IAF AIRCRAFT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamand Harbour): I draw your attention to Direction No. 2 and at the same time draw your kind attention to the notice that I have given about the obituary reference to the five crew....

MR. SPEAKER: You have not taken my permission. It will not be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You have written to me, but I have not yet permitted you. The matter will be considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been told that you have refused to accept it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): He is an old member and he should know the procedure. This is Question Hour. He can raise it at the proper time. We cannot start the proceedings in this manner. I did not expect it from a senior member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: According to Direction No. 2, obituary reference comes before questions. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet allowed it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider it and give it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Either we stand in silence today or we do not do it at all. It cannot be done tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: In order to avoid this debate already a reference has been made from the Chair about the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We have to stand in silence to share the grief of the entire Defence Services over the demise of the five crew members in their attempt to save the life of the Prime Minister. They have committed suicide, Sir, if you understand.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): Though it looks rather unusual and unprecedented, I do not think we should miss this opportunity and this occasion when it has been mentioned that we stand in silence. I think we should do that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): This is the sentiment of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why not do this now and gracefully and quickly?

MR. SPEAKER: Now that there is a desire to stand in silence in the memory of the dead, let us all stand in silence.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Thank you, Sir.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

Conference of Teachers to Drive out Illiteracy

*1. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

to call a conference of teachers including school teachers to chalk out measures

(a) whether Government propose to drive out illiteracy from the country; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Mr. Speaker, I would like to know from the Minister whether he is not calling a conference of teachers to drive out illiteracy and what is the other programme to drive out illiteracy from the country.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: For driving out illiteracy from the country as a first step a National Board of Adult Education has been set up. As a second step, this has split itself up into several sub-committees and they are trying to develop certain strategies and it is proposed to approach the State Governments for setting up State Boards. We know that the teachers have to perform a major role in the implementation of the programme of removal of illiteracy so, at the appropriate time due consultation with the teachers will be held. In the meantime I am having discussion with the representatives of the different federations of teachers in this matter.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी. रांगनेकर :

क्या आपने कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में यह नहीं कहा था कि टीचर्स

बैरह की कांफ्रेंस बुलाएंगे ? क्या आपसे 6 अक्टूबर को यूनिवर्सिटी टीचर्स फेडरेशन के बुमाइन्डे बहीं मिले थे और आपने उनसे यह नहीं कहा था कि उनकी एक कांफ्रेंस बुलाएंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र: श्री कांफ्रेंस बुलाने का वक्त नहीं है। जब प्राबलम की स्टडी हो जाएगी तभी इसका सवाल उठेगा। श्री स्ट्रुजी डवलप हो रही है। उसके डवलप होने के बाद ही कांफ्रेंस बुलायी जाएगी।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: As we all know, this problem of illiteracy in our country is not only colossal, but is also getting mounted up in terms of increasing numbers of illiterate people in the country. The Minister has already appointed an adult Education Board. Does that board contain adequate representation of teachers at all levels, and of social workers doing this work of adult education in different fields? My feeling is that the board is heavily represented in terms of ministers, and secretaries and bureaucrats, but not of teachers who are going to work. In view of this, will he assure the House and the nation that the government is very sincerely, earnestly and urgently looking into this matter of implementing the programme as early as possible, with the help of persons and instruments directly involved in this work, viz. teachers and social education and literacy workers?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I fully agree with the hon. Member that we should give the highest priority to this problem. But we wanted to make this board a small one, so that it is workable. If we have a very large board, it may not be possible for us to meet quite easily, and quite often. Moreover it is proposed that we should decentralise our activities and approach the State governments to set up State boards, where different voluntary agencies and teachers' organizations will be associated in a greater way.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The increase in population is about 3 per cent, after the advent of the Janata government. This means that every year we are adding to our population about 1 crores and 80 lakhs of people. I want to know whether the Minister is in a position to educate all these people, in addition to eradicating illiteracy among the adults. If so, how much time does he need? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: The hon. Member thinks that the population has increased after the coming into power of the Janata government, i.e. within six months. How is it possible?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Obviously, the hon. Member's hypothesis cannot be accepted; but as regards the involvement of all sections of people for the eradication of this massive illiteracy, steps are being taken in a proper manner.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Is the government thinking in terms of any time-bound programme? If so, what are the special programmes? Does it propose to involve all literate people in this programme, apart from whatever teachers and government agencies might be able to do? Have any funds been set aside for a crash programme for the removal of illiteracy—which includes functional literacy?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: 5 years' time has been set before us, as the target date within which we should try to remove illiteracy from adults between the ages of 15 and 35 years. They will be nearly about 13 crores in number. And it would be a rather heavy task, no doubt. Therefore, we have approached the Planning Commission for the purpose of providing more funds for this purpose. A special sub-committee has been set up to deal with this very serious question. And

the Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Deputy Chairman Mr. Lakdawala both attended the inaugural meeting. And both of them kindly assured that they would give the highest priority to this particular problem and that adequate funds would be provided.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I also asked about functional literacy.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: In view of the stupendous size of the problem and also of the fact that the work of removal of illiteracy will have to be undertaken in the States, has any plan been made to involve the State governments also actively in this work?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already assured the Houses that the State Governments will be involved, because State boards will be set up; and then we propose to go down even to the district level, so that district boards will be set up. I had called a meeting of the Ministers from different States and Union Territories. They have by and large accepted the urgency of this problem. The strategy is now in the stage of being worked out in detail. I shall come with a full programme after I place this matter before the Consultative Committee of Parliament for Education, i.e. after the whole strategy is chalked out in draft.

श्री रामजी लाल सुम्नः अध्यक्ष जी यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और सरकार के माध्यम से निरक्षरता का अन्त ही ऐसा दिखाई भी नहीं देता । तो मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों में जो एन० एस० एस० का

कार्य चलता है क्या सरकार उसको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कोई कारगर कदम उठाने वाली है ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : एन० एस० एस० का इस काम में लगाने का सवाल है और हमने तय किया है कि एन० एस० एस० को इसमें लागू कर दिया जाएगा। फिर भी यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि एन० एस० एस० का काम हायर सेकेंड्री क्लास 2 स्टेज में भी लागू हो जाय जिससे और ज्यादा लड़के आ जाएंगे।

Development of Forests

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

(a) whether the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology emphasised on the development of forests to create jobs at the seminar held in Delhi on or about 16th August, 1977; and

(b) if so, the plans of Government to develop forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A
statement is placed on the Table of
the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. In a seminar held in New Delhi on 16th August, 1977, regarding "Optimum utilisation of wood resources" Secretary, Department of Science and Technology emphasised the need of optimum utilisation of country's natural resources including forestry. This will also help solve the unemployment problem of the country.

(b) Greater emphasis is being laid in the forestry sector on covering larger areas under plantation schemes both in the Centrally Sponsored and State Sector. The National Commission on Agriculture considered the acute shortage of fuelwood and small timber in the country and recommended inclusion of social forestry schemes in the 5th five year plan with the objective of providing fuelwood, small timber, fodder and fruits to the rural people. Accordingly, the Government of India included two Centrally Sponsored Social Forestry Schemes in the 5th Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 10 crores as central grant component. The provision for each of these schemes i.e. (i) Mixed Plantations on Waste lands and Panchayat lands etc. and (ii) Reforestation of Degraded Forests and Raising of Shelter Belts is Rs. 5 crores each. The pattern of central grant which was 75 per cent for mixed plantations and 50 per cent for forestation of degraded forests for 1976-77 has now been raised to 100 per cent grant limited to Rs. 1,000 per hectare for 1977-78. The schemes are under implementation from 1976-77. The table below shows the achievements made during 1976-77 and the likely programme for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

TABLE

Plantations	Mixed plantations on Waste lands, Panchayat lands etc.	Reforestation of degraded forests and raising of shelter belts
1976-77 (achievement)	3,380 ha. 105 R.km.	13,090 ha. 1,250 R. km.
1977-78 (Targets)	19,385 ha.	43,585 ha./5360 R.km.
1978-79 (Targets)	37,500 ha.(Approx.)	68,980 ha. (Approx.) 5,200 R.km.
Advance work for 1979-80 Plantations	50,000 ha. (Approx.)	1,00,000 ha. (Approx.) 5,200 R. km.

In the Sixth Plan the above schemes are proposed to be continued on a larger scale.

In addition to the above centrally sponsored schemes there are some more plantation schemes viz. plantation of quick growing species, economic plantations of industrial and commercial importance, farm forestry and rehabilitation of degraded forests which are being implemented in the state sector. The total provision for these schemes during the 5th plan period is Rs. 74 crores. There are also production schemes having great employment potential in the form of labour and skilled personnel. These schemes will also be taken up with a much higher outlay and on much larger areas during the 6th plan period. In addition, Forest Development Corporations have been constituted as fully owned State companies in 16 States and Union Territories to avail of institutional finance, development of inaccessible and poor quality forests, sponsor wood based industries, developing skill amongst local people for optimum utilisation of forest resources, through which employment in the rural areas can be created.

Out of the total cost of the plantation schemes, about 60 per cent is utilised on employing labour and about 15 per cent on skilled and semi-skilled personnel under various operations.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: In view of the low achievement of targets for the year 1976-77, will the hon. Minister explain whether the Government is aware of the fact that in the State sector a lot of corruption is going in collusion with the forest officers & Thekedars, a lot of felling of trees and deforestation is going on and, of so, how much deforestation has taken place during the last few years?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The position is that these schemes are being implemented by the State Governments and we only provide the finance and the guidelines. We will look into the matter whether there is deforestation. But yesterday when I asked for information, I was told that, as far as the Forest Departments are concerned, there is more afforestation than deforestation.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the hon. Minister explain how much employment potential would be created in the coming year, 1977-78, in view of the higher targets which the Government have planned here?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: It is estimated that on an investment of Rs. 1 crores, the employment potential is 16 lakhs mandays.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The hon. Minister has just now stated that his information is that there has been more afforestation than de-forestation. I am

afraid, his information does not seem to be correct. It is well-known and accepted

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say that. He only referred to the Forest Departments of the States.

DR. KARAN SINGH: He said that, apart from the jobs that the forests may provide, the whole question of afforestation is vital for the very welfare of this nation, because the whole ecological balance is being changed by the deforestation and by the erosion that is taking place. May I know from the Government whether they are considering taking a total view of the forest situation in this country, because this is a long-range affair, and unless the total view is taken and steps are taken to ensure that the area under forests is increased, the future economy of the nation is going to be greatly jeopardised?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I fully agree with the views expressed by the hon. Member. The Janata Party is conscious of the importance of forests, and I am sure full attention will be paid to this important work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया कि एक करोड़ रुपए लगाने पर 16 लाख घंटा रोजगार मिलता है, लेकिन कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा इसका उल्लेख नहीं किया है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि वनों की कटाई तेजी से हो रही है और ठेकेदार लोगों को जितना ठेका दिया जाता है उससे अधिक वह कटाई कर लेते हैं घूस दे कर। साथ ही वन पशुओं का भी नाश हो रहा है। अतः इसको रोकने के लिए और अधिक रोजगार लोगों को मिले इसके लिए आपने कौन सी योजना बनाई है? क्या राज्य सरकारें, आपने जो नीति बनाई उसका अच्छी तरह से पालन करें ऐसी आपने उनको कोई गाइडेंस दी है?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मेरी सूचना के अनुसार फॉरेस्ट विभाग के पास जो जंगल है उसमें अफोस्टेशन ज्यादा हो रहा है। लेकिन जो बागात फॉरेस्ट विभाग के बाहर के हैं उनके बारे में यह सूचना मिल रही है कि वह तेजी से कट रहे हैं। जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि इस काम को कैसे तेजी से बढ़ाया जायगा, हम लोग इस पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं कि पंचायतों के द्वारा जो ग्राम सुधार की योजनाएँ बनायेंगे उसमें इसको एक स्थान दिया जाये और अधिक से अधिक पेड़ लगाए जाएं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उत्तर नहीं दिया तो क्या करेंगे ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : वर्तमान साधनों को देखते हुए अधिक से अधिक रोजगार देने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपको इनके उत्तर से संतोष है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

श्रीधर बलबोहर सिंह : हिमाचल प्रदेश में कांग्रेस के बहुत बड़े- बड़े लीडरों के खिलाफ बहुत सारे मुकदमें चल रहे हैं और उन्हें चलाने के लिए केसेज दर्ज हुए हैं, मुझे यह इनफार्मेशन है कि उन केसेज को हस-अप करने की कोशिश हैं मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन केसेज में अपनी पूरी कोशिश करेगी ताकि जिन लोगों ने लकड़ी काटी है वह बच न जाएं।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह स्थानीय सूचना मुझे नहीं है, लेकिन जनरल बात जरूर मालूम है कि कई जगह भ्रष्टाचार होता रहा है। उसको रोकने की कोशिश की जाएगी। राज्य सरकारों को लिखा जाएगा।

SHRI P. K. DEO: During last September, the acute havoc of floods, especially in my constituency, was due to large scale denudation of forests, and this fact has been borne out by the high power team that the Centre sent to study the flood situation. Due to large scale denudation of forests, the entire ecology of the region has been completely upset. The Minister cannot run away from his responsibility by stating that forest is a State subject because it is a concurrent subject under the Constitution as it is today. So, taking into consideration all these facts, will the Minister send a directive to all the State Governments that forest operations should not be treated as a source of revenue but scientifically worked out, so that there should be a complete stoppage of the contract system and that forests should be operated by technicians and by the Forest Corporation of the State without taking into consideration the revenue aspect of it but only the ecological aspect of it?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Minister has not replied.

MR. SPEAKER: It is only a suggestion for action. He is nothing it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I want that a directive should go from the Centre.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not expect him to answer such questions on the spot. He will consider it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: He has not stated it. That is the remark of the Chair. The Minister should state it.

श्री युवराज : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह योजना 1976-77 से लागू हुई और इसमें जो बेकार भूमि और पंचायत की भूमि पर मिश्रित वन-रोपण और उजड़े हुए वनों को दोबारा वृक्षरोपण के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए, उससे कितने लोगों को रोजी मिली ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह सूचना मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कितने क्षेत्र-फल में पेड़ लगए गए, वह तो है कि 3380 हेक्टेयर में। और दूसरे वर्ष में 13090 हेक्टेयर में।

श्री युवराज : मेरे प्रश्न का उन्होंने जवाब नहीं दिया। जो सूचना उनके पास है, वह अपर्याप्त है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि 16 अगस्त, 1977 को जो विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी सचिव ने बैठक बुलाई थी और उसमें कहा गया था कि यह योजना रोजगार देने के लिए है, तो 10 करोड़ रुपये जो खर्च हुए, उससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया किया गया ?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : यह सूचना इस वक्त मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कितने लोगों को काम मिला। इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है 'क' 1 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पर 16 लाख घंटे काम मिलता है। तो फिर 10 करोड़

रुपया खर्च करने पर कितने लोगों को काम मिला ? यह बड़ा मूलभूत प्रश्न है । इसका जवाब दिलवाइए ।

श्री मुबाराज : मैंने जो पूरक प्रश्न पूछा है, यदि उसकी सूचना मंत्री महोदय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, तो इस प्रश्न को स्थगित कर दिया जाए । 10 करोड़ रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं और मंत्री महोदय को यह पता नहीं है कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मुहैया किया गया है ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, 1 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने पर 16 लाख मैन-डेज एम्प्लायमेंट मिलता है । यह पूरे देश का औसत है । इसकी 10 से गुणा करके कोई भी जान सकता है कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा । लेकिन अगर बिल्कुल स्पेसिफिक आन्सर चाहिए कि किस राज्य में कितना रुपया लगा और कितना एम्प्लायमेंट मिला, तो उसके लिए नोटिस चाहिए । लेकिन जनरल तौर पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि 16 लाख मैन-डेज को दस से गुणा करके जो संख्या आती है, उतना काम मिला ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : सवाल यह है कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला । मंत्री महोदय, बड़े कुशल, होशियार और योग्य हैं । उन्हें इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना चाहिए ।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : 1,60 लाख दिनों का कार्य लोगों को मिला ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है ।

MR. SPEAKER There can be no point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In view of the fact that a sizeable tribal population, almost all of them, have been making a living out of the forest wealth for centuries and, in view of the fact that the tribal population has been harassed, depressed and put behind the bars very frequently by the forest authorities, what steps do the Government propose to take, along with going in for afforestation in the country, to give protection to the tribals and other local people living in the forest areas so that they are able to get their livelihood from the forest produce which they have been having for centuries?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As I said earlier, both the forestry and the law and order are State subjects. If any specific instance of harassment is brought to our notice, we shall certainly draw the attention of the State Government to that.

MR. SPEAKER: At present, forestry is not a state subject; it is a Concurrent subject.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The forest wealth has been enjoyed by the tribals for centuries. They have now been pushed out. They have no other source of livelihood What do the Government propose to do to see that they get their livelihood.....

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing the second question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered. He has replied that if any specific instance is brought to their notice, he will look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am talking about formulating a policy. While the Government proceeds with the afforestation programme, what steps do they propose to take to see that the tribal population get their livelihood out of the forest wealth which they have been enjoying for centuries.

MR. SPEAKER. You may put a separate question on that.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Wherever there are forests, the tribal people and other local people have been making a living from forest produce for centuries. Is it not a fact that a large number of industries based on forest produce are suffering for want of raw material, the forest produce, and consequently most of them have been closed down resulting in a large number of people being unemployed? I want to know what does the Minister propose to do to provide employment to these people who have lost their livelihood from forest produce which they have been enjoying for centuries. May I know whether the large-scale supply of wood to the paper mills and the capitalists who are deforestating the finest timber in the hills of Uttar Pradesh will be stopped as a measure of developing the forests?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are considering all the recommendations made in regard to identification of gaps, raw materials, utilisation of wood and trained personnel, the balance to be maintained in the replacement of natural forest by man-made forest, large-scale plantation, suitable machinery for development of forests and utilisation of training courses in various research institutes and colleges, research on wood products to be strengthened, development of indigenous technology

MR. SPEAKER: That was not the question. His question was whether a large number of industries based on forest produce had been closed for want of sufficient forest produce resulting in large-scale unemployment and whether the supply of wood to paper mills would be stopped. What do you propose to do in respect of that?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: A large number of industries based on forest produce are closed. The people

who have been making their livelihood only from forest produce are suffering. A number of people are unemployed. The Minister and the Schemes not giving any employment to them. For centuries, they have been living on forest produce. There is a large-scale unemployment, in Almora, out of 115 factories in hills, 110 factories are closed. What does the Minister propose to do in the matter?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are taking all the steps for afforestation. The forests cannot be created within a month or a year. That will take time. If deforestation has gone on for a long time indiscriminately, it cannot be remedied in a short period of time.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I have put a very specific question. (Interruptions) Challenging the very veracity of his statement, he has not answered my question; he has not answered a single word of my question. What are the guidelines for encouraging afforestation and augmentation of forest-based industries? Whether it is a fact that on a large scale timber is being supplied to star paper mills which is producing deforestation; whether the forest-based industries in the hills of Uttar Pradesh are closed down which has resulted in a large scale unemployment. What steps Government will take to provide employment to those inhabitants who are making their livelihood from forests, since centuries?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. If a question is not properly answered, if the Minister has no information about a particular question, there is a procedure for you to ask for a half-an-hour discussion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्रीजी बोल सकते हैं कि हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Don't be an advocate for everybody. Obviously the Minister is not fully informed. Please

sit down, I am not allowing any further questions because the Minister does not seem to be fully informed about the subject.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वे कह सकते हैं हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है। (अवधान)

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर में कोई प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर नहीं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर हर समय हो सकता है। मेरी बात सुन कर आप फैसला दे दीजिये। मेरा कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, मेरा कोई सवाल भी नहीं है। मैं एक बहुत साधारण सी बात कहता हूँ। मैं पूछता हूँ इस लोक सभा में मंत्री यह जवाब दे कि 10 करोड़ रुपये में एक करोड़ दस लाख आदिमियों को काम मिला—जब यह बातें सारे संसार में जायेगी तो क्या इस लोक सभा का मजाक नहीं उड़ाया जायेगा? आप स्वयं इस बात को सोचें।

Decision to reduce the Price of D.D.A. Flats

*3. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to reduce the price of DDA flats which have been already allotted since November, 1976 onwards in Ashok Vihar (Wazirpur), Rajouri Garden, Prasad Nagar etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken or being taken;

(c) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter;

(d) whether Government have received any representation or complaint about the use of very inferior type of material in the construction

of MIG flats in Ashok Vihar (Phase III) Pocket 'A'; and

(e) whether any survey has been made by Government in this regard and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) and (b). D.D.A. has decided to reduce the costs by economising on departmental charges in respect of flats, which are being completed, but this will not apply to apartments already allotted or completed.

(c) Does not arise.

(b) and (e). One complaint was received regarding inferior material used for electrical fittings and fixtures in a flat. The defects were removed to the satisfaction of the allottee.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि जो शाफ्ट और फ्लैट्स 1973 में दिए जाने थे, उनका कंसीशन 1974 में होना था और उनका पंजेशन 1976 में दिया गया तो उनकी कौनसी कास्ट ग्रेसस की गई—1973 की या 1976 की?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : 1973 में जो फ्लैट शुरू हुए थे वह 15 नवम्बर, 1976 को बने और उनकी एक ही कास्ट स्ट्रक्चर थी, कोई मुल्टिलफ कास्ट स्ट्रक्चर नहीं थी।

श्री दुर्गा चन्द : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि वहाँ के लोगों की तरफ से एक कम्प्लेंट आई है, लेकिन मेरे नोटिस में आया है कि वहाँ की यूनियन ने भी नोटिस दिया था कि वहाँ जो फ्लैट्स 1973 या 1974 से बनाये गये, उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है और बड़ा खटिया मैटीरियल उनमें लगाया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में एन्क्वायरी करायेंगे या कोई एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बैठायेंगे ताकि पता लगाया जा सके कि उनको कितना नुकसान पहुँचा है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : इस किस्म की कोई कम्प्लेंट मेरे पास नहीं आई, लेकिन जिस वक्त प्लैट्स का पंजेशन दिया जा रहा था, वहाँ की यूनियन की तरफ से पूरा सर्वे किया गया था और उन की सैटिस्फैक्शन के मुताबिक उस को कर दिया गया था।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: There is a time lag between the time the work is actually allotted and the time the tenders are called. This results in price escalation. May I know from the hon. Minister what has been the escalation in the cost of construction of these flats from 1972 upto this time?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Escalation of cost of construction is not involved in this Question.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The question is whether Government have taken a decision to reduce the price of DDA flats. These flats were originally allotted to the allottees at a particular price. With the escalation of the prices of raw materials and other overheads, the prices went up. I was asking the Minister as to what has been the escalation in the cost of construction.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: That is a different question. I require notice for that.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No increase in prices?

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he requires notice since this Question does not cover that.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: You have to decide that, Sir....

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question does not arise in the case of these flats.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Do you agree with this, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: He requires notice.

Next Question.

बाढ़ के कारण फसलों की क्षति

* 4. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री के० लक्ष्मणा :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :—

(क) देश में हाल की बाढ़ के दौरान फसलों की हुई क्षति में कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) इन बाढ़ों से प्रभावित किसानों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) According to the information received from the State Governments: crops in an area of 61.65 lakhs hec. valued at Rs. 22,582.04 lakhs were damaged by the recent floods in the country.

(b) Consequent upon the acceptance by the Government of India of the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, Central assistance of a non-Plan nature for relief operations is generally not available to the State Governments. Such expenditure is expected to be met by the State Governments from their own resources and the enhanced margin money provided to them. However, advance Plan assistance is made available to the States to supplement their own resources for implementing Plan schemes in the affected areas.

The Government of India has already sanctioned Rs. 4.98 crores to Assam and Rs. 4.41 crores to West Bengal as advance Plan assistance. It has also been agreed to provide Rs. 10.43 crores to Gujarat, Rs. 11.00 crores to Haryana and Rs. 7.97 crores to Rajasthan as advance Plan assistance. It is also being considered to provide advance Plan assistance to Himachal Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, the Food Corporation of India has been directed to make available 20,000 tonnes of wheat to West Bengal and 10,000 tonnes of wheat to Assam for distribution as gratuitous relief. The quantum of additional supply of wheat to West Bengal is being considered as and when request is received from the State Government. The Government of India is also considering to supply 10,000 tonnes of wheat each to Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and 5,000 tonnes to Himachal Pradesh for distribution as gratuitous relief. The Army and Air Force assistance was also provided to the States for relief and rescue operations as and when requested for by the State Governments. Necessary assistance was also provided to arrange adequate supply of food, and medicines etc. to the affected areas.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है—61.65 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में बोई गई फसल बाढ़ से बरबाद हुई है और प्रति वर्ष इस देश में लाखों एकड़ जमीन में लगी हुई फसल बरबाद हुआ करती है, इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार में, खास कर उत्तर बिहार में, जहाँ प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ आया करती है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन की फसल बरबाद होती है, इस बाढ़ से बचाने के लिये कोई विशेष योजना लागू करने के लिये तैयार है, या नहीं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : बाढ़ से बचाने की योजना को बनाने के लिये फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, जो केवल बिहार के लिये नहीं, तमाम राज्यों के लिये है। जैसी आवश्यकता होती है,

उसी के अनुसार वे योजनाएँ बनाते हैं। बिहार को भी उसमें उचित स्थान मिलेगा और बिहार की आवश्यकताओं की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जायगा।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : फसलों की क्षति के सम्बन्ध में राज्य वार जो व्योरा दिया गया है, उसमें लिखा है कि असम को 4.98 करोड़ और पश्चिम बंगाल को 4.41 करोड़ रुपया दिया जा चुका है। लेकिन बिहार में जहाँ बाढ़ से ज्यादा तबाही हुई है, वहाँ किसी प्रकार का कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है। क्या बिहार सरकार ने बिहार में जो क्षति हुई है, उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र के पास कोई सूचना नहीं भेजी थी, इसीलिये बिहार को कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : बिहार राज्य से कोई मांग नहीं आई है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not satisfied with the answer given. In the statement made by the Minister he has stated that consequent upon acceptance by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Fifth Finance Commission, central assistance of a non-Plan nature for flood relief is generally not available to State Governments. But there is recurrence of this flood situation every year in this country and there will be a colossal waste of property and damage to crops resulting in loss of crores of rupees. I would therefore like to know whether the Janata Government is contemplating any national policy or some other concrete programme to prevent damage to crops due to floods in this country.

Secondly, has any assistance been sought for from the World Bank and if so, what is the strategy they are going to adopt to fight the recurrence of the flood situation in this country? (Interuptions).

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: The question of providing protection from floods is always under the con-

consideration of Government, but there can be no such scheme within the financial resources at our disposal which will prevent all damages for all times to come due to floods. We are taking all possible measures that we can take within the limitations of our resources.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He has not answered whether any World Bank assistance has been sought for fighting damages due to floods in this country.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: No assistance from the World Bank is being sought.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is making a contradictory statement. World Bank assistance has been sought to fight flood damages in Bihar. (*Interruption*). The Bihar Government, with the assistance of the Centre, has sought financial aid from the World Bank this has been reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 10th October 1976. Are you aware of this fact that the Bihar Government has sought assistance from the World Bank?

SHRI BHANU RATAP SINGH: This question may have been considered in the past, but just now we are not seeking any aid from the World Bank. (*Interruption*).

श्री उपसेन : श्री माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है कि बाढ़ों को समाप्त करने के लिए फ्लड्स कंट्रोल बोर्ड, बाढ़ नियंत्रण बोर्ड बना है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक निश्चित सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना है क्या उसकी योजना में जो कि बाढ़ों को समाप्त करने के लिए बनायी गयी है उत्तरप्रदेश की राप्ती पर भालूबांग, घाघरा पर करनाली और शारदा पर पंचेश्वर योजनाओं को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है जिससे उन क्षेत्रों में हमेशा के

लिए बाढ़ों की समस्या खत्म हो जाए और वहाँ के 5 करोड़ लोगों को इससे राहत मिले ? इसका स्पष्ट उत्तर मंत्री जी दें।

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : मैं विभिन्न राज्यों की एक एक योजना के बारे में उत्तर नहीं दे सकता।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS Visit of Education Minister to USSR

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

(a) whether he visited USSR recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of talks held and conclusion drawn?

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

(b) During my stay in USSR from 13th to 16th September, 1977, I met H.E. Mr. A. Kosygin, Prime Minister of USSR and discussed with him matters pertaining to cooperation between India and USSR with particular reference to fields of education and culture. I also had fruitful discussions with H.E. Mr. P. Demichev, Minister of Culture and H.E. Prof. V. P. Yelutin, Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialised Education, USSR on subjects of mutual interest. With Mr. Demichev I discussed the development of the arts and crafts, specially theatre. With H.E. Prof. Yelutin, the important question of joint text books on scientific and technological subjects was discussed.

I also inaugurated the Festival of Indian Art and Culture in Moscow on 15th September, 1977.

Protest against Hockey Selector

*6. **SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA**: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some senior International Hockey Players have protested against the behaviour of one of the Hockey Selectors;

(b) if so, the names of such players;

(c) whether Government of India have gone into the details as to why such type of incident has occurred; and

(d) the criteria adopted while selecting the players for World Hockey Cup?

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

(b) S/Shri Baldev Singh, Surjit Singh and Varinder Singh.

(c) Government has not gone into the details of the incident which falls entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Hockey Federation.

(d) It is understood that the Indian Hockey Federation who are responsible for the selection of players, made the selection on the basis of individual performance, team-play, discipline, general conduct etc.

Delay in Announcement of Sugar Policy

*7. **DR. HENRY AUSTIN**: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether delay in announcing the sugar policy has damaged the sugar which was kept for export; and

(b) whether the delay in framing the sugar policy has greatly affected sugar industry and the growers to a large extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Crushing normally begins after the middle of November and in many States even from the first week of December. Moreover, the stocks of 1976-77 sugar year will last till about the end of December for distribution, while the price policy for levy sugar of 1977-78 sugar year will be available only or releases from this year's production from about January, 1978. The Government have already announced the major features of the sugarcane and sugar pricing policy for 1977-78 sugar year.

तिलहनों के बारे में अनुसन्धान

*8. श्री बलदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तिलहनों और दालों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये ऐसे बीजों का विकास करने के लिये अनुसंधान किया जा रहा है जो अपेक्षा कृत कम समय में अधिक उपज देंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बीजों के बाजार में कब तक उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्। अखिल भारतीय समन्वित तिलहन सुधार प्रायोजना के अधीन कुछ प्रमुख तिलहन फसलों में न्यून अवधि वाली नयी किस्मों

नवा विकास किया जा चका है जिनका कार्या कयन केन्द्रीय संस्थानों, कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों तथा राज्यों के अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में किया जा रहा है।

(ख) इन किस्मों के बीज सम्बन्धित संस्थानों एवं विभागों में पहले से ही उपलब्ध हैं।

Withdrawal of History Text Books

*9. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

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

(a) whether Government have ordered the withdrawal of any History text books from circulation;

(b) if so, names of the books and their authors; and

(c) the reasons for ordering this withdrawal?

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

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

मूंगफली, उसके खोल और तेल का उत्पादन

*10. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977-78 में मूंगफली मूंगफली के खोल और मूंगफली के तेल का राज्य वार कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है तथा 1976-77 में इनका राज्य वार कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) क्या मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई कार्यक्रम या योजना है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप-रेखा क्या है?

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

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान मूंगफली का राज्यवार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है

राज्य	छिलके सहित मूंगफली का उत्पादन (हजार मीटरी टन) (खरीफ र बी)
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	595.5
2. बिहार	6.5
3. गुजरात	1898.4
4. हरियाणा	10.4
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1.9
6. कर्नाटक	336.7
7. केरल	18.4
8. मध्य प्रदेश	303.6
9. महाराष्ट्र	605.2
10. उड़ीसा	112.6
11. पाँडिचेरी	5.1
12. पंजाब	151.0
13. राजस्थान	156.5
14. तमिलनाडु	828.7
15. त्रिपुरा	0.5
16. उत्तर प्रदेश	231.4
	5262.4

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मूंगफली के उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान जून, 1978 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होंगे। तथापि, उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के आधार पर आशा की जाती है कि वर्ष 1976-77 के 47.8 लाख मीटरी टन के स्तर की तुलना में खरीफ, 1977 के दौरान मूंगफली का उत्पादन अधिक हो सकता है। मूंगफली (छिलके सहित मूंगफली के अलावा) और मूंगफली के तेल के उत्पादन के पक्के अनुमान उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) देश में मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने हेतु राज्य सरकारों के प्रयासों को पूरा करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण मूंगफली उत्पादक राज्यों में निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं :—

1. गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम
2. नये सिंचित क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों का विस्तार करना।

गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अपनाई जाने वाली नीति में उन चुने हुए जिलों में, जहां उत्पादन को तकनीकी सुविधित है और तेजी से उत्पादन बढ़ाने की अच्छी सम्भावना है, पैकेज कार्यक्रम अपनाया शामिल है। उन्नत किस्मों के उपयोग और पौधों की अनकूलतम संख्या को सुनिश्चित करने, उर्वरकों की संतुलित मात्रा के उपयोग और कृमियों के नियंत्रण पर विशेष बल दिया जाता है। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मूंगफली का कार्यक्रम 8 राज्यों के 18 जिलों में 14,29,000 हेक्টার क्षेत्र पर क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

नये सिंचित क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों के विस्तार की योजना के अन्तर्गत अपनाई जाने वाली नीति, गहन तिलहन विकास कार्यक्रम की

नीति के अनुसार ही है, लेकिन इस योजना का उद्देश्य प्रमुख सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कमांड क्षेत्र में मूंगफली का सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ाना है। वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान इस योजना के अधीन 4 राज्यों में मूंगफली के अन्तर्गत 1,79,400 हेक्टर नया अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र लाने का विचार है।

उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित दो योजनाओं के, अन्तर्गत विस्तार कर्मचारियों के अलावा, केन्द्रक तथा आधारी बीजों के उत्पादन मिनोक्रिटों, प्रदर्शनों की लागत पूरी करने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता और वनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों पर राज-सहायता दी जाती है।

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान मूंगफली का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के कार्य को और गति प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित सचिवों के विशेष दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित अतिरिक्त उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. भूमि तथा हवाई दोनों कार्य के जरिये अब तक की तुलना में बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति रक्षण उपाय करना।
2. फास्फेट युक्त उर्वरकों का उपयोग करना।
3. उन्नत किस्मों के अच्छी कोटि के बीजों का उत्पादन तथा वितरण करने के लिए कार्यक्रम मजबूत बनाना।
4. सहायक कार्यों को करने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था के साथ प्रति क्विंटल 160 रुपये के साहाय्य मूल्य की घोषणा करना।
5. मूंगफली के अन्तर्गत सिंचित क्षेत्र का विस्तार करना।

Erosion of Banks of Ganga, Padma and Brahmaputra

***11. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the preventive and remedial measures taken to check the alarming erosion of banks of Ganga, Padma and Brahmaputra rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The problem of bank erosion exists in varying degrees in all alluvial rivers in some reach or the other but is serious at a number of points along the Brahmaputra and in some reaches along Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in Ganga and Padma in West Bengal.

Anti-erosion measures from part of the flood control sector which is included in the State Plan, and the initiation, formulation and execution of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments. The important anti-erosion schemes undertaken by the State Governments include anti-erosion works at Barhiya, Masi and Narayanpur in Bihar, anti-erosion measures on the left bank of Ganga near Ghaighat in Uttar Pradesh and anti-erosion measures for protection of Dhubri and Dibrugarh in Assam.

In West Bengal, the State Government have been taking measures for protection against erosion in the vulnerable reaches of the Ganga. In the period 1972—76, the State Government have spent about Rs. 5.5 crores on short-term measures at vulnerable points of erosion. The State Government have also prepared a project report at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 crores to deal with the problem in the entire affected reaches along the right bank of the Ganga. For its finalisation, collection of detailed data, investigations and hydraulic model studies are being done. As a short term measures, for protection of Jangipur Barrage Complex against threat from erosion by

river Ganga a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been spent by the Farakka Barrage Authorities for construction of two submersible boulder bars.

Amendments to Urban Land Ceiling Act

***12. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make some amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed amendments and the reasons for making such amendments?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrains destroyed during Monsoons

***13. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

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

(a) the total quantity and value of foodgrains destroyed during the recent monsoons;

(b) the reasons for it; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 8,345 tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 112 lakhs has been segregated as damaged and unfit for human consumption till October, 1977. As some of the damaged stocks would be disposed off as cattle and poultry feed, the loss would be reduced to that extent.

(b) The stocks were affected mainly in 'CAP' (Cover and Plinth) storage due to rains, floods, cyclones etc.

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

Statement

(c) The following steps are taken:

- (1) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns and repairs needed, are carried out.
- (2) Necessary dunnage is provided for storing of food-grains to prevent damage due to seepage of ground moisture.
- (3) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.
- (4) In CAP storage, nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage to covers by blowing.
- (5) Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection.
- (6) Additional polythene covers have been supplied for immediate replacement of covers rendered unserviceable.
- (7) Regular aeration of stocks in fair weather is undertaken to maintain the health of the stocks.
- (8) Construction of godowns has been taken up on a large scale to replace 'CAP' storage.

चीनी संबंधी नई नीति

* 14. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल :

श्री एम० कल्याण सुन्दरम् :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी संबंधी नई नीति के बारे में कोई अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मंत्रिमंडल ने अपनी 27 अक्टूबर, 1977 की बैठक में चालू वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए चीनी नीति के बारे में अंतिम निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति को जारी रखा जाए। लेवी चीनी की निकासी मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर गन्ने के 8.0 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य पर आधारित होंगे। लेवी चीनी का खुदरा उपभोक्ता मूल्य 2.15 रुपए प्रति किलो चलता रहेगा। राज्यों का लेवी चीनी का कोटा जनसंख्या पर आधारित होगा और प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता बढ़ाकर 450 ग्राम प्रति मास करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे। राज्यों से कहा जाएगा कि वे ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार करें। बाजार में खुली बिक्री की चीनी की मात्रा बढ़ाने और उस का मूल्य 390 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के आस-पास बनाए रखने के लिये उपाय किए जाएंगे।

Differences in Irrigation Statistics collected in States

* 15. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have noticed that there are substantial diffe-

rences in the Irrigation statistics collected in various States by multiple agencies;

(b) if so, the details and how these have been found;

(c) whether in view of this Government are considering to evolve a uniform procedure for collection of these statistics and their co-ordination at the Central level; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Two different agencies in the States, one controlled by Land Revenue or Land Records Department and the other controlled by the Irrigation or Public Works Department, are presently engaged in the collection and compilation of statistics of irrigated area. There are differences in procedures and norms for collection of data and consequently in some instances, the figures of different agencies show considerable variations.

The question was discussed at a Seminar recently convened by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power and in pursuance of its recommendations, and the question of reconciliation of figures and improvements in collection of data is being pursued.

एल्युमिनियम फास्फाइड की
बिक्री पर रोक

16. श्री बंधाराम शास्त्री : क्या
कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अगस्त,
1977 में केन्द्रीय कीटनाशक बोर्ड ने राज्य
सरकारों से कहा था कि वे सभी दुकान-

दारों को ये आदेश दे दें कि वे कुचकों को
एल्युमिनियम फास्फाइड की बिक्री तुरन्त रोक
दें ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस आशय
के आदेश भी जारी किये गए हैं कि
जिन व्यापारियों के पास इस दवा का
स्टाक पाया जाए उन के विरुद्ध कार्य-
वाही की जाए ; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (क) तथा
(ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो
क्या सरकार का विचार व्यापारियों से
इन कीटनाशी दवाओं का स्टॉक वापस
लेने का है ताकि वे उसकी चोरबाजारी
न करें ?

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

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Study of Inter-Linking of Rivers by Central Water Commission

*17. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when the study of inter-
linking of rivers in the country, the
position of surpluses and shortages in
various basins and inter-regional
transfer of waters is in hand of the
Central Water Commission;

(b) what is the upto-date progress
made in the study; and

(c) when is this study likely to be
completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU

PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). A paper study of the possibility of inter-linking of rivers in the country was attempted by the Central Water Commission in 1971. It was, however, considered that before a view could be taken of any elements of such schemes, it is essential to first study, in depth, the position of surpluses and shortages in various regions, basins/sub-basins *vis-a-vis* the possibilities for economic inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of water taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. A separate Unit under a Chief Engineer has recently been set up in the Central Water Commission and the necessary field work is being organised. The State Governments have also been addressed for supply of requisite data. It is expected that some preliminary reports on the feasibility of some of the links should be available in the course of next 3-4 years.

Inter-State Disputes re: Use of River Waters

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

(a) the present position of inter-State disputes regarding use of river waters;

(b) the extent to which continuance of such disputes has affected the well being and economic development of the people of India;

(c) whether Government propose to nationalise the use of river waters for rational utilisation in the interest of the country; and

(d) if so, the particulars of time bound plan, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SENGH): (a) The main pending disputes relate to Narmada Godavari and Yamuna rivers.

The disputes relating to Narmada and Godavari waters are being adjudicated upon by the Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

In the meantime, however, in the case of Godavari Basin, concerned States have agreed on substantial allocation of Godavari water for new projects. In the case of Narmada Basin too, the States have agreed to take up work on four smaller schemes each in Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. Detailed studies about the Yamuna Basin have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is proposed to be discussed with the States' representatives in the near future.

(b) Since the available funds for irrigation projects have been fully utilised, it could be said that disputes have not materially affected the development of the country as a whole so far but there has been consequent delay in the undertaking of certain projects in the disputed basins affecting the development of specific areas.

(c) and (d). The question of direct involvement of the Centre in the planning of the uses of waters of inter-State rivers and other related matters is under active examination.

Land Reforms

*19. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) the concrete steps taken during the last seven months to expedite land reforms so as to effect increased production and to bring about social and economic justice to the weaker sections;

(b) the magnitude of the problem; and

(c) main features of time-bound plan, if any, for speeding up the land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). State Governments have been urged to take necessary measures to expedite disposal of cases under ceiling laws and allotment of ceiling surplus land to eligible categories. According to information received from State Governments, nearly 2 lakh cases awaited disposal at the end of July, 1977. It is estimated that between April to July, 1977 nearly 1.18 lakh acres of ceiling surplus land have been distributed. It has been suggested to them that they should distribute the entire area declared surplus by end of December, '77. State Governments are also expected to ensure proper implementation of tenancy laws either conferring ownership on tenants or providing for the security of their tenure.

दिल्ली की वृहत योजना में परिवर्तन

* 20. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुरानी दिल्ली का विकास दिल्ली की वृहत योजना के कारण रुक रहा है और जो व्यक्ति मोरी गेट तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों का विकास करना चाहते हैं उन्हें उस काम से रोका जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वृहत योजना में परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार अपनी नीति की घोषणा कब तक कर देगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त संदर्भ में वृहत योजना को बदलने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । तथापि, मौजूदा वृहत योजना 1981 तक लगाये गए प्रक्षेपणों पर आधारित है । आगे के प्रक्षेपण 2001 ईस्वी तक लगये जाने हैं तथा इसे एवं पिछले अनुभव को ध्यान में रख कर वृहत योजना तैयार की जा रही है ।

(ग) कार्य पहले ही आरम्भ किया जा चुका है ।

Drinking Water Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) the progress of drinking water schemes in different States till the end of October, 1977; and

(b) the total assistance given to the Madhya Pradesh Government till date and its utilisation by the State Government at the end of October, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a): Drinking water supply schemes for urban and rural areas form a part of the State Sector of the Fifth Five Year Plan. Information regarding the progress of implementation of these schemes in various States is not available with the Central Government.

(b) For all State Plan scheme, including drinking water supply scheme, central assistance is given in the form of block loans and block grants. However, during the current year a new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been launched for providing drinking water to problem villages. Under this programme 100 per cent Central assistance is being given to States during 1977-78 for completion of the on-going projects of drinking water supply to problem villages.

A sum of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Madhya Pradesh under this programme during the current financial year, and an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs has also been allocated to the State in addition to Rs. 200 lakhs for tribal areas. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 52.80 lakhs has been released as the first instalment of Central grant to that State.

Irrigation Project on AUNG River

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal to start an Irrigation Project on the "AUNG" river near CHIROLI, District Sambalpur, Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the total area which will be covered by the project, funds sanctioned for that and the date of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such project report has so far been received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage to Coconut Cultivation in Kerala

3. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the widespread damage to coconut cultivation in Kuttanadu in Kerala; and

(b) if so, efforts being made by Government to save the cultivation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the widespread damage to coconut cultivation in Kuttanadu area in Kerala as well as in other parts of the State.

(b) The damage is largely caused by the Rootwilt disease and also in part by Leaf Rot disease of coconut. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut plantations has been implemented from 1977-78. Diseased and unproductive coconut palms are replaced with relatively more tolerant hybrid seedlings. The hybrid seedlings, fertilisers, soil ameliorants and plant protection chemicals are supplied to farmers at 50 per cent subsidy.

The State Government also has a programme to check further spread of Leaf Rot disease by giving protective sprays twice a year in selected areas free of cost.

Inclusion of S.C./S.T. Candidates in Tour Sponsored by Indian Council for Child Welfare

4. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Child Welfare under their sponsorship study tour and seminar schemes has at any time sponsored any candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI REUNKA DEVI BARAKATAKI) : (a) and (b). The Indian Council for Child Welfare has no programme of study tours or excursions. It has not asked about the caste of candidates whenever it has invited applications from the State Councils for Child Welfare for grant of financial assistance to the poor children for purposes of education, etc. The Council's primary concern is for the 'Child' and it considers children belonging to the low-income group families as deserving.

Vocationalisation of Education

5. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJI-WALA : Will the Minister of EDUCA-

TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under a centrally sponsored scheme for vocationalisation of the education it was proposed to conduct a vocational survey of 150 districts and out of so surveyed districts, 40 districts were to be selected for introduction of vocational courses; and

(b) whether the survey has been completed and vocational courses introduced, if so, the names of the districts?

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

(b) : So far Central assistance has been released to the State Governments for the conduct of District Vocational Surveys in the following 34 districts :

State	Name of District
Assam	Kamrup Sibsagar Dibrugarh Cachar
Jammu & Kashmir	Kathua Anantnag
Karnataka	Bangalore Dharwar North Kanara South Kanara Mysore Raichur
Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha Bilaspur Gwalior Hoshangabad Balaghat Jhabua Rajnour Chhuttarpur Shahdol Ujjain
Orissa	Puri Keonjhar Sambalpur Balasore Ganjam

State	Name of District
Rajasthan	Jaipur Jodhpur Kota Banswara
Sikkim	Gangtok Namchi
Tripura	West Tripura

Under this scheme financial assistance has been released for introduction of vocational courses in Gangtok (Sikkim). The Government of Karnataka has also introduced vocational courses in the districts of Bangalore, South Kanara and Dharwar.

Autonomous Colleges

6. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of autonomous colleges is being introduced under the recommendations of University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, which are such institutions recommended by the different Universities in Maharashtra;

(c) whether special grants will be given to such institutions; and

(d) what would be the special features of the autonomous institutions?

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

(b) No University in Maharashtra has so far recommended any institution under the scheme.

(c) Any assistance arising out of the autonomous status would be only marginal and related to the special academic programmes developed by

the colleges, which would be provided by the Commission on a cent per cent basis for a period of five years.

(d) An autonomous college would enjoy freedom in framing its courses of study, devising its methods of evaluation and its principles for admission of students and laying down procedures for selection of teachers. This would encourage experimentation with desirable educational ideas and initiate a process for broadening the framework of courses and instruction to make them more meaningful and relevant in the context of local and regional requirements for skilled manpower.

Grant of Perpetual Lease to Village Arak Bagh Mochi, Moti Bagh New Delhi

7. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. had agreed to grant perpetual lease for village Arakpur Bagh Mochi, Moti Bagh near Ring Road, New Delhi by adopting a resolution in its D.D.A. committee on the 20th April, 1976;

(b) whether D.D.A. had also written a letter to his Ministry on the 22nd November, 1976 requesting for their approval on it;

(c) if so, the reasons for not according the approval; and

(d) whether necessary approval would be given to the villagers who had been dwelling there since Mughal period?

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

(b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : According to the Delhi Development Authority, when land near village Arakpur Bagh Mochi had been acquired in 1911-1912, the residents of the village numbering 85 families, were allowed to stay there on payment of nominal rent in the form of chullah tax. This was so done as Government did not then need the land for immediate development. The Delhi Development Authority, who are managing the land on behalf of Government of India, have sought approval of the Government to the allotment of plots under occupation of the original allottees and their descendants on perpetual lease basis on an annual lease of Re. 1/- each. The land is very valuable and it is very likely that affluent sections of the Society might have infiltrated. In such a matter which dates back to several decades, a decision cannot be taken in a hurry. It is proposed to set up a fact finding Committee which will make an on-the-spot study of the problem and make recommendations.

Representation from Staff of Directorate of Practical Training in Mining, Dhanbad

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

(a) whether representation from the staff of Directorate of Practical Training in Mining, Dhanbad has been received;

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

(c) action taken to redress them?

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

(b) Two representations have been received from the staff of Directorate of Practical Training in Mining, Dhanbad regarding its impending closure and requesting for suitable alternative employment of the personnel and protection of pay-scales, seniority, promotion prospects, etc.

(c) The Directorate of Practical Training in Mining, Dhanbad, has been closed with effect from 1st November, 1977. Out of the total staff of 21 persons, 13 have been absorbed in the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; names of six Group 'C' employees have been sent to the Surplus Cell of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and the name of one Group 'D' employee has been sent to the Directorate General of Employment and Training, Ministry of Labour for alternative employment. The case of one officer in Group 'A' post is under consideration.

World Bank Loan for Development of Medium Irrigation Schemes in Orissa

10. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 52 crores for the development of medium irrigation schemes in Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects that are likely to be taken up with this loan?

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

(b) The project would include (i) construction over a five-year period, medium irrigation projects contemplated to benefit about 66,000 ha. throughout the State (ii) Command Area Development in three existing irrigation system viz. Hirakud, Salandi and Mahanadi delta consisting of consolidation of about 200,000 ha. of irrigated land and construction of on-farm works on a consolidated area of about 57,000 ha. The World Bank has not selected any specific medium irrigation projects under the programme, but projects which satisfy the approved criteria are to be taken up in the programme. The Government of Orissa have indicated that the following 14 projects may be taken up under the programme if they conform to the criteria laid down by the World Bank:—

1. Sunei
2. Ramiala
3. Daha
4. Kuaria
5. Jharband
6. Dumerbehal
7. Remal
8. Pilasalki
9. Sarapgarh
10. Talsara
11. Gohira
12. Badanala
13. Harbhengi
14. Kynjhari.

Clearance of Co-operative House Building Societies Plans

11. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what specific measures have been taken by Government to expedite clearance of plans etc. of such Co-operative House Building Societies which were allotted land more than 15 years back;

(b) whether an administrator was appointed for a certain Co-operative House Building Society in July 1976 for getting the affairs of the society straightened up and early allotment of the plots to members; and

(c) whether this work has been completed; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 10 lay-out and 21 demarcation-cum-set back Plans are pending with Delhi Development Authority. Of these, the processing of all the layout plans and 14 demarcation-cum-set back plans is nearly complete. The other demarcation-cum-set back plans are under scrutiny and decision in all will be communicated shortly.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना

12. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के बारे में 18 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3903 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस मामले की इस समय क्या स्थिति है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभिन्न प्रभागों में अजगेबीनाथ लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

National Housing Commission

13. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposal for setting up of a National Housing Commission to examine in depth the various issues connected with housing; and

(b) the earliest date by which a long term policy of housing is expected to be formulated for implementation by all agencies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) It has been decided not to pursue the proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

मेघालय में भूमि सर्वेक्षण संगठन

14. श्री दयाराम शाक्य :
श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने वर्ष 1977-78 में मेघालय में सरकारी भूमि सर्वेक्षण संगठन बनाने संबंधी किसी योजना की स्वीकृति दे दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर कितना खर्च होगा और क्या ऐसी कोई योजना अन्य राज्यों में लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(क) जी हां, मेघालय में सरकारी भू-सर्वेक्षण संगठन बनाने की योजना, भू-स्वामित्व सर्वेक्षण और स्वामित्व के अधिकारों के अभिलेख तैयार करने की राज्य प्लान योजना का एक भाग है ।

(ख) पांचवीं योजना की अवधि के लिए 42 लाख रुपए का परिव्यय मंजूर किया गया था, जिसमें से 10 लाख रुपये का परिव्यय 1977-78 के लिए मंजूर किया गया था ।

भू-स्वामित्व सर्वेक्षण और स्वामित्व के अधिकारों के अभिलेख तैयार करने का कार्य अनेक राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पहले ही से किया जा रहा है ।

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

15. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) the progress made by Government to regularise and develop the

unauthorised colonies in Delhi and how much time Government will take to regularise them;

(b) whether adequate amenities are not provided in these colonies;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide basic amenities in these colonies during the period they are not regularised;

(d) have Government provided funds for providing the aforesaid amenities in these colonies to D.M.C. and D.D.A.; and

(e) what are the demands of these two local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government had appointed a High Level Implementation Body under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi on 2nd May, 1977 to watch the progress of regularisation and development of unauthorised colonies in Delhi according to the policy laid down. The Body has held two meetings to discuss various problems connected with the regularisation of the colonies. It is not possible to indicate a definite time in which the colonies can be regularised.

(b) to (e). Adequate amenities do not exist in these colonies at present. Estimates for the cost of development of these colonies have not been worked out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority have however requested for sanction of a revolving fund of Rs. 15 crores.

Implementation of 12-Point Prohibition Programme

16. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the 12-point prohibition programme by the Central and State Governments;

(b) whether Government propose to enforce total prohibition in the country;

(c) whether some States have expressed their reluctance to enforce total prohibition in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated loss of yearly revenue likely to be caused to State and Central Government as a result of enforcement of prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Central Government has taken the following measures to implement the 12-point prohibition programme:—

(i) Detailed guidelines for the implementation of the minimum programme for prohibition, have been issued to State Governments.

(ii) A notification by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Department of Industrial Develop-

ment) was issued on 19-11-1975 that no owner of any industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks shall carry on business of such undertaking except under and in accordance with a licence issued in this behalf by the Central Government. Government have also resolved in cases where production is hundred per cent export-oriented.

(iii) A notification has been issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27-2-1976 under S. 5(B) (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 providing directions to the Board of Film Censors setting out the principles to guide the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition that portrayal of drunkenness or drinking or advertisement of alcoholic drinks is to be treated as objectionable.

(iv) Under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and the All India Services (Conduct) Rules 1968 regulating the Conduct of the Central Government servants and members of All India Services a stipulation has been made, *inter alia* that they shall refrain from consuming alcoholic beverages in public places. The State Governments have also been advised to frame suitable provisions in the Conduct Rules governing the State Government servants in the light of the instructions issued by the Central Government.

(v) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977 has been passed which *inter alia* provides that (a) whoever while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle, has in his blood, alcohol in any quantity howsoever small, shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine up to Rs. 2,000 or with both and severer punishments for subsequent offences, and (b) a police officer in

uniform may require any person driving a motor vehicle in a public place to provide one or more specimens of breath for breath test, if the police officer has reasonable cause to suspect him of having alcohol in any quantity in his body. A Breath Analyser Equipment has also been designed, developed and produced on a commercial scale for taking breath test of drivers of motor vehicles.

(vi) It has been notified by the Ministry of Railways that under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act, that consumption of alcoholic drinks is prohibited in all second class coaches and air-conditioned chair cars of all trains in the Indian Railways.

2. All State Governments had indicated their willingness to accept the 12-point minimum programme for prohibition for implementation and by and large many of the points are either already provided for in the State Prohibition Acts/Excise Acts or wherever they are not so provided, special instructions have been issued by the concerned States to enforce their implementations. Some of the States however, have not indicated the details of implementation of the programmes.

(b) The Central Government's policy on prohibition is limited to the Directive Principle of State Policy enshrined under Article 47 of the Constitution. The responsibility for execution of this policy is vested in the State Governments *vide* entry 8 of List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has no such information.

(e) The estimated loss of revenue of States from the Excise duties from alcoholic drinks according to the Budget Estimates for the year was Rs. 449.31 crores. The Central Government does not have any excise duties on alcoholic drinks.

कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में दुकानों के
आवंटन के लिए आवंटन

17. श्री रामलाल राही : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या कनाट प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में बनाई गई 310 दुकानें टेंडर आमंत्रित करके आवंटित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या कुछ दुकानें हरिजनों के लिए आवंटित की गई हैं; और यदि हां, तो उन की प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ग) क्या समाचार पत्रों में दिए गए विज्ञापनों में नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा आवंटन के बारे में ब्योरा नहीं दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) ऐसे कोई ब्योरे नहीं दिये गए थे ।

(घ) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि ये दुकानें उन अस्थायी स्टाल-धारियों को आवंटित की जाएं जो काफी समय से कनाट प्लेस क्षेत्र में स्टाल चला रहे हैं ।

Time Capsule

18. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI HARI VISHNU
KAMATH:

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

(a) whether the Time Capsule has been dug out as promised by the Minister of Education on the floor of the House;

(b) if so, the text of its contents; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in digging out the Time Capsule?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Time Capsule has not yet been recovered.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Capsule is stated to be buried at a depth of 40 ft. In view of heavy rainfall and high water table in and around Delhi the digging operation could not be scheduled earlier than the latter half of November 1977.

Registration for D. D. A. Flats

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

(a) how many persons have registered themselves for allotment of flats with DDA under the LIG, MIG and Janata Schemes upto 1st October, 1977;

(b) has the DDA formulated any time-bound programme to provide them with the houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 64855 persons have been reported by the DDA as having registered themselves for allotment of flats with them under L.I.G., M.I.G., Janta/CSP schemes upto 1st October, 1977.

(b) and (c). 21614 persons have so far been allotted flats of different categories. 14,423 persons have withdrawn their registration deposits. 28,818 applications are awaiting disposal.

At present about 1600 flats are ready for allotment, while 2810 houses are at advance stage of construction. A phased programme of construction will be drawn up depending upon the availability of funds.

Draining out water from water logged area near Farakka Feeder Canal

20. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-YAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for draining out water from the vast water logged area near and around Farakka feeder canal after the Hon'ble Minister in his reply to the discussion on Budget demand during the last Budget gave assurances in this behalf;

(b) whether nothing has been done yet in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Regarding the problem of inundation of areas near and around Farakka Feeder, the Minister had stated that the problem had been discussed with the West Bengal Government and that a Technical Committee comprising experts from the Centre as well as from West Bengal had been set up in December, 1976, for studying the proposals pre-
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pared by the State Government in this regard. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Committee has since made certain recommendations in advance of submission of their final report and based on these, the Farakka Barrage authorities have been requested to formulate detailed scheme and estimates.

Sick Sugar Mills in U.P.

21. SHRI BASHIR AHMAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed prices of sugarcane under Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 and the State of Uttar Pradesh is not implementing and had compelled the Mill owners to pay higher prices than fixed by Central Government with the result that 80 per cent of the sugar mills in U.P. have become sick;

(b) whether the policy of fixation of Levy sugar prices has resulted in giving impetus to big sugar factories and the smaller factories who could not compete have become sick on account of zonal groupings;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to rationalise and protect small factories; and

(d) whether the recommendations of B.I.C.P. (Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices) have not been implemented with the result that smaller factories have been put to heavy losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government have fixed prices of sugarcane for the State of Uttar Pradesh under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 based on minimum notified cane price of Rs. 8.50 linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent. This is the minimum or floor price and over this additional price is also to be paid under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 on the basis of Bhargava Commission's

Report of sharing 50 per cent of excess realisations on the free sale sugar by the mills over a notified levy price. The actual cane price paid by the mills in 1976-77 was Rs. 13.25 per quintal in Central and Western U.P. and Rs. 12.25 per quintal in Eastern U.P. There is no evidence with the Government to the effect that 80 per cent of the sugar mills in U.P. have become sick in consequence of this.

(b) The zonal grouping as a basis of fixing levy sugar prices has been adopted so far in the light of the recommendations of the successive Tariff Commissions which had reported on this question. It is inevitable that in any system of averaging, there will be units whose costs will be above that of the average struck. This will be true irrespective of the size of the factory and depending on various other factors, including managerial efficiency, which govern their total cost. Zonal groupings may not, therefore, be alone held responsible for sickness among units which may be due to diverse reasons.

(c) Factories which are below economic size are encouraged to expand and Government has offered incentives and assistance to those who undertake expansion and modernization. The incentives are in the form of higher free sale quota, rebate in excise duty on free sale sugar for licensed expansions and concessional finance for modernisation and rehabilitation.

(d) In arriving at this decision, the Cabinet has considered all relevant factors in fair fixation of levy price.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और सचिवों के लिए आवास

22. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और सचिवों के लिये रिहायशी आवास के

निर्माण की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

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

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बस्त) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जहां तक मंत्रियों के बंगलों का संबंध है, मौजूदा प्रस्ताव के अनुसार इन बंगलों के मुख्य भवन का कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल 3000 वर्ग फुट होगा और इसमें कार्यालय का भाग शामिल नहीं होगा जिसका क्षेत्रफल लगभग 635 वर्ग फुट होगा तथा उन में सर्वेन्ट क्वार्टर आदि भी होंगे ।

जहां तक सचिवों के लिये मकान बनाने का संबंध है, उन के व्यौरे अभी तक तैयार नहीं किए गए हैं ।

Garland Irrigation Scheme

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in examining the economic and technical feasibility of the Rs. 15,000 crore irrigation programme known as "Garland irrigation scheme"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Shri Dastur's plan estimated to cost about Rs. 15,000 crores envisages construction of 2300 mile long, 1000 feet wide and 30 feet deep Himalayan Canal extending from Sutlej to Cherrapunji at a uniform level of 3000 feet above mean sea level and 5,500 mile long Southern and Central Garland Canal encircling peninsular India at a uni-

form level of 1500 feet above mean sea level.

The two canals are proposed to be linked by 10 pipes of 12 feet diameter for diversion of water collected from Himalayan streams to the Garland Canal. It also provides for construction of 300 reservoirs of about 0.5 million acre feet storage each along the Himalayan Canal, 600 storages of the same capacity along the Garland Canal, a storage of 300 million acre feet near Nagaur in Rajasthan with the construction of 300 feet high dam over an area of 40 sq. miles and a storage of 100 million acre feet on the Sone.

The above proposals are at present under examination in the Department of Irrigation in consultation with the Centre Water Commission.

Agreement between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on Cauvery

24. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister during his visit to Madras expressed a hope that an accord would be reached between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka on the Cauvery Water Issue; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made by the Union Government to bring about an early agreement between the two States?

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

(b) An understanding amongst the concerned States, namely, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu with regard

to the use and development of Cauvery waters was reached at the inter-State meeting held by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, 1976. It was then agreed that the various issues relating to the manner of sharing of Cauvery waters in lean and good years would be worked out by a Committee of technical representatives of the Centre and State Governments. It was also agreed to constitute the Cauvery Valley Authority and that the functions and rules of procedures of such an Authority be drawn up by a Committee of Secretaries of the three States.

Two Committees were, accordingly, set up. A number of meetings have been held by these Committees during which the State representatives expressed divergent views on certain issues.

A ministerial level meeting is now proposed to be held in the near future to settle the outstanding differences.

House building advance to Government employees for purchase of built up flats

25. SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has asked the heads of all Ministries/offices of the Government of India to sanction themselves the House Building Advance to their employees in respect of built up flats;

(b) if so, to what extent this has reduced the burden of the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give authority to the heads of various Ministries and other Departments

of the Government to sanction house building advance to their employees when the advance is taken for constructing a house on an approved plot of land; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) About 10 to 12 per cent.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Detailed particulars are yet to be worked out.

Sea-erosion in Kerala

26. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment of the Central Government Study on the sea-erosion in Kerala last time; and

(b) what assistance is proposed to be given to the Kerala Government to stop this natural calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, accompanied by senior technical officers from the Centre, had visited the areas affected by sea erosion in Kerala from 11th to 14th August, 1977. The Minister had suggested that the State should concentrate on more vulnerable sections of the sea coast affected by sea erosion in the first instance and also build up organisational capacity in order to utilise budget provision of the current year and for stepping up the pace of execution of anti-sea erosion works. The State was also advised to avail of the additional assistance of wheat and milo under the Rural Employment

Scheme which could be utilised for payment of part of the wages on protection works in rural areas.

(b) Anti-sea erosion works are included under the flood control sector which forms part of the State Plan. As such the planning and implementation of these measures are the responsibility of the State Governments. The Centre provides block loans and grants to the State Governments for the Plan schemes and State Governments can make the allotment to various sectors according to priorities. However, taking into account the need for speedy implementation of anti-sea erosion measures in the State, the Centre has provided special loan assistance to the State Government for accelerating the approved anti-sea erosion schemes included in the State Plan. The amount made available during the first three years of the Fifth Plan has been Rs. 3.75 crores. During the current year, an amount of Rs. 1 crore has been released so far for this purpose.

Award by tribunal on Narmada Waters Dispute

27. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 996 on 20th June, 1977 regarding Narmada waters and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the matters of giving award by the Tribunal on Narmada waters Dispute between the State of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) whether Government have asked the Tribunal to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Gujarat have completed their further argu-

ments of the case. Arguments by Madhya Pradesh on the whole case, which are in progress, are likely to be completed shortly. Thereafter Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat will address the Tribunal on the whole case in that order.

(c) No, Sir. Every effort, is however, being made by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal to complete its work as expeditiously as possible.

Slackness in house building activity in Delhi

28. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the house building activity has come to a stand still due to delay in Government's decision to amend the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976, if so, when a decision is expected;

(b) whether a large number of applications are pending with the competent authority of Delhi under the above mentioned Act for exemption of plots of residential land overlapping the ceiling limit under Section 20; and

(c) if so, when a decision on those applications is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) House building activity has been affected adversely since the enforcement of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976. Measures for reviving building activity are under consideration.

(b) and (c). Section 20 of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 empowers the State Governments to grant exemptions to persons holding land in excess of the ceiling limit either in public interest or on grounds of hardship. 1190 applications are pending with the Delhi Administration for grant of exemption under section 20 in respect of residential plots. The grant of exemption in respect of plots situated in approved developed and substantially built up colonies is under consideration.

Pending land ceiling cases

29. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

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

(a) whether he has written letters to all the Chief Ministers stressing the need for initiating an urgent drive for disposing all pending land ceiling cases; and

(b) if so, the State Government's response thereto?

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

(b) The State Governments were urged to accelerate the disposal of cases under the ceiling laws, assuming possession of surplus land and distributing this land to eligible allottees. So far replies have been received from the State Governments of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. It appears from these replies that the State Governments are taking necessary action to expedite the pace of disposal of cases and distribution of ceiling surplus lands.

सूखे से हुई हानि

30. श्री उपसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में हाल में सूखे से खरीफ की फसलों की कितनी क्षति हुई है; और

(ख) सरकार ने क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) इस वर्ष अभी तक केवल उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की सरकारों ने सूखे की स्थिति की सूचना दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचना दी है कि सूखे की स्थितियों से 28,868 गांव तथा 36.47 लाख एकड़ बोया गया क्षेत्र एवं 79.20 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की फसलें प्रभावित हुई हैं। राजस्थान सरकार अभी क्षति की मात्रा का अनुमान लगा रही है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने राहत सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिए सूखे से प्रभावित जिलों को अभी तक 12.04 लाख रु० की धनराशि आवंटित की है। इसके अलावा, बस्ती, गोरखपुर, देवरिया और झाबमगढ़ जिलों में शुरू किए जाने वाले परीक्षण सम्बन्धी निर्माण कार्यों के लिए 22 लाख रु० की धनराशि आवंटित की गई है। जहां 50 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक क्षति हुई है, वहां राज्य सरकार ने कृषि सम्बन्धी समस्त देय धनराशि की बसुली स्थगित कर दी है। राज्य सरकार ने एक एकड़ तक की जोत वाले उन छोटे किसानों में रबी की बुवाई के लिए गेहूं

के बीज तथा उर्वरक का भी मुफ्त वितरण करने का निर्णय किया है, जिनकी फसल को 50 प्रतिशत अथवा इससे अधिक क्षति पहुंची है अन्य किसानों में, जिनके पास एक एकड़ से अधिक की जोत है, तकाबी वितरित की जाएगी। केन्द्रीय सरकार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को योजना के लिए अग्रिम सहायता मंजूर करने के बारे में भी विचार कर रही है, जिसमें सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को मुफ्त या रियायती दर पर बीजों तथा उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था भी शामिल होगी। मुफ्त राहत के रूप में गेहूं प्रदान करने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है।

Accord on Construction of Thein Dam

31. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accord has been reached between the partner states on the construction of Thein Dam, in the inter-State meeting held for this purpose recently;

(b) if so, the details of the accord;

(c) whether the work is going to be started on the Dam in the near future and the agency under which work will be done; and

(d) the approximate date by which the work will be finished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In the meeting held on 3rd October, 1977, by the Prime Minister with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States it has been decided that the construction work of the Thein Dam should start immediately. Whereas the three States of Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh have come to an understanding re-

garding sharing of power from Thein Dam, the Government of India would consider the claims of Rajasthan and Haryana in this regard. The Project is to be implemented by the Punjab Government. An inter-State control board will take policy decisions and will give directions to the Punjab Government during the construction stage as well as during operation. This control board will have the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation as Chairman, the Union Minister of Energy as Vice-Chairman and the Chief Ministers and Ministers of Irrigation and Power of the concerned States as Members.

(d) As intimated by the Project authorities (Punjab) the Project is likely to be completed in 1985-86.

Construction of Barsati in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi

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

(a) whether Barsati is now allowed on the roof of buildings to be constructed on 84 Sq. meters of plots of land in Pitampura Residential Scheme, Delhi;

(b) whether in the cases where construction of Barsati had been deliberately deleted by the DDA in the plans submitted to it, Barsati will now be allowed to be constructed by persons, who had represented about this to the DDA; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken against those officers who are responsible for violating the decision in this regard?

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

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

Assault on a Gandhian worker

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri N. Damodaran Nayar, an old Gandhian worker, was assaulted and beaten by a R.S.S. worker in Gandhi Smriti during Gandhi Jayanti Week when Shri Nayar was narrating the facts about Gandhi's assassination; and

(b) if so, what steps have the Government taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) on 9th October, 1977, a visitor to the Gandhi Smriti, who is reported to be an R.S.S. worker, protested and exchanged hot words with the guide, Shri Damodaran Nayar, when the latter described the assassinating of Mahatma Gandhi as Nathuram Godse, an R.S.S. worker. This was followed by a scuffle in which both sides sustained minor bruises.

(b) Police took the statement of both sides; but as the case was non-cognisable, it did not launch any prosecution. However, to maintain peace, a police constable was posted there.

Memorandum from West Bengal on Floods

34. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal submitted a detailed memorandum on the damages caused by the recent flood in the State and suggested certain remedial measures;

(b) if so, the essential features of the memorandum and action taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the West Bengal Government requested the Centred to offer financial assistance for the execution of certain projects necessary for the prevention of recurrence of flood?

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

(b) The State Government asked for Central assistance to provide gratuitous and other relief to the affected population and for normal repairs/restoration necessitated by the floods. The Central Government deputed a Central Team to make an on-the-spot study of the flood situation and to assess the needs of the State for advance Plan assistance. Based on the recommendation of the Central Team, Government have sanctioned advance Plan assistance of Rs. 441 lakhs to the State Government. In addition, Government have accepted the recommendation of the Central Team to provide 56,000 tonnes of wheat for distribution as gratuitous relief in the water-logged areas and 27,900 tonnes of wheat for generation of additional employment opportunities in the rural areas on the maintenance of public works by the utilisation of foodgrain stocks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Report of Industrial Bureau of cost and prices re: losses by new Sugar Factories

35. SHRI. K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Industrial Bureau of Cost and Prices suggesting

measures to overcome heavy losses being incurred by new sugar factories constructed from 1973-74 onwards; and

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Bureau and action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government received the report of the Bureau of Industrial Cost and Prices on the sugar industry in November, 1976. The report deals with levy sugar pricing policy and the criteria for declaring a Mill as sick. The report deals with sickness in general in the sugar industry without specific reference to year of construction.

(b) The two main recommendations made by the Bureau are (i) calculation of levy price on the basis of the minimum notified price and (ii) grouping of sugar factories into price zones on the basis of their performance characteristics in place of the current geographical zoning. The report has also made recommendations regarding relief to sick units, prevention of diversion of sugarcane to its less efficient use in the manufacture of Gur or Khandsari, sharing excess realisations on the sale of non-levy sugar with the sugarcane grower etc.

Government have accepted the recommendations relating to levy sugar prices being based on the minimum notified price, but have decided that each factory should be individually considered for the purpose of fixing the price of levy sugar.

Reservation for Handicapped students in Universities

36. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reserve certain seats for the handicapped students in the Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI. MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). Government of India have commended to the Universities a proposal for reserving 3 per cent of seats for physically handicapped students in the various university courses.

In so far as the universities are autonomous institutions they are required to take appropriate decision within the framework of their own statutes.

According to information received so far, fourteen universities have decided to introduce 3 per cent reservation for the physically handicapped.

Steps by U.G.C. on Examination reforms, Faculty Improvement and promotion of Research

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

(a) the steps that were initiated in 1976-77 by the University Grants Commission in the field of examination reforms, faculty improvement and the promotion of research; and

(b) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the position relating to the measures taken during 1976-77 in the fields of examination

reforms, faculty improvement and promotion of research is as follows:—

(a) Examination Reforms

Financial assistance was provided to universities for workshops for orientation of teachers and for some core staff for the establishment of examination reform units in selected universities. Follow-up measures were also taken to ensure that the progress made in regard to the implementation of examination reforms is maintained. By 1976-77, 66 universities have introduced sessional evaluation at different levels; 27 universities are at various stages of development in regard to the scheme of question banks; about 50 per cent of the universities have implemented the grading system, though a good deal of monitoring is required in this case; and 33 universities, besides all agricultural universities have adopted the semester system though the unit system is in vogue only in about 10 — 12 universities.

(b) Faculty Improvement Programmes

During 1976-77, the Commission provided financial assistance to universities and colleges for organising 285 Seminars, Symposia, Refresher Courses, Summer Institutes, Workshops, etc. for the improvement of teachers in affiliated colleges. Besides, under the programme of Teacher Fellowships, which is intended for college teachers to work for an M.Phil., M. Litt. or Ph.D., provision has been made for the benefit of 3380 teachers at any given time, during a three-year period. These fellowships are for a duration of one year or three years, and are awarded by the University Departments/IITs/CSIR Laboratories/Bhabha Atomic Research Centre/Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, etc. In addition, the Commission has directly awarded 250 similar fellowships to 250 teachers from affiliated colleges during 1976 and to 628 in 1977.

(c) Promotion of Research

During 1976-77 in Science subjects, the Commission approved a total num-

ber of 282 projects at a total cost of Rs. 113.05 lakhs. Six departmental projects involving a total grant of Rs. 60.00 lakhs were also approved. The total number of minor research projects approved during 1976-77 was 1021, at a total cost of Rs. 35.20 lakhs. In the fields of Humanities and Social Sciences, 29 advanced research projects were approved and a grant of Rs. 6.90 lakhs was committed in addition to 212 short-term projects involving a grant of Rs. 5.37 lakhs. During 1976-77, the Commission has invited three University Departments for participation in the programme of Special Assistance to Departments in the Humanities and Social Sciences. During 1976-77, the Commission also awarded 1191 Associateships/Fellowships for research programmes in various subjects.

Utilisation of surplus waters of Indian Rivers

38. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI HARGOVIND VERMA:

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

(a) the quantity of waters of Indian rivers that goes waste in the ocean; and

(b) the scheme to utilize the water for agriculture and drinking purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Out of a total estimated annual flow of 1,850,000 M. Cu. M. (1500 M. A. Ft.) of Indian rivers it is assessed that as at present 1,480,000 M. Cum. (1200 M. A. Ft.) goes to the sea.

(b) Irrigation and drinking water supply are State subjects and the responsibility for planning, investigation, formulation of projects and their implementation and operation and maintenance vests with the State Governments. A large number of schemes

have already been taken up and more are being planned for utilisation of these waters for agriculture and other beneficial purposes.

जाति प्रथा समाप्त करने पर स्कूलों में पाठ्यक्रम

39. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :
क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार "जाति प्रथा का नाश क्यों और कैसे" सम्बन्धी लेखों को पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : (क) और (ख) . राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा प्रकाशित 'दस वर्षीय स्कूल के लिए ढांचा' में इस बात का समर्थन किया गया है कि लिंग, जात-पात, धर्म, भाषा अथवा प्रदेश पर आधारित किसी भी किस्म के भेदभाव से बचना करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि यह आधुनिक भारत के विकास के लिए अविवेकी, अस्वभाविक एवं हानि-प्रद होगा और यह कि सभी विषयों को ऐसे तरीके से पढ़ाया जाना चाहिए जिससे छात्रों में वैज्ञानिक मानवतावाद की भावना विकसित हो सके। सामाजिक विज्ञान पर राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गई पाठ्यपुस्तकें मानवतावाद, धर्मनिरपेक्षता, समाजवाद और प्रजातन्त्र के मूल्यों एवं आदर्शों को प्रोत्त करती हैं। इन पुस्तकों में छात्रों में इस सूझ-बूझ को विकसित करने का प्रयास किया गया है कि जाति प्रथा समाज को विभाजित करती है और इसलिए सामाजिक समानता लाने तथा देश की प्रगति में दलित वर्गों का पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए, हमें

जातीय भेदभाव छोड़ने होंगे। मूलतः इस दुराई के उन्मूलन का उद्देश्य केवल शिक्षा द्वारा ही प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

Receipt of U.G.C. Development Grants by Affiliated Colleges

40. PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the four thousand and odd affiliated colleges, eligible to receive U.G.C. grants, have been given U.G.C. development grants out of the total of five lac rupees sanctioned to them for five years and how much each of these colleges had received till 30th September, 1977 in the present Five Year Plan;

(b) why more money has not been disbursed to them, and what difficulties stood in the way of their receiving a greater proportion of the sanctioned grant so far; and

(c) what can be done to facilitate quicker receipt of grants by affiliated colleges?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed before the Sabha.

भण्डार क्षमता के अनुसार छाद्याश्रमों की वसूली पर प्रतिबन्ध

41. श्री वृज राज सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

:

(क) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि छाद्याश्रम की उतनी ही मात्रा में वसूली की जाए जितने की गोदाम में रखने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ख) खरीदने के पश्चात् और उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई करने से पूर्व किये जाने वाले कदाचारों, जैसे बढिया छाद्याश्रम के स्थान पर घटिया छाद्याश्रम रखना, चोरी और मिट्टी आदि मिलाने को रोकने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) लेवी प्रणाली के अधीन छाद्याश्रमों की वसूली राज्य सरकार और उनके द्वारा विधिवत् नामित अन्य सरकार एजेंसियों द्वारा की जाती है। राज्य के अन्दर वितरण का कार्य भी राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय पूल के स्टॉक का भण्डारण करने और उससे छाद्याश्रम देने से सम्बन्धित कार्य करता है। राज्य सरकारों और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास गुण नियन्त्रण कार्य करने और कदाचारों पर नज़र रखने के लिए पर्याप्त स्टाफ है।

Resolutions passed at All India University Employees Confederation

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the resolutions passed at the All India University Employees Confederation at the meeting of its National Executive held at Gauhati on 25th and 26th August, 1977;

(b) if so, salient points of the resolutions; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

सिंचित भूमि का राष्ट्रीय औसत

43. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के जिन जिलों में पांच प्रतिशत से कम कृषि योग्य भूमि सिंचित है उनमें सिंचित भूमि का क्षेत्र राष्ट्रीय औसत तक बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार 1978-79 में पांच प्रतिशत से कम सिंचित भूमि वाले जिलों में उन सिंचाई योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने का है जिनका सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य विषय है और सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का आयोजन और क्रियान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किया जाता है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अप्रैल, 1978 से शुरू होने वाली पंचवर्षीय मध्यावधिक योजना के दौरान राज्य में जनजाति क्षेत्रों और सूखा-प्रवण क्षेत्रों में नई स्कीमें शुरू करने को और राज्य में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने को प्राथमिकता दें। भाषा है कि नई

परियोजनाएं उन जिलों में हाथ में ली जाएंगी, जहां सिंचाई विकास की प्रतिशतता कम है।

Review of Sharing of Water of Jamuna to provide adequate Water to Agra

44. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the very meagre spills of water over the Tajewala and Okhla headworks during the lean months from November to June, the river Jamuna becomes virtually dry and cannot provide sufficient water to the city of Agra even for drinking and domestic purposes, thereby causing acute scarcity, unsanitary conditions and outbreaks of gastro intestinal diseases year after year; and

(b) whether Government propose to raise the existing arrangement for the sharing of waters of the Jamuna river between Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh with a view to augment the flow of water in the river to ensure adequate supplies for the needs of the city of Agra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Practically all the available flows of the river Yamuna at Tajewala and Okhla during non-monsoon months are being used for irrigation at present, leaving very little water for downstream use.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh Government has proposed construction of a high storage dam at Kishau upstream of Tajewala for storing the flood water of the Yamuna for augmenting its flow during lean months for irrigation and other purposes. The sharing of Yamuna waters including benefits of Kishau storage is under consideration of the Centre in consultation with concerned State Governments.

चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में कटरे

45. श्री हर गोविन्द बर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चांदनी चौक, दिल्ली में कटरों का पुनः प्राइवेट (निजी कटरे) घोषित किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इससे सरकार को कितनी हानि होगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कटरों को सार्वजनिक स्ट्रीट घोषित करने सम्बन्धी दिल्ली नगर निगम के पहले का निर्णय अधिक लोकप्रिय नहीं हुआ तथा उससे अधिक मुकदमोंबाजी शुरू हो गई । अतः, निगम ने इन कटरों को पुनः निजी कटरे घोषित करने का निर्णय किया । इसके कारण सरकार तथा निगम को कोई हानि नहीं हुई ।

Development of Chilka Lake in Orissa

46. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for development of Chilka Lake in Orissa;

(b) if so, outlines of the proposal; and

(c) when the project will commence and what is its estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa have reported that there are proposals for development of Chilka Lake fisheries and Chilka Lake brackish water fisheries at a cost of Rs. 24.37 crores and Rs. 13.50 crores respectively. These would be taken up as soon as approved.

Charging of exorbitant rent by house owners in trans-Yamuna Areas

47. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the landlords owning houses in trans-Yamuna areas like Shahdara, Krishan Nagar etc. charge exorbitant rents from their tenants and do not even give rent receipts; and

(b) whether Government propose to ask the Delhi Administration to conduct a survey in this regard and stop this irregularity of the land-lords of Shahdara, Krishan Nagar etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The aggrieved tenants can seek legal remedies under the law.

News Item entitled 'Janakpuri Flats Badly Designed'

48. SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the news item entitled

Janakpuri Flats badly designed' published in the 'National Herald' dated 22nd September, 1977;

(b) if so, whether responsibility is being fixed for the use of poor raw material in the flats; and

(c) action taken to redress the grievances of the allottees of these flats?

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

Bufferstock Foodgrains

49. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH:

SHRI YADAVENDRA DUTT:

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI

VAGHELA:

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

(a) the quantity and value of bufferstock foodgrains declared damaged due to rains and other causes in the current year at places of storage and in transit;

(b) the additional steps taken to increase storage facilities and for proper protection of foodgrains against damage; and

(c) the method of disposal of the damaged foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 8,345 tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 112 lakhs was damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption due to rains, floods, cyclones etc.

The information in respect of transit damage to foodgrains is not yet available.

(b) The additional steps taken to increase the storage facilities are as follows:—

- (1) Construction of new godowns on a large scale under Crash Programme.
- (2) Construction of mini-type godowns wherever narrow strips of land are available within the existing godown complexes. Such mini-godowns can be constructed within a short time to take care of the urgent needs.
- (3) Construction of new godowns within the existing godown complexes and at approved centres where land is readily available.
- (4) Encouraging private parties for construction of godowns/plinths on guaranteed occupation for minimum specified period and helping them to get bank loan on comparatively easy terms.
- (5) Construction of buffer storage godowns with finance from World Bank.
- (6) Making optimum use of the existing storage capacity by increasing the stack height, expeditious disposal of obsolete/unserviceable stores and damaged foodgrains so as to create additional vacant space for utilisation for foodgrains.
- (7) Hiring of additional covered storage capacity from various sources like Central Warehousing Corporation, State Governments, private parties etc.

(8) For temporary storage, hiring of godowns from defence establishments, sugar mills, rice mills, disused rehabilitation camps etc. during procurement season.

(c) The foodgrains damaged and rendered unfit for human consumption are examined by a Technical Committee and categorised as fit for :—

- (i) Cattle feed
- (ii) Poultry feed
- (iii) Manurial purposes
- (iv) Industrial use
- (v) Dumping

These stocks are offered to State Governments or their agencies in the first instance, and those not acceptable to the State Government are sold only to approved registered parties dealing in damaged grains either by tenders or by auction.

Irrigation Development

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

(a) whether the new Government have taken decision to bring an additional 17 millions hectares under irrigation in the next five years;

(b) if so, to what extent the number of medium and major projects under execution at present will go up by this decision;

(c) whether the new Government have also taken a decision to accelerate irrigation development; and

(d) if so, what are the new areas that will be covered under this new decision of additional 17 million hectares and the extra expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU

PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government have decided to give a high priority to development of irrigation in the five-year medium term plan commencing from April 1978 and to create an additional irrigation potential of 17 million hectares, comprising 8 million hectares through major and medium irrigation projects and 9 million hectares through minor irrigation works.

The State Governments have been requested that besides accelerating the progress on the spill-over schemes, new schemes should be taken up, particularly in the tribal and drought prone areas of the States and for removal of regional imbalances, and for modernisation of pre-plan and earlier plan irrigation systems and for conjunctive use of surface and ground water.

The details with regard to physical and financial outlays are being finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय
द्वारा रीडर के रूप में श्री पी० सी० जोशी
की नियुक्ति

51. श्री यादबेन्द्र दत्त : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्व-विद्यालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने भारतीय साम्यवादी दल के भूतपूर्व महासचिव, श्री पी० सी० जोशी को समय-कालीन इतिहास अभिलेखागार निदेशालय में रीडर के रूप में नियुक्त किया था और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आपात-स्थिति उठाये जाने के कुछ दिन पूर्व उनसे

तीन लाख रुपये का साम्यवादी प्रचार साहित्य खरीदा गया था और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) और (ख). जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय साम्यवादी दल के भूतपूर्व महासचिव श्री पी० सी० जोशी को उनसे प्राप्त संग्रह के सम्पादक के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया था। उन्हें 1400.00 रुपये प्रति माह के समेकित वेतन पर 1-12-1970 से नियुक्त किया गया और वे 13-12-1976 तक कार्य करते रहे। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग स्वयं केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कोई नियुक्ति नहीं करता है।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की स्वीकृति से जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय ने श्री पी० सी० जोशी को जोशी अभिलेखों के अधिग्रहण के लिए 3.5 लाख रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया था। इसके अलावा एक विशेषज्ञ समिति की सलाह पर विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद् ने इस प्रकार प्राप्त सामग्री से समकालीन इतिहास का एक अभिलेखागार स्थापित करने का निर्णय किया था।

Pulses and Beans

52. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abnormal rise in the consumers' prices of pulses in the country in the last four months;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any plans for increasing the production of pulses and beans

in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering any proposal for limited import of pulses and beans for getting over the present difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The rise in the prices of pulses this year is largely due to the fall in production of pulses from 13.0 million tonnes in 1975-76 to 11.5 million tonnes in 1976-77.

(b) Yes Sir, the Government have planned to increase the production of pulses by :—

- (i) increasing area under short duration crops through (1) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong, urd and cowpea after harvest of wheat under irrigated conditions and in the rice fallows and (2) Inter-cropping/mixed cropping of pulses with suitable crops in different parts of the country; and

- (ii) increasing productivity of pulses by adoption of package of practices such as use of improved seed, rhizobium culture, phosphatic fertilizer and adoption of need based plant protection measure in their cultivation.

(c) Efforts are being made to import some quantity of pulses from abroad. There has been difficulty to import pulses in view of the fact that the supplies are restricted and/or international prices of pulses are substantially higher than the domestic prices.

Pay Scales of Teachers of Mana Camp School

53. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the teachers of Mana Camp School, Raipur, were not given revised pay scales in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reason for not implementing the said recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a) The teachers of Mana Camp School, Raipur, were given revised pay scales in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Damage due to Cyclone

54. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss due to cyclones in the country during 1977 and the names of the States affected; and

(b) the quantum of Central assistance given to each state to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

2324LS—5.

(b) An amount of Rs. 498.28 lakhs has been sanctioned to Assam as advance Plan assistance to meet the situation created by floods, hailstorm and cyclone.

Dry farming and Mixed farming Schemes

55. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the long-term co-ordinated agricultural programme chalked out by Government keeping in view the needs of the country; and

(b) the mixed farming and dry farming schemes under the programme and whether any research has been conducted in this regard, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Planning Commission in consultation with the concerned Ministries have taken up the exercise relating to the preparation of a long-term perspective Plan as well as medium term Plan. For this purpose various Working Groups have been set up to consider and recommend

(i) Policy measures for the new medium term Plan, (ii) detailed formulation of the medium term plan of each sector. The second part of the exercise will be done in consultation with the State Governments. Formulation of perspective long-term Plan for co-ordinated agricultural programmes has been taken up simultaneously.

(b) At this stage it is difficult to give details as the Plans after finalisation are to be approved by the National Development Council.

Exemption to retain Government accommodation by the Government Officials having their own Houses

56. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

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

(a) the number of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above in the various Ministries of the Government of India in the Capital who own their houses and continue to occupy Government accommodation;

(b) the number and designation of those officers who, while they were working in Secretariats/offices which had their own pool of accommodation, were allowed to occupy Government accommodation on the existing rents and they continue to occupy such accommodation even though they have been transferred to Ministries/Offices included in Estates Office Pool;

(c) the reasons under which they were granted exemption; and

(d) the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 163.

(b) Information in respect of officers, who, on their transfer to offices eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool, have retained accommodation belonging to other pools, is not maintained by the Directorate of Estates.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of the reply given to part (b).

Determination of ground rent of the Acquired Land in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi

57. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground rent for the displaced persons in Chittaranjan Park, Delhi is to be determined in relation to the cost of acquisition of land in the area; and

(b) if so, the cost of acquisition of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The annual ground rent is charged from the allottees of plots in Chittaranjan Park at 2.5 per cent of the acquisition cost plus the incidental charges which would be merged with the cost of acquisition. The incidental charges are at the following rates:

First 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof Rs. 1.50 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof Rs. 2.00 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof Rs. 2.50 per Sq. Yd.

Next 200 Sq. Yds. or part thereof Rs. 3.00 per Sq. Yd.

(b) The acquisition cost of land has been fixed at Rs. 12/- per sq. yd. provisionally. Efforts are being made to determine it as early as possible. Depending upon the acquisition cost as may be finally arrived at, the adjustment in the ground rent, if any, would be made.

Recommendations of Technical Committee Re: Diversion of Rivers of Karnataka and Kerala

58. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Technical Committee constituted to study diversion Eastward of West flowing rivers of Karnataka and Kerala;

(b) the modifications suggested by the Government of Kerala;

(c) whether the Technical Committee whose activation is reported to have been decided upon at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of Tamilnadu and Kerala, initiated by and held in the presence of the Prime Minister, has started working; and

(d) by what time the Government expect to receive the recommendations of this Technical Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The terms of reference of the Technical Committee constituted by the Government of India on 16th December, 1976 to study the feasibility of eastward diversion of surplus water of eastward diversion of surplus waters Karnataka are given in the attached Statement.

(b) The Government of Kerala suggested that term (a) of reference of the Technical Committee may be modified to exclude study of those west flowing rivers in respect of which agreements have already been entered into between the Governments of Tamilnadu and Kerala.

Term (a) has since been modified accordingly.

(c) and (d). The Convenor of the Technical Committee has since been asked to convene the first meeting of the Committee immediately. The Committee is to submit its report within six months.

Terms of reference of the Technical Committee

(a) Assessment of the water availability in the different west flowing rivers of Kerala and Karnataka at appropriate locations.

(b) Assessment of the present utilisation of waters of these rivers in Kerala and Karnataka and new uses already planned and further uses in the foreseeable future both consumptive and non-consumptive like power generation, navigation, salinity control

including leaching requirements of ports and harbours etc.

(c) Formulation of a plan for diversion of surplus waters eastward for irrigation where economically feasible in view of the availability of local water resources and assessment of its consequential effects in the two States, including the possibility of power generation if water is not diverted.

(d) Formulation of a scheme for surveys and investigations for such schemes and assessment of the cost of such investigations and studies.

Khandsari Sugar Factories

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

(a) the number of factories manufacturing Khandsari sugar in India and in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the quantity of Khandsari sugar produced in India;

(c) the number of factories which are State owned and the production in the State owned factories and its percentage to total; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake producing Khandsari sugar on a large scale and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The number of factories manufacturing khandsari sugar in India and registered with the Central Excise authorities as on 31-3-1977 was 2164.

The number of working khandsari units in Tamil Nadu is three. Data on total number of khandsari units, including those not liable for Central Excise Duty, is being collected from the State Governments.

(b) The total quantity of khandsari sugar produced by the units registered with the Central Excise Authorities was 504.5 thousand tonnes in 1976-77. Production in respect of other units are being collected from the State Governments. Production in Tamil Nadu in 1976-77 was 6359 quintals.

(c) Central Government are not aware of any State owned factory manufacturing khandsari sugar.

(d) There is no proposal of manufacturing khandsari sugar on a large scale in the public sector.

Flood in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan

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

(a) whether discussions were held to avert flood damage in Delhi, Rajasthan and Haryana; and

(b) if so, whether a permanent solution was found for averting damages due to flood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). To discuss the problem of floods in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan due to Sahibi Nadi and find solution therefor, an inter-State meeting of the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Haryana and Lt. Governor of Delhi was convened by the Prime Minister on August 10, 1977. It was decided in the meeting that a Master Plan be prepared urgently for utilisation of the Sahibi Waters for irrigation and ground water recharge to the extent possible and for safe disposal of surplus waters into Yamuna. Such a Master Plan is being prepared by the Central Water Commission in consultation with the Chief Engineers of the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Delhi. An outline plan is expected to be ready by end of December, 1977.

This may *inter alia* include construction of a storage reservoir on river Sahibi at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan mainly for irrigation and Masani in

Haryana mainly for flood moderation, improvement of Najafgarh drain in Delhi to its optimum possible capacity, and proposals for construction of small storage, ground water recharge, soil conservation, additional drains etc.

Memo. from All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation

61. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether Government have received memorandum from the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisation on 6th October, 1977;

(b) what are the demands raised in the memorandum; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The major demands made in the memorandum are:—

- (i) The State Governments of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir who have not agreed to introduce the UGC scales, may be asked to do so.
- (ii) Parity should be maintained in the pay scales between teachers on the one hand and Librarians and Physical Educational personnel, on the other.
- (iii) Demonstrators and Tutors with minimum second class post-graduate qualifications should be granted Lecturer's scale.

- (iv) The decision to stop payment of remuneration to teachers for examination work should be reversed.
- (v) State Governments should be instructed to enact legislation for providing security of service to teachers; the Central Government should enact a legislation so as to bring about uniformity in this matter.
- (vi) Codes of conduct curtailing democratic rights of teachers should not be imposed on them.
- (vii) There should be increased representation of elected teachers on the Governing Bodies of Colleges as well as the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Council of Universities.
- (viii) Representation should be given to Teachers' Organisations on University Grants Commission, Central Advisory Body of Education, etc.
- (ix) As a result of the introduction of the new 10+2+3 pattern, no college teacher should be retrenched.
- (x) The active collaboration of national and State level Teachers' Organisations should be sought in the implementation of schemes for free and compulsory primary education and fighting adult illiteracy.
- (c) The position relating to some of these demands is as follows:—
- (i) According to information available, the Governments of Karnataka and Rajasthan have sanctioned the UGC scales to University teachers; the Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh are still considering the proposal and the Government of Kerala has not accepted the scheme recommended by the Central Government.
- (ii) The University Grants Commission was requested to review the revised scales approved for Librarians and Physical Education personnel. The Commission made certain recommendations in this matter which are being examined by the Government.
- (iii) There is no provision in the Central scheme to sanction Lecturer's scale to Demonstrators/Tutors who have second class postgraduate qualifications, though while implementing the scheme certain State Governments have decided to absorb Demonstrators/Tutors with requisite qualifications as Lecturers.
- (iv) The decision to stop payment of remuneration for examination work is being reviewed. The decision will be communicated to State Governments shortly.
- (v) The State Governments have already been requested to undertake legislation for providing security of service for teachers; there is no proposal to initiate any Central legislation in this matter.
- (vi) Bodies like the University Grants Commission, the Central Advisory Board of Education, etc. include eminent educationists and teachers though their constitution does not provide for the representation of any particular teachers' organisation or organisations.
- (vii) In the implementation of programmes of adult education etc. it is the intention of the Government to enlist the support and cooperation of official and non-official agencies, including teachers' organisations.

Protest against withdrawal of Text Books

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

(a) whether large number of educationists in the country have protested to Government against withdrawal of the four history text books;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government on the points raised by them;

(c) what is the justification in withdrawing these books which are reported to be best and most scientific text books on the ancient, medieval and modern periods of Indian History; and

(d) whether Government are re-considering the proposal for re-introduction of these books?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Of these four books only two books namely Medieval India and Modern India, published by National Council of Educational Research and Training, are text books for Middle Schools and Secondary Schools respectively. The remaining two books are books of general reading and are not text books.

(b) The Text Books have not been withdrawn and the experts' opinion on the academic validity of the objections is being obtained.

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

बुन्देलखंड में कृषि फार्म

63. श्री तेज प्रताप सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश के हमीरपुर, बांदा, जालौन, झांसी और ललितपुर तथा मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और पन्ना) में वहां की विशेष परिस्थितियों और पैदा की जाने वाली खाद्यान्नों और तिलहन की किस्मों का ध्यान रखते हुए केन्द्र ने कृषि फार्म खोला है ; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्र में अभी तक हुए कृषि संबन्धी अनुसंधान कार्य का ध्योरा क्या है और कौन-कौन भी सुधरी हुई खाद्यान्न और तिलहनों की किस्मों का विकास किया गया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) नहीं, श्रीमान । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में कोई कृषि फार्म नहीं खोला है । तथापि, इस क्षेत्र की विशेष परिस्थितियों का ध्यान रखते हुए भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1966 में उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में भारतीय चरागाह तथा चारा अनुसंधान संस्थान (आई०जी०एफ०आर०आई०) झांसी में स्थापित किया था । यह संस्थान घास, चरागाह तथा चारा फसलों पर मौलिक तथा व्यावहारिक अनुसंधान कर रहा है । आई०जी०एफ०आर०आई० द्वारा की गयी प्रमुख अनुसंधान बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र की भूमि के वैज्ञानिक उपयोग तथा फसल-पशुधन समाकलन पर आधारित सिद्धांतों से सम्बन्धित है ।

(ख) विभिन्न केन्द्रीय संस्थानों एवं कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा विकसित की गयी अनुसंधान सामग्री तथा प्रौद्योगिकी के परीक्षण बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र में भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा समर्थित अखिल भारतीय समन्वित प्रायोजनाओं के अधीन किये जा रहे हैं । गेहूं की अनेक किस्मों—यथा-सिंचित दशाओं में कल्याण सोना, राज 911, एच डी 4530, जयराज, सोनालिका तथा शेरा और वर्षा पर आश्रित दशाओं में सी 306, के 65, के 68, मुक्ता और एन पी

404, चने की टाइप-3, राघे और एच 208 किस्मों, मसूर की टाइप 136 किस्म एवं अलसी की टी 397 व बी एस 44 किस्म का निर्धारण बुंदेलखंड के लिए आशाजनक किस्मों के रूप में कर लिया गया है।

History of Freedom Movement

64. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to entrust the responsibility of bringing out the History of the Freedom Movement during 1937-1947, a Government financed 10 volume project, to Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan;

(b) whether this project was in the control of Indian Council of Historical Research; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for making a change in the control of the project?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The project was entrusted to the Indian Council of Historical Research, and the National Archives of India was required to assist it by collecting and making available to it relevant material from Government records. On a review of the implementation of the project made early this year, it was found that the progress had been slow. In this connection a suggestion was received that this responsibility might be entrusted to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. The matter is, however, yet under consideration, and a final decision has not been taken.

यूरोपीय तथा पश्चिमी एवं पूर्वी शिवाई देशों की भाषाओं के पढ़ाने के प्रबन्ध

65. श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूरोपीय तथा पश्चिमी एवं पूर्वी एशियाई देशों की भाषाओं को पढ़ाने तथा उनके लिए दक्षता परीक्षाओं के आयोजन के लिए कोई सरकारी प्रबंध है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार देश के कई विश्वविद्यालय विदेशी भाषाओं की शिक्षा की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करते हैं। ब्यौरे दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ? [संक्षेप में रखा गया। देखिये सत्या एन/टी 1015/77]।

Construction in contravention of approved Plan in East of Kailash Commercial Complex, New Delhi

66. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the D.D.A. allowed the unauthorised construction of Mezzanine floors and coverage of more area by the plot holders in contravention of the plans approved by D.D.A. in the Community Centre East of Kailash Commercial Complex when they had detected it during the construction stage;

(b) the reasons for not taking any penal action so far by the D.D.A. against the defaulters; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against D.D.A. staff concerned for their failure to check this and their connivance with the plot holders in allowing them more covered area and more perpetual rental income?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The standard plan approved was for a Mezzanine floor with coverage not exceeding 25 per cent of the plot area. The Delhi Development Authority has not specifically permitted anything more than this. Plot holders, who were exceeding this coverage, unauthorisedly, had been given notice and warning to conform to the standard plan. For failure to do so the Delhi Development Authority has withheld the issue of completion certificate and has asked the plot holders to rectify the deviation so that the completion certificate could be released.

(c) In view of the reply given above this question does not arise.

Grant of Certificate under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956

67. SHRI KALYAN JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proceedings for the grant of certificate under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 and Rules made thereunder, which are tried by the Competent Authority (Slums) under the D.D.A. (Slums Commissioner), are the cases of Summary Trial only and should be disposed of within a short period of a year or so;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such proceedings take many years for disposal especially those applications for the grant of certificate seeking permission and to institute suits for obtaining decrees for eviction of tenants;

(c) if so, the number of applications pending for more than 2 years, 4 years and 6 years, as on 1st October, 1977 by the Competent Authorities (Slums), Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). Under the Act, the competent authority is required to give opportunity to the parties of being heard and, after making such summary inquiries into the circumstances of the cases as it thinks fit, has, by Order in writing, either to grant or to refuse to grant the necessary permission. It is, therefore, not strictly correct to say that the proceedings for the grant of certificate under the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 and Rules made thereunder are cases of summary trial.

(b) In certain cases delays have occurred.

(c) The number of applications pending as on 1st October, 1977 are:—

For more than two years:	245
For more than four years:	76
For more than six years:	55

(d) The main reasons for delay are as follows:—

(i) The proceedings under section 19 of the Act are of quasi-judicial nature. Both the parties therefore, have to be given opportunity to file written statements, replications and adduce evidence both oral and documentary in support of their respective cases. Parties

are also allowed to cross-examine the opposite party and their witnesses if they so desire.

(ii) Respondent—tenants are generally interested in prolonging the proceedings. As such they move miscellaneous applications one after the other mostly on frivolous grounds just to delay the proceedings. Such miscellaneous applications have to be decided before the case can proceed further.

(iii) In case any interim order of the Competent Authority is not in favour of the applicant party, he usually files an appeal before the Financial Commissioner, Delhi Administration under section 30 of the Act and the proceedings by the Competent Authority have to be held in abeyance as provided under section 30 of the Act pending the decision of the appeal by the Financial Commissioner.

(iv) Even after the order of the Financial Commissioner, sometimes parties go up to the High Court thus delaying the proceedings.

National Seeds Project

68. **SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:**

SHRI ANANT DAVE:

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

(a) whether the National Seeds Project launched by the National Seeds Corporation with the purpose of building up a 'sound and advanced' seed industry in the country has run into troubled waters;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the World Bank had also given some aid for the said Project, and if so, the amount thereof; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and how Government propose to proceed further in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir, the National Seeds Project of the Government has not run into troubled waters.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The World Bank have so far offered a credit of U.S. \$25 million.

(d) The Government of India have accepted the credit offered by the World Bank and propose to implement the project with the cooperation of the State Governments, the National Seeds Corporation and the various other agencies associated with the National Seeds Programme in a phased manner.

Guaranteed Supply of Rice to Kerala

69. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN:

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

(a) whether the Kerala State Government has requested the centre for a guaranteed supply of rice for a 12 ounce rice ration in the State as a reservation on the abolition of rice zones; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). During the discussions of the Food Minister, Government of Kerala, with the Union Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation on

23-9-1977, it was stated by the Food Minister, Kerala, that as long as supply of 16 lakh tonnes of rice per year, from the Central Pool, was maintained, the Kerala Government would be satisfied with any zonal arrangement which the Central Government might make in regard to movement of rice.

There is no likelihood of any difficulty in meeting the reasonable requirements of Kerala.

पाठ्य पुस्तकों का देर से मुद्रण

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

(क) क्या पुस्तक विप्रेता संघ ने सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीयकृत पुस्तकों का अत्यन्त देर से मुद्रण होने की ओर दिलाया है ;

(ख) क्या दोषपूर्ण मुद्रण नीति के कारण पाठ्यपुस्तकों की भारी कमी हो गई है ; और

(ग) क्या पूर्ववर्ती सरकार की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों सम्बन्धी आंशिक राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति अभी तक चल रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं, किन्तु पुस्तक विप्रेता संघ के प्रतिनिधि निजी क्षेत्र के प्रकाशकों की वितरण पद्धति के संबंध में शिकायत करने के लिए तीन महीने पहले राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के प्रकाशन विभाग के प्रमुख को मिले थे। भारतीय प्रकाशक फेडरेशन के प्रतिनिधि ने, जो कि उस समय वही पर उपस्थित थे, उक्त संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को यह आश्वासन दिया कि उनकी फेडरेशन इस मामले की जांच

करेगी; राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् को वितरण के संबंध में इसके पश्चात् कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) बाजार में पाठ्यपुस्तकों की कमी दोषपूर्ण मुद्रण नीति के कारण नहीं बल्कि निजी प्रकाशकों द्वारा मुद्रण आदेशों को पूरा न करने के कारण हुई थी। राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की कार्यकारी समिति ने 14 अक्टूबर, 1977 को हुई अपनी हाल ही की बैठक में निजी प्रकाशकों के कार्य का पुनरीक्षण किया और यह निर्णय लिया कि निजी प्रकाशकों को केवल उन पुस्तकों का पुनर्मुद्रण दिया जाना चाहिए जो उन्होंने इस वर्ष प्रकाशित की थीं और उनकी पांडुलिपियां उन्हें नवम्बर के मध्य तक भेज दी जानी चाहिए। कुछ निजी प्रकाशकों के असंतोषजनक कार्य को देखते हुए कार्यकारी समिति ने यह निर्णय लिया कि केवल उन्हीं प्रकाशकों को कार्य सौंपा जाना चाहिए जिनका कार्य अच्छा रहा हो। संविदा प्रपत्रों का भी संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए और चूक तथा बिलम्बों के लिए एक दण्ड धारा की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए। शीर्षकों का कार्य स्वयं राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा किया जाएगा। इस वर्ष अधिकांश समस्याओं के लिए निजी प्रकाशकों की वितरण पद्धति ही जिम्मेदार थी। अतः कार्यकारी समिति ने फैसला किया है कि राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् अपनी बही पुरानी पद्धति अपना ले जिसमें प्रकाशन विभाग का निदेशक ही उनका एकमात्र वितरक होगा और सभी निजी प्रकाशक मुद्रण करके प्रकाशन विभाग के निदेशक की सप्लाई करेंगे। यह हस्ताक्षर की जाने वाली संविदा में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

(ग) स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकों के निर्माण का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। अधिकांश राज्य सरकारों ने राष्ट्रीयकरण नीति को सैद्धांतिक रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया

है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने स्कूल स्तर की पाठ्यपुस्तकों के निर्माण का कार्यक्रम का पहले ही राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है जबकि अन्यो ने ऐसा प्रांशिक रूप से किया है।

Stock, Procurement and Release of Foodgrains

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

(a) total food stock with the Government as on March 31, 1977;

(b) total amount of foodgrains released through public distribution system between April 1 and October 15, 1977;

(c) total procurement between April 1 and October 15, 1977;

(d) net stock with the Government on October 15, 1977;

(e) how far the scheme to use this stock of foodgrains for making payment in kinds to persons employed in rural works programme; State-wise has been implemented; and

(f) what are the short term and long term programmes with regard to this huge stock of foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Physical stocks of foodgrains held by the Government agencies as on 31st March, 1977 amounted to about 18 million tonnes.

(b) For the period of 1st April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977, a quantity of about 5.7 million tonnes of foodgrains were released through the public distribution system.

(c) A quantity of 5.6 million tonnes of foodgrains were procured during the period 1st April, 1977 to 15 October, 1977.

(d) The latest information relating to stocks available pertains to 30th September, 1977. A quantity of about 18.2 million tonnes of foodgrains were available with the public agencies. The physical stocks with the State Governments are reported on monthly basis and it is not possible to indicate the stocks available with the public agencies on 15th October, 1977.

(e) Under the scheme by generating additional employment opportunities by the utilisation of foodgrains administered by the Department of Rural Development, a quantity of about 35690 tonnes was allocated to the following States:

State	Quantity allotted (Tonnes)
Karnataka	2,000
Maharashtra	1,650
Orissa	10,000
U.P.	2,400
West Bengal	11,200
Assam	7,500
H.P.	940
	35,690

(f) The Government have initiated a number of steps to increase the off-take of foodgrains. The important measures taken *inter-alia* include:—

(a) The demands of the State Governments for allotment of wheat from the Central pool are being met in full. The State Governments have also been authorised to place indent, for issue of wheat directly on the Food Corporation of India in anticipation of formal allotment from Food Department. Allotment of rice is also being made to the deficit States liberally.

(b) All the State Governments were further advised:

- (i) That the existing scale of ration be increased for the time being from the present level of 8 Kgs. per head per month, to 12 Kgs. per head per month the extra quantity being supplied in the form of wheat or wholemeal atta.
- (ii) To supply 12 Kgs. of wheat/wholemeal atta per adult labourer per month without the requirement of ration cards at all major irrigation and construction projects as well as at relief works.
- (iii) That more ration shops/fair price shops may be opened so as to make foodgrains available closer to the doors of the consumers and the ration shops should be adequately stocked with foodgrains. It has been stressed that fair price shops should be particularly opened in Industrial areas, slum areas etc. which could not yet be fully covered by the public distribution system.
- (iv) Foodgrains are being made available to the State Governments for gratuitous and other relief works in the flood affected areas.
- (v) The Russian wheat loan is being repaid in kind instead of cash as was decided earlier.

Delay in Land Reforms

72. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of States have been delaying the implementation of land reforms regulations;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PARTAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The progress in implementation of land reforms measures has not been uniform everywhere, but progress has to be evaluated according to conditions obtaining in each State. It is natural that there would be problems in re-organising the agrarian structure which land reforms laws aim at, but there is no evidence to suggest deliberate delay on the part of State Governments.

Actual Figures for Production and Export of Sugar by Sugar Mills

73. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) unit-wise yearly production of sugar by the Sugar Mills in Bihar and Maharashtra during the period from July, 1974 to July, 1977;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these sugar mills produced more than what they actually showed in their production returns;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this surplus sugar was sold in black-market and some of the factories even exported more than they were asked to export; and

(d) whether any enquiry was conducted against any of these mills; if not, whether the Government propose to do it now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PARTAP SINGH): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1010/77].

(b) to (d). These production figures have been compiled on the basis of information furnished by the factories in their periodical returns. Detailed and specific information on these issues is being collected from the Central Excise authorities and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it is available.

Teaching of Mother Tongue

74. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that teaching of the Mother Tongue is generally very weak all over the country and that more attention is paid to the teaching of the second and third languages in the country's educational institutions; and

(b) what steps Government contemplate to correct these imbalances?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information available with the Government, more time is given to the teaching of mother tongue/regional language than to the teaching of the second and third languages.

(b) In the new scheme of education being developed, Mother tongue has again been given the most prominent place in the school curriculum. In the NCERT framework for 10-year School Education, the allocation of time to First, Second and Third Languages is as follows:—

Classes	First Language	Second Language	Third Language
I-V	25%	Nil	Nil
VII-VIII	16%	10%	Nil
IX-X	12%	10%	4%

L.I.G. Flats at Low Cost

75. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the concrete proposals or plans of the Ministry for making available to the Low Income Group people and others, living accommodations at building costs and no profiteering by the State authorities, particularly in States directly under the Central Government; and

(b) whether D.D.A. has also given up their policy of profiteering?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation, a financing body under the Ministry, gives loans to Housing Boards, Development Authorities and other public housing agencies in the States and Union Territories to construct houses for all classes of people. The interest rates and the general financing pattern are, however, heavily weighted in favour of the poorer sections of the society and more than 80 per cent of the houses financed by it are for people having a monthly income not exceeding Rs. 600/- p.m. The HUDCO has also laid down some norms of cost, according to which, the houses have to be cheap enough to be within the purchasing power of the poorer sections of the society. In addition, the Ministry of Works and Housing have introduced the following Social Housing Schemes:—

(1) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community;

(2) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers;

(3) Scheme for provision of House-sites to landless Workers in the Rural Areas;

(4) Village Housing Projects Scheme;

(5) Low Income Group Housing Scheme;

(6) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme;

(7) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme;

(8) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government employees; and

(9) Jhuggi and Jhompri Removal Scheme (for Delhi only).

These Social Housing Schemes are implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations through their designated agencies with a view to ameliorating the housing conditions of persons belonging to economically weaker sections, low and middle income groups.

(b) The cost of the Delhi Development Authority houses/flats is high because of higher land and development cost and better specifications. The Delhi Development Authority is also exploring the possibility of reducing the cost of construction and thereby reducing the price.

गो हत्या

76. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कितने राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशानुसार अपने यहां गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) किन राज्य सरकारों ने अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशों का पालन नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) शेष राज्य सरकारों भी अपने यहां गोहत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगायें, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या प्रयास किए हैं और ऐसे राज्यों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) पशु परिरक्षण संरक्षण और संवर्द्धन का विषय संविधान की 7वीं अनुसूची की सूची 2 की प्रविष्टि 15 के अन्तर्गत आता है, और इसी लिये यह राज्य का विषय है। अतः इस विषय के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को निर्देश जारी करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को इस संबंध में सलाह देती रही है। उपलब्ध नवीनतम सूचना के अनुसार, जम्मू और कश्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, बिहार, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, तमिलनाडु, हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, मणिपुर, चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली, दादर और नगर वेन्गी, पांडिचेरी, लक्षदीप द्वीपसमूह, अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह राज्यों में गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध लागू किया गया है।

(ख) जिन राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों ने अभी तक गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध नहीं लगाया है वे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल, मेघालय, मिजोरम, नागालैंड, गोवा, दमन और दीव और अरुणाचल प्रदेश, सिक्किम के बारे में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल राज्यों तथा गोवा, दमन और दीव के शासित प्रदेशों एवं देश के उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के अतिरिक्त सभी प्रमुख राज्यों में गोवध पर पहले ही पूर्ण प्रतिबंध है। केरल, पश्चिम बंगाल और गोवा के संबंध में कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री ने सम्बद्ध मुख्य मंत्रियों से पहले ही प्रार्थना की है कि वे भी अन्य राज्यों के अनुसार ही कार्य

करें और औद्योगिक पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हुए आवश्यक कानून बनायें। उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के राज्य के संबंध में यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है।

गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारण से किसानों में असंतोष

77 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित हो जाने से ग्राम किसानों में असंतोष व्याप्त हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो असंतोष के कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ?

कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश के अधीन न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य केवल एक कम से कम मूल्य है और उत्पादक, गन्ना (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1966 के खण्ड 5 (क) के अधीन खुली बिक्री की चीनी की बिक्री से प्राप्त अतिरिक्त राशि के 50 प्रतिशत अंश के हकदार है। तथापि, बहुत से राज्यों से उत्पादक को राज्य द्वारा बताया गया मूल्य मिलता है और यह मूल्य न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य की अपेक्षा काफी अधिक है। सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण से 1976-77 मौसम के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में गन्ना उत्पादकों द्वारा प्राप्त गन्ने के वास्तविक मूल्य की तुलना में न्यूनतम अधिसूचित मूल्य के रैंज का पता लगेगा [पंचालय में रखा गया रेकॉर्ड सत्या एल.टी 1017/177] यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि राज्य सरकारों से यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनुरोध किया जाए कि उत्पादकों की 1977-78 मौसम के दौरान वही मूल्य मिले। जैसा कि पिछले कुछ वर्षों से गन्ने के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रफल और उत्पादन

में वृद्धि होने से प्रकट होता है, ये मूल्य लाभकारी हैं। क्योंकि किसान अधिक से अधिक गन्ना पैदा कर रहे हैं इसलिए ऐसा मानने का कोई कारण नर है कि उनमें असंतोष व्याप्त है।

दिल्ली की बृहत योजना (मास्टर प्लान) की अवहेलना

78. श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों में दिल्ली के लिए बनाई गई बृहत योजना की अवहेलना की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अवहेलना के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) से (ग). निर्मा और आवास मंत्रालय के नगर तथा ग्राम आयोजना संगठन में अपर मुख्य योजनाकार को बृहत योजना के उल्लंघन के बारे में एक प्रारंभिक जांच करने और 15 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए कहा गया है।

Removal of Families from Motia Khan Area, Delhi

79. SHRI CHATURBHUI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that refugee families covered under Gadgil Assurance were removed from Motia Khan Area, Delhi during Emergency;

(b) if so, whether they were provided suitable alternative accommodation with facilities envisaged in the Gadgil Assurance; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor and the number of persons who were not provided suitable alternative accommodation as contemplated in the Gadgil Assurance?

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

(b) All the bonafide evictee families were offered alternative accommodation in the colonies developed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Policy for Expansion of Irrigation Facilities

80. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new policy for the expansion of irrigation facilities in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the new projects to be undertaken during the coming two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Irrigation is a

State subject and irrigation schemes are planned and implemented by the State Governments. The Government of India, however, has given high priority to development of irrigation in the country's developmental programmes. Emphasis has been laid on expeditious completion of on-going schemes, taking up of new schemes, particularly in the tribal and drought prone areas, modernisation of existing irrigation systems to improve their efficiency and for conjunctive use of surface and ground water in the medium term plan starting from April, 1978.

The strategy for next five year plan was discussed at the Third Conference of State Irrigation Ministers held at New Delhi on 8th and 9th November, 1977. The State Ministers heartily welcomed the high priority being given to irrigation and agreed to take necessary measures.

During the current year, the Central Government have agreed to provide an advance plan assistance of Rs. 100 crores for the major and medium irrigation programmes.

(b) The State Governments have not so far finalised their programme with regard to inclusion of new projects to be under-taken during the next two years.

Allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi to refugees of Bangladesh

81. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) refugees in March, 1977 for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether even though more than seven months have passed no progress has been made in the matter nor the Applicants have been informed about it;

(c) if so, the reasons for the inordinate delay; and

(d) the number of plots that will be allotted and by what time this will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

(a) Yes, Sir. Applications were invited vide Press Note dated 14th January, 1977 from displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) who are gainfully employed in Delhi and had lived in Delhi for not less than 4 years after partition and upto 31st March, 1966. The last date of receipt of applications was 31st March, 1977.

(b) Out of about 1600 applications received, more than 800 have already been scrutinised by the Allotment Committee. Applicants would be informed after all the applications have been scrutinised.

(c) Scrutiny of such a large number of applications takes time.

(d) 82 plots (including 8 plots which are involved in a court case and have not yet been developed) are available for allotment. After completion of the scrutiny which is expected to be completed by December, 1977, draw of lots will be held thereafter as soon as possible.

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिये सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में राज्यों से प्रस्ताव

82. श्री लक्ष्मण राव मानकर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए राज्यों से प्रस्ताव मांगे गये हैं ;

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(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा कितनी योजनाएँ भेजी गयी हैं और उन पर कितना खर्च घाटेगा ; और

(ग) उन योजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितना अनुदान दिया जा रहा है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) राज्य सरकारों से सिंचाई स्कीमों के प्रस्ताव नहीं मांगे गये थे किन्तु उनसे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए उप-योजनाएँ, जिसमें सिंचाई सहित सभी क्षेत्र शामिल हों, तैयार करने के लिए कहा गया था। उनसे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुँचाने के वास्ते सिंचाई की व्यापक योजनाएँ (मास्टर प्लान) तैयार करने के लिए भी कहा गया था।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई उप-योजना में पांचवी योजना की अवधि के दौरान आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए 16.77 करोड़ रुपये की राशि शामिल है।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आदिवासी क्षेत्र की उपयोजना के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई के लिए पांचवी योजना के दौरान विशिष्ट केन्द्रीय सहायता 2.10 करोड़ रुपये तक की होगी।

Land Distribution to Harijans and Adivasis

83. SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Harijans and Adivasis who had been allotted land under the various Land Ceiling Acts in different States recently have been ejected from their lands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to restore those lands to the ejected Harijans and Adivasis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India are not aware of any widespread eviction of Harijans and Adivasis from the lands allotted to them under the various ceiling laws. Some time ago, there was a report that there were 378 cases of eviction of allottees in Bihar and the State Government indicated that they were taking appropriate steps. The State Governments have been requested to ensure that the allottees who belong to the disadvantaged sections of the community are protected against dispossession from their holdings.

**Offer by private architects to build
L.I.G. residential houses**

84. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reputed architects and engineers from private sector have offered their services to the present Government in its effort to build low income group residential houses and flats all over the country;

(b) whether some of them have also sent details of their activities, if so, the names of such architects and engineers; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANLAL BAKHT): (a) No specific offer has been received.

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

**Construction of Darakeshar Dam in
Bankura**

85. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of Darakeshar Dam in the district of Bankura (West Bengal) for irrigation work; and

(b) if so, the area proposed to be irrigated by this project and the progress of work made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government have a proposal for the Darakeshar Reservoir Project estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores to provide irrigation to an area of about 40000 ha. annually. The Project Report has, however, not been received from the State Government so far.

Helicopter for Aerial Spray

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

(a) whether some States like Punjab and Rajasthan are not getting enough helicopters for aerial spraying;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) what Government propose to do in the matter?

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

(b) The reason is the limited number of helicopters in the country.

(c) The Government have constituted a Committee to go into the various aspects of aerial spraying by

Fixed Wing/helicopters so as to enable it to take a view regarding the need to augment the helicopters fleet in the country.

Construction of Bulk Storage Godowns

87. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India had approached Central P.W.D. to take up construction of bulk storage of godowns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central P.W.D. had refused to take up this job; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir, the Central Public Works Department have already accepted works worth more than Rs. 500 lakhs relating to such godowns.

(c) Does not arise.

Land for Nehru Complex, New Delhi

88. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the respective rates at which land for Nehru Complex in New Delhi was acquired and given;

(b) whether the land owner has received compensation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the amount of the compensation worked out?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) Undeveloped land for Nehru Place was acquired by Government through different awards at rates varying from Rs. 1500/- to Rs. 2500/- per bigha. The land was developed and 66.4 acres were transferred to DDA on a premium of Rs. 150/- per sq. yd. only for the 16.6 acres of plotted areas representing permissible ground coverage.

(b) and (c): Except where a reference is pending in a court regarding the amount of compensation or there is dispute amongst the claimants about their share interest etc. the compensation has been paid.

Priority List for allotment of orthodox quarters located at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

89. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any priority list is maintained for the allotment of orthodox quarters located at Mandir Marg, Irwin Road and Kall Bari Road to those who are entitled to have type V quarters;

(b) if so, what is the priority date of the allotment of these quarters separately; and

(c) the overall priority for type V quarters in each locality?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) For unpopular type V residences in these and other localities, a separate combined waiting list is maintained.

(b) On 5th November, 1977, officer with priority date 12th September, 1968, was topping the list.

(c) On 5th November, 1977, officer with priority date 13th September, 1962, was topping the combined list.

Request from Kerala for Reduction in Price of Fertiliser and Pesticides

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government to reduce the issue price of fertilisers and pesticides so as to bring down the cost of agricultural production; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Kerala requested the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to reduce the price of NPK (13-13-20), the stocks of which were held by the Kerala Cooperative Marketing Federation. No other request from the State Government for reduction in the prices of fertilizers and pesticides appear to have been received.

(b) The Fertiliser Corporation of India were requested to take over the stocks of NPK (13-13-20) from the Kerala Cooperative Marketing Federation and they have since started lifting.

The Government of India have, however, recently reduced the price of urea by Rs. 100/- per tonne with effect from 12-10-1977.

Restriction on State Governments for establishing new university

91. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have put any restrictions on the State Governments regarding the establishment of new universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Government have not placed any restrictions on the State Governments regarding establishment of new universities. However, under Section 12A of the UGC Act, no university set up after 17th June, 1972, is given assistance by the Central Government or the Commission, unless the latter has declared such a university fit to receive Central assistance, in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974.

The University Grants Commission formulated some guidelines for establishment of new universities which were communicated to the State Governments in January 1974. According to these guidelines, among other things, before any State Government formulates a proposal for the establishment of a new university there should be a survey of the existing facilities for higher education in the State and its projected needs. The Commission should also be associated with the survey prior to the formulation of the proposal for establishment of a new university.

Seminar on educational technology by N.C.E.R.T.

92. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on educational technology was organised in Mysore in June, 1976 by N.C.E.R.T.; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Seminar and the expenses incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,

SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) A seminar on Educational Technology was organised in Mysore on June 14 to 16, 1976 by the Centre for Educational Technology (N.C.E.R.T.).

(b) The Seminar made no specific recommendations as its purpose was to clarify basic concepts and issues in the field of educational technology which is comparatively a new discipline and to work out tasks in the field.

Based on the deliberations in the Seminar, the Centre for Educational Technology (N.C.E.R.T.) prepared two papers—one only the concept of Educational Technology and the other on tasks in the field of Educational Technology.

The total expenditure on the Seminar was Rs. 14,864.96.

Officers allotted type IV quarters during the 1st week of October, 1975

93. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the officers who had been allotted type IV quarters during the first week of October 1975;

(b) the dates on which these officers took possession of these quarters; and

(c) the names of the Officers who did not take possession of the Quarters allotted to them within the prescribed period and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) Shri R. K. Maheshwari

Shri A. K. Roy

Shri D. K. Trehan

Shri V. N. Jha

Shri R. K. Kalsi

Shri M. S. Rawat

Shri Hans Raj Singh

Shri M. Chakravorty

Shri H. C. Verma

Shri V. K. Mishra

Shri P. Singha

Shri Rajeshwar Pershad

Shri S. K. Sen

Shri P. R. Nambisan

Shri M. R. Narayan

Shri S. P. Goel

Shri B. R. Bahel

Shri V. P. Vohra

Shri Jagat Parkash Gupta

Shri M. K. Appya

Shri Kodali Anjaali

Shri C. I. Subrahmanian

Shri K. Govindan

Shri M. R. Chidambaram

Shri K. Sudhakran

Shri B. N. Tandon

Shri A. C. Dass

Shri S. N. Sharma

Shri S. Kumar

Shri D. K. Sehgal

Shri Sadhu Ram

Shri Y. P. Sood

Shri K. S. Admaya

Shri S. N. Puri

Shri D. R. Handa

Shri N. D. Kharbanda

(b) and (c). All the officers, who had accepted the allotments, took possession of the quarters within the prescribed time limit, except Shri R. K. Maheshwari [Sl. No. 1 in (a)]. This officer took possession of the

quarter on 19th November, 1975 but no penal action was taken against him in respect of this quarter.

Cases of adjustment of claims pending with Settlement Officer, Delhi

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

(a) how many cases of displaced persons regarding adjustment of claims of Ulhasnagar and Khopari Colony, District Thana (Maharashtra) are pending with the settlement officer, New Delhi;

(b) how much amount is involved in these cases;

(c) whether adjustment of claims of these displaced persons is going on for years together;

(d) what are the reasons for delay; and

(e) when these cases will be finally decided and amounts paid to the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) and (b). Since no separate registers of pending cases regarding adjustment of claims of Ulhasnagar and Khopari Colony have been maintained, precise number of such cases and the amount involved are not available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. These cases are pending finalisation mainly on account of the following reasons:

(i) Lack of response on the part of the claimants and their associates;

(ii) Non-issue of 'No Refund Certificates' from the various authorities in the State Government; and

(iii) Non-compliance of formalities/requirements prescribed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 and the Rules thereunder.

(e) Efforts are being made to expedite finalisation of these cases on priority basis.

Outdated Rules of Maharashtra Housing Board

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 23rd July, 1977 from Tenants' Association of Maharashtra Housing Board Ambernath Distt. Thana (Maharashtra) regarding Maharashtra Housing Boards lapsed rules and outdated regulations;

(b) if so when and what action has been taken in regard to that;

(c) if no action has been taken uptill now the reasons thereof; and,

(d) when the action shall be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Association sent a representation with the following requests:—

(i) the income limit of eligibility for allotment/retention of houses constructed under the Integrated Subsidised housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community may be increased from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month;

(ii) the rent slabs in respect of the above houses may be reduced; and

(iii) if the above suggestions are not acceptable to the Government, the houses may be converted into "OWN YOUR OWN HOUSE SCHEME", i.e., the houses may be sold to the occupants.

(b) to (d). The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community was introduced by this Ministry in the year 1952. It is being implemented by the concerned State Governments/Union Territories Administration. The Scheme is primarily intended to provide residential accommodation on subsidised rental basis to the low-paid industrial workers and persons belonging to the economically weaker sections. According to the existing provisions of the Scheme, persons with income not exceeding of Rs. 500 per month are entitled to allotment of houses. However, in the case of allottees in the income group of Rs. 351 to Rs. 500 per month, additional charges equivalent to 50 per cent of the interest charges on the subsidy for the houses over and above the normal subsidised rent, is required to be recovered from them. Full economic rent is to be recovered from an allottee-worker whose wage crosses the limit of Rs. 500 per month, until he is evicted.

2. The existing income limit of eligibility for initial allotment of houses constructed under the Scheme was prescribed in July, 1975 on the basis of the recommendations made by a High Level Committee of Ministers, which was appointed to consider certain matters relating to various Social Housing Schemes. Some representations for the revision of this limit were received from other quarters as well. While examining these representations, it was felt that it is true that the wages of the workers in some of the organised sectors have gone up, but the fact remained that the majority of the workers continued to draw wages of less than Rs. 500 per month.

It was, therefore, not found possible to accede to these requests.

3. As already mentioned above, the Scheme is primarily intended to provide residential accommodation to the low-paid workers. It is because of this reason that some additional charges have been prescribed from the workers whose wages are between Rs. 351 and Rs. 500 per month and economic rent has been prescribed for those whose wages cross the limit of Rs. 500 per month.

4. As regards the request of the Association for permitting the sale of these houses, the question of permitting the State Governments to sell such houses to eligible occupants is under consideration of this Ministry.

गांव झरकपुर में भवन निर्माण का कार्य करने वाला विभाग

96. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या निर्माण और छावास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली के एक गांव (मोती बाग, नानकपुरा के पास) झरकपुर बाग मोची का भवन निर्माणकार्य किस विभाग के पास है, क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के पास है अथवा कारपोरेशन के पास, तथा भवन बनाने के लिये नक्शा आदि कौन सा विभाग देगा ;

(ख) क्या इस गांव में सीवर लाइन डाल दी गई है, यदि नहीं, तो इसे कब तक डाला जायेगा और कौन सा विभाग इस कार्य को करेगा ; और

(म) क्या सरकार सीवर लाइन शीघ्र ही डाल कर गांव के निवासियों को न्याय देगी जो कांग्रेस शासनकाल में उन्हें नहीं मिला ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) यह ग्राम दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है जो क्षेत्र में निर्माण की गतिविधियों पर, यदि कोई हों, नियमित रूप से नियंत्रण रखता है लेकिन स्वयं निर्माण कार्य नहीं करता। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण केवल विकसित क्षेत्र में ही अर्जित भूमि या उसके पास उपलब्ध भूमि पर भवनों का निर्माण करता है। अपनी भूमि पर या उनको आर्बिटल की गई भूमि पर अन्यथा गैर सरकारी लोगों द्वारा किए जा रहे निर्माण कार्य पर वह केवल विनियमित नियंत्रण रखता है। ग्राम अरकपुर बाग मोची विकसित क्षेत्र से बाहर है और किसी भी विभाग को स्वयं निर्माण कार्य करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है।

(ख) इस ग्राम में सीवर नहीं डाला गया है। नगर निगम निधियों को उपलब्धता के अनुसार अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में मुख्य मलवाही नालियां बिछाती है जहां बड़ आवश्यक समझती है। फिलहाल इस क्षेत्र में ऐसी मलवाही नाली बिछाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि यह अभी प्राथमिकता वाला क्षेत्र नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सेटुल बोर्ड आफ सेकेंडरी एजुकेशन के एक स्टेनोग्राफर द्वारा आत्महत्या

97. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या शिक्षा तथाकथित कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड में काम कर रहे एक स्टेनोग्राफर ने आत्महत्या कर ली है ;

(ख) इस मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस मामले को जांच के लिये केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपने का है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने वास्तविकता जानने के लिए उक्त बोर्ड के इस मामले से संबंधित अधिकारियों को निलंबित कर दिया है ?

शिक्षा, सभ्यता कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के एक वरिष्ठ लिपिक स्वर्गीय श्री आर० के० अरोड़ा ने 21-7-1977 को आत्महत्या की।

(ग) पुलिस इस मामले की पहले ही जांच कर रही है।

(घ) पुलिस से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड/बोर्ड के नियंत्रण प्राधिकारी द्वारा इस मामले पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Demolition of Unauthorised construction in Delhi

98. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demolition of the unauthorised construction made in the colonies controlled by Delhi Administration and DDA had been continuing even after the new Government came to power at the centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Standing Committee of the Delhi Corporation has

urged the concerned authorities to immediately stop such demolition and regularise them forthwith;

(d) if so, whether the demolition process has been stopped accordingly; and

(e) the steps taken to regularise them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Society in South Delhi

99. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information asked for in Unstarred Question No. 3898 dated 18th July, 1977 has been collected; if so, will it be placed before the House;

(b) whether seven Group Housing Societies had been allotted land in Kalkaji and Mehrauli also in 1973, 1974;

(c) how many Societies have been assured land in the places where the Boards have been set up in South Delhi in the places at Masjid Moth and R. K. Puram; and

(d) whether some Societies have pointed out that if land has been given to seven societies why other societies could not be considered for allotment of land in South Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir, it will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Five Group Housing Societies were allotted land in Kalkaji and Mehrauli areas in 1973 and 1974.

(c) Only one Society, namely the Press Association Group Housing Society which had already been allotted land had put up a sign board to identify it.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Allotment of land to Group Housing Societies in South Delhi

100. DR. HENRY AUSTIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(e) whether the information asked for in Unstarred Question 3879 dated 18-7-1977 has been collected;

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table of House;

(c) whether Government have also taken the decision that no land from South Delhi will be given to the private and big businessmen; and

(d) if so, how much land will be given to the Group Housing Societies who are on waiting list since 1970 and their members are from low income group?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Land has been allotted to six societies in South Delhi and to one, for whom a commitment had been made, is yet to be allotted. Land has been offered to other cooperative group housing societies in Pritam Pura, Pashchim Puri, Bodella and West Delhi. The extent of land will depend upon the number of members of the societies.

बाजार दर से किराया किश्तों में वसूल किया जाना

101. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री सरकारी कर्मचारियों से बाजार दर से वसूल किए जाने वाले किराये के बारे में 27 जून, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न 1900 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) किन व्यक्तियों से किश्तों में 'बाजार किराया' लिया जा रहा है और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है और उस की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ख) जिन मामलों में मार्केट किराये की बकाया रकमें काफी बड़ी हैं उन मामलों में वसूली किश्तों में की जाती है ताकि कठिनाई न हो ।

Allotment of D.D.A. flats to retiring Government Servants

102. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASOTIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether any arrangements has been made for allotment of D.D.A. Flats/Plots etc. to the retiring Government Servants, particularly

to those who have declared Delhi as their home town?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): One specific for retired Government Servants, who had declared Delhi as their home town, had been floated in 1972, and of the people who had registered at that time, some have been allotted flats and others are waiting for it. At present, there is no other scheme of this type; but the Government Servants concerned can get their names registered under the general scheme of Delhi Development Authority.

Membership of the Works, Housing and Supply House Building Cooperative Society Ltd.

103. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 4756 dated 25th July, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply House Building Cooperative Society Ltd. have drawn a lot to allot plots of land to its members in February, 1977 and have included the names of many influential persons who have been admitted in the Society much after 3rd August, 1967 and the Society have kept pending the cases of some original members who are members of the Society since 1959, 1960 and 1961 who had paid full dues to the Society and completed the formalities but their names are not included for the purpose of draw;

(b) if so, whether Government will make an inquiry into the cases of all these original members who have been deprived of the right and order for redraw of lot and remove fake members; and

(c) if not, how the Government will help these original members who have been deprived of their right?

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

Conversion of lease hold plots into free hold plots in Delhi/New Delhi

104. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to convert lease hold plots into free hold plots in Delhi/New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(c) if not, reasons for the delay; and

(d) by what time a decision will be taken?

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

(b) to (d). A Committee has been set up to examine the matter and to submit its report by the end of February, 1978. A decision will be taken after the Report is received and considered.

Adoption of Children by Foreign Countries

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

(a) how many Children were adopted by foreign countries from India during the period of (i) 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1977 and (ii) 1st April, 1977 to 1st October, 1977;

(b) how many of them and of what age were adopted by foster parents, and in which countries; and

(c) how many Social or Organised Agencies have been recognised by Government to sponsor adoption of Children from India by foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Adoption of Indian children by foreign nationals is not permissible under the existing laws of adoption in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Services of Employees of Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi terminated during Emergency

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

(a) the number of employees working under various Technical Schools under Directorate of Technical Education, Delhi Administration, whose services were terminated and removed during Emergency with ten to fifteen years of service at their credit; and

(b) the reasons for the termination of their services and steps taken so far to reinstate and absorb them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Technical Higher Secondary School, Narela, was closed in May 1975. This decision was taken on the recommendation of the Review Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor in May 1974, to review the working of Technical Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi.

With the closure of this school, 155 persons were rendered surplus. But efforts to find alternative employment for them were made by the Delhi Administration, and services of only 73 persons were terminated in April 1976. Out of these, the number of employees with 10 or more years of service to their credit was only 48. Out of them 29 have already been provided with alternative employment. Only 19 are yet to be adjusted. Efforts to find alternative employment to them are being made by Delhi Administration.

National Drinking Water Scheme in Himachal Pradesh

107. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages at present covered under the National drinking water scheme in Himachal Pradesh district-wise;

(b) whether Government have planned out any scheme to cover more villages in Himachal Pradesh under the scheme;

(c) if so, the number of villages in each district in Himachal Pradesh; and

(d) when all the villages in Himachal Pradesh will be provided drinking water under the National drinking water scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to information available, 3271 villages have been provided with drinking water supply in Himachal Pradesh upto March, 1977. District-wise details are not available.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, 97 schemes to cover about 1000 "Problem"

villages have been approved. The district-wise details are given below:-

Name of district	No. of villages
1. Simla . . .	34
2. Solan .	12
3. Sirmor .	13
4. Kulu .	21
5. Chamba .	61
6. Bilaspur . .	46
7. Hamirpur .	193
8. Una . .	67
9. Kangra .	448
10. Mandi . . .	104
11. Lahaul and Spiti .	1

(d) No definite date can be given by which all the villages in Himachal Pradesh will be provided with safe drinking water.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फंडों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पंजीकरण कराने की सुविधा

108. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाज :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फंडों के लिए पंजीकरण नहीं करवा पाते ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ऐसी सुविधा देने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण कराते समय उन्हें भुगतान न करना पड़े और उन्हें अगर भुगतान करना ही पड़े तो वह धनराशि छोटी-छोटी किश्तों में उनके वेतन से कट जाए; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसी व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी और यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) . बहुत से सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने प्रारम्भिक पंजीकरण राशि जमा कराकर दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में अपना नाम पंजीकृत करवाया है। अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है।

प्राइमरी शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लाने की मांग

109. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री एम० ए० हनान अलहाबाद:

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

(क) क्या शिक्षा नीति पर राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में, प्राइमरी शिक्षा में परिवर्तन लाने तथा वर्तमान प्राइमरी शिक्षा पद्धति को सातवीं कक्षा तक बढ़ाने की मांग की गई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डॉ० प्रताप चन्द्र बनर्जी) : (क) शिक्षा नीति के संबंध में कोई राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन नहीं हुआ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Amount Allotted to Kerala for Supply of Drinking Water

110. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether any amount has been allotted to Kerala for supply of Drinking water to villages and interior areas inhabited by Harijans, Agricultural Labourers and Farmers?

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

Water supply is in the State Sector of the Fifth Five Year Plan and Funds for rural water supply schemes are provided in that Sector.

However, the Government of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs to the State of Kerala under the new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1977-78 for providing drinking water to problem villages i.e. villages which do not have a source of drinking water within a distance of 1.6 Km. or where water sources are endemic to cholera or where drinking water sources are infested with guinea-worm or where the sources of water have excessive toxic chemicals like chlorides, fluorides etc. This allocation of funds is in addition to the funds provided for rural water supply in the State Sector.

Strike in Delhi Milk Scheme

111. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

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

(a) whether staff of Delhi Milk Scheme went on lightening strike on 22-9-77; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the strike and Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) The strike was held abruptly without any notice on the pretext of non-registration by the Police of a case of assault on the staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme deployed on one of the distribution routes on the night of 21/22-9-1977.

The strike was illegal and unauthorised. Workers who actively participated in the strike have not been paid their wages for the day of strike i.e. 22-9-1977.

बालों की कमी

112. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :

श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा :

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

(क) समस्त देश में दालों की जो कमी है उसे दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विभाग ने अब तक कोई अनुसंधान नहीं किया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :
(क) दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार निम्नलिखित अल्पावधि व दीर्घावधि उपाय कर रही है :—

(1) अल्पावधि :

उन्नत बीजों, रिजोबियम की खेती, फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों, आवश्यकता-

नुसार वनस्पति रक्षण उपायों व उन्नत तकनीकों के विषय में कर्मिकों/कृषकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना ।

(2) सिंचित परिस्थितियों में चावल को परती भूमि में अन्तर्बर्ती फसल के रूप में दालें उगाना व गेहूं की फसल के पश्चात् मूंग, उड़द व मटर की अल्पावधि की खेती के क्षेत्र को बढ़ाना ।

(3) चने के साहाय्य मूल्य को 95 रु० से 125 रु० बढ़ाने की घोषणा करना ।

(4) उन्नत बीजों के लिए 100 रु० प्रति बिंदल को राज-सहायता देना ।

(5) वनस्पति रक्षण रासायनों पर 25 प्रतिशत व वनस्पति रक्षण उपकरणों पर 50 प्रतिशत राज-सहायता देना ।

(6) रिजोबियम का उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देना ।

(ख) जी नहीं भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् दालों के विषयों में अनुसंधान कर रही है । विभिन्न फसल प्रतिमानों के अनुसार व्यापक रूप से अपनाई जा सकने व अल्पावधि में तैयार होने वाली विभिन्न सुघरी किस्मों को अभिज्ञात किया जा रहा है । ये किस्में कृषकों द्वारा उगाई जा रही स्थानीय फसलों से अच्छी होंगी । अनुसंधान से यह भी पता चला है कि फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से दालों के उत्पादन में बहुत वृद्धि होती है व उनकी उपज के लिए रिजोबियम की खेती लाभप्रद सिद्ध होती है ।

Assistance to Flood Victims of Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan

113. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the social voluntary Organisations

which came forward to extend co-operation for the flood victims of Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan; and

(b) whether some financial or medical assistance has been provided by some foreign countries also, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

New Trade and Distribution policy for Kharif Grains

114. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN:

SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI S. S. GUPTA:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDA-
RAM:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government have recently announced the new trade and distribution policy for kharif grains;

(b) if so, whether some of the States have not approved of this policy;

(c) whether the Centre-W. Bengal dialogue on grains policy has failed and if so, what are the points of dispute between West Bengal and Centre;

(d) which are the other States who have not approved this policy; and

(e) whether the free movement of rice have increased the price of rice in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government have recently announced the price and procurement policy for kharif cereals for 1977-78 season.

(b) to (d). Governments of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam have had some reservations about the removal of Zonal restrictions on movement of paddy/rice but it has been explained to them that this has been done in larger national interest.

(e) The rice prices have shown a fall in most parts of the country. However, the prices have shown some rise in Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and a mixed trend in Tamil Nadu.

Rise in Prices of Pulses, Wheat and Rice

115. DR. HENRY AUSTIN:

SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHERIEF:

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

(a) whether the prices of pulses, wheat and rice have gone up during the last six months;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in some States shortage of pulses has been felt;

(d) reasons for the shortage; and

(e) what steps have been taken to reduce the prices and also the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement showing index number of wholesale prices of rice, wheat and pulses from the last week of March, 1977 to 22nd November, 1977 is attached. It may be observed from this statement that the price index for rice has been showing a rise from the end of March, 1977 to the first week of September, 1977; thereafter the price index for rice has shown a fall from 173.8 to 169.0 on 22nd October, 1977, i.e., a fall of 2.8 per cent.

Prices of wheat recorded a fall during the peak marketing months of April and May 1977 but showed a

slight rise during June-August 1977. Since then, they have ruled more or less steady. The price index for wheat, which stood at 153.1 during the week ended 22nd October 1977, was lower by 3.9 per cent compared to the index of 159.3 at the end of March 1977.

Prices of pulses have generally been showing a rising trend. The price index rose from 171.0 at the end of March 1977 to 229.9 in the first week of October 1977 but started falling thereafter and it was 220.3 in the week ending 22nd October 1977. Between 1st and 22nd October, 1977 the price index for pulses has registered a fall of 4.2 per cent.

(b) The increase in prices of pulses and rice has been mainly due to lower production thereof during 1976-77 as compared to 1975-76 as also in sympathy with the general rising trend of prices.

(c) There is overall shortage of pulses in the country.

(d) Shortfall in production.

(e) In addition to certain short term regulatory measures adopted, the main emphasis is being laid on long term measures to increase production of pulses—including announcement of incentive in support price for gram at a higher level.

Statement

Index Nos. of Wholesale prices of Rice, Wheat and Pulses

(Base : 1970-71-100)

Month/Week		Rice	Wheat	Pulses
March	26-3-77	156.8	159.3	171.0
April	2-4-77	158.2	155.0	165.8
	9-4-77	159.8	155.1	165.6
	16-4-77	161.0	153.0	167.4

Month	Week	Rice	Wheat	Pulses
	23-4-77	161.2	148.7	166.6
	30-4-77	161.8	146.2	172.6
May	7-5-77	162.8	146.6	177.9
	14-5-77	163.7	148.1	189.6
	21-5-77	164.7	149.8	191.2
	28-5-77	162.9	149.3	189.1
June	4-6-77	164.2	149.7	188.3
	11-6-77	165.2	149.2	187.5
	18-6-77	165.6	150.0	189.7
	25-6-77	169.5	150.6	180.5
July	2-7-77	171.0	150.7	189.9
	9-7-77	173.2	151.4	200.2
	16-7-77	172.1	153.1	200.6
	23-7-77	172.4	153.2	198.2
	30-7-77	173.4	152.6	195.3
August	6-8-77	173.6	152.6	196.5
	13-8-77	173.8	153.1	198.1
	20-8-77	173.4	152.2	199.5
	27-8-77	173.6	151.7	202.4
September	3-9-77	173.8	152.3	204.5
	10-9-77	173.8	151.9	211.9
	17-9-77	173.0	153.5	220.6
	24-9-77	170.6	154.4	229.3
October	1-10-77	169.1	153.4	229.9
	8-10-77	169.3	153.4	220.0
	15-10-77	168.9	153.4	217.8
	22-10-77	169.0	153.1	220.3

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के प्राथमिक शिक्षकों का स्थानान्तरण

116. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को दूर के स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरण न करने संबंधी कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लिए गए निर्णयों का व्योरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां, नीति यही रही है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षकों को सामान्यतः क्षेत्र के बाहर स्थानान्तरित किया जाए ।

University Level Text Books in Marathi Language

117. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of University level text books produced in Marathi language during 1974-75 to 1976-77;

(b) a subject-wise list thereof; and

(c) future programme, if any, to produce such text books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Maharashtra

Universities Book Production Board have published 122 books in Marathi language during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77 as follows:

1974-75	40
1975-76	43
1976-77	39
	<hr/> 122 <hr/>

(b) Subject-wise lists of books published during the above-mentioned years are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1018/77].

(c) The Board have 180 manuscripts in hand and plan to publish 48 manuscripts during the current financial year and the rest of the manuscripts during 1978-79 subject to the availability of funds.

Houses for Central Ministers

118. SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct new houses for Central Ministers; and

(b) if so, what is proposed to be done to the present houses and bungalows?

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

(b) The present bungalow area is to be redeveloped according to the Master Plan/Zonal Plan.

Distribution of Rotten Rice in Calcutta

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Food Minister has made the allegation that Centre wants to distribute 20 lakh tonnes of rotten rice from its stock in Calcutta;

(b) whether there is any truth in the allegation; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the allegation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The total quantity of rice as on 1st September 1977 in West Bengal Region in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India was 2.19 lakh tonnes out of which only a quantity of 0.11 lakh tonnes was in lower category.

In July, 1977 a complaint about the quality of rice being supplied by Food Corporation of India was, however, received from the West Bengal Government. This was immediately investigated jointly by a team of officials of Central Government, State Government and the F.C.I. to ensure only Fair Average Quality of food-grains are issued for Public distribution system. A system of joint inspection with the State Government has been introduced so as to ensure good quality of stocks.

The allegations are, therefore unfounded.

**कुओं के खारेपन से संरक्षण के लिये
केन्द्रीय सहायता**

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

(क) क्या मनी से पोरबन्दर, माधवपुर, शील, मंगरोल, चीडुवाद, वैरावल, कौडिनार, उना, राजूला और माबूबा तक समुद्र तट से दो से छः किलोमीटर की दूरी के अन्दर किसानों के कुओं का जल खारा हो गया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने कुएं हैं और कृषि भूमि का कितना क्षेत्र क्षारीय हो गया है;

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इन कुओं और भूमि के संरक्षण के लिये तथा इस जल को मीठे जल में बदलने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है और केन्द्रीय सहायता मांगी है और यदि हां, तो कब और इसका स्वरूप और मात्रा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह): (क) जी हां। गुजरात सरकार ने लगभग 16000 कुओं और 600 वर्ग कि० मीटर कृषि भूमि के क्षारीय होने की सूचना दी है।

(ख) और (ग) . राज्य सरकार द्वारा 92.7 लाख की अनुमानित लागत से गुजरात में लवणता का कृत्रिम रूप में रिचार्ज तथा नियंत्रण करने के लिए एक मार्गदर्शी योजना बनाई गई जिसकी केन्द्रीय भूमिगत जल मंडल द्वारा जांच की गई और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के संबंधित अधिकारियों ने इस पर 2 सितम्बर, 1977 को विचार विमर्श भी किया। यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए परियोजना प्रस्तावों में संशोधन करने की

आवश्यकता है और आवश्यक संशोधन करने के बाद राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन्हें शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। राज्य सरकार से संशोधित योजना की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

Representation of Inmates of Ratai Colony (Rajasthan)

121. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the inmates of Ratai Colony in Rajasthan in the months of May and July, 1977;

(b) if so, nature of their demands; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main needs represented by the migrants include good quality agricultural lands, construction of residential quarters, medical and education facilities, and drinking water supply.

(c) The scheme is administered through the Government of Rajasthan, who have reported that the main needs and grievances of the inmates of Ratai Colony have been redressed.

Representation of Refugee Inmates of Sohagpur Camp (M.P.)

122. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation in June, 1977

from the refugee inmates of Sohagpur Camp (M.P.);

(b) if so, nature of the grievances; and

(c) steps taken by Government to ameliorate them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations were: no deductions be made from the wage bill by the State canal authorities; cash doles deducted and the new born children not included in Family Cards during the operations for Family Planning should be set right; families discharged from the camps should be re-admitted; land suitable for paddy growing be given to migrants; and the benefits of utensils and clothings should be given.

(c) The grievances have been attended to and redressed. The deductions from the wage bill are done under the rules of State Government. Paddy land is also being given as far as possible to the migrants subject to availability.

Drinking water in Tamil Nadu Villages

123. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the schemes of supply of drinking water to villages in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the amount sanctioned by Centre for the Scheme in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and during the current year; and

(c) whether Government propose to contribute more towards such schemes in Tamil Nadu and Gujarat, particularly because of their limitation of resources due to loss of revenue by prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) According to information available, out of 15,735 villages in the State of Tamil Nadu about 3,900 villages were provided with drinking water facilities at the end of 1975-76.

(b) For all State Plan schemes including water supply, Central assistance is made available to States in the shape of Block grants and Block loans. The amount of such assistance utilised by the Tamil Nadu Government on rural water supply during last three years is not known.

During the current year, a new Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme has been launched for providing drinking water to problem villages. Under this programme 100 per cent Central assistance is being given to States during 1977-78. A sum of Rs. 140.00 lakhs has been allocated to the State of Tamil Nadu during 1977-78 under the above mentioned programme. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 37.30 lakhs has been released as the first instalment of Central assistance to that State.

(c) Further releases of Central assistance to Tamil Nadu or Gujarat or any other State, under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, will depend upon the progress of execution of water supply schemes approved for execution under this programme. The programme does not envisage compensation to States for loss of revenue, if any, caused due to prohibition.

Dual Pricing Policy for Sugar

124. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

DR. BAPU KALDATY:

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to abandon the dual pricing policy for sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Proposals were received from various quarters, including the industry, trade associations, etc., both in support of continuation of the present policy of partial control on sugar and also for abandoning the dual pricing policy for sugar. After careful consideration of all the aspects and repercussions in various quarters Government has decided to continue the existing policy of partial control. However, States will be advised to treat the rural and urban population in a similar manner for purposes of distribution of levy sugar.

(b) Those in favour of giving up the dual pricing policy usually put forward the reasons that controls breed corruption and that levy sugar did not really reach the masses particularly in the rural areas. Those in favour of continuation of partial control felt that to the common man who gets sugar from the public distribution system, the price of sugar would go up from Rs. 2.15 per kg. to Rs. 3.00 or more per kg. and the rural industries sector of Gur and Khandsari will find it difficult to operate economically in such a situation.

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

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

(a) the names of major Irrigation
Projects of Gujarat State included in
the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the projects on which work is
in progress and those which are likely
to be completed as scheduled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) 14 Major
projects of Gujarat—8 projects which
spilled over from the earlier plans
and 6 new projects were included in
the Fifth Five-Year Plan of the State.
The names of these projects are as
under:—

Spillover Projects	New Projects
1. Ukai	1. Sipu
2. Kadana	2. Karjan
3. Sabarmati	3. Onang
4. aram	4. Sukhi
5. Damanganga	5. Heran
6. Mahi Bajaj-sagar	6. Watrak
7. Mahi Sagar-I	
8. Kakrapar	

(b) of the spill over projects,
Mahi Bajaj-Sagar project is a joint
venture of the States of Gujarat and
Rajasthan and is being executed by
the Government of Rajasthan. The
work on the other spillover projects
is in progress and these are expect-
ed to be substantially completed by
the end of 1978-79 except Daman-
ganga project. Of 6 new projects,
only Karjan and Sukhi projects have
been cleared this year by the Plann-
ing Commission. The Government
of Gujarat have intimated that the
work on these projects is likely to be
started this year.

Flood situation in country

126. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI YUVRAJ:
SHRI YAGYA DATT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-
TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased
to state:

(a) the names of States which have
been affected by floods this year;

(b) the total number of lives lost
and estimated loss and damage to
crops, cattle and property during the
recent floods in the country, State-
wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to
be taken by Government to control
the floods in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU
PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A
statement containing details of da-
mage on account of floods during the
current year, as so far reported by
the State Government is laid on the
Table of the House. [Placed in Lib-
rary. See No. LT-1019/77].

(c) Flood control forms part of
the State Plan and as such the plan-
ning and implementation of the flood
protection schemes are the responsi-
bility of the State Governments. Flood
Control measures on a country-wide
basis were initiated in 1954. Since

then 10,260 Km. length of embankments, 17,850 Km. length of drainage channels, 250 town protection schemes and raising of 4700 villages have been completed at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 533 crores. These measures have afforded a reasonable protection to about 95 lakhs ha. out of a total area of 250 lakhs ha. prone to floods in the country. A number of reservoirs have also been constructed on major rivers providing relief against floods. Comprehensive plans for the flood prone areas in the various States are being prepared by the State Governments. For the more flood prone river basins, special organisations have been set up for the preparation of these plans. These organisations are the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission set up by the Government of Assam and North Bengal Flood Control Commission by the Government of West Bengal. The Centre has set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparing the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin.

The Government of India have also set up Rashtriya Barh Ayog to review the flood protection measures undertaken since 1954 and to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach to the flood control problem in the country.

In the mean time the tempo of expenditure on flood control works has been substantially stepped up and against the total expenditure of Rs. 347 crores on flood control works up to the end of the Fourth Plan, the proposed outlay during the Fifth Plan is Rs. 345 crores.

Repayment of Wheat Loan to Russia

127. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) the quantity of wheat exported to Russia by way of repayment of the wheat loan in kind; and

(b) the objections of Russians to receive our wheat and how were those objections met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Under an agreement signed on September 28, 1977 between the Government of India and the Government of the USSR, the former will return to the latter the balance quantity of 14.98 lakh tonnes of wheat in the form of wheat. Already two vessels carrying a total quantity of about 24.3 thousand tonnes of wheat have sailed from Bombay and further shipments as per schedule will take place.

Financial position of Indian Council for Child Welfare

128. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Child Welfare receives grants from the Government of India through Social Welfare Department and also from the International Union for Child Welfare in Geneva every year;

(b) what is the latest financial position of the Council;

(c) whether Shri Radha Raman, the Treasurer, is continuing in his office much against the norms of the constitution of the organisation; and

(d) whether there is regular audit of their accounts by any Government agency; if so, the findings thereof and action taken thereon?

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

(SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Indian Council for Child Welfare receives yearly grants from the Department of Social Welfare for the following:—

(i) Bal Sevika Training Programme;

(ii) Balwadi-cum-Nutrition Programme;

(iii) Nucleus Administrative Grant for the two incumbents appointed in the state branch; and

(iv) Maintenance Grant for Central Office.

For particular projects, the Council also receives grant from the International Union for Child Welfare.

(b) The Indian Council for Child Welfare had a deficit of Rs. 18,903.05 during 1976-77;

(c) Shri Radha Raman continues as Treasurer of the Indian Council for Child Welfare. He was elected for the third term unanimously in the Annual General Meeting of the Council held in 1976. This is apparently in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Council for Child Welfare;

(d) The accounts of the Indian Council for Child Welfare are audited regularly by the Accountant General, Central Revenues. The inspection report is communicated to the Council by the Accountant General, Central Revenues; the action on the report is taken in the Council and replies to the Inspection Report are sent to the Accountant General, Central Revenues, through the Department of Social Welfare. The audit has found some financial and other irregularities in the utilization of grant-in-aid, etc. Corrective steps are being taken in the Council.

Irregularities in Expenditure incurred on the Erstwhile Ministers' Residences

129. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 313 dated 4th July, 1977 and state:

(a) total expenditure incurred by the erstwhile Central Ministry on account of (i) renovation (ii) decoration (iii) maintenance of New Delhi residences of each Minister of the erstwhile Central Cabinet including its former Prime Minister, year-wise from 1974-75 to 1976-77;

(b) whether any irregularities have been detected in this connection; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A statement showing expenditure on renovation and decoration of the residence of Central Cabinet Ministers including the former Prime Minister, year-wise, from 1974-75 to 1976-77 is placed on the Table of the House, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1020/77]. 'As regards expenditure on maintenance, the position is that day-to-day breakdown or repair services were provided by the Enquiry Offices, on, as required basis, and the total expenditure on Enquiry Office staff and sundry material used was

	Rs.
1974-75	12,24,197
1975-76	15,45,771
1976-77	18,39,499

It is not possible to split these figures house-wise.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Urban and Rural Housing

130. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the concrete steps taken during the last seven months to effect a breakthrough in the problem of urban and rural housing;

(b) the present position of the scheme of grant of land to landless labour so as to secure for them at least some rudimentary security and dignity; and

(c) the extent to which the measure initiated by the previous Government have been pursued energetically and objectively so as to secure the greatest good of the greatest number?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) with a view to ensuring that the families belonging to lower income ranges derive proportionate benefit from tenements/houses built under the Low and Middle Income Group Housing Schemes, the State Governments have been requested to reckon the household income (husband and wife income) as the criterion for determining eligibility for assistance under these schemes and also to devise the programme in such a way that tenements/houses are constructed under these schemes for different income groups in the following proportion:—

- (i) For families with monthly income upto Rs. 350/— 75 per cent of the tenements/houses.
- (ii) For families with monthly income between Rs. 351 and Rs. 600.—15 per cent of the tenements/houses.

- (iii) For families with monthly income between Rs. 601 and Rs. 1500.—10 per cent of the tenements/houses.

The Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies in the States/Union Territories have been requested to adopt a pattern of differential rates of interest in respect of their fresh lendings to Primary Cooperative Housing Finance Societies from the current financial year i.e. 1977-78 onwards with a view to making finances available to economically weaker sections at a comparatively low rate.

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

- (i) adoption of a time-bound programme for providing a house to each family;
- (ii) restricting utilisation of public funds for households with monthly income of Rs. 1,000 or less;
- (iii) emphasis on production of building materials; and
- (iv) provision of incentives to the private sector for taking up housing.

(b) Out of 1,13,88,451 families eligible for allotment of house sites, 72,97,972 families were allotted housesites (including undeveloped sites) upto 31st August 1977. The scheme provides for allotment of house-sites, free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas and the allottees are expected to construct houses with their own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by the State Governments or voluntary organisations. Some State Governments and Union Territories administration are rendering assistance to the allottees to build their own houses.

(c) As mentioned in answer to part (a) of the question, a different approach is being contemplated.

Revision in the rules of recruitment and promotion of C.P.W.D. engineers

131. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not revising the outmoded rules of recruitment and promotion in regard to the C.P.W.D. Engineers so that every Graduate Engineer is afforded equal opportunities to rise upto the highest post in the Department irrespective of the mode of recruitment as in Tamil Nadu and other States;

(b) whether Government are aware that experienced and equally qualified engineers of more than fifteen years service are denied promotions whereas inexperienced and ineligible engineers are promoted in C.P.W.D.; and

(c) will the present Government propose to modify the outmoded policy perpetuated by the previous Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government is not aware of the system followed in Tamil Nadu and the various other States; but the rules pertaining to the C.P.W.D. are not outmoded and they do provide for promotion from one grade to another; and there is no restriction on a graduate engineer going upto the highest post.

(b) There are various levels of direct recruitment. Those who compete and get recruited to a higher level service get promoted earlier than those who could not get into that and joined a lower level service. The latter will, naturally, take longer than the former though they may have had the same basic qualification.

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

Departmental promotion of Engineers in C.P.W.D.

132. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5626 answered on 1st August, 1977 and state:

(a) whether the present vacancies including deputation requirements are much more than 45. If so, number of vacancies including deputation requirements in the post of Assistant Engineers and Executive Engineers as on 1st November, 1977;

(b) whether it is also a fact that consequent on delay in filling up vacancies in the post of Assistant Engineers due to delay in the finalisation of promotion policy, there is lot of frustration and demoralisation among the Junior Engineers causing delay in execution of Central P.W.D. works; and

(c) as to why the eligibility criteria is relaxed in the case of Assistant Executive Engineers when much more experienced and qualified Assistant Engineers are available for promotions?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Actual vacancies in the Department, including vacancies caused by employees going on deputation are 39 in the grade of Assistant Engineers and 2 in the grade of Executive Engineer.

(b) The feeling of frustration amongst the Junior Engineers is there because the vacancies which arise, from year to year, are limited. However, the vacancies have not affected the working of the C.P.W.D.

(c) Under the Recruitment Rules, vacancies in the grade of Executive Engineers are filled in the ratio of 1:1

by promotion of Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. The vacancies meant for the former cannot be filled by the latter, on a regular basis. Hence, when an Assistant Executive Engineer is available for promotion within his quota but his length of service is marginally less than what has been prescribed for eligibility, then this is relaxed. However, if no such officer is available or the relaxation involved is very large the vacancy is filled up, on *ad-hoc* basis, by the promotion of an Assistant Engineer.

Self-sufficiency in Cotton, Oilseeds and Pulses

133. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

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

(a) what specific steps Government have taken or propose to take to make the country self-supporting in cotton, oilseeds and the pulses;

(b) what progress has been made in each State towards achieving the self-sufficiency in the aforesaid items;

(c) whether Government have provided any subsidy or any other help to the State Governments to achieve the self-sufficiency;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present production of the aforesaid items and what is the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The following steps have been taken by the Government

to raise the production of cotton, oilseeds and pulses so as to minimise the gap between their demand and supply:—

1. Raising the productivity per hectare both in irrigated and un-irrigated areas through rapid spread of improved technology as well as high yielding hybrids of cottons.

2. Increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects.

3. Strengthening the seed production programme by augmenting the supply of pure seed.

4. Stepping up the coverage by plant protection measures particularly by aerial spraying over large areas, wherever feasible.

5. Fixation of support prices and making arrangements for the purchase of the produce at those prices.

6. Extension of area under non-traditional oilseed crops, like, sunflower and soybean.

7. Establishment of centres for voluntary grading of kapas so as to enable the farmers to obtain better prices for their cotton commensurate with the quality.

8. Free supply of rhizobial culture to the farmers for use on pulse crops.

(b) The States are making efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the aforesaid items by implementing measures on the lines indicated above. Since a special drive has been launched only during 1977-78 for increasing the production of cotton, oilseeds and pulses, it is too early to assess the impact of the special measures undertaken during the current year. A review of the progress made in respect of achieving increased production of these crops will be undertaken at the end of the crop season and further strengthening of the measures, wherever necessary, will be undertaken.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Provision of the following subsidies has been made under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes sanctioned for raising the production of cotton, oilseeds and pulses during 1977-78:—

Cotton:

1. *Seeds*: Rs. 150/- per quintal of certified cotton seed.
2. *Demonstrations*: Rs. 200—Rs. 800/- per hectare.
3. *Plant Protection equipment*: 25 per cent on the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 200/- per individual.
4. *Aerial spraying*: Operational changes @Rs. 10/- per acre for small and marginal farmers and Rs. 7/- per acre for other farmers.
5. *Kapas Grading Centres*: Rs. 50,000 for establishment of each grading centre to meet the cost on staff and special grading equipment.

Oilseeds:

1. Intensive Oilseeds Development Programme:

(i) *Seed production*: For a unit area of 40,000 hectares, Rs. 22,000/- each for the production of Nucleus and Foundation seed on 2 and 16 hectares respectively. Premium of Rs. 30/- per quintal for transport, handling, and processing of certified seed. Alternatively, a subsidy to the extent of Rs. 150/- per quintal is available on the cost of certified seed at source of production i.e., National Seed Corporation/State Farms Corporation of India/State Seed Corporation in the case of groundnut.

(ii) *Demonstrations*: Rs. 125/- per hectare.

(iii) *Plant Protection*: For a unit area of 40,000 hectares a provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made to be

spent on the purchase of power and hand-operated equipment (Rs. 75,000) and transactional losses on plant protection chemicals (Rs. 25,000). In the case of rapeseed and mustard, the provision of Rs. 1 lakh can alternatively be used by the States to meet 25 per cent cost of plant protection chemicals and 50 per cent operational cost.

(iv) *Minikits*: Free of cost for popularising the use of new oilseed crops/varieties.

2. Extension of Oilseeds to New Irrigation Areas:

The same as indicated above under Intensive Oilseeds development Programme excepting that the subsidy for demonstrations is @Rs. 200/- per hectare.

3. Sunflower Development.

Seed: Rs. 30/- per quintal on account of premium to farmers, processing, grading, handling and transport charges.

Demonstrations: Rs. 300/- per hectare.

Minikits: Free of cost during the first year of the implementation of the Scheme.

Soybean Development.

Seed: Rs. 22,000/- for organising nucleus and foundation seed production for a unit area of 7,000 hectares.

Demonstrations: Rs. 500/- per hectare.

Minikits: Free of cost in the first year of the implementation of the scheme and thereafter for new varieties.

Pulses:

Demonstrations: Rs. 275/- per hectare.

Seed: Breeder seed Rs. 350 per ha.
Foundation seed Rs. 150 per ha.
Certified seed Rs. 1 per kg.

Plant Protection: 25 per cent on cost of chemicals @ Rs. 5.15 per ha. depending upon the chemical used. 50 per cent cost of equipment (sprayers dusters).

Rhizobial culture: Rs. 1 lakh each year for production of cultures in the laboratories and the cultures are being supplied free of cost to the farmers.

Plant protection operational charges: Rs. 12.50 per ha.

New Central Sector Scheme for production of quality seeds of pulses:

Breeder's seed production

	per quintal
Mong. urd and cowpea	Rs. 500/-
Lentil	Rs. 350/-
Gram and arhar	Rs. 300/-
Peas	Rs. 200/-

Foundation seed production: Rs. 150/- per quintal.

Certified seed production: Rs. 150/- per quintal.

Training of Extension workers: An amount of Rs. 50,000 has been earmarked during 1977-78 for training of extension workers @Rs. 6,000 per training.

(e) The production of cotton, oil-seeds and pulses during the year 1976-77 was estimated to be 57.81 lakh bales, 78.31 tonnes and 112.08 lakh tonnes respectively. Firm estimates of production of these crops during 1977-78 are not yet available.

Cost of F.C.I. operations

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

(a) what specific steps have been taken by the Government to cut cost of F.C.I. operation; and

(b) how much subsidy has been paid by the Government so far to F.C.I.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The handling cost of the Food Corporation of India for procurement, storage, movement and distribution of foodgrains consists of market fee, purchase/sales tax, gunny cost, State Government administrative charges, mandi labour, forwarding charges, freight, interest, establishment charges, storage and transit loss and godown charges. A large portion of these charges such as market fee, commission payable to the agencies, purchase/sales tax, gunny cost, freight etc. is either statutory or obligatory in nature and there is very little scope of any reduction in costs. These charges are, however, being constantly kept under review so as to effect economy and maximum efficiency. In certain specific areas like cash management, administrative post etc. the Corporation has been able to effect economy.

(b) The Food Corporation of India has received Rs. 1752.25 crores by way of reimbursement, the difference between the economic cost of handling foodgrains procured and the central issue price including cost of maintaining buffer stocks.

Committee to determine the authority to administer land and its leases in Delhi

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

(a) whether there are a number of authorities which administer land and its leases in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names thereof and the action being taken by Government to bring all the land under one administration;

(c) whether Government have set up a Committee of 8 persons to examine the matter; and

(d) if so, the terms of reference of this Committee and when this Committee is to submit its report?

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

(b) to (d). The various authorities administering land are:

1. The Delhi Administration.
2. The Delhi Development Authority.
3. The Land and Development Office.
4. The Department of Rehabilitation.
5. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
6. The New Delhi Municipal Committee.

A Committee has been set up to examine *inter alia* the feasibility of entrusting the management of land in Delhi to a single agency. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (i) To examine the working of the lease-hold system now followed by different authorities administering land in Delhi, consider the feasibility of converting the leasehold system to freehold and if the conversion is recommended, suggest the manner in which the conversion should be effected. In considering these aspects the Committee may take note of the systems prevalent in other countries.
- (ii) To study the various purposes for which land is now administered by the several agencies in Delhi, examine the feasibility of entrusting the management of land in Delhi to a single agency, and if a single agency is recommended, suggest the manner in which this should be effected.

- (iii) To consider the role of each of the existing agencies in determining land-use in Delhi, consider the feasibility of entrusting this task to a single agency and, if the alternative of giving this task to a single agency is recommended, suggest the manner in which the change may be effected.

The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of February, 1978.

Setting up of Vidyasagar University at Midnapore

136. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 4780 on 25th July, 1977 regarding setting up of Vidyasagar University at Midnapore and state:

(a) whether any decision regarding the proposed Vidyasagar University at Midnapore in West Bengal has been taken;

(b) if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons for delay in taking the decision about the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the proposal of the Government of West Bengal to establish a new University at Midnapore was accepted by the Commission in principle. The new University would be a teaching-cum-affiliating university with jurisdiction over the district of Midnapore. The entire post-graduate teaching would be done within the University teaching departments only. The State Government would constitute a Planning Board in consultation with the University Grants Commission for the

proper and integrated development of the new University. This decision is subject to the condition that the State Government satisfies the conditions laid down in the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Certain Universities for Grant) Rules, 1974.

Curriculum and syllabus for Secondary students

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

(a) whether Government have finalised their policy regarding lessening the burden of curriculum and syllabus for the Secondary students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when the report of the Committee set up by the Government will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). A Committee to review the curriculum, syllabi and textbooks for the Secondary stage of school education was set up by the Education Minister in his capacity as President of the National Council of Educational Research and Training. This Committee is to make recommendations, *inter alia*, on lessening the burden of heavy curriculum on the students. The report of the Committee is expected to be submitted in a week's time. The Committee has suggested in an interim report certain deletions from the present course of studies. The deletions suggested are

being referred to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Central Board of Secondary Education is meeting in the last week of November when this report will be considered.

Basis for allotment of DDA built houses

138. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently changed the very basis of allotment of DDA built houses from one of lottery into date of deposit of the initial amount; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Prior to 5th July, 1977 lots used to be drawn twice—once to decide who, amongst the applicants, registered with the DDA, should be selected for allotment of flats in a given layout, and, again, to decide which specific flat should be allotted to which of the successful candidate of the first draw. In this process it was found that very often, people who had registered, very early, got eliminated at the first draw and people registering much later got picked up. The new system has been introduced

to obviate this risk. Now lots would be drawn only to decide, which applicant should be allotted which flat; and the selection of people to be considered for allotment, will be done according to the date of registration and payment of initial deposit.

Flood in West Delhi

139. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the colonies in West Delhi were flooded with water during Monsoon this year; and

(b) if so, the total loss and compensation made by the Government to victims and remedial measures proposed to contain the floods in Delhi?

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

(b) Delhi Administration have reported that the approximate loss to the property has been assessed to be Rs. 50 lakhs. The families of 18 persons who were drowned in two boat mishaps were given Rs. 5000 each. It is being considered to provide compensation to those whose crops and property were damaged.

The Central Water Commission is considering to take up the following schemes to contain the floods:—

1. Construction of a dam on river Sahibi at Ajmeripura in Rajasthan.

2. Construction of a storage dam on river Sahibi at Masani in Haryana.

3. The improvement of the drainage capacity of the Najafgarh drain to the optimum extent possible which is at present roughly estimated as 8000 cusecs upto Kakraula regulator and 10000 cusecs downstream of Kakraula regulator.

Benefit of rationing to producers who make distress sale of Paddy and Wheat

140. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that producers of paddy and wheat who are not able to store food crops for their own consumption and are forced to go in for distress sale do not get the benefit of rationing for paddy/wheat and in rural areas sugar is always at the mercy of M.R. Dealers; and

(b) whether the Government have considered any remedy in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government have announced support prices for paddy/wheat and all quantities of paddy/wheat of Fair Average quality offered by the producers are being purchased by the Government agencies under their price support operations. In the circumstances, normally there should be no question of the producers going in for distress sale of their produce.

The State Governments are distributing wheat, rice and sugar through a net work of fair price shops, at fixed prices, to meet the requirements of the vulnerable sections of the community. The distribution system is kept under constant review so as to improve its functioning and coverage. The State Governments have been advised to improve the system of distribution of sugar particularly in the rural areas.

Maintenance of Hazarduari Palace, Murshidabad

141. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that during the previous Cong-

ress Government the then Education Minister, Shri Nural Hasan was persuaded to pay a visit to the Hazarduari Palace of the Nawab House of Murshidabad;

(b) whether Government are aware that the then Minister agreed to undertake maintenance of the valuable Library and repair of the building for protecting valuable articles from sun, wind and rain and expressed his inability in the matter of increasing emoluments of the working staff; and

(c) whether the Centre is likely to take over the Palace and other movable and immovable property and convert the Palace and its campus into a National Institution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Prof. S. Nurul Hasan, the then Education Minister, visited Murshidabad on 12th May, 1974.

(b) It was agreed (i) to render assistance in the matter of preservation of the manuscripts and (ii) to protect the palace. However, it was decided not to acquire the Palace and the antiquities housed therein. The question of increasing the emoluments of the staff who are working under the Trustee, does not, therefore, arise.

(c) The Government of India will assist the Trustees in preserving the Palace and in carrying out the repairs. Acquisition of the Palace and the art objects housed therein is not contemplated.

Teaching facilities in Schools Affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education

142. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

2324 LS—8.

(a) whether adequate facilities exist in the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education in general and in the Central Schools in particular to provide teaching in subjects of vocational stream at + 2 stage; and

(b) what steps have been taken by the Central Board to ensure a uniform system of internal assessment for subjects like Work Experience and Physical Education in the + 2 Examination?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Provision for Work Experience and Physical Education has been made at the Secondary stage and not at plus 2 stage. In Physical Education guidelines for assessment in each game and skills have been built into the syllabus itself. For work Experience teachers orientation programmes were organised in which evaluation was also a part of the programme.

Teaching of subject under work experience in Schools

143. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether present syllabus of the All India Higher Secondary School Examination has listed more than 20 subjects under work experience; and

(b) how many of these are being actually taught in the Schools run by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Work experience has been provided as an

essential subject in classes IX and X (Secondary Stage) under the new pattern. 54 work experiences have been provided in the syllabus. Out of these a student is required to opt any one work experience. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has chosen from it the following two work experience courses.

- (i) Electrical gadgets, their servicing and maintenance; and
- (ii) Tailoring and embroidery.

In addition to the above Kendriya Vidyalaya students undergo training in the following supplementary work-experience activities:—

- (1) Clay-work and toy-making ;
- (2) Chemical products which include making of ink, talcum powder, after-shave lotion, cosmetics, soaps, detergent powder etc.
- (3) Cookery and Catering—Some schools run their own canteens and cafeterias;
- (4) Electronics—Such as assembling of transistors, powder supply etc.;
- (5) Fine arts which include design-making, batik etc.
- (6) Fruit preservation—like jams, jellies, pickles etc.
- (7) Gardening;
- (8) Garment-making and embroidery;
- (9) Jute and Coir Work;
- (10) Metal work;
- (11) Paper work—such as preparation of File covers, file boards etc.
- (12) Photography ;
- (13) Plastic work;
- (14) Teaching aid, and
- (15) Wood-work etc.

The emphasis in supplementary work-experience activities is on production of marketable products.

वर्ष 1976-77 में बिहार राज्य के लिये चावल, गेहूँ और चीनी

144. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 में बिहार के लिए चावल, गेहूँ और चीनी का कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया ; और

(ख) अब तक इनकी कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की जा चुकी है ?

कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :— (क) : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए बिहार सरकार को लगभग 5.48 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ और 2.19 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का आवंटन किया था । इस अवधि के लिए चावल का आवंटन नहीं किया गया था ।

(ख) : इस आवंटन में से लगभग 1.63 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ और 2.15 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी ली गई थी ।

Committee to evolve new syllabus for fighting illiteracy

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

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a Committee to evolve a new syllabus for fighting illiteracy and also to bring out region-wise literature for the neo-literates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof highlighting the main features?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Another change in pattern of secondary Education

146. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA:

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA:

DR. BAPU KALDATY:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

SHRI SANTOSHRAO GODE:

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

(a) whether recently Government have made some indication that the pattern of Secondary Education in the country will under go another change;

(b) if so, the proposals in this regard;

(c) whether there is a heavy burden of course books on the teenagers;

(d) whether all the States have agreed to follow the new system of 10 + 2;

(e) if so, the details in this regard; and

(f) if not, which of the States have not agreed to adopt the new pattern?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Education Minister, in his capacity as President of National Council of Educational Research and Training had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ishwarbhai Patel, Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University to review the existing syllabi, courses and text books for the secondary stage of school education. The Committee was also to examine whether there is heavy load of curriculum on the school children at the secondary stage. The report of this Committee is expected to be submitted in a week's time. The Committee has suggested in an interim report certain deletions from the present courses of studies. The deletions suggested are being referred to the Central Board of Secondary Education. The Central Board of Secondary Education is meeting in the last week of November, 1977; when this report will be considered.

(d) to (f). The present position regarding the implementation of the new pattern of school education i.e., 10 + 2 in the various States and Union Territories is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1021/77].

Ratio of Scheduled Castes and scheduled Tribes in Ministry

147. SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) total number and the ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees to other employees in each Department of the Ministry in Class I, II and III posts separately; and

(b) the steps taken to fulfil the quota reserved for these categories of people in all categories of posts and when this aim is likely to be achieved;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) The following steps continue to be taken, whenever and wherever required, to fill up vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates:

(i) The vacancies are notified to Local/Regional Employment Exchange/Central Employment Exchange/Directorate General of Employment and Training.

(ii) The vacancies are advertised through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity/News Papers.

(iii) The vacancies are brought to the notice of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Organisations.

(iv) The vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are carried forward to 3 subsequent years. Such vacancies are also exchanged as between Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

(v) Separate interviews are held in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates for the purpose of selection so that they are not judged in comparison with general candidates.

(vi) General qualifying standards are relaxed in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates provided they are not found unfit for promotion.

All round efforts are being made through the steps enumerated above to ensure, as far as possible, that the quotas required to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates each year are fulfilled.

Statement

The requisite information in respect of the employees holding posts covered by reservation orders, in Departments proper of the Ministry is given below :—

Name of the Department	Total No. of employees	Ratio of S.C./S.T. employees to other employees	
		Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Department of Agriculture	Group A	132	1 : 7.8
	Group B	496	1 : 13.6
	Group C	756	1 : 6.1
Department of Rural Development	Group A	41	.. ..
	Group B	32	1 : 5.4
	Group C	119	1 : 12.2

Name of the Department	Total No. of employees	Ratio of S.C.S.T. employees to other employees			
			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes
Department of Agriculture, Research and Education.	Group A	6	—		—
	Group B	10	1 : 9		—
	Group C	9	1 : 8		—
Department of Food	Group A	56	1 : 5.2	1 : 27	
	Group B	262	1 : 16.5	1 : 130	
	Group C	284	1 : 9.9	1 : 141	
Department of Irrigation	Group A	27	1 : 26		—
	Group B	78	1 : 18.5		—
	Group C	125	1 : 6.8	1 : 124	

NOTE :—Nomination of successful candidates on the results of examinations etc. held by Union Public Service Commission/Staff Selection Commission, to each Department is made by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms so far as organised services, i.e. Central Secretariat Service/Central Secretariat Stenographers Service/Central Secretariat Clerical Service are concerned.

S.C. & S.T. employees in Departments of Education Ministry

148. SHRI D. G. GAWAI

SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Departments of his Ministry, Department-wise in Class I, II and III posts separately as against the total strength of staff in each category;

(b) their ratio as compared to other employees in all the Departments and the class I, II and III separately; and

(c) the steps taken to fulfil the quota reserved for these categories of

people in all categories of posts and by when this aim is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):
(a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) with a view to ensuring adequate representation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees on posts within the control of the Ministry, reservation rosters are maintained as prescribed by Government and appointments made in accordance with these orders from time to time. All efforts are being made to fulfil the reserved quota.

Statement

Category of Post	Total number of employees including SCs/STs	No. of SC/ST employees out of Col. 2		Ratio as compared to other employees at Col. 2	
		SCs.	STs	SCs	STs
1	2	3	4	5	6
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION					
Class I	103	12		8:1	
Class II (Gaz.)	109	3	1	35:1	108:1
Class II (NG)	343	27	1	12:1	342:1
Class III	458	65	3	6:1	152:1
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE					
Class I	20	..		..	..
Class II (Gaz)	25	3	..	7:1	
Class II (NG)	55	4	..	12:1	..
Class III	119	14	1	8:1	118:1
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE					
Class I	34	5	..	6:1	
Class II	94	9	..	9:1	
Class III	118	19		5:1	1..

Pulse production

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

(a) the production of pulses in the country in 1976-77 as also the demand therefor during the year; and

(b) the estimated production thereof during the current year as also the demand therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP

SINGH): (a) and (b). The all-India production of pulses during 1976-77 was placed at 11.21 million tonnes. Production estimates for 1977-78 are not yet due from the State Governments. The demand for pulses is influenced by a number of factors such as the availability and prices of other substitutable foodstuffs especially vegetables and fruits, milk and milk products, meat, fish, eggs, etc., levels and distribution of income and population growth. In view of this, it is difficult to frame a precise estimate of the effective demand for pulses in the country. The National Institute of Nutrition have, however estimated

that the average requirement of pulses is 64.1 grams per day in a balanced diet. On this basis, the requirement of pulses for 1976-77 and 1977-78 would work out to be 16.6 and 16.9 million tonnes respectively.

Emphasis on adult and elementary education

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

(a) whether he hinted at the convocation of Kashmir University at Srinagar on 12th October, 1977 that the Government propose to change the priorities in education on the lines suggested by Mahatma Gandhi with increasing emphasis on adult and elementary education;

(b) if so, broad outline of the changes sought to be effected and implemented;

(c) whether Government have decided on a time-bound programme in one or more of the educational sphere and endeavours; and

(d) if so, concrete proposals there-to, along with the suggested financial provisions for the same?

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

(b) Government have already announced that universalisation of literacy with emphasis on universalisation of elementary education and spread of adult education will receive the highest priority. Government have also accepted the approach that education must be utilised as an instrument for rural development. The new pattern of education is being reviewed to reduce the academic content at the various stages and modify it to serve as a tool for socio-economic transformation. The objective will be to make

education relevant to the needs of the people. The Government have also undertaken, in this connection, a review of the National Policy Resolution on Education.

(c) and (d). A Conference of State Ministers of Education and Union Territories held in August discussed these matters and recommended that every effort should be made to realise the goal of universal elementary education by the end of the Sixth Plan. They also recommended that a major effort should be made to cover approximately 10 crore of adult persons in 15-35 age group in the next decade. Subsequently the National Board of Adult Education has recommended that Adult Education programmes must be extended to 10 crore of persons in 15-35 age group in five years. However, these efforts require to be spelt out in terms of specific programmes indicating also the financial commitments.

The Education Minister has held discussions with authorities of the Planning Commission and Working Groups have been set up to work out the targets and financial implications for implementing universalisation of elementary education and spread of adult education. These Working Groups are now examining the problems. It is expected that concrete proposals will emerge at the time of formulation of the new Plan.

Lack of amenities in DDA resettlement colonies

151. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the pathetic living conditions of the people in DDA resettlement colonies due to lack of proper amenities like electricity and water and provision for disposal of sewage etc.;

(b) if so, is there any proposal under consideration to chalk out a time-bound programme to provide essential amenities in those colonies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Civil amenities like public hand-pumps, filtered water hydrants community laterines and street lighting have been provided according to the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme. Certain proposals for providing individual water and electricity connections and for sewerage have been received from the Delhi Administration but no decision has yet been taken on them.

Air conditioned shopping complex in Connaught Place, New Delhi

152. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shopping Complex in Connaught Place, New Delhi has been completed;

(b) if so, what was the estimated total cost of construction and the actual total cost of construction of the said complex; and

(c) when it is expected to be inaugurated?

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

(b) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 1,58,40,370. As the work is still in progress, the actual cost can be known only on the completion of the project and finalisation of the accounts.

(c) It is likely to be completed in all respects by the end of January, 1978, and can be inaugurated thereafter.

Proposal for major and medium irrigation projects from Orissa

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

(a) whether the Government have received any proposals for the major and medium irrigation projects from Government of Orissa for the period 1977-78;

(b) if so, the names of such projects approved by the Government; and

(c) the actual funds allotted for the same and the date of their implementation and the funds sanctioned from World Bank for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The reports of one major project namely Mahanadi Barrage Scheme and one medium project namely Badanala project, have been received so far in Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa during the year 1977-78.

The Mahanadi Barrage Scheme was received in August, 1977 and is at present under examination in the Commission. The comments of the Commission on Badanala project have been sent to the State Government, the replies to which are awaited.

One medium scheme viz. Bondapipli was cleared by the Planning Commission in June, 1977.

(c) The Government of Orissa have reported that a budget provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for Badanala Project only has been made in the State Plan for the current year.

The question of taking up of works on Badanala and Mahanadi Barrage projects will, however, arise only after these projects have been found technically and economically feasible and are included by the State Governments in their developmental plans.

The World Bank has recently agreed to give credit assistance of \$52.3 million for the medium irrigation projects in Orissa. The Bank has not selected any specific medium irrigation project under this programme.

Irrigation projects on river Tapti (M.P.)

154. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nowther and Kheria Projects on River Tapti are included in project reports submitted by Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the total cost of these projects and how much land of District East Nimar (Khandwa) is proposed to be irrigated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Upper Tapti Stage II Project is an inter-State project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra on the river Tapti and the project report received from the Maharashtra Government provides for construction of dams at Nowtha and Kharia under this project. The total cost of the Upper Tapti Project Stage II is about Rs. 88 crores and it will benefit 0.46 lakh hectares of area in Madhya Pradesh. No separate report for this scheme has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Survey of benefit of teachers training programme telecast by S.I.T.E.

155. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey about the benefit of the inservice teacher's training programme telecast by the satellite Instructional Television Experiment during the years 1975 and 1976; and

(b) if so, what is the follow-up action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATA-KI): (a) and (b). The Centre for Educational Technology (NCERT) is maintaining contacts with the teachers trained during SITE through the State Departments of Education. Self instructional study materials on such topics of Science as could not be dealt with earlier during the training have also been prepared by the Centre and sent to the SITE States for printing and distribution among the teachers. Encouraged by the success of training large number of primary teachers in science in a short span of time using multi-media package (of which television was a part) during SITE, further work to extend the package as well as to make the inputs available to the Non-SITE areas was also undertaken by the NCERT. A number of demonstration training programmes have been organised in these areas including some tribal areas. The States which have adopted the package programme or have shown their willingness to do so for training their primary teachers are being provided with necessary guidance and expertise.

Excavation in district Harsud (M.P.)

156. SHRI PARMANAND GOVIND-JIWALA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any exploration, excavations or archaeological survey of the tehsil Harsud in District East Nimar (Khandwa) of M.P.;

(b) if so, report submitted to Government thereon; and

(c) whether rare archaeological finds are in danger of being destroyed in the above tehsil?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) 212 villages in Tehsil Harsud, District East Nimar have been explored between 1957-61.

(b) The exploration has revealed Stone Age Sites and medieval temple sites at Kota, Khalwa, Punghatkala.

(c) No, Sir.

पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करना

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

(क) क्या उन्हें जनता पार्टी की राष्ट्रीय समिति का यह प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो गया है कि देश के समस्त पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़कर प्राथमिक शिक्षा एक प्रकार की कर दी जाये; और

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक कौन सी कार्यवाही की गयी है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बड़कटकी) : (क) जी हाँ। पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़ने से संबंधित जनता पार्टी की कार्यकारी समिति (न कि राष्ट्रीय समिति) का संकल्प प्राप्त हो गया है।

(ख) कानूनी स्थिति का पता लगाने के लिए कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा उसी तरह राज्य सरकार, जिसके प्रादेशिक अधिकार क्षेत्र में विभिन्न पब्लिक स्कूल स्थित हैं, कानूनी तौर पर किसी अथवा सभी पब्लिक स्कूलों को तोड़ने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने हेतु सक्षम हैं या नहीं, मामले की जांच की गई थी।

जो कानूनी राय दी गई है इस प्रकार है :-

(i) अल्प संख्यकों द्वारा संचालित पब्लिक स्कूल :

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30 के अनुसार अल्प संख्यकों को चाहे वे धर्म अथवा भाषा पर आधारित हो अपनी पसन्द की शैक्षिक संस्थाएँ स्थापित करने एवं उन्हें संचालित करने का अधिकार होगा। इसलिए यदि पब्लिक स्कूलों को पूर्णतया समाप्त करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते हैं, तो संविधान के अनुच्छेद 30(1) का उल्लंघन होगा।

(ii) बाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलने वाले पब्लिक स्कूल :

संविधान द्वारा व्यवसाय, व्यापार अथवा कारोबार की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित की गई है और यदि हम पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त कर देते हैं तो उक्त अधिकार का उल्लंघन होगा।

(iii) पब्लिक स्कूलों की रचना किसी कानून अथवा सरकार द्वारा प्रदान की गई मान्यता से नहीं हुई है। यदि सम्मेलन को

समाप्त भी कर दिया जाए और उक्त स्कूलों को पब्लिक स्कूल भी न कहा जाए, तो भी ये स्कूल अथवा उनके द्वारा अपनाए गए तरीकों के अनुसार चल सकते हैं।

कानूनी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार तथा कथित पब्लिक स्कूलों को समाप्त करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाही शुरू करने हेतु सक्षम न होगी। यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि पब्लिक स्कूलों का अर्थ है वे स्कूल, जो कि भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं। यह सम्मेलन, सदस्य स्कूलों का एक स्वैच्छिक संगठन है तथा सोसाइटी पंजीकरण अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक सोसाइटी है। इस समय सारे देश में 50 स्कूल हैं जो कि उक्त सम्मेलन के सदस्य हैं।

केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में जल संसाधन
(वाटर टेक्नालाजी) विषय

158. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के विषयों में जल संसाधन को एक विषय के रूप में शामिल करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : अलोगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय एवं बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 'जल प्रौद्योगिकी' को यथावत अध्ययन के विषयों में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, यद्यपि इन विश्वविद्यालयों के कुछ अध्ययन पाठ्यक्रमों में उस विषय के कुछ विशिष्ट पहलु जैसे जल-संसाधन इंजीनियरी, जल विज्ञान जल आपूर्ति, कोटि नियंत्रण, प्रदूषण सिंचाई, स्थलीय

जल की उत्पत्ति एवं स्रोत तथा घरेलू और औद्योगिक गन्दे जल का निरूपण एवं निपटान इत्यादि शामिल किए गए हैं।

Sugarcane price at Mill Gate

159. SHRI UGRASEN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the price of sugarcane at the mill gate and at weighing centres would be fixed for the 1977-78 season; and

(b) the estimated production of sugarcane in the whole of the country this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Cabinet has in its meeting held on 27th October 1977, decided that the minimum statutory price of sugarcane for the year 1977-78 season should be Rs. 8.50 per quintal for a basic minimum recovery of 8.5 per cent during the optimum period or the entire season, which ever is higher, and a notification on fixing the minimum statutory price for each factory will be issued soon.

(b) Production estimates of sugarcane at this time of the year are available only in respect of the area under sugarcane. The first estimate for the year 1977-78 is 2775.5 thousand hectares. The corresponding estimate for 1976-77 was 2716.1 thousand hectares.

Russian Combine Harvested SKP-4A

160. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Russian Combine Harvester SKP-4A were sold to unemployed engineers in 1974-75 against cash payment;

(b) if so, the number of combines sold and their price;

(c) whether combines were imported in the year 1972 and private owners refused to purchase them till 1974;

(d) whether any adverse report have been received by Government regarding their working and they were found faulty and that most of them are lying idle; and

(e) whether it is under consideration of Government to compensate the huge loss suffered by the purchasers of the Combines which are now lying idle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION, (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, 24 Russian Combines SKP-4A were sold to the entrepreneurs operating Agro-Service Centres against cash payment at Rs. 1,48,950 exclusive of taxes per Combine.

(c) These Combines were actually received in India in 1974 and not in 1972. The question of any private owners refusing to purchase them from 1972-1974, therefore, does not arise.

(d) A few representations were received in the Ministry reporting certain defects/problems with the machine. The Ministry has no information as to whether most of them are lying idle.

(e) The Ministry is not aware if the entrepreneurs have suffered any losses on account of these machines. Nor does the question of Government compensating them for such losses, if any, arise.

Introduction of Prohibition in Delhi

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

(a) when is the total prohibition likely to be introduced in Delhi;

(b) whether it will be introduced in stages; and

(c) if so, how?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). It is proposed to be introduced in stages so as to take effect from April 1980.

(c) The prohibition policy as announced by the Delhi Administration is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1022/77].

Production of Foodgrains

162. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the final figures of production of foodgrains during 1976-77 and the factors responsible for increased production in areas where improvement has been registered;

(b) the anticipated production during 1977-78; and

(c) the concrete steps taken during last seven months to improve productivity so as to effect a significant break-through towards increased production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total production of foodgrains during 1976-77 is placed at 111.57 million tonnes. The increase in foodgrain production during 1976-77 compared to 1975-76 has been recorded by Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana. The increases in production of jowar and bajra in Maharashtra are attributed largely to increases in yield per hectare of these

crops. The increase in production reported by Punjab and Haryana for rice and what is partly due to increase in area and partly to higher yields per hectare.

(b) Production estimates for 1977-78 have not yet become due from the States.

(c) The concrete steps taken to improve productivity include: (1) increasing the coverage of area under High-Yielding Varieties, (2) selection and extension of suitable technology for various crops under different conditions of rainfall, irrigation, soil types, etc; (3) special fertilizer campaigns in selected districts to increase the use of fertilizers and also to improve its efficiency through proper methods of application; (4) special campaign for application of phosphatic fertilizers to increase the production of gram, tur, etc; (5) training of extension staff and farmers in the latest technology developed by Agricultural Universities; (6) efforts to secure uninterrupted supply of electricity and irrigation water (7) arrangements for supply of production credit to farmers and (8) increase in procurement prices and lowering this price of urea.

बाण सागर बांध योजना

163 श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह :

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सोन नदी पर बाण सागर बांध के निर्माण कार्य को, जिसे पहल आरम्भ कर दिया गया था लेकिन कुछ कारणों से बंद करना पड़ा था, पुनः आरम्भ करने की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस परियोजना पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है और अन्य राज्यों द्वारा इस व्यय को किस प्रकार बांटा जायेगा ;

(ग) इसके पूरा होने पर मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी भूमि में सिंचाई होगी और बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को कितना पानी मिलेगा ; और

(घ) इस परियोजना के कब तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) बाभेण सागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने अपनी पहली बैठक में, जो केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 17 सितम्बर, 1977 को हुई थी, यह निश्चय किया था कि बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण कार्य और विलम्ब किए बिना शुरू किया जाना चाहिए ।

बोर्ड ने बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकारों से भी यह अनुरोध किया था कि वे बाण सागर के जल में उनके हिस्से के उपयोग के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करें ताकि बाण सागर परियोजना को योजना, आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृति देने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

(ख) मध्य देश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत बाण सागर परियोजना की अनुमानित लागत 172.44 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सिंचाई प्रणालियों की लागत शामिल नहीं है । बाण सागर बांध की लागत लगभग 56 करोड़ रुपये है जो मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में 2:1:1 के अनुपात में बांटी जाएगी ।

(ग) बाण सागर परियोजना से मध्य प्रदेश में 2.49 लाख हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की वार्षिक सिंचाई करना परिकल्पित है बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य दोनों संचित जल में से एक एक मिलियन एकड़ फुट जल प्राप्त करेंगे ।

(घ) संभावना है कि यह परियोजना निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने के पश्चात लगभग 8-9 वर्षों में पूरी हो जाएगी।

National Service Volunteer Scheme

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

(a) whether the "National Service Volunteer Scheme" has been started this year as an extension of the National Service Scheme;

(b) if so, broad features of the scheme and the amount allocated for this scheme; and

(c) the States in which this scheme has been introduced?

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

(b) and (c). National Service Volunteer Scheme launched from 1977-78 aims at providing opportunities to youth who have completed their first degree, to involve themselves on a voluntary basis in nation-building activities for a specific period on a whole-time basis. To begin with, the NS volunteers will be engaged in promotion of programmes of adult education/non-formal education through Nehru Yuva Kendras and voluntary agencies for a minimum period of one year. The volunteers would be suitably trained before they start work in the field. Each volunteer will be paid a stipend of Rs. 175/-per month plus expenditure involved on travel and contingencies. For the year 1977-78, a budget provision of Rs. 7.5 lakhs has been made for the scheme. The scheme has been introduced in all the States.

T.M.S.S.M. Library

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

(a) the recommendations made by the Committee set up to assess the financial requirements of T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the action initiated by the Government of India for implementing those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The Visiting Committee set up by the Government of India to assess the financial requirements of the T.M.S.S.M. Library, Thanjavur has not as yet finalised its report. Government will consider the Committee's recommendations after the report has been submitted to it.

Report on Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project

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

(a) whether the Government have received the Report of the Review Committee on Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Project (P.I.R.E.P.) headed by Shri M. L. Dantwala; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided to implement the said report and the details thereof?

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

(b) The Report is under examination and for this purpose an Empowered Committee has been constituted in

the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

Rise in Foodgrains Prices

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

(a) whether it is a fact that country has sufficient food stocks upto middle of 1979;

(b) if so, whether the import of foodgrains is not necessary for next two years;

(c) whether the prices of foodgrains have started rising from the last four months; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same in view of the sufficient food stocks and steps being taken to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total stocks of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1-10-1977 are about 18.2 million tonnes. It should be possible to meet the requirements of the public distribution system, without import of foodgrains.

(c) and (d). The prices of foodgrains as a group has shown a rise of about 2.4 per cent during the last 4 months. This rise is, however, mainly due to sharp rise in the prices of pulses. However, the prices of cereals have shown a fall, excepting a marginal rise in the case of wheat, which is of seasonal nature. The rise in prices of pulses is attributable mainly to the short fall in production and steps are being taken to increase areas of crops

under pulses. Support price of gram has been enhanced from Rs. 95 per quintal to Rs. 125 per quintal from 1978-79 marketing season, with a view to give incentive for its increased cultivation.

Panels on Flood and Irrigation

168. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have set up two panels on flood and irrigation;

(b) if so, who are its members:

(c) what are the main purposes of these panels; and

(d) whether these groups will be submitting any report to the Government and the expenditure involved?

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

(b) and (c). The composition and terms of reference of the two Groups are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) The two Groups are required to submit their interim report by the 10th of November, 1977 and the final report by 10th January, 1978 for consideration by the Planning Commission. The expenditure relating to TA/DA of representatives of States and other organisations in respect of Working Group on Flood Control will be borne by the respective States and organisations.

Statement

1. Working Group on irrigation

(i) Composition

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. Secretary, Department of Irrigation | Chairman |
| 2. Chairman, Central Water Commission | Member |
| 3. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (dealing with Tribal area development) | Member |
| 4. Joint Secretary (Ganga Basin), Department of Irrigation | Member |
| 5. Joint Secretary (Indus), Department of Irrigation | Member |
| 6. Financial Adviser, Department of Irrigation | Member |
| 7. Member (Water Resources), Central Water Commission | Member |
| 8. Member (Design & Research), Central Water Commission | Member |
| 9. Joint Secretary (L), Department of Agriculture | Member |
| 10. Member (Engineering), J.R.C., Department of Irrigation | Member |
| 11. A representative of the Planning Commission | Member |
| 12. Chief Engineer (Monitoring-I), Central Water Commission | Member |
| 13. Chief Engineer (Monitoring-II), Central Water Commission | Member |
| 14. Chief Engineer (Draught Study), Central Water Commission | Member |
| 15. Member (Progress & Planning), Central Water Commission | Convener. |

(ii) Terms of Reference:

- (1) To carry out a review of the performance in terms of physical and financial targets under the Fifth Plan taking into consideration various constraints. State by State review may be attempted.
- (2) To formulate a five year medium term plan for creation of additional irrigation potential, indicating physical targets and financial investments for the five year period for each State. Long-term perspective of needs, priorities and feasibilities should be kept in view.

- (3) To assess, to the extent possible, additional employment during the construction and operational stages for various categories of personnel.

- (4) To recommend strategy and measures for improving the efficiency of existing irrigation systems for the five year period commencing 1978-79, including the programme of modernisation of existing systems and resorting to systematic operational programmes to be monitored under the over all directions of the Committee at the Centre.

- (5) To recommend appropriate strategies and measures for successful implementation of the five year programmes.

2. *Working Group on Flood Control, Drainage and Anti-Sea Erosion*

(i) *Composition*

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Secretary, Department of Irrigation | Chairman |
| <i>Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Irrigation)</i> | |
| (2) Joint Secretary (Indus) | Member |
| (3) Joint Secretary (Ganga Basin) | Member |
| (4) Financial Adviser, Department of Irrigation | Member |
| (5) Member (Engineering) J.R.C. | Member |
| <i>Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation (Department of Agriculture)</i> | |
| (6) Joint Secretary (L) Department of Agriculture | Member |
| <i>Planning Commission</i> | |
| (7) A representative of the Planning Commission | Member |
| <i>States and other Organisations</i> | |
| (8) Chief Engineer, Irrigation*, Haryana, Chandigarh | Member |
| (9) Chief Engineer, Irrigation*, Orissa, Bhubneshwar | Member |
| (10) Chief Engineer, Irrigation*, U.P., Lucknow | Member |
| (11) Engineer-in-Chief and Ex-Officio Secretary, Irrigation & Waterways Department, Government of West Bengal, Calcutta | Member |
| (12) Chairman, Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission, Gauhati | Member |
| (13) Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna | Member |
| <i>Central Water Commission</i> | |
| (14) Chairman, C.W.C. | Member |
| (15) Member (WR), Central Water Commission | Member |
| (16) Member (Floods), C.W.C. | Convener |

*Dealing with Flood Control.

(ii) **Terms of Reference:**

- (i) To make critical review of the progress made in flood control, drainage and anti-sea erosion in terms of physical targets viz., the area provided with reasonable protection and financial targets under the Fifth Plan since 1973-74. Particular reference should be made to the problems and constraints faced in achieving the main objectives in physical and financial terms and

deficiencies experienced in the implementation of the programme.

- (ii) To suggest measures for collection of improved statistics of the areas vulnerable to floods and areas benefited.

- (iii) To recommend the strategy, policies and the programme for this sector for the five-year period 1978-79 to 1982-83 with particular reference to the requirements in respect

of organisational and administrative set-up.

- (iv) Measures for stabilisation of the existing benefits resulting from flood control and anti-sea erosion schemes and proper operation and maintenance of these works.

Ganga Cauvery Link Project

169. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question 91 on 13th June, 1977 regarding linking up of the Ganga with Cauvery and state:

(a) whether the Ganga-Cauvery Link Project will be undertaken in different phases and whether it is the first phase of construction which is proposed to be included in the current plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Paper studies were carried out for the Scheme of inter-linking some of the rivers, including Ganga with Cauvery some years ago. Before investigations on any such long term scheme are taken up, it is essential to first study in depth the position of surpluses and shortages in various basins, sub-basins and regions and determine possibilities for inter-basin and inter-regional transfer of waters taking into consideration the minimum needs of drought prone areas. Such study is on hand by the Central Water Commission.

Such country-wise studies and investigations are by their nature long term. It is only after the studies are

completed that cost estimates and time of implementation of such projects could be determined.

एशियाई खेल, 1982

170. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण, और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या 1982 में एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन दिल्ली में होगा ;

(ख) क्या इसके लिए तैयारी आरम्भ कर दी गई है अथवा नहीं ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष उस पर कितना व्यय करने की योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

खेलों पर व्यय

171. श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने खेलों पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 के बजट में खेलों के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई ;

(ग) यह राशि चालू वर्ष के कुल बजट की राशि का कितना प्रतिशत है ; और

(घ) क्या अगले वर्षों में इस प्रतिशतता को बढ़ाने की भारत सरकार की कोई योजना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) 199.68 लाख रुपये ।

(ख) 217.70 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) शिक्षा विभाग के लिए की गई कुल बजट व्यवस्था का 1.14 प्रतिशत ।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है। खेलों अथवा अन्य विषयों के लिए बजट व्यवस्था कुल बजट की प्रतिशतता के आधार पर नहीं की जाती है ।

World Cup Hockey Competition

172. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

SHRI JENA BAIRAGI:

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

(a) whether three players left the training camp organised for World Cup Hockey Competition at Patiala;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any impartial enquiry into the entire incident has been made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and if an enquiry has been conducted, the results thereof?

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

(b) According to the players, as reported in the press, they left the camp in protest against what according to them were some uncalled for

remarks allegedly made by one of the selectors of Indian Hockey Federation.

(c) and (d). No enquiry has been made by this Ministry as the matter is entirely within the jurisdiction of the Indian Hockey Federation, which is an autonomous body.

भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा संसद सदस्यों को सरकारी आवास का आवंटन

173. श्री बजर राज सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांग्रेस सरकार के भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों तथा अन्य अधिकारियों को कितने तथा किस किस श्रेणी के आवास आवंटित किए गए और तत्संबंधी शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये आवंटन सम्पदा निदेशालय तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के आवंटन नियमों के अनुरूप हैं; और

(ग) क्या ये आवंटन किसी निश्चित अवधि के लिए हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो प्रत्येक मामले में आवंटन कितनी अवधि के लिए है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) नई सरकार द्वारा कार्यभार संभालने के बाद भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, संसद सदस्यों आदि निम्नलिखित मामलों में प्रत्येक के सामने लिखी शर्तों पर सामान्य पूल बास से आवंटित किए गए :—

(i) श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री

उन्हें बंगला नं० 12, विलिंग्डन क्रिस्टेंट (टाइप-Viii) का आर्वांटन "मूल नियम 45-ख" के अधीन निर्धारित किराये व विभागीय प्रभारों सहित (2824 रुपये प्रतिमास) पर पूर्णतया अस्थायी आधार पर किया गया है।

(ii) श्री जयराम दास दौलत राम, (भूतपूर्व संसद सदस्य)

वे टाइप-Viii के बंगला नं० 14, तुगलक रोड में रह रहे थे। उन्हें 17-बी हैबलाक स्क्वेयर (टाइप-V) का आर्वांटन "मूल नियम 45-ख" के अधीन निर्धारित किराये तथा विभागीय प्रभारों पर किया गया है ताकि वे उपर्युक्त वास को खाली कर सकें।

(ख) ये आर्वांटन तदर्थ आधार पर हैं तथा सक्षम प्राधिकारी के अनुमोदन से किए गए हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं। ये आर्वांटन पूर्णतया अस्थायी आधार पर हैं और किसी भी समय रद्द किए जा सकते हैं या वापस लिए जा सकते हैं।

Claims against Supplies/Deposits made on account of Sale of DGS&D Surplus Stores

174. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims of parties in India and amounts involved (against the undivided Government of India) for supplies made or deposits made on account of sale of D.G.S. & D. surplus stores, which were accepted by the Central Claims Organisation in his

Ministry after verification and acceptance by the Pakistan Government, which had been paid and those which are still pending for payment by his Ministry;

(b) whether the payment of any such accepted claim has been demurred on the ground that claims relating to 1947 repartition contracts was barred by Limitation in 1956, although the claimants had been pursuing their claims as early as 1948;

(c), if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the effective steps being taken to expedite the same and afford necessary relief to the affected parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) 454 claims involving an amount of Rs. 68.25 lakhs were registered with the Central Claims Organisation in India, in respect of supplies made and/or deposits with D.G.S.&D., on account of surplus stores. Out of these, 162 claims of the value of Rs. 28.96 lakhs were disposed of, leaving a balance of 292 claims involving an amount of Rs. 39.29 lakhs which are pending for want of verification report from the Government of Pakistan.

(b) In no such case payment has been denied on account of limitation.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Efforts are being made to expedite the disposal of remaining cases which, however, depends primarily on response from the Pakistan Government.

Disruption of Water Supply in Delhi

175. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been organised attempts to tamper with the

main pipelines to disrupt the water supply of the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken to protect them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Of late, several cases of tampering with main water supply pipelines were detected; but it is difficult to say whether these were organised attempts.

(b) The details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking organised patrolling of the sensitive and important installations and exposed water pipes by engaging Home Guards and departmental officials. Police authorities were also requested to intensify patrolling in these areas. F.I.Rs for all the incidents of disrupting the water supply by cutting water lines were also lodged with the police authorities.

Statement

Details of Dislocation of Water Supply during the Dharna by Lall Jandha Union.

Sl. No.	Date	Details
1	11-10-77	On 1100 mm dia PSC main feeding West Delhi opposite Britania biscuit factory, Lawrence Road Industrial Area.
2	12-10-77	On 900 mm dia PSC main feeding Kailash Reservoir near Bhairon Road.
3	12-10-77	Settlement under 000 mm dia PSC main feeding Kailash Reservoir at the Junction of Ring Road and Bhairon Road.
4	12-10-77	8" dia C.I. water main near Rajghat, feeding areas along B.S. Zafar Marg.
5	12-10-77	4" dia C.I. water main behind AGCR.
6	12-10-77	5" dia A.C. water main along Mata Sundari Road.
7	14-10-77	24" dia C.I. pumping main from Wazirabad to Shahdara opposite Transport Nagar along Wazirabad High way.
8	14-10-77	Bore on 24" dia C.I. main from Wazirabad to Shahdara.
9	14-10-77	15"/16" C.I. water main in Jhilmil Industrial area G.T. Road Shahdara.
10	14-10-77	6" dia C.I. water main feeding Seelampur phase III & IV.
11	14-10-77	12" dia C.I. water main to Najafgarh near Uttam Nagar.
12	14-10-77	110 mm dia water main opposite C-2 B Janakpuri.
13	14-10-77	8" C.I. water main opposite milk booth 'A' block Janakpuri.
14	14-10-77	8" dia A.C. pipe along Vidya Marg feeding D-Block opposite C-6-B Janakpuri.
15	14-10-77	9" dia C.I. water main from Kalkaji Reservoir near Kalkaji Hospital.
16	14-10-77	12" dia C.I. water main from Badarpur Tubewell to Giri Nagar.
17	14-10-77	7" dia water main from Sat Basi tubewell to Mehrauli.
18	15-10-77	1100 mm dia PSC pumping main from Greater Kailash Reservoir to Chirag Delhi.

Sl.No	Date	Details
19	15-10-77	21" dia water main from Kalkaji Reservoir to Defence colony near Lady Shri Ram College.
20	15-10-77	4" dia water main between 2A/8A block Geeta Colony.
21	15-10-77	5" dia C.I. water main from flag staff Reservoir to State Laboratory, Alipur Road.
22	15-10-77	7" dia C.I. main along Lower Bela Road.
23	15-10-77	6" dia C.I. main near Majnoo Ka Tilla.
24	16-10-77	Water main near H.No. 2513-14 Bagichi RAGHUNATH Sadar Bazar.
25	16-10-77	6" dia Branch from 12" dia line in Geeta Colony block 15 opposite Dera Baba Karam Singh Patpar Ganj Road.
26	16-10-77	W/main near A/2/88 Janakpuri near the Residence of Shri Vishnu Dutt.
27	17-10-77	W/main near Rampura main road.
28	17-10-77	W/main near Mohalla Darsan Pattak Haus Kaji.
29	17-10-77	W/main near Okhla Intake, Yamuna Bank.
30	17-10-77	Rising main near DTC H/Qrs I.P. State.
31	17-10-77	W/main near G Block Hari Nagar.
32	17-10-77	W/main along Najafgarh Road near Subhash Nagar.
33	17-10-77	W/main in M Block Shyam Nagar.
34	17-10-77	W/main on Hudson Road near Kingsway Camp.

In addition to above disruption of Water Supply was noticed by operating regulatory valves in different parts of the city.

**विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को
मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण**

176. श्री हरमोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण देने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अब तक कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (बृ० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण देने के बारे में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है, क्योंकि आयोग को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्मचारियों को ऋण स्वीकृत करने का अधिकार ही नहीं है।

Land Distributed during last Three years to Landless

177. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1086 on 20th June, 1977 regarding progress of land reform under 20-Point Programme and state:

(a) the total area of surplus land distributed to the landless during the first six months of 1977-78 and its statewise break up;

(b) how do these figures compare with the land distributed during the corresponding periods of 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any special steps to speed up the distribution of surplus land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement is appended.

(b) Information in respect of 1975-76 is incomplete. The available information indicates that less than 1 lakh acres were distributed. The position improved in 1976-77 when during April-September nearly 5.6 lakh acres were distributed. Distribution is determined by disposal of cases and since cases take a certain time to be disposed of, the achievement during any period is the result of the past efforts. A relative slowing down in the pace of distribution is natural in subsequent phases since the readily available surpluses have already been distributed.

(c) The Government of India have advised State Governments to set up distribution of ceiling surplus lands.

Statement

State	Area distributed between April to September, 1977 (in acres)	Remarks
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh .	49,083	
Assam	7,568*	*Till 31-1-1977
Bihar	7,650	
Gujarat	633	
Maryana . . .	215	
Himachal Pradesh	2*	*Till 30-6-1977
Jammu & Kashmir .	N.A.	
Karnataka .	3,842	
Kerala . . .	4,460	

1	2	3
Maharashtra	N.A.	
Manipur	N.A.	
Orissa	26,340	
Punjab	135	
Rajasthan	1,580	
Tamil Nadu	N.A.	
Tripura	399	
Uttar Pradesh	1,310*	*Till 30-6-1977
West Bengal	893	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,023*	*Till 31-8-1977.
Delhi	N.A.	
Pondicherry	70	
Total	1,18,081	

**Late Announcement of results by
Delhi University**

178. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that this year the Delhi University has announced the results of various examinations conducted by it very late;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to ensure that this delay does not occur in the years to come?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the results of some of the examinations conducted by the University were published late this

year mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) As the elections to the Lok Sabha were held in March this year, the examinations were started late;
- (ii) the stoppage of remuneration to teachers of the University and Colleges for examination work of regular students and ex-students of the University and Colleges also created administrative difficulties;
- (iii) due to heavy rains there was a breakdown of electricity and the University Main Office had no light for almost a week. The Computer machine could not therefore be used for processing the results resulting in corresponding delay.

The University have informed that all possible steps are being taken by it to ensure that such delay does not occur in future as far as possible.

Criteria for Fixing Prices by A.P.C.

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

(a) the agricultural and horticulture produce which come under the purview of Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) the criteria adopted by the Commission for fixing the prices of different commodities for different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) All agricultural commodities including horticultural produce fall under the purview of the A.P.C. The Commission has been making recommendations on the price policy of important agricultural commodities on a regular basis as also other commodities referred to it from time to time.

(b) In formulating its recommendations on the price policy the commission operate within its terms of reference which require the Commission to keep in view the following:

- (i) the need to provide incentive to the producer for adopting improved technology and for maximising production;
- (ii) The need to ensure rational utilization of land and other production resources;
- (iii) The likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, particularly on the cost of living, level of wages, industrial cost structure, etc.

Before making its recommendations on the level of support prices, the Commission takes into account, *inter alia*, the available data on cost of production of the particular crop,

changes in the input prices and the changes effected in the administered prices for competing crops. In making its recommendations on the level of procurement prices, the Commission also takes into account the crop prospects and the expected behaviour of the market prices.

Foodgrains Procured and Bufferstock Held

181. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of foodgrains procured, Statewise, by Government agencies during the current year and the total quantity of each item held as bufferstock as on 31st October 1977;

(b) what is the offtake so far by each State and the expected demand in the remaining months of the year; and

(c) whether any limit has been fixed for bufferstock holding and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) statement (Appendix—I) indicating the quantities of foodgrains procured State-wise during the calendar year 1977 (upto 31st October) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT 1023/77] According to the latest information available, about 18.2 million tonnes of foodgrains comprising of 13.6 million tonnes wheat, 4.4 million tonnes rice and 0.2 million tonnes coarse grains were held by Central as well as State authorities as on 1st October, 1977.

(b) A statement (Appendix—II) showing quantity of foodgrains released through public distribution by each State during the year 1977 (upto September, 1977) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See

No. LT-1023/77]. As regards the expected demand of foodgrains for public distribution for the remaining months of the year, it may be stated that these are from month to month, keeping in view the market availability and other relevant factors. It is therefore, not possible to anticipate precisely the demand for foodgrains for public distribution system of the State Governments.

(c) The recommendation of the Technical Group about the size of the buffer and operational stock are under consideration of the Government.

खाद्यान्न तथा धान के वसूली मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का राज्यों से अनुरोध

182. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों ने खरीफ की फसल के समय से खाद्यान्नों तथा धान के वसूली मूल्यों को बढ़ाने की मांग की है और यह मांग कब की गई थी ;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य ने वसूली मूल्य में वृद्धि के लिये क्या कारण बताये हैं ;

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा इस समय नियत खाद्यान्नों का वसूली मूल्य क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) खे (घ) : कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने 1977-78 के खरीफ विपणन मौसम के लिए धान का वसूली मूल्य बढ़ाकर 77 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल करने की सिफारिश की थी और ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का और रागी के वसूली मूल्य

को जारी रखने का सुझाव दिया था। केन्द्रीय कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्री के साथ सितम्बर, 1977 में चर्चा के दौरान, असम, केरल और जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को छोड़कर अधिकांश राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों/खाद्य मंत्रियों/कृषि मंत्रियों ने इस आधार पर अधिक वसूली मूल्य की मांग की थी कि उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि हुई है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों और राज्यों द्वारा अभिव्यक्त विचारों पर बारीकी से विचार करने के बाद भारत सरकार ने वसूली मूल्यों के स्तर के बारे में कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों स्वीकार करने का निश्चय किया है। धान और चावल के संचालन पर लगे क्षेत्रीय प्रतिबन्धों को उठा लिया गया है ताकि कमी वाले राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिक उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित की जा सके और उत्पादक खुले बाजार में अपनी उपज का बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकें।

सिन्धी विस्थापितों के अनिर्णीत पड़े बाबे

183. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1947-48 और 1948-49 के दौरान पाकिस्तान से गुजरात के जूनागढ़, राजकोट तथा जामनगर जिलों में आये सिन्धी विस्थापितों के मालिकाना दावे अभी भी अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की संख्या क्या है ; और

(ग) इन अनिर्णीत मामलों का निपटान कब तक किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) : (क) से (ग). भूतपूर्व पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा छोड़ी गई अचल सम्पत्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई भी दावा प्रारम्भिक सत्यापन के लिए अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ा है। फिर भी भूतपूर्व सौराष्ट्र में बसाए गए सिन्धी विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के मुआवजों के दावों से सम्बन्धित 36 मामलों को अन्तिम रूप से निपटाने की कार्यवाही चल रही है। ये मामले निम्न हैं :—

जूनागढ़	.	.	31
राजकोट]	.	.	4
जामनगर			1
			—
			36
			—

आशा है इन मामलों का शीघ्र निपटान कर दिया जायगा ।

Memo from Director of National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories against Uneconomical levy Sugar Prices

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

(a) whether a memorandum has been sent by the Director of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories to the Minister against the uneconomical prices for levy sugar;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Marathe Committee; and

(c) if not, when the same is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A memorandum No. F. 13-56/77-SP dated 29th June, 1977 addressed to the Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation was received from the Vice-President of the Federation.

(b) In its meeting held on 27-10-77 the Cabinet took a decision on the recommendations made by the Marathe Committee accepting the minimum notified cane price as the basis of fixing levy sugar prices, but deciding that each mill will be considered individually for fixing the price of its levy sugar.

(c) Question does not arise.

Change in the Procedure of Furnishing Security for Meter by D.E.S.U.

185. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that new allottees of Government quarters in Delhi /New Delhi are asked by the D.E.S.U. to clear the arrears, if any, of the previous occupants and also to deposit cash security for meter when they apply for the reconnection of the electricity;

(b) the reasons for changing the procedure of furnishing the security on behalf of the allottee by the office of the concerned allottee; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the above change has created difficulties particularly for the low-paid employees of the Government, and if so, the steps Government propose to take to restore the previous procedure?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) to (c). Because of heavy accumulation of arrears of electricity charges against certain allottees of Government quarters, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking had decided some time back that security deposit for electric meters should be recovered in cash from allottees of government quarters and that arrears, if any, due from the previous occupant should be cleared by the new allottee before the electricity supply could be restored. On receipt of a number of representations from new allottees of Government quarters, the Undertaking has since decided not to insist on clearance of arrears of old occupants by the new allottees before electricity is restored. However, security will have to be deposited by such allottees in cash as is being done by other consumers.

Mismanagement of Funds and Construction of Hostel in Jawaharlal Nehru University

186. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been mismanagement of funds in the Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) whether there had been complaints from the students regarding the construction of Hostels; and

(c) the steps already taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Spray dried trade waste in Delhi Agency in Kalkaji, Delhi

187. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sizeable part of the land near Kalkaji acquired under the Displaced Persons Land Acquisition Act, 1948 has been sold out to a private Housing Agency operating in Greater Kailash Part II;

(b) if so, whether it violates the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to accommodate the eligible displaced persons who are in the waiting list and awaiting allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) So far as displaced persons from former West Pakistan are concerned, fresh allotments were stopped long back and no displaced persons are on the waiting list awaiting allotment.

As for the displaced persons from former East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) gainfully employed in Delhi, all those who were found eligible in response to the two Press Notes dated 4-1-1966 and 13-8-1967, were offered plots in Chittaranjan Park. Fresh applications were invited vide Press Note dated 14-1-1977 for the remaining plots in Chittaranjan Park, which are to be allotted by draw of lots amongst those found eligible.

Spray Dried Trade waste in Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(a) whether seventy to eighty tons of spray dried trade waste kept in the store of Delhi Milk Scheme has gone bad;

(b) whether casein has also gone bad;

(c) whether 80 thousand litres of milk has gone bad recently; and

(d) if so, the losses suffered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) 1,38,500 litres of processed milk and 20,094 litres of raw milk had gone bad due to the illegal strike by a section of Delhi Milk Scheme workers on the night of 21-9-77.

(d) The losses incurred on account of milk having gone bad as indicated at (c) above were to the extent of Rs. 1,39,397 approximately.

Foodgrains stored in Godowns and on Plinth

189. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of foodgrains at present in the buffer stocks of Food Corporation of India and how

(c)

much of it is stored in godowns owned privately and by the Food Corporation and how much is kept on Plinths under polythene covers;

(b) whether it is a fact that large quantity of wheat stored under polythene cover is reported to have been badly damaged;

(c) if so, area-wise details of quantity of wheat damaged and its value; and

(d) what effective steps are being taken/proposed to avoid loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 14.2 million tonnes of foodgrains was in storage with Food Corporation of India as on 15.10.77 out of which 5.3 million tonnes was stored in CAP storage (cover and Plinth) and the balance quantity of 8.9 million tonnes was stored in FCI's own godowns and in CWC, SWC as well as private godowns.

(b) A quantity of 7983 tonnes of wheat was damaged.

Sl. No.	Name of Region	Quantity damaged	Value of damaged stocks
1	2	3	4
		(in tonnes)	(Rupees)
1 J. & K. .		96	129596
2 Rajasthan		1203	1625253
3 Punjab .		18	24318
4 Haryana		03	4053
5 Delhi		33	41583
6 U.P.		331	447181
7 H.P.		80	108080
8 Kandla		2850	3350350
9 Maharashtra		251	339101

1	2	3	4
10 Gujarat .		65	87815
11 M.P. .		12	16212
12 Tamil Nadu .		2115	2857365
13 A.P. .		223	301273
14 Karnataka .		05	6755
15 Maharashtra (P.O.) .		19	25669
16 Bihar . . .		679	917329
Total		<u>7983</u>	<u>10785033</u>

(d) The following steps are being taken to increase the covered storage accommodation to replace CAP storage where much of the damage has taken place:—

(1) Construction of new godowns on large scale under crash programme.

(2) Construction of mini type godowns wherever narrow strips of land are available within the existing godown complexes. Such mini godowns can be constructed within a short time to take care of urgent needs.

(3) Construction of new godowns within the existing godown complexes and at approved centres where land is readily available.

(4) Construction of buffer storage godowns with financial assistance from world Bank.

(5) Encouraging private parties for construction of godowns on guaranteed occupation for minimum specified period and helping them to get bank loan on comparatively easy terms.

(6) Making optimum use of the existing storage capacity by increasing the stack height, expeditious disposal of obsolete/unserviceable

stores and damaged foodgrains so as to create additional vacant space for utilization for storage of foodgrains.

(7) Hiring of additional covered storage capacity from various sources like Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, State Governments and private parties.

(8) Temporary hiring of godowns from defence establishments, sugar mills, rice mills, disused rehabilitation camp etc., during procurement season.

Tapioca Complex in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala have represented to the Centre to set up a Rs. 9 crore public sector tapioca complex in the State for the manufacture of biscuits, starch, glucose, cattle food; and

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

TAP SINGH): (a) and (b).

A request for preparation of a project report for establishment of a Rural-Agro based Industrial Complex in Kerala, which inter-alia includes tapioca processing also, has been received from the State Government. The project report is under preparation.

Promotional Avenues for Graduate Engineers, C.P.W.D.

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

(a) whether the Graduate Junior Engineers of the Central Public Works Department, New Delhi, staged a dharna at Nirman Bhawan to press their demands for proper promotional channels; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereof?

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

(b) There are two groups of Junior Engineers, Graduates and AMIEs on the one side and diploma holders and other non-graduates on the other. The interests of the two groups are in conflict with each other. Earlier the non-graduate Junior Engineers had staged a dharna. The Government had given time to both the parties to evolve an agreed formula. This, they could not do. Now the Government is considering some proposal which may be fair and just to both parties, but it is not possible to evolve a formula which will satisfy everybody.

मदर डेरी के दूध के संघटक तत्व

192. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिबाई मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता, मद्रास तथा दिल्ली की तीन मदर डेरियों के सहयोग से दूध को विटामिन 'ए' द्वारा पोषित करने की कोई योजना शुरू की गई है ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड के सहयोग से कार्यान्वित किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस परियोजना में पटना स्थित डेरी को कब तक शामिल किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिबाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास बोर्ड और कलकत्ता, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास स्थित तीन मदर डेरियों के सहयोग से परीक्षण परियोजना के तौर पर प्रत्येक डेरी में प्रति दिन एक लाख लिटर दूध को विटामिन 'ए' से पुष्ट करने की एक योजना शुरू करने का विचार है ।

(ग) प्रारम्भिक परीक्षण करने के बाद परियोजना का विस्तार करने तथा पटना स्थित डेरी को शामिल करने पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Removal of Slums in West Bengal

193. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of money sanctioned and disbursed during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77 by the Centre on account of slum improvement scheme in West Bengal;

(b) total amount actually spent by the State Government;

(c) progress of the West Bengal slum improvement scheme in physical and financial terms, during the period 1971-72 to 1976-77;

(d) whether there were any allegations of irregularities in regard to expenditure incurred by the then West Bengal Government on slum improvement scheme; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

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

Scheme to bring Krishna water to Madras

194. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ministerial level conference was held by the Union Government to discuss the implementation of the scheme to bring Krishna water to Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRA-

TAP SINGH): (a) and (b). In April 1976, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra had agreed to allow the use of 5 TMC each of their share of Krishna waters to Tamil Nadu for water supply to Madras City. In pursuance of that agreement, various alternative schemes were formulated and their costs estimated by the officers of the concerned States, which were discussed at two meetings at officers' level.

These studies were considered at a meeting convened by the Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation on 27th October, 1977 which was attended by the Chief Ministers of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra and the Minister for Medium Irrigation, Andhra Pradesh, the Minister for Major Irrigation, Karnataka and the Minister for Works, Tamil Nadu.

As a result of discussions, the following decisions were taken:

(i) The Government of Tamil Nadu shall be permitted to draw not more than 15 T.M.C. in a water year from Srisaillam reservoir during the period 1st July to 31st October through an open lined channel from Srisaillam to Pennar designed to carry a discharge not exceeding 1500 cusecs which will enable conveyance of water to Madras City. The arrangements for the conductor system shall be agreed upon by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(ii) The Government of Andhra Pradesh will cooperate in the acquisition of land and in providing necessary storage. Andhra Pradesh will also provide facilities for the construction of the canals and other structures and also for the maintenance and operation of the water supply system;

(iii) Tamil Nadu shall bear the cost of the arrangements for conveying of water from Srisaillam to Poondi and will bear the maintenance and operational charges.

The details can be worked out by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu;

(iv) The lined channel between Srisaillam and Somasila from the point of off-take to be agreed upon by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu shall not be utilised for irrigation or other consumptive purposes; and

(v) The Central Government will make arrangements to inspect the system during operational stages and ensure that the withdrawal of water into this water supply system from Srisaillam does not exceed 15 TMC in a water year and that the system is utilised only for water supply to Madras City and for no other purpose.

An agreement, which is subject to ratification by the respective States, was signed by the representatives of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and the Secretary, Department of Irrigation in the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the 28th October, 1977.

Three-years Part Time Degree Courses in Engineering

195. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education has sponsored a scheme of "Three years" Part Time Degree Courses in Engineering for Diploma Holders;

(b) if so, names of those States who have provided these facilities;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra has refused to provide these facilities; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education has formulated a scheme for starting part-time degree courses in selected engineering colleges for diploma-holders.

(b) As per the information available, facilities for part-time degree courses in engineering for diploma-holders are available in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In fact, a proposal has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for starting a part-time degree course for diploma-holders, which is under consideration of the Western Regional Committee of the All India Council for Technical Education.

Occupation of Government Accommodation by Employees Owning Houses

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees owning houses have not vacated Government accommodation;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether they are paying commercial rents for the occupation of Government accommodation; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 1320 house-owning officers have not vacated Government accommodation.

(c) and (d). From 1st June 1977, house-owning officers, who are in occupation of Government residential accommodation, are charged normal licence fee, if the monthly income from their own houses does not exceed Rs. 1000/-; 50 per cent of the market licence fee, if the monthly rent exceeds Rs. 1000/-, but does not exceed Rs. 2000/-; and market rent, if the monthly income exceeds Rs. 2000/-. They are not required to vacate Government accommodation.

Amount given to Organisations for Social Welfare and Cultural Activities

197. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount year-wise given during last three years to each of the private institutions/organisations in the Union Territory of Delhi and the State of Bihar in the name of social welfare and cultural activities;

(b) the names of the Presidents/Chairmen/Conveners of such private organisations;

(c) whether the entire money given to them was properly accounted for; and

(d) if not, action taken against such organisations/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PFATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Support Prices of Agricultural Produce fixed by A.P.C.

198. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the support prices of principal agricultural produce fixed by the Agricultural prices Commission for last three years and the price accepted by Government;

(b) whether some of the State Governments expressed their disapproval of not only about the procedure followed by APC but also the basic facts placed before the Commission for fixing the support prices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement giving the support/procurement prices for principal foodgrains and commercial crops recommended by the Commission and those fixed by the Government during the last three years is attached.

(b) and (c). The producing States have been generally pleading for higher prices than those recommended by the APC. However, before finalising its recommendations on the price policy for different crops, the Commission gives careful consideration to the views expressed by the State Governments on various issues pertaining to price policy and the basic facts placed before it by the State Governments.

Statement

Procurement and minimum support prices of agricultural commodities (according to marketing year).

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Variety	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		As re-com-mended by APC	As fixed by Govt.	As re-com-mended by APC	As fixed by Govt.	As re-com-mended by APC	As fixed by Govt.	As re-com-mended by APC	As fixed by Govt.

PROCUREMENT PRICES

Foodgrains.

Paddy .	Coarse	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	77' 00	77' 00		
Jowar .	FAQ	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00		
Bajra .	"	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00		
Maize .	"	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00		
Ragi .		74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00	74' 00		
Wheat		105' 00	105' 00	105' 00	105' 00	105' 00	110' 00		

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES.

Barley .				65' 00	65' 00	65' 00	65' 00		
Gram .				90' 00	90' 00	95' 00	95' 00	120' 00	125' 00

Commercial Crops.

Sugarcane+		9' 50@	8' 50@	9' 50@	8' 50@	9' 50@	8' 50@		
Cotton (Kapas)	Panjab American 320-F	210' 00	210' 00	220	N.A.	255' 00	255' 00		
Jute	Assam Bottom and comparable varieties & grades	135' 00	135' 00	140' 00	135' 00	136' 00*	141' 00*		
Groundnut in shell			..	140' 00	140' 00	155' 00	160' 00		
Soyabean				..	..	145' 00	145' 00		
Sunflower seed		..	..	150' 00	150' 00	165' 00	165' 00		

*—For W-5 grade in Assam: N.A.—Not announced.

£—Inclusive of a promotional premium of Rs. 10.00.

FAQ—Fair Average Quality.

+Statutory Minimum price payable by Sugar Factories.

@Linked to a recovery of 8.5 percent with a premium of 10 paise for every 0.1 percent increase in recovery above the basic level.

Prawn Fishing Operations

199. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the Coastal area, near Tiruchendur huge Prawn Fish operations without any fishing facility are going on; and

(b) if so, the quantum of such variety of fish taken for export through Cochin Harbour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION, (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Fishing Harbour at Kulasekarapatnam

200. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider constructing a Fishing Port at Kulasekarapatnam which was once functioning as a small port or at Veerapandianpatnam or at Punnakka-yaal where the sea is deep and also provide a processing Unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): No, Sir.

12 hrs.

RE MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

REPORTED ASSAULT BY R.S.S. WORKERS ON SHRI DAMODARAN NAIR, A GUIDE AT GANDHI SMRITI

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 56 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha I had given today a notice of an adjournment motion, which read:

"Recent assault by RSS workers on Shri Damodaran Nair a guide at Gandhi Smriti for quoting Shri Morarji Desai."

This was the adjournment motion sent by me under Rule 56 and has not been admitted by you.

Now, Rule 58 lays down the conditions under which the adjournment motions can be admitted or rejected. This rule says;

"The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

(i) not more than one such motion shall be made at the same sitting;

(ii) not more than one matter shall be discussed on the same motion;

(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iv) the motion shall not raise a question of privilege;

(v) the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter, which has been discussed in the same session;

(vi) the motion shall not anticipate a matter, which has been previously appointed for consideration....

(vii) the motion shall not deal with any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India; and

(viii) the motion shall not raise any question which under the Constitution or these rules can only be raised on a distinct motion by a notice given in writing to the Secretary-General."

It is only on these grounds that the motion can be ruled out of order. The Speaker gives his consent under Rule

60. You have been pleased not to give your consent but non-giving of the consent is not an arbitrary matter, is not a matter of the whims of the Speaker. It has to be within the Rules. If it is in order under Rule 56, then, consent has to be given. If objection is taken to the leave being granted, then Rule 60 will come into play. Rule 60 says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 56 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order shall,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Time of the House is very precious....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you please sit down. I shall hear you also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have been an eminent Judge.

You please read rule 58, sub-rule (iii).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under Rule 60, therefore, after questions and before the list of business is entered upon, you shall call upon the member concerned who shall rise in his place and ask for leave to move the adjournment of the House:

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 56 or is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is not in order, he may, if he thinks it necessary, read the notice of motion and state the reasons for refusing consent or holding the motion as being not in order.....

(2) If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places, and if not less than fifty members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that leave is granted. If less than fifty members rise, the Speaker shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the House."

Therefore, the whole scheme of the Rule is that it is for the House to either grant leave or not.... (*Interruptions*). I am perfectly in agreement with the fact that you have to give your consent under Rule 56 before we go to the next stage. But, as I said in the beginning, you will refuse consent only if it is not in order. As I have pointed out, under Rule 58 my notice comes squarely within the rule. It is a specific matter and is of recent occurrence and is of grave concern to anyone who has any respect for the memory of Mahatma Gandhi and, therefore, everyone will be concerned. Therefore, you kindly consider leaving it to the House. If not less than 50 members stand, then the motion should be admitted. Please don't say yourself that you do not give consent because that will completely defeat the very purpose of the adjournment motion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I have given a written representation on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it just now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly apply your mind to Rule 58 (iii).

Shri Vasant Sathe has been conveniently reading a part of it. The whole sentence reads as under:

"(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;"

I would only like to be enlightened when did this incident take place?

I resume my seat.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): This is the discretionary power of the Speaker under Rules 56 and 59 either to accept it or not to accept it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: There are certain conditions by which the Speaker is supposed to be guided.

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

"58. The right to move the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance shall be subject to the following restrictions, namely:—

X X X X X X X

(iii) the motion shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence."

May I know when did this incident occur?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: 31st October.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I may invite your kind attention to Rule 59.

"59. No motion which seeks to raise discussion on a matter pending before any statutory tribunal or statutory authority performing any judicial or quasi-judicial functions or any commission or court of enquiry appointed to enquire into, or investigate, any matter shall ordinarily be permitted to be moved:

Provided that the Speaker may in his discretion allow such matter being raised in the House as is concerned with the procedure or subject or stage of enquiry if the Speaker is satisfied that it is not likely to prejudice the consideration of such matter by the statutory tribunal, statutory authority, commission or court of enquiry."

MR. SPEAKER: What is your objections?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not a question of Indira Gandhi. Don't bother.

भाइ में जायें महात्मा गांधी आपके मंत्री लोग कहते हैं ।

This incident was reported to the Poice Station and the Police Station authorities are making enquiries in

this matter. So, this is under investigation. Now it is for you, Mr. Speaker, to decide whether it is a matter of recent occurrence, whether it is under investigation or not and thirdly whether it is such a matter of public importance.

If you allow it Mr. Speaker, I do not mind.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put just one question.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are exploiting Mahatma Gandhi Mr. Sathe. I know what are your feelings about Mahatma Gandhi. I know that about Indira Gandhi you have your own feelings."

"देश की नेता इन्दिरा गांधी और भाइ में जायें महात्मा गांधी"

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Ordinarily, Sir, the ruling given by you—

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given any ruling.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The decision taken by you is not to be revised. However, in the case of Chamber-decisions on the admissibility of adjournment motions a revision is permissible as per precedents.

Shakdher says, "If however, a Member would like to make a submission to the Speaker to reconsider his decision, he can do so either in person to the Speaker in his Chamber later during the day or by submitting a written representation to the Speaker in that behalf."

So, it was on that basis that I gave a representation to you that you may kindly reconsider your decision withholding permission for moving this motion. Now, Sir, the basic question is this. Shakdher says, "Where, however, the Speaker is satisfied that the matter proposed to be discussed is *prima facie* in order under the rules, he gives his consent to the

moving of the motion." And then, the procedure to be adopted was discussed on a former occasion. The procedure to be observed for disposal of such notices was discussed and decided upon at a meeting held on September 19, 1958 of the Speaker with the members and representatives of the parties and groups and this decision was announced in the Lok Sabha by the Speaker on August 19, 1959 and this was also published in the Bulletin of August 31, 1959. The procedure is spelt out as follows: "If *prima facie* it is in order, it must be allowed. Where, however, it is a border-line case or where the Speaker is not in possession of the full facts to decide the admissibility of a notice, he may mention in the House the receipt of the motion; and, after hearing a brief statement from the member and/or of the Minister concerned, give his decision on merit." This is the procedure which has to be followed. *Prime facie* it is admissible if the matter to be discussed is a definite matter of urgent public importance. Therefore, it can be discussed *prima facie*, unless it is barred by any of the restrictive provisions given under Rule 58.

Therefore, Sir, to my mind, the *sub-judice* question does not arise; repetition does not arise; anticipatory decision does not arise.

MR. SPEAKER: Am I to take it from you that there is no investigation or no case pending in the matter? Is there no investigation or no case pending?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No case is pending. Therefore, *sub-judice* question does not arise. The basic question is this. You have taken a decision. We are entitled to know the reasons—not that you are under legal compulsions to give the reasons. Unless these are restricted by any of the other provisions, and it is in order, namely, that it is definite, it is urgent and it is a matter of

public importance, then, Sir, under the proviso read out to you and under the procedure settled in those discussions announced through the Bulletin. I am certainly entitled to have my motion admitted. It is true, Sir, that you have got absolute discretion; with your judicial background, I need not tell you that that discretion is not expected to be any arbitrary discretion. It has got to be within the scope of the rules stipulated here.

My submission is that this is a matter of very great public importance because people are going to the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi. There are to be guides there. If a guide quoting Morarjibhai's book and telling others that Gandhiji was shot down here by Nathu Ram Godse, an RSS man,—if he told them such a thing—and if the guide is going to be beaten up,—the guide was actually beaten up—then, it certainly becomes a matter of urgent public importance, because, the members of the public will not be able to go there without harassment. There is a sense of insecurity. There is no police protection given either to the public or to the guide in pointing out and explaining matters on the basis of the background.

Therefore, there cannot be anything much more important to the public than this. There cannot be anything much more definite and much more of relevance than this. Therefore, I submit that this to you, Mr. Speaker, that you owe it to this House, you owe it to this country, to tell us, why the Parliament of India cannot be allowed to discuss this matter and give a corrective. So that the public may have protection and facts about Mahatma Gandhi may be spelt out correctly and not distorted in any way.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Therefore, it is that I have given a written representation to you kindly to reconsider your decision and to give us permission to move this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Prof. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, the fact has not come out.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called Prof. Mavalankar. You cannot interfere like that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while making my observations on this issue, I want to state at the outset that I am not at all commenting on the merits of the subject-matter of the adjournment motion. Any Member, as you know, can move for an adjournment motion according to the procedure laid down in the rules.

I have heard Mr. Stephen and also Mr. Sathe with great attention and care. I am not arguing at this stage whether the subject-matter for the adjournment motions which they are seeking to move, namely, the attack on Mr. Damodaran Nair on a day in October at Gandhi Smriti is a matter of great public importance where Mahatma Gandhi's memory is involved and where our respect for Mahatma Gandhi is involved. That is not my point. My points are totally different. In my judgment, as you will see, the entire scheme of adjournment motion is laid down in our rules, and it is possible to implement that scheme only if the Chair gives its consent. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please have patience to hear him.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not important that if 50 Members stand that gets admitted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It is not like that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is not that if fifty Members stand up it gets admitted.

MR. SPEAKER: This much you must realise that the Chair consents only if the ground is reasonable.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: My argument is that the Chair must give its consent for that. The consent of the Chair is also restricted and bound, or rather more than restricted and bound, it is regulated by the wordings of the various rules.

Now, Sir, the matter for adjournment motion must be of urgent definite importance—and I agree that this particular matter is of such nature; but it must also be such for which the Government is directly and wholly responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: Where do you get that?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: This is the implication of the adjournment motion and its discussion. (Interruptions) My friends may laugh but they do not know the convention of the House. The Convention of the House is that the matter for discussion of an adjournment motion is considered to be important, both in the British Parliament as well as in our Parliament from the very beginning, and that the matter is of definite public and urgent importance, and of a very recent occurrence, that is, which happened only yesterday or day before, not even earlier, and for which the Government is directly and wholly responsible.

Otherwise, the Chair has, continuously, by convention, not given its consent to adjournment motions moved

by so many parties and individuals in the last 25 years. Why? Because, there are other methods like calling attention, short notice, discussion under Rule 193 etc., etc. It is possible that my views and their views coincide in this particular subject matter; it is very important how you use the 'Parliamentary contrivance' or 'provisions' for moving an adjournment motion in the House for this purpose because, this is almost equal to a vote of no-confidence. And, if an adjournment motion is passed, it is considered as a vote of no-confidence, and then the Government must go. That is the crux of the matter.

Therefore, the subject must be weighty and serious. And, if that subject is weighty and serious, then the Government must be so directly responsible that the House must remove all other items from the business and spend three, four or five hours or whatever time you and the House suggest for this motion to be discussed. The House then cannot discuss any other matter. Now, Sir, this is not a very serious matter with which the Government is even instantly or remotely connected. Therefore, I feel that this is not a fit subject for the adjournment of the House, and for discussion of that subject in this House in this form, because there are other methods available for its discussion, but certainly not through the method of an adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, Shri HANS RAJ GUPTA was arrested but he was given Padma Bhushan by Mrs. Gandhi. This is the relationship of the R. S. S. with the Congress!

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He cannot make a Kathakali dance on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

This is an important matter. The reason why I have withheld consent is that an adjournment motion in essence amounts to censure of the government. In this case Government had nothing to do with the matter. I gave my thought over the matter. Every adjournment motion, as the book says, whether it is May's Parliamentary Practice or any other book, amounts to censure of the government. There is no act of the government done on this matter. That is what is passing in my mind. If you satisfy me that my thinking is wrong, I am certainly open to revise it. On this matter I want to hear both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. The main question or the real difficulty is: Is it not that an adjournment motion amounts to censure of the government? If that is so, has government anything to do with it? Either you may take up this matter today or if you want, it can be postponed to tomorrow. I would like to know from the Prime Minister; whether he wants time to speak on this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): On what?

MR. SPEAKER: There is an adjournment motion on the ground that a guide of the Gandhi Smriti was assaulted by RSS workers. I disallowed it on the thinking that an adjournment motion is a censure of the Government and Government has nothing to do with the matter. Therefore, I think it should not be through an adjournment motion but it may be by other methods.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not require any more time. I can say it now if you want.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Personally, Sir, I consider that an adjournment motion is an important motion. It is

[Shri Morarji Desai]

not an ordinary motion. I entirely accept your ruling that it ultimately amounts to censure of the government. In this matter Government has nothing to do with it. Government is not concerned with it at all. There are some private persons who are alleged to have assaulted the guide in the Gandhi Smriti. I have received no complaint about it myself; that I must say. But I may say when I was there I was told by some people—the allegation was against the guide—that he was alleging that the RSS was behind Mahatma Gandhi's murder. That is totally false. I can never accept that RSS did that because when I said that Godse was a member of RSS, that was much before the murder. He ceased to be in RSS or having any connection with the RSS long before he committed the murder. I explained to him that such controversial thing should not be brought in Gandhi Smriti. That is also what I brought to his notice. I told him this ought not to be done. I have also told the other people that they have no business to be rough with anybody even if he was wrong. The matter ended there. I do not know how it came up afterwards. It cannot be the subject matter of an adjournment motion by any stretch of imagination.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): I would deal first with that part of the matter when you asked whether Government has anything to do with the matter or not. One thing is accepted that Gandhi Smriti is under the supervision of the Government of India. Mr. Sikandar Bakht deals with it. So the Government of India has to do with it. Here is an institution which is of national importance connected with the memory of the Father of the nation. Here a large number of people from different parts of the country come and go to pay their homage and see things. There they are being advised and given certain information. Sir, I have read that

part of autobiography of the Prime Minister in which a reference is made that Nathuram Godse was connected with it as a member of R.S.S. You have said it and it is a fact. What you explained later on is a different matter. It is a question of document. This is one thing. Secondly, I would like to point out to you that when we read this news happening in Delhi It happened twice, it appeared in all the national papers, that I wrote a letter to the Home Minister pointing out that such incidents are happening in Delhi. I had no occasion, no machinery to verify the whole thing. It is for you to look into it. I wrote him a letter and I also said on the basis of the report that was appearing in the press that this was being done by the R.S.S. with the connivance of the Delhi Administration. I have made this specific allegation. I have charged and not only charged but I have also sent a copy of this letter to the Delhi Administration. I have mentioned this matter orally to the Chief Executive Councillor that these things are happening there. So, Sir, the Government is absolutely directly concerned with it. How can the Government say that this is not a Government matter? Somebody else beats somebody is a different matter, but no police protection is given. But here is a semi-government or government Institution where the memory of the Father of the Nation is involved, where some people go and hear a person who is dedicated to the cause of Gandhiji—a Sarvodaya man. He is being attacked by some goondas or may be RSS walas. Only because they happen to be RSS walas, do they get protection from the Government? I would like the Members like Shri Mavalankar and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to come to this side because we are not fighting for any party purposes (*Interruptions*). We are fighting for a certain issue. It is a more important issue. It may look very small, it may look that it is very insignificant. Mr. Kanwarlal

Gupta, it is convenient to you and therefore you consider it as insignificant. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him prove that there was connivance of the Delhi Administration, I will resign my seat. Otherwise he should resign.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Let us discuss the adjournment motion and I will prove it. So, Sir, it is very much connected with the Government. It is the failure of the Administration to give protection to that man only because he has made a complaint. This is another failure of Government in this matter. Sir, instead of being given any protection, only because he has made noise about it, he has been removed from the job of Guide (*Interruptions*). This is doubly the failure of the Government and, therefore, it is a matter which requires the attention of this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard both sides. The decision is reserved. Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table.

12.34 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF ONE-MAN-COMMISSION OF INQUIRY RE. SAMASTIPUR INCIDENT AND PAPERS RE. PRESIDENTS RULE IN TRIPURA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): On behalf of Shri Charan Singh.

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi) and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the One-Man-Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the incidents of explosions

that took place on 2nd January, 1975 at Samastipur (Bihar).

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-993/77*].

(2) (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 5th November, 1977 issued by the President under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Tripura published in Notification No. G.S.R. 679 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1977 under article 356 (3) of the Constitution.

(ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 5th November, 1977, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 680 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1977. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-994/77*].

(3) A copy each of two Reports dated the 2nd November, 1977 and 3rd November, 1977 of the Governor of Tripura to the President (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-995/77*].

BOMBAY IRRIGATION (GUJARAT AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): On behalf of Shri Surjit Singh Barnala.

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bombay Irrigation (Gujarat Amendment) Act, 1976 (President's Act No. 45 of 1976) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-996/77*].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF THE U.G.C. NEW DELHI FOR 1975-76 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND OF NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG FOR 1973-74 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

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

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-997/77].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 1973-74 together with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-998/77].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raj Narain... (Interruptions)

(Some leaflets were thrown from the Visitors' Gallery and there was some commotion)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There is no protection in Parliament House from the RSS Gondas; even in Parliament they are attacking.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हैड-विल्ज गिराये गये हैं, वे रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की तरफ से हैं...

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Secretariat to find out what the matter is.... (Interruptions)

Deshpande Commission Report
MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN
ON THE REPORT AND A STATEMENT

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(1) जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) पंजाब और हरियाणा उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश डी०एस० लांबा की मृत्यु संबंधी तथ्यों तथा परिस्थितियों की जांच करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त किये गये देशपांडे आयोग का प्रतिवेदन।

(दो) प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्यवाही का ज्ञापन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी संस्करण साथ-साथ सभा पटल पर रखे जाने के कारण बताने वाला एक हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-999/77].

ORDINANCES PROMULGATED BY THE
PRESIDENT DURING SEPTEMBER AND
OCTOBER, 1977

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (No. 9 of 1977) promulgated by the President on the 3rd September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1000/77].

(2) The Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Ordinance, 1977 (No.

10 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 19th September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1001/77].

(3) The Enemy Property (Amendment Ordinance, 1977 (No. 11 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 23rd September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1002/77].

(4) The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (No. 12 of 1977) promulgated by the Vice-President discharging the functions of the President on the 23rd September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1003/77].

(5) The Smith, Stanistreet and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1977 (No. 13 of 1977) promulgated by the President on the 30th September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1004/77].

(6) The Gresham and Craven of India (Private) Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1977 (No. 14 of 1977) promulgated by the President on the 30th September, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1005/77].

(7) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Amendment Ordinance, 1977 (No. 15 of 1977) promulgated by the President on the 13th October, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1006/77].

(8) The Advocates (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977 (No. 16 of 1977) promulgated by the President on the 31st October, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1007/77].

CENTRAL WATER LABORATORY (GROUP A AND GROUP B) RECRUITMENT RULES, 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUS-

ING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR):

I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Water Laboratory (Group A and Group B) Recruitment Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1158 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1977, issued under article 309 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1008/77].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION FOR 1976-77 WITH AUDIT REPORT AND LEVY SUGAR PRICE EQUALISATION FUND RULES, 1977

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: On behalf of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh,

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Warehousing Corporation, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1009/77].

(2) A copy of the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Rules, 1977 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 619 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th September, 1977, under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Levy Sugar Price Equalisation Fund Act, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1010/77].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND A STATEMENT RE. MARKET LOANS FLOATED IN OCTOBER, 1977

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 1044 and 1045 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 557 (E) to 561 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 580 (E) to 582 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 586 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 587 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1977.

(vi) G.S.R. 1125 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1126 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1127 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S.R. 1128 and 1129 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G.S.R. 1130 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xi) G.S.R. 603 (E) published in Gazette of India dated 3rd September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G.S.R. 604 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiii) G.S.R. 605 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G.S.R. 609 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xv) G.S.R. 616 (E) to 618 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvi) G.S.R. 1279 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvii) G.S.R. 1280 and 1281 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xviii) G.S.R. 627 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xix) G.S.R. 646 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xx) G.S.R. 662 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st October, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1011/77].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 1006 and 1007 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th July 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 564 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th August 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1100 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th

August, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1189 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 626 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1977 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1012/77].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) indicating the results of the market loans floated by the Government of India in October, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1013/77].

12.42 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ABOLITION OF FOOD ZONES

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported abolition of food zones creating difficulties for the deficit States like West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Bihar in the matter of cordoning off the movement of foodgrains and supplying adequate quantity thereof to the people at reasonable prices."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): Under the pricing and procurement policy for Kharif cereals for the 1977-78 marketing season announced by the Government of India, all zonal restrictions on the

movement of rice and paddy have been removed and such movements would now be free throughout the country. This policy was adopted, taking into consideration:

(i) Easy food situation, with expectation of bumper harvest from Kharif crops and with 19 Million Tonnes of food-grain stocks, out of which 4.8 Million Tonnes was rice, the continuance of controls and restrictions was considered unnecessary;

(ii) The well-being of the people —producers as well as consumers. It was expected that the producers in surplus States would be getting better price for their produce and the consumers in the deficit States would be getting their supplies at lower prices. Since the adoption of the new policy, these expectations have been fulfilled:

(iii) In view of good harvest, it was also expected that procurement of rice, even after the removal of restrictions on its movement would not be much less. This expectation has also been fulfilled. Efforts to maximise procurement are continuing. In fact, procurement of rice this year so far has been highest, 6.5 lakh tonnes against 4.9 lakh tonnes during the corresponding period last year; and

(iv) Indian people being one should have access to one common market to the extent it is possible.

2. There are ample carry over stocks of last year to enable the Government of India to meet the requirements of the rice deficit States.

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3. The States of West Bengal, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Bihar were advised that it should be possible for them to procure adequate quantities of rice stocks even under the modified policy by resorting to a judicious combination of levy on traders as well as on millers and the proposals received from the State Governments in this regard have been or are being cleared. The West Bengal Government was desirous of continuing statutory rationing in the Greater Calcutta and Durgapur-Asansol Industrial Complex and wanted to cordon off these areas from the rest of the State, and this has also been agreed to.

4. The Government is closely watching the situation and will not hesitate to take corrective measure that may be required in the overall national interest.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Sir, this new food policy of the Government reveals the contradiction of the Government's policies. On the one hand, the Commerce Minister, Shri Mohan Dharia, has said that the articles of essential consumption should be distributed through public distribution system—including food articles he has given about 12 items of mass consumption which should be distributed through public distribution system—and on the other hand, the Agriculture Minister, Shri Barnala, has scuttled the whole expectation about it. If you look at the first para of the statement, you will find that they are expecting a bumper harvest and it has also been stated that there is sufficient buffer stock in the godowns. Here, I would like to refer to a comment made by Dr. Swaminathan, Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. He warned the Government that there is no reason to be complacent about the food situation. He stated that if there is a stock with Government, as it is said, it is mainly due to the poverty of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: You can only ask a question. You cannot make a speech.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Dr. Swaminathan has said that the poverty of the people and their incapacity to purchase food items are the main reasons for the low off-take.

The question is whether the Government will have a policy, whereby the poor will be provided food at reasonable prices. Dr. Swaminathan says that the consumption of food items in the country, which is one tonne for a family of six members for one year, is considered to be one of the lowest, compared to the situation elsewhere. When the people are starving and their purchasing capacity is less, naturally, there is a rise in the godown stocks and the Government says, we are very complacent about it. Sir, this policy is a policy against the poor people.

Secondly, this policy has been adopted without consulting the deficit States. You can see that the deficit States did not take up this matter as a party matter or a party question. When the Food Minister of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam assembled—they were from States ruled by Janata, Congress and CPM-led left front—all of them felt that the Central Government had arbitrarily taken a decision, which will starve the people, which will disrupt the public distribution system and which will leave the fate of this country and the poor people to the black-marketeers and hoarders.

The Minister says that the expectations are proved to be correct. The statement makes that clear. Yesterday only, the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary Party has said that the country will not pardon and the country will not be satisfied with whatever explanation they may give about the growing tendency of the price rise.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: When the food will be in the hands of private traders, if the weather is bad and if people will have to be given a little more food, what is the guarantee that the Government will keep the promise that they will supply food to the deficit States and maintain the public distribution system? Is it not the policy of this Janata Government to find a little more food for the Janata who are living below the poverty line? If the food is controlled by the private traders, will it help this policy?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: This government has no intention of scuttling the public distribution system. We do hope to feed the public distribution system without these restrictions. It has happened in the case of wheat. There were no restrictions and we were able to procure more than what we had planned. Similarly in the case of rice also, we hope to procure enough to feed the public distribution system. The off-take from the public distribution system in past years has varied between 3 to 4 million tonnes of rice. To begin with, we have a carry-over stock of 4.8 million tonnes of rice with us today and we expect to procure at least 3 million tonnes in the coming months. So, there is absolutely no danger that we will run short of foodgrains to feed the public distribution system. Regarding the poor man, after the announcement of the new policy, there has been an allround reduction in prices. Except in Andhra where there has been a marginal rise of Rs. 5 per quintal and in Kerala, in all other States there has been a decline in the price of rice ranging from 5 to Rs. 32 per quintal. We are receiving reports that procurement is going ahead satisfactorily and we are also daily monitoring the price of rice in the various markets of the country. In fact, there is no such danger as has been expressed by the hon. member.

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About consultation with State Governments, we have consulted them. It is unfortunate that all States can never be of one opinion. On various issues there have been divergent views. If some States wanted the retention of restrictions many others were of the view that the restrictions should be removed. We have taken an overall view and in the national interest, we have removed all restrictions. We hope very satisfactory results will follow.

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): This will harm both the small producer and the consumer. After this, practically procurement has been given up. With this policy, even the price that has been fixed, viz., Rs. 77 per quintal, has not been assured for the small producers and they are making distress sales. On the other hand, prices will go up after some months and because of that the consumers will have to suffer.

In this connection the Orissa State Assembly also passed a unanimous resolution urging the creation of the single State food zones but that has been ignored. Again, the Food Ministers of the five States also asked for the same thing—for the single State food zones and for procurement and other things. But those things also have been ignored. This will harm both the small farmers and the consumers.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: I have already submitted that we have not disturbed procurement. In fact, procurement is going on and we have procured more this year as compared to the corresponding period last year. We have also information on market arrivals and purchases made by millers and we are confident that we shall be able to procure enough to feed the public distribution system. As regards the fear that later on the prices may rise, I may

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state that the traders are shrewd persons. They know that the Government has adequate stocks to rush stocks wherever there is a scarcity and I do not think any hoarder or foodgrains trader will be so foolish under the present circumstances as to resort to hoarding. If he does that, he will lose his money.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Sir, I may put this in the form of a question. My first question is: Is it not a contradictory attempt? Already you have declared a policy abolishing the zonal system. On the one hand you are emphasising maximum procurement. On the other hand, you are abolishing the zonal system. That is, all the cordons will be removed, all the check-posts will be removed. So, the peasants and the farmers will be left at the mercy of the blackmarketeers and hoarders. In the past also we have had enough experience of how they exploit the poor farmers who are forced to make distress sales at the beginning of the harvest season and at the same time the consumers who have to purchase the same rice at the exorbitant price which is entirely at the control of the blackmarketeers and the hoarders. It is good that you have permitted the West Bengal Government to continue the cordon system in and around Calcutta and Durgapur, but may I know whether you are also allowing the Tamil Nadu Government and the Orissa Government, as has been already mentioned here, and the West Bengal Government to cordon the surplus areas and the districts so that there may be easy procurement by the Food Corporation and the surplus stock may be stored there? Specially, in this connection I may mention that where there is necessity of supplying parboiled rice to the West Bengal people, a very bad quality of rice is always supplied for which there is a strong grievance by the people of West Bengal, not only by the people who are covered by the

rationing areas, but also the rural people who have to depend on the fair price shops for a considerable period of time specially in the lean season. So my question is: How will you protect the interests of the poor farmers from the clutches of the big hoarders who will make purchase at their sweet will at any price at the beginning and at the same time, how you will see the interests of the consumers, who are not to suffer not only within the rationing areas, but outside the rationing areas also? These are my two questions. Please explain whether it is contradictory to the policy statement which you made earlier, viz., that you will make as much procurement as you can. You are withdrawing all zonal barriers. How do you reconcile yourself with the contradictory policy that you are now adopting.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: As far as the first part of the question is concerned, i.e., whether we are allowing the State governments to impose restrictions on the inter-district movement, my reply is 'No'. The thinking is that if we allow such an imposition of restrictions within the State from one district to another, similar requests will be received from other States; and it will not be possible to deny that kind of request. If we allow all these States to impose restrictions on inter-State movement whereas the State-to-State restrictions have been removed, it would nullify our policy. So, we have no intention of allowing State governments to impose restrictions on inter-district movement.

But as far as the second part of the question on supplies to the poor people is concerned, we have given an assurance to all the deficit States that whatever maybe their requirement, it will be met by the Central Government. So there is no question of any shortage arising anywhere. We have

ample stocks. Let the West Bengal government or any government come with a request for more allotment. We are ready to meet that kind of request.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): I am not satisfied with the reply which the hon. Minister has just now given, to the effect that there are ample stocks of rice, and that the deficit States need not have any fear regarding their requirements. The stock now in the possession of the government is not very much. In the last several years, the procurement of rice has never been higher than the actual requirements. And the food stock which Government has got to-day consists mainly of wheat. Regarding rice, whatever stock the government now has, can be finished within no time. If any natural calamity occurs the situation will become all the more worse.

The hon. Minister's statement also has not answered the several questions put by the previous hon. Members, i.e., regarding the contradiction between the policy of free trade and the distribution of essential commodities through the net-work of a public distribution system. As far as procurement of rice is concerned, government has not fixed any target at all. The Minister says that it is going on smoothly. But what is the target, and how are they going to achieve it—now that they have withdrawn all the incentives for procurement?

My second question is whether government are prepared to give an assurance to the deficit States like Kerala where—as the hon. Minister himself has admitted—there has been a rise in the price of rice. Will the Central Government give an assurance that the requirements of Kerala at the present rate of distribution through fair price shops viz. 12 Oz. per person will be fully met, whatever happens?

MR. SPEAKER: About the second question you have already given an assurance.

13 hrs.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: So far as the requirement of Kerala is concerned, I have to mention that there is large-scale smuggling of rice outside the country from the sea shore of Kerala. If the Kerala Government is vigilant enough to stop that, I visualize no difficulty and all their reasonable requests or demands will be met. We have already given that assurance. I would like to point out that we are not in a situation of scarcity.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister made a very serious charge that smuggling of rice outside India is going on from Kerala coast. This is a very serious matter and a reflection on the Kerala Government. May I know whether the hon. Minister has any material in his possession to substantiate his charge?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. He is merely disputing a fact.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: My statement was on the basis of the reports we have received. I have not cast any aspersion on the Kerala Government. We have to be vigilant, both the Kerala Government and ourselves, to see that there is no smuggling of rice from our country.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: That is only one part of the question. Has any target been fixed for procurement of rice?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We are not in a situation of scarcity. In fact, we are in a situation of abundance. The difficulty is that we have not yet got out of the old attitude of mind. It is only for the sup-

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port operation we purchase a large quantity of rice. The hon. Member is ignoring Haryana, Punjab and West U.P., which have produced so much that we can feed the public distribution system without any difficulty. There is so much of over-production that the producers bring their produce to the Government purchase centres, and they are being helped by giving the support price.

SHRI SHYAMAPRASANNA BHAT-TACHARYYA (Uluberia): Our experience is that West Bengal is constantly a deficit State in rice production mainly because it is producing a large quantity of jute in place of rice. It is our sad experience that whenever free movement of rice is allowed in our State, the price rises steeply. No pious hope or goodwill on the part of Government can save the position. Only the rationing system can save our State, because we are a deficit State. While our industrial areas have more purchasing capacity, the poor people living in the rural areas have very little purchasing capacity. So, the only solution is rationing, where even the poorest of the poor can get rice at a reasonable price. In order to save the State from the clutches of big hoarders and stockists, there should be State trading throughout the country. The new Government of the left of West Bengal is fully alive to the situation. I would appeal to you to arrange for the supply of 11 essential commodities at a uniform price throughout the country, so that we can feel that we are in one country and no trouble is possible. Whenever things are left in the hands of the traders, as Government has no control, they can manipulate everything. They manipulate even the State Trading Corporation by supplying bad rice to them and taking away the good rice from the open market.

I come from Calcutta. For a few days parboiled rice was not available in the city, and bad rice was supplied

in the rationed areas. Even in Delhi it was the case.

So, I request the Minister to consider the problem of the deficit areas deeply from a long range point of view. Then he will see that things are not so simple as he thinks. I appeal to him not to be complacent, thinking that everything is going on well. That is dangerous. He must be very cautious, and he must understand the situation not only of the deficit areas, but of the rural poor.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: We have no great adherence or regard or love for any system. What serves the need of the people we are prepared to do always. We are watching the situation and as and when any occasion arises, we will take corrective measures. That I have already said. If any serious situation is brought to our notice, we will certainly take all possible steps to ameliorate the condition.

Distribution in West Bengal or any other State is the responsibility of the State Government. We are prepared to co-operate with them. If rice of the desired quality, is not available in Calcutta, perhaps that is due to the cordoning off of that area. Otherwise, perhaps good rice could reach there.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (SEVENTEENTH REPORT)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Seventeenth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Export of Bicycles and Bicycle Components during 1970's relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIRST REPORT

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I beg to present the First Report of the Committee of Privileges.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten past Fourteen of the Clock.

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock)

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I received a letter dated the 21st September, 1977 from Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, an elected Member from Karnal constituency of Haryana, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I accepted his resignation with effect from 21st September, 1977.

14. 11 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND BANGLADESH ON SHARING OF THE GANGA WATERS AT FARAKKA

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'able Member of this House would have gathered from the press that an agreement between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka and on augmenting its flows was finally negotiated and signed at the Ministerial level in Dacca on the 5th November, 1977. I place on the Table of the House a copy of the Agreement which, in accordance with the understanding reached with the Bangladesh Government, was released upon its signature. I must

crave the indulgence of the House for the length of this statement. Apart from the importance and the complexity of the problems raised during the negotiations, I have to cover in it most of the criticism which has been voiced regarding this Agreement and consequently it has become necessary to explain the position in its historical perspective and the facts involved. The historic nature of the Agreement and its extraordinary significance for relations between India and Bangladesh and for sub-continental politics have been recognised almost universally abroad and by broad sections of public opinion in India. With the signing of this Agreement and its simultaneous entry into force a major problem which had bedevilled relations between the two countries and vitiated the political atmosphere in the subcontinent for over 25 years has been resolved.

The Hon'ble Members are aware of the long history and complexity of the Farakka problem. The issues involved in the negotiations of the Agreement affected political, economic and cultural interests and sensitivities on both sides. We were seeking to ensure that while not reducing the flows available for flushing the Hooghly below a reasonable limit, arrangements were made at the same time for augmenting the flows in order adequately to meet our upstream and down-stream requirements. From the Bangladesh side it was argued that they had to protect the existing consumptive uses and avoid adverse effects on the country's ecology and economy in the future. They further contended that in order to preserve the ecological balance the entire flow of 55,000 cusecs during the leanest period of the dry season should be maintained uninterrupted. The negotiations were necessarily complicated and protracted in order to reconcile these disparate and conflicting objectives from both sides.

The negotiating problem was further compounded because international law on the rights of riparians is yet to be codified and thus there is no universally recognised criteria to go by in deter-

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mining equitable sharing. Even though the Helsinki Rules of 1966, which have received broad acceptance by countries as a model of international law, mention some factors to be taken into account, it has been generally recognised that considering the unique features of each international river, equitable sharing can be determined only through bilateral (or multi-lateral) negotiations between the riparian States concerned. And in bilateral negotiations of this nature, it is not possible to arrive at an agreement on the basis of a precise quantitative determination of the rights and entitlements of each co-riparian. A settlement through negotiations is essentially an exercise in the art of compromising from extreme positions taken by the negotiating parties. In this case it involved balancing between differing uses and priorities in the utilisation of waters. The initial position of Bangladesh was the maintenance of the historical flow which amounted to a lower riparian exercising a veto on utilisation of waters by the upper riparian. India's initial position was to be able to withdraw an optimum flow of 40,000 cusecs in order to have maximum beneficial effect for the restoration of the Hooghly river to its normal health and thus for the preservation and improvement of the Calcutta port.

Moreover, a bilateral agreement cannot be based exclusively on the considerations of rights and entitlements, particularly in a situation of the kind that prevails in the lower Ganga basin where during the lean season there is not just enough water to meet the requirements, let alone the entitlements of both the countries. The Agreement, therefore, had to be based on the principle of shared sacrifices and mutual accommodation without affecting the rights and entitlements of either country.

The Hon'ble Members would also appreciate that the negotiations involved not only the sharing of waters between the two countries—nor only aug-

mentation of its flows—but also the political imperative of improving relations with our closest neighbour, which is an acid test of the effectiveness and credibility of our entire foreign policy and for that matter of the principles which India has always advocated should guide relations among nations.

In its attempt to reach an agreement on the Farakka problem, this Government did not have a clean slate to write afresh. The then Government of Pakistan and later the Bangladesh Government never accepted our right to go ahead with the construction and commissioning of the Farakka Barrage Project without reaching an agreement with them on the sharing of the Ganga waters. Inter-governmental consultations and negotiations have been held ever since 1951 when preliminary investigations of the project were in progress. In their Joint Declaration of May 1974, the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh noted that the Farakka Barrage would be commissioned by the end of 1974, but at the same time they agreed that a mutually acceptable allocation of the water available during periods of minimum flow in the Ganga should be arrived at before commissioning the Barrage. Thus, the Hon'ble Members will note that there was already a basic decision taken by the previous government that withdrawal of waters by India would follow agreement on allocations with Bangladesh.

The Barrage was commissioned in April 1975 after an agreement with the then Government of President Mujib for withdrawals by India in the range of 11,000 to 16,000 cusecs for the period of 21st April to 31st May. Unfortunately, no agreement for the dry season of 1975-76 could be reached. Though the Government of India took the view that the April 1975 Agreement was valid only till the end of May 1975, and did not bind it in any way so far as withdrawals after that date were concerned, the Bangladesh Government's position was that its share covering the period 21st April

to 31st May should in no circumstances fall below the quantum i.e. 39,000—44,000 cusecs agreed with the previous Government to be released for Bangladesh.

When no agreement was reached for the dry season of 1975-76 and when India started drawing close to the Feeder Canal capacity, the Bangladesh Government made a number of moves to internationalise the Farakka issue, alleging unilateral withdrawal by India. The issue was taken to the Islamic Conference in Istanbul, to the Non-aligned Summit Conference in Colombo and finally in the form of a formal complaint, to the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The General Assembly concluded its consideration of the item proposed by the Bangladesh Government with the adoption of a consensus statement which, among others, incorporated the decision of the two Governments to resume bilateral negotiations urgently at the Ministerial level. This was in keeping with the stand all along taken by India that bilateral problems can be best resolved bilaterally, but it placed on us the responsibility to negotiate purposefully. Accordingly, four rounds of Ministerial level talks were held between December 1976 and April 1977. A breakthrough in these negotiations was reached between the leaders of the Minister and the leader of Bangladesh, the details of which were to be elaborated in official level talks and incorporated in a comprehensive agreement between the two countries. An agreement was finally concluded and initialled at the end of the third round of the official level talks on 30th September 1977. These negotiations had aroused great expectations not only in the two countries but, in view of the previous involvement of the General Assembly and particularly friendly non-aligned countries, also in the international community. The conclusion of the Agreement was, therefore, widely regarded as a vindication of the trust placed on the sagacity and reasonableness of the two countries and an example of how developing countries can negotiate to

resolve problems affecting their development.

The Farakka Barrage Project has been designed mainly for the protection and improvement of Calcutta Port. No one in India can minimise the importance of this Port for the city of Calcutta and for the economy of the entire eastern region on which depends a vast segment of our population. This Agreement contains the best possible arrangement for realising the objective of the Farakka Project and at the same time meeting the requirements of Bangladesh during the period of distress.

The Members of the House are aware that a number of estimates in the past, including the Farakka Barrage Project document which was approved in 1960, had envisaged that the project would be fully justified even after it was possible to withdraw up to 20,000 cusecs of water during mid-March to mid-May. This and other data were exchanged with the then Government of Pakistan even though it was made clear that they were provisional in nature and subject to modifications in the light of further studies and model experiments. The Agreement concluded provides for a withdrawal of 20,500 to 26,750 cusecs during March—May as well as for a progressive increase in India's share when the flows are above the minimum level of 55,000 cusecs in India's share when the flows on 25 years' observed data. The minimum withdrawal by India is also almost the double of the minimum withdrawal which was permissible under the April 1975 Agreement. India has also been able to secure in this Agreement near optimum level of withdrawals that is 35,000 to 40,000 cusecs for 8 months during the year i.e. from June to January. The Agreement also provides for a guarantee to Bangladesh of 80 per cent of its share for each 10 day period. This gives a margin of 20 per cent which would make for administrative convenience and minimise the problem of daily questioning of variations in the flows arriving at Farakka.

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Hydrology is not an exact science and, therefore, hydrodynamic model studies are not capable of predicting effects of withdrawal within negligible margins of error. However, on the basis of both model experiments and prototype studies of actual effects so far carried out by Indian engineers, it can be stated that the schedule of withdrawals agreed upon in the Agreement, would enable us to arrest further deterioration in the Port of Calcutta and, with the help of such other measures as dredging, river training, prevention of soil erosion, etc. to bring about improvement in the Port. The need to adopt these complementary measures in addition to ensuring maximum amount of head-water supply, has been recognised throughout the period of the formulation and execution of the Farakka Barrage Project.

The improvement of Calcutta Port as a result of headwater supply from the Farakka Barrage is bound to take time and cannot be achieved too quickly. Meanwhile, as the nation has progressed and as agriculture has modernised, the demand for consumptive and non-consumptive use, particularly for irrigation, of the Ganga waters has increased and is likely to continue to increase even more rapidly in future. Therefore, rational arrangement for increasing the availability of water through some long-term scheme is imperative for meeting both our upstream and downstream requirements, even aside from the needs of Bangladesh. A long-term solution is as important, if not more, for India as it is for Bangladesh and this could best be achieved with the Co-operation of both the countries.

In the Agreement, the two Governments have not only agreed to study all available long-term proposals, but they have also set a time limit of three years to complete such a study. The Agreement provides for the two Governments to select in good faith a scheme or schemes on the basis of the recommendations of the study and to take necessary measure to implement it as speedily as possible.

We have thus accepted the short-term sacrifice involved in the arrangement for sharing because it is also linked to measures for finding a solution to the long-term problem. The Agreement is valid for an initial period of 5 years and provides for a review after 3 years entailing consideration of the working, impact and progress in its implementation, including progress towards long-term solution.

The Agreement, we hope, would not only lead to a solution of the long-term problem of augmenting the flow of the Ganga, but would also pave the way for the optimum utilisation of the water resources of the region as a whole. The activation of the Joint Rivers Commission under the terms of the Agreement should result in increasing cooperation between India and Bangladesh for flood control and in other problem areas affecting the interests of the other party.

✓ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in considering this Agreement one should cast one's mind back to the long years of differences, suspicions and even hostility that have prevailed in our subcontinent. One should also remember that India is a nation which by its tradition and the principles that it has upheld both nationally and internationally is committed to policies of cooperation and friendly relations with other nations. This Government has recognised that for the sake of our own development and the effectiveness of our foreign policy, the crucial test is whether or not we could make this subcontinent free of friction, allowing us to concentrate our resources on our primary task of development and the welfare of our people. If we are convinced that India's own interest is also served in the prosperity of our neighbours, then we cannot but make serious attempt to resolve such problems which affect development in both countries.

We were also committed to resolving the Farakka issue bilaterally, without the involvement or interference of a

third country or party. In reaching this Agreement through bilateral negotiations and, in particular, by providing for settlement of differences and disputes strictly within bilateral framework, we have demonstrated that all issues, howsoever complex, between close neighbours, can be resolved bilaterally in a spirit of shared sacrifice and mutual accommodation.

The approach and spirit which have made this Agreement possible should, if applied to the larger spectrum of our relations with Bangladesh, lead to an ever-widening cooperation between the two countries, both bilaterally and in multilateral forums. This should also contribute to the furtherance of our objectives of promoting peace and development in the subcontinent and of working together towards a better world order.

With anticipated increase in demands for water for diverse uses, it was clear that as time went by, the problem would become more complex and intractable. This would have not only involved tremendous opportunity costs for the two countries in not taking timely action to solve the long-term problem, but would have also made it extremely difficult to make arrangements for short-term sharing. Therefore, if an Agreement was to be reached, the common interests of the two countries lay in reaching it sooner rather than later.

The Farakka problem has been a national issue in Bangladesh transcending political parties and regimes. All the political parties and groups in Bangladesh have been united in demanding much larger shares and a speedy settlement of the dispute.

In India also, the Farakka problem must be seen as a non-partisan national issue. We have gone on to finalise the Agreement respecting the commitment made by the previous government. May I seek the indulgence of the House to treat this Agreement in the same spirit sinking inter-party

differences and in the wider perspective of the overall objective of our foreign policy and specifically the well-being of the two countries?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want friendly relations with Bangladesh, but it is unfortunate... (Interruptions). We want a full discussion on this matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Cantai): I have also a submission to make. There is an apprehension of breach of law and order situation in West Bengal on account of this matter. I would request that you permit a full discussions. (Interruptions). This is an extremely important matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): The West Bengal Government has expressed its dissatisfaction and they have protested against this sort of agreement. We want a full-fledged discussion on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to find out whether an occasion can be given to you for discussing this matter. On a statement, you have no right to put any questions; the rules do not permit that. I shall try and see if I can provide some opportunity for a discussion on this statement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever the Rule, we would try to see whether a discussion can be allowed on this.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY (Calcutta South): We want a full discussion on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister.

14.37 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO USSR

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJ DESAI): Mr. Speaker Sir, as the House is aware, I visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet leaders extended on their behalf by His Excellency the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, Mr. Brezhnev. I left India on October 21 and returned on the morning of October 27. During my stay in the Soviet Union, I also visited the Black Sea town of Sochi and the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic Kiev. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee accompanied me on this visit. Throughout this visit, wherever we went we were received with warmth and courtesy which exceeded the protocol requirements.

During our stay in Moscow, we had two plenary discussions with the Soviet leaders led by General Secretary Mr. Brezhnev. I also had several informal talks with the Soviet leadership. The exchange of views covered our bilateral relations and dwelt on various important international questions. Though, by their very nature, such conversations must be treated as confidential, I have no hesitation in sharing with the House that our discussions were characterised by utmost frankness and cordiality. They revealed mutual appreciation of each other's points of views and a common determination to preserve and strengthen our cooperation and friendship based on mutual respect and equality to serve the enlightened interests of both countries.

For me, this was not my first visit to the Soviet Union. I had visited Moscow and some other cities in the So-

viet Union in 1960. Going after 17 years, as I did, I was impressed by the economic and social progress in the places I visited.

When the Janata Government came to power, there were many who believed that Indo-Soviet relations would suffer as a consequence of the change of Government in India. This was not our expectation: the visit has vindicated our faith that notwithstanding differences in our social and political system and approaches on some issues our relationship has in no way suffered. On the contrary, on the principle of promoting beneficial bilateral relations, I believe, there are possibilities of healthy development in the cooperation between the two countries in the future. As the Declaration signed by President Brezhnev and myself acknowledges, Indo-Soviet relations have stood the test of time. It is a relationship which need in no way be feared by any nation as it is anchored in the principles of peaceful co-existence which have universal applicability.

I particularly welcomed this visit as it gave me the opportunity for establishing personal contacts with the Soviet leaders and I have no doubt this could be of great advantage in preserving our relations and correcting misunderstandings which may ever arise amongst us.

Indo-Soviet cooperation has a continuing momentum over many fields: the processes have never been allowed to slacken. During my visit no new technical or economic questions arose because we felt that these could best be discussed at the level of experts. The Declaration, however, mentions that delegations of experts from Soviet Union are likely to visit India in the near future to explore ways and means of further strengthening technical, economic and scientific cooperation between the two countries and thereafter the proposals could be processed through the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission. As the

House is aware, there is an Indo-Soviet Joint Commission for Technical, Economic and Scientific cooperation. The level of this Commission has been recently raised. The Minister of External Affairs will be the Indian Co-Chairman of this Commission and the Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Arkhipov will be the Soviet Co-Chairman. The Joint Commission will hold its next session sometime early next year in New Delhi.

I have invited President Brezhnev and Chairman Kosygin to visit India. They have accepted this invitation. Dates for these visit will be decided later.

In conclusion, I would like to state that this visit confirms the essential continuity of India's relationship with the Soviet Union which in turn reinforces our commitment to the principles of co-existence non-alignment and friendship in promoting international stability. The visit has in fact given a dimension of stability and strength to Indo-Soviet relationship. The results have been welcomed in our country and in the USSR and I would think the maturity with which it has been reaffirmed will make it an important factor in promoting detente and widening the search for international peace. Both countries have also acknowledged that the relationship does not in any way come in the way of development of relationship with other countries which are motivated by similar objectives of promoting peace and the strengthening of understanding between nations. In brief, the Indo-Soviet relations, as I said in Moscow, can now be looked upon as a model for any two countries to emulate.

Text of the Joint Declaration issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai's visit to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics from 21 October—26 October, 1977.

"The Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics"

Affirming their conviction that the fruitful development of relations between the two countries has vindicated that states with diverse social and economic systems can successfully co-operate to mutual benefit when guided by the principles of peaceful co-existence,

Recognising the importance not only of maintaining but further strengthening friendship and mutual beneficial and many-sided cooperation between the two countries in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of 1971.

Reiterating their confidence that their continued cooperation, based on equality and mutual respect, makes a significant contribution to the promotion of peace and understanding among all nations of the world, and in no way impedes the development of their relations with third countries which are motivated by the same objectives.

Believing that commitment in international cooperation between sovereign nations is essential for international peace and stability,

Welcoming the trends towards the relaxation of international tension and the increasing participation of newly independent countries in the consolidation of peace and international cooperation,

Reiterating their determination to co-operate in efforts for the elimination of all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism and racialism,

Declare their solemn resolve to strengthen further their friendship

and co-operation which reflect the interests of the two peoples and serve the cause of international harmony and understanding.

In the course of a comprehensive exchange of views held in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality and mutual understanding, the two sides reviewed the broad spectrum of Indo-Soviet relations and examined major international problems.

The Soviet leaders informed the Prime Minister of India about successes achieved in the development of the USSR national economy in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR which heralds a historic landmark in the development of Soviet society, the creative enthusiasm with which the Soviet people approach the 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution which laid the beginning of an era of liberation of mankind from all forms of national and social oppression.

The Prime Minister of India conveyed his congratulations to the Soviet leaders and through them to the Soviet people on the forthcoming 60th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the new Constitution of the USSR which reflected the achievements of the Soviet people in socio-economic development and in science, education and culture.

The Prime Minister of India informed the Soviet leaders about the recent developments in India leading to the formation of the new Government on the mandate of the Indian people and its political, social and economic programmes.

The Soviet leaders felicitated the Prime Minister and through him the people of India on their achievements in the years of independent development and welcomed the contribution of the Republic of India to the common struggle of the peoples against

imperialism, for peace, national independence and social progress.

The two sides noted the great importance of the development of personal contacts at the higher level and expressed the common belief that periodic consultations and exchange of views on development of bilateral relations and on topical international problems at various levels serve a useful purpose.

The two sides noted that Indo-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time, it is not subject to transient considerations and serves as an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and in the world.

Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations of traditional friendship and co-operation between India and the USSR in the spirit of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation of August, 1971, which reliably serves the interests of India and the Soviet Union. They noted that these relations are based on their common interest of the struggle for peace and international cooperation, on the principles of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

As economic, technical and scientific advance continues, new and more effective forms of cooperation are being developed between the two countries. As a result of measures taken by both States, significant progress has been achieved in the expansion of Indo-Soviet trade, the total volume of which has quadrupled in the last decade.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, literature, education, health, tourism, sports, which contributes to the deepening and enrichment of Indo-Soviet relations.

India and the Soviet Union express their firm intention to develop fur-

ther and strengthen many-sides co-operation in different fields.

India and the Soviet Union agreed that a long-term programme of mutually beneficial economic cooperation in the development of important sectors of the Indian economy and bilateral trade exchanges should be worked out in 1978. Teams of experts of Indian and Soviet organisations will be formed to study and define prospects of collaboration in such sectors as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, petroleum, coal, agriculture, irrigation, etc., as well as cooperation in assisting the economic development of third countries. The two sides will shortly identify the prospects of co-operation in the construction of an alumina plant in India on a compensation basis.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the progress of work being done under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and expressed their confidence that it would enlarge the scope of such cooperation through the long-term programme referred to earlier.

The two sides noted that there was a broad identity of views of India and the USSR during their discussion on major international problems. The two sides expressed their determination to continue active efforts to strengthen peace and international security, to eliminate hot-beds of tension and the threat of war, and reiterated their respect for the legitimate right of the peoples to independent development.

India and the Soviet Union noted with satisfaction that the trends towards detente and cooperation have, in recent years, become more pronounced and underlined the need for further extending this process to all areas of the world.

India and the Soviet Union viewed the task of stopping the arms race, averting nuclear war and achieving disarmament as the most acute and

pressing task in the present day international relations.

They are in favour of the early conclusion of a comprehensive test ban treaty as well as other international agreements on the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and on the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons.

The two sides reaffirm their determination to facilitate the achievement of general and completed disarmament including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They believe that the forthcoming special session of the U.N. General Assembly would consider in a comprehensive manner questions of general and complete disarmament and also express the hope for the early convening of a World Disarmament Conference.

In the belief that all states must renounce the threat or use of force, India and the Soviet Union came out in favour of the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

The two sides recognised that there has been a significant relaxation of tensions in Europe and progress achieved in the development of relations and cooperation between the states of Eastern and Western Europe. In this connection, they expressed the hope that the process will be intensified and lead to military detente in Europe.

The two sides recognised that mutually beneficial cooperation among Asian States must be developed and extended in order to consolidate peace and stability in the region. To this end relations between states should be based on such universally accepted principles as renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, respect for each other's sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, cooperation in economic and other fields on the basis of full equality, mutual benefit and the right of each people to choose their own political and

social systems. Acceptance of these principles in inter-state relations would contribute to the transformation of Asia into a continent of durable peace and to the strengthening of peace in the whole world.

In reviewing the situation in South Asia, the two sides welcomed the success achieved in solving problems and differences through bilateral negotiations between the countries of the region. They recognised that this has led to significant improvement in the climate of good neighbourliness in the sub-continent of the process of beneficial cooperation would release the resources and talents of the peoples in the area for constructive development which in turn would make a useful contribution towards peace and stability in the region and help in the promotion of international peace.

Both sides warmly welcomed the admission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the membership of the United Nations.

The two sides reiterated their support for a just political settlement in West Asia, based on the withdrawal of Israel forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, on the satisfaction of the just demands of the Arab people of Palestine including their legitimate and inalienable right to establish their own state, and on ensuring the right of all states of West Asia to independent existence and development. To achieve these aims they are firmly in favour of the earliest resumption of the Geneva Peace Conference with the participation of all parties concerned including representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The two sides expressed concern over the continuing conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia and hoped for an early cessation and peaceful resolution of the conflict.

India and the Soviet Union condemned resolutely the minority racist

regimes in the Republic of South Africa and Zimbabwe and the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African Regime. They fully endorsed the demand for the unconditional and immediate transfer of power to representatives of the majority in Zimbabwe, for the granting of independence to the people of Namibia and for an immediate end to the policy of apartheid and racism in the Republic of South Africa.

India and the Soviet Union are convinced of the increasingly significant contribution made by the non-aligned movement to the common struggle for the strengthening of universal peace and security of nations, against imperialism and aggression, for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism, racial discrimination and the policy of apartheid, in defence of independence and freedom of all peoples and also for the establishment of the new international economic order on the basis of respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

During the exchange of views on the situation in the Indian Ocean, the two sides expressed their support for the desire of the peoples of the area to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace. They called for the elimination of all existing foreign military bases from the Indian Ocean and the prohibition of new ones.

The two sides reaffirm their resolve to work for the further strengthening of the United Nations and of its effectiveness in maintaining universal peace and security of nations and in promoting international cooperation on the basis of the strict observance of the principles and purposes of the U.N. Charter.

The two sides exchanged views on the questions relating to the Law of the Sea and reiterated their intention to

facilitate the achievement of agreement on a new convention of the Law of the Sea which would be on the whole acceptable to all States.

The Soviet leaders and people warmly welcomed the visit of the Prime Minister of India to the USSR. The two sides are convinced that this

MORARJI DESAI,

PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA.

26th October, 1977

14.43 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SAMACHAR NEWS AGENCY

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): Honourable Members will recall my statement in the House on April 7, 1977, on the circumstances leading to the formation of SAMACHAR with the merger of the four news agencies that had functioned till then. I had also indicated that in view of wide spread criticism that had been made against this set-up and the commitment of this Government to ensuring freedom of the press, I was setting up a Committee of Experts to examine and report on the future of "SAMACHAR".

This Committee, as Members are aware, was constituted on 19th April, 1977 under the chairmanship of Shri Kuldeep Nayar with eleven other members. The Report of the Committee was submitted on 13th August, 1977 and was released soon thereafter so that Government could have the benefit of the reactions of the press and the public in general in formulating their approach to the recommendations that have been made. On August, 31, '77 following the release of the Report, the SAMACHAR Managing Committee had adopted a resolution assuring

visit and the fruitful exchange of opinions held between the leaders of India and the Soviet Union proved to be a further testimony to the desire of both countries to continue to strengthen and develop Indo-Soviet friendship and many-sided cooperation, to broaden mutual understanding and trust between them.

L. I. BREZHNEV,

GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE USSR.

Government of their co-operation in implementing whatever decisions Government took on the future set-up of news agencies.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Back to the Private owners?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government have considered the question of the future set-up of news agencies in the country in all its aspects. In doing so, they have taken into account recommendations made by the Experts Committee on news agencies as also the public reaction to its recommendations. Government have also taken note of the fact that the former Government had not only actively assisted the formation of SAMACHAR but had also guided the Managing Committee of SAMACHAR in their policy decisions. SAMACHAR was, thus, in this sense a product and the symbol of the Emergency and, indeed, an aberration arising out of the Emergency. Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that at the moment Government's role in the matter should be limited simply to the setting right of this aberration. News agencies forced to merge under pressure and against their will during the Emergency should be allowed to function independently as they were earlier. It would then be open to them if they so desire to co-operate or come together in order to ensure that they are able to play more

[Shri L. K. Advani]

effectively the pivotal role expected of them in the press set-up. Government feel that having created a climate of freedom they should leave the development and expansion of news agencies to the press and the agencies themselves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be done through an Act of Parliament.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government have accordingly decided to inform "SAMACHAR" that Government are in favour of restoring the *status quo ante* and, therefore, the revival of the four news agencies which existed prior to their so-called "voluntary merger" on 24th January, 1976. viz. Press Trust of India, United News of India, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharti.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is a drama.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Government appreciate the need for India's continued participation in the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries as also the need for development of news services in Indian languages. Government hope that it would be possible for each of the four agencies to participate individually or jointly through some cooperative arrangement in the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries. Government would be willing to consider financial help for participation in the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool and for the development of services in Indian languages.

In the event that *status quo ante* is restored. Government will help project the present emoluments of "SAMACHAR" employees. Grants-in-aid will be given to the four agencies on a tapering basis for a period of six years to cover the difference between the emoluments drawn by them in "SAMACHAR" and emoluments they would have drawn from time to time had they continued in their original agencies. Such assistance would also meet the cost of additional posts created by "SAMACHAR". As some of the news-agencies would have undergone some dislocation following their merger, Government would also consider giving a non-recurring grant to enable them to make a fresh start.

This Government, as the House is aware, are committed to all democratic institutions functioning in a free and unfettered atmosphere. All our actions have flowed out of this conviction and commitment. I am sure the House will join me in our hope that this decision will further strengthen the independence of the Fourth Estate.

MR. SPEAKER: We will provide discussion on this issue. The minister has no objection for a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry some of you are anxious to speak on everything. Some Members want to raise their voice on every matter. Why don't they hear the Minister? The hon. Railway Minister.

14.50 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TWO SERIOUS TRAIN ACCIDENTS ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDVATE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I read out the statement before the House, I wish to make it clear that on enquiry from the Lok Sabha Secretariat that there was one Motion from Shri Lakkappa demanding general discussion on accidents, I have already informed the Secretary, on behalf of the Government, that we are prepared to have a full-fledged discussion on the subject.

May I read the statement, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with a deep sense of sorrow and regret I rise to make a statement on two serious train accidents involving heavy casualties which occurred on the Northern Railway, since the House last adjourned.

On 28-8-77, at about 10.20 hours, while train No. 352 Down Saharanpur-Lucknow-Allahabad Express was running between Atrampur and Phaphamau stations on the Rae Bareilly-Allahabad section, it dashed against a three-wheeled tempo, at a manned level crossing situated at the east end of Sarai Gopal Flag station. The tempo was being used as a taxi and was stated to be carrying 23 passengers besides the driver and the cleaner.

As a result of this accident 18 persons were killed and another 4 injured, of whom 3 sustained grievous injuries.

Immediately after the accident, the injured were rendered first-aid by the Guard of the train with the help of local population, whereafter they were shifted to the Tej Bahadur Sapru Hospital, Allahabad.

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On receipt of information, Member Traffic, Railway Board, accompanied by General Manager and Heads of the Departments, Northern Railway, visited the site of the accident and also the injured in the hospital. The Minister of State for Railways also visited the site and the injured in the hospital.

Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured persons.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, has held his inquiry into this accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to the failure of railway staff. The driver of the road vehicle, who did not take the elementary precaution of looking out for the approaching train before entering the level crossing, directly contributed to the accident.

The second accident took place at Naini station on 10-10-1977. On that date, at about 00.15 hours train No. 103 UP Howrah-Amritsar Deluxe Express, consisting of 17 coaches and hauled by an electric engine, collided with the rear of UP CPC Special Goods train which was stationary between the UP Starter and the Advanced Starter signals of the station. As a result, the engine and the first five coaches of the Express train were completely smashed and the next two coaches had derailed and were partly damaged. The rear 10 coaches remained on the rails. The brakevan and 3 wagons in the rear of the goods train were also smashed and another 3 wagons had derailed.

In this accident, I regret to report, 57 persons lost their lives, 47 received grievous injuries and 53 simple injuries.

Information about the accident was conveyed to the Divisional Control and others concerned within a few minutes of the occurrence of the accident. The Assistant Medical Officer, Naini, reached the spot immediately and started rendering first-aid to the injured. First-aid was also rendered by the

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

Guard of the train, helped by some medical and pharmaceutical personnel travelling by the train. A team of doctors and other staff from the Divisional Hospital reached the site along with ambulance, organised medical aid and started transferring grievously injured persons to the hospital.

Lists of the injured and the dead were displayed at important stations and Inquiry Offices were also opened to answer public queries. Photographs of the dead were sent to all stopping stations of train No. 103 UP Express. All facilities, including free passes, were made available to the relatives of the victims to enable them to proceed to the site. The passengers of the affected train were transported by road vehicles to Allahabad for their onward journey. A special train bound for Delhi was arranged which left Allahabad at 09.55 hours.

Immediately on receipt of information, Chairman, Railway Board, accompanied by Member Traffic, General Manager and Heads of the Departments of the Northern Railway, flew to the site of the accident.

I got information about the accident while I was on tour at Pune. Cancelling all my engagements, I, alongwith Financial Commissioner (Railways) and Additional Member Mechanical, Railway Board, rushed to the site of the accident by air. Similarly, the Minister of State for Railways, who came to know of the accident at Madras also proceeded immediately to the site by air.

The Civil Police, the Government Railway Police and Railway Protection Force arrived at the site and cordoned off the entire area to provide protection to passengers and their belongings. In addition, the Commissioner, District Magistrate and police and military officers also attended the site and supervised the relief arrangements for passengers and protection of their belongings.

Ex-gratia payment was made to the next of kin of the dead who have been identified and to the injured persons. An *ad hoc* Claims Commissioner has been appointed to deal with the claims arising out of this accident.

This accident has also been inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, who has classified the accident under the category of "Failure of Railway Staff". His final report is awaited.

After this accident, I called a meeting of the Chief Safety Superintendents and Chief Operating Superintendents of Zonal Railways to review the position of accidents and existing safety measures in train operation with a view to intensifying and devising further steps to minimise accidents. The Additional Commissioners of Railway Safety also attended the meeting on special invitation. The problem was discussed in detail and a nation-wide safety drive has been launched since 24-10-1977.

While expressing my sincere regrets over these accidents I would like to assure the House that no efforts will be spared to minimise the incidence of accidents.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serawpore): The hon. Minister made his statement about the two accidents. May I know whether he will make a full statement about the other accidents also?

MR. SPEAKER: We are providing for a discussion. It is for the Business Advisory Committee to give adequate time for discussion on his statement.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Some accidents which take place are never reported.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF
ARCHAEOLOGY

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-
DER): I beg to move the following:-

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves, to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution vice Shri Sher Singh resigned."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:-

"That in pursuance of paragraph 1 of the Government of India, Archaeological Survey of India, Resolution No. 31/1/76-M, dated the 1st May, 1976, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves, to serve as a member of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution vice Shri Sher Singh resigned."

The motion was adopted.

LOKPAL BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SAN-
YAL (Jangipur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the Budget Session (1978), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matters connected therewith"

Sir, in brief want to explain the position. We decided not to go outside Delhi for any trip. We also decided not to examine witnesses. Only the Attorney General was examined. We had nine sittings. We invited opinion from different governments and knowledgeable bodies. There are 585 amendments. We could not deal with such a large number of amendments. We cannot sit in the Winter Session. So, it is not possible to do rest of the work during the Winter Session. Therefore, we ask extension of time upto the first day of the Budget Session (1978).

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

for "the first day of the Budget Session (1978)"

substitute—"the first day of December, 1977."

In this regard I would like to bring to your notice that as early as in 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission made their unanimous first recommendation over the institution of Lokpal. In their first report they have highlighted the urgency of an institution like Lokpal and in the last paragraph of the report they stated-

"We should try to emphasise the fact that we attach the highest importance to the implementation at an early date of the recommendations contained in our interim report. We are not alone in recognising the urgency of such a measure. It is clear from the British example we have quoted above."

Since that time I have been pursuing with this Lokpal Bill. In the Fourth Lok Sabha my Lokpal Bill, which was an identical copy of the draft Lokpal Bill of the Administrative Reforms Commission, was circulated throughout the country for eliciting public opinion and favourable public opinion came from every corner of the country. But later the government thought that they should bring in their own Lokpal Bill. It was sent to a joint committee and

[Shri P. K. Deo]

in the joint committee they produced a voluminous report and evidence of many eminent persons like Shri Santhanam, Dr. Kunzru, late Shri Setalvad. Shri Daphtary was taken. They all supported the implementation of this proposition.

In the last session just by ballot I again got a chance to have my Lokpal Bill discussed in this House and I was indirectly told by the Deputy Speaker who was in the Chair at that time to withdraw my Bill. I will quote from what he said then:

"If Shri P. K. Deo withdraws his Bill with the leave of the House, there will be no bar for consideration of the Government Bill on the subject during the same session.... Therefore, I would request Mr. P. K. Deo to consider the whole situation because his main purpose is to see that the objective is served."

Then the Home Minister suggested like this:

"So, while I congratulate him or—shall I say—thank him also for the trouble he has taken in introducing this Bill and making his speech, I will again request him to withdraw it."

While withdrawing my Bill I said like this:

"Our past experience has been very bitter. The previous Government introduced the Bill, and for ten years it never came up for consideration. My fear is that though the Bill has been introduced, it does not mean that it will be passed. But after the assurance of the Home Minister and also the assurance of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs today that this Bill will be passed next week, I would withdraw it. I most respectfully submit that it should be passed expeditiously; it should not be referred to any Joint Select Committee; there should be no dilly dallying. As a matter of fact, it should be on the State Book

in this Session. Since I have been fully assured by the Home Minister, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill."

Sir, eleven years have passed. The Joint Select Committee should have submitted their report on the first day of this Session. Instead, they are asking for some more time, till the first day of the Budget Session (1978). For the last 12 years the entire people of this country have been anxiously waiting to see when this Institution will be established. There should be no alibi, no excuse at this stage, saying that more evidences are to be taken. Any further consideration to be bestowed the various amendments is absolutely meaningless, I submit that if they want to submit their report, let them submit it by the 1st of December, that is, in this Session itself and this House is quite competent to take into consideration various amendments. I think there should not be any extension of time on some excuse or some alibi. So, I submit that the mover of the motion will accept my amendment.

SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL:

Sir, I share his concern in getting the Bill expedited and passed. But his argument that the 1st of December should be taken into consideration is self defeating. We have studied as far as possible the previous report. We have worked very hard; we were trying to keep the time target but we have failed: We are seeking extension of the time. We want to finish it as early as possible.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I am prepared to withdraw my amendment if an assurance is given there will be no further extension.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the good of giving assurance? Now, you are withdrawing the amendment. Is it the pleasure of the House to grant leave to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment?

Hon. Members: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendments is by leave....

Rule 377

SHRI P. K. DEO: I have not withdrawn my amendment. My amendment should be put to vote.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The question is:

"That this House do extend upto the first day of the Budget Session (1978), the time for presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Lokpal to inquire into allegations of misconduct against public men and for matter conducted therewith."

The motion was adopted.

15.10 hrs.

**WATER (PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION) CESS BILL,*
1977**

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on water consumed by persons carrying on certain industries and by local authorities, with a view to augment the resources of the Central Board and the State Boards for the prevention and control of water pollution constituted

under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I introduce the Bill.

15.11 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

**CLOSURE OF SOME JUTE MILLS IN WEST
BENGAL**

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Under rule 377, I want to raise the matter of the closure of the jute mills in West Bengal. At present six jute mills are lying closed throwing out of employment over 20,000 workers and of them three happen to be in my constituency: Kinnison Jute Mill, Alexandra Jute Mill and Naihati Jute Mill.

15.11½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

One of them, the Alexandra Jute Mill had been closed for over one year and 5000 workers are out of employment. In spite of my raising this matter in the House repeatedly, no serious attention had been paid by the government to reopen that mill, though the Commerce minister had promised in this House that all steps would be taken. Mills are kept closed in West Bengal under the pretext of labour trouble and when they are asked to open the mills they are raising the question of financial assistance from the government. The Naihati Jute Mill which had remained closed for the last three months had asked for an amount of Rs. 3 crores from the central government for reopening the mill. The sickness of those mills seems to be endemic and there seems to be no easy remedy for their problems. Unless immediate and serious attention is paid, the situation

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Saugata Roy]

may take a turn for the worse. The state government is powerless; it can only call for a conciliation meeting or it can plead with the central government. Unless the central government takes up the issue of reopening the mills, Kinnison, Naihati Jute Mill, Alexandra Jute Mill, Premchand Jute mill, Naskarpara Jute Mill, Bharat Jute Mill, this will take a serious turn.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): There is a very serious matter and I want to draw the attention of the House, if you allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of allowing anybody; you must take permission from the Speaker under 377; Mr. Saugata Roy had been permitted when he sent a notice; so you also send a notice.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This government does not allow people on hunger strike; they are sitting there in the open; they were not given permission but the government's party, the Janta Party Morcha was allowed; though there was section 144 the government party was allowed; teachers have come but they had not been allowed. This is partial.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You send notice under 377.

15.15 hrs.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL (ACQUISITION) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का व्यवस्था का प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि श्री राज नारायण जी जो यह प्रस्ताव रख रहे हैं, उस में लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज का नाम है और मुझे शर्म आती है श्री राज नारायण जी के बारे में यह कहते हुए कि डा० लोहिया

के भक्त हो कर और विदेशी साम्राज्य के राज्य के अन्दर इन्होंने इस बात के लिए जुलूस निकाले और अपनी टांगें ढुंढवाई कि यहां पर स्कूलों, सड़कों और अस्पतालों के नाम विदेशियों के नाम पर न हों और ये अपने इस अस्पताल का नाम अभी तक लेडी हाडिंग अस्पताल रखे हुए हैं । और लेडी हाडिंग अस्पताल के बजाय इसका नाम श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी अस्पताल होना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, यह उस समय कहिये जब इस पर चर्चा होगी । यह बात आप अपने भाषण में कहिये ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैं राज नारायण जी के खिलाफ सख्त विरोध प्रकट करता हूँ ॥ (व्यवधान) यह लोहिया जी की आत्मा के साथ अन्याय है :

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री राज नारायण) : यह एक पालियामेंटरी प्राब्लम है । यह विधेयक जब पेश हुआ था उस समय आप इस पर संशोधन लाते । मैं, उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपके द्वारा निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे इसमें कोई एतराज नहीं है कि इस अस्पताल के साथ श्रीमती सुचेता कृपालानी का नाम जोड़ा जाए । मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ती नहीं है कि जितनी भी संस्थाओं के साथ अंग्रेजी बादशाहों या वेगमों के नाम जुड़े हुए हैं उनको हटा कर भारतीयों के नाम जोड़े जाएं । लेकिन इस सब को करने के लिए आई एम नाट आल इन आल । यह बात बागड़ी जी भी जानते हैं कि मैं डिक्टेटर नहीं हूँ । जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत जो एक मंत्रीमंडल है, उसका मैं एक सदस्य हूँ । जो कुछ भी जरूरी है वह इस जनतंत्रीय प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत बाकायदा चलेगा । यह जो सदन की इच्छा है वह मैं मंत्री परिषद् के सामने रख दूंगा । इस विषय पर मुझे यह लगता है कि सरकारी दल और विरोधी दल दोनों एक मत हैं । यह बड़ा अच्छा है ।

मैं प्रस्ताव* करता हूँ।

“कि दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में महिलाओं के लिए आयुर्विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए अधिक अच्छी सुविधायें तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए चिकित्सीय सुविधायें सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से लेडी हार्डिंग आयुर्विज्ञान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल के अर्जन करने का और कलावती शरण अस्पताल के प्रबन्ध का तथा उनसे संबंधित या उनके आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

श्रीमन, मैं बहुत ही प्रसन्न हूँ कि यह जो नन्हा-सा विधेयक आया है इस पर कोई संशोधन नहीं है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सम्पूर्ण सदन दृढ़ संकल्प और सम्पूर्ण विचार के साथ हमारे साथ है, हमारे इस विधेयक के साथ है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर मैं समय क्यों लूँ। जब मैंने इस विधेयक को इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया था तो मोटी मोटी बातें बता दी थीं। फिर भी मेरे अगल-बगल में बैठ हुए दो-चार साथी हमसे दो-चार बातें कहने के लिए आग्रह कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं दो-चार बातें इस पर कहूँगा।

लेडी हार्डिंग महाविद्यालय, अस्पताल और कलावती शरण अस्पताल इन संस्थाओं को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेने जा रही है। इन पर जितना खर्चा होता है वह केन्द्रीय सरकार देती रही है। इनका प्रबंध एक ट्रस्ट करता है। इसने 1975 में एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया कि इन संस्थाओं को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले। इस तरह इस पर 1975 से विचार किया जा रहा है। पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान इन संस्थाओं को दिये गये अनुदान इस प्रकार हैं—लेडी हार्डिंग महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल को दिये गये अनुदान की राशि—

1974-75	132.66 लाख रुपये
1975-76	152.91 लाख रुपये

1976-77 163.89 लाख रुपये

1977-78 178.28 लाख रुपये
(बजट अनुमान)

इसी तरह से कलावती शरण अस्पताल को दी गई राशि इस प्रकार है—

1974-75 26.32 लाख रुपये

1975-76 32.50 लाख रुपये

1976-77 में 35.11 लाख और 1977-78 में 37.5 लाख। इतना ज्यादा रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार दे भी और इसका प्रबन्ध ठीक से न चले, पढ़ाई ठीक से न हो, वहाँ के कर्मचारियों को ठीक समय पर तनखाह न मिले और दूसरी गड़बड़ियाँ हों तो इस चीज को बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता था। इसलिए सरकार ने यह उचित समझा है कि इसको वह अपने हाथ में ले ले।

मुझे बहुत ही प्रसन्नता है कि इस विधेयक पर एक भी संशोधन पेश नहीं किया गया है, उसकी सूचना नहीं दी गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि पूरे सदन की यह इच्छा है कि इसको सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर दिया जाए।

मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूँ। इस विधेयक में एक प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक हो गई है। इसके पेज 2 पर क्लॉज 2 के जी भाग में जहाँ पर 17 मार्च 1957 लिखा गया है उसको 17 अप्रैल 1957 पढ़ा जाना चाहिये। मार्च की जगह अप्रैल होना चाहिये। यह प्रिंटिंग मिस्टेक हो गई है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बार बार धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इस पर कोई संशोधन पेश नहीं किया गया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह माननीय सदन पूरे दिल से इसका समर्थन करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and for the management of the Kalavati

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Saran Hospital, with a view to ensuring better facilities for higher medical education for women and medical facilities for women and children in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, as the minister pointed out, this is a non-controversial Bill. It was the decision of the previous government also to set things right in this hospital and medical college. It is stated that the Medical Council made periodical inspections and expressed their dissatisfaction at the functioning of the medical college, which was not according to the norms prescribed by them. So, this Bill provides for the Central Government taking over this medical college and hospital.

Clause 10 elaborately deals with the service conditions of the employees. I have an apprehension about the proviso which says:

"Provided that if the alteration so made is not acceptable to any such officer or other employee, his employment may be terminated by the Central Government on payment to him of an amount equivalent to three months' remuneration...."

This must not be taken as the chance to terminate the services of an employee who is disliked by a superior officer. Full Protection should be given to the employees. Also, after these institutions come under the Central Government, all the monetary benefits and other facilities enjoyed by other Central Government employees must be extended to the employees of these institutions also. The minister should assure the House that this provision is only for the time being and soon all of them will be absorbed as real Central Government servants with all the benefits. I say this because clause 10 provides for the continuance of the *status quo* for the present.

The academic staff of these two institutions must get real protection from the government. Unfortunately in this country, especially in Delhi, the various hospitals and medical colleges like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, the Patel Chest Institute, Maulana Azad Medical College etc. work under different authorities. These different colleges are under different authorities. Some colleges are under the Delhi University. Something is under the Government of India. Under the Government of India there is the Central Government Health Service Scheme. There is a Health Service grade and the pay scale and service conditions are there. So, the doctors of many of the institutions in Delhi are guided by the Central Government service conditions and the pay scales of the academic staff of some of the hospitals have been fixed according to the University Grants Commission's scales. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences has its own pay scales. In this connection, the hon. Minister may be aware, and the country also is a little upset to hear that the academic staff of one of the important Institutes named after Vallabhbhai Patel, of whom every Indian citizen is proud submitted resignations *en masse*. Why they have done it? I am not finding any fault with the hon. Minister alone. This is a matter pending before the previous Government since 1973, because about 87 per cent of the staff were getting their emoluments according to the pay scales of some of the colleges of the Delhi University or the University Grants Commission. But only 13 per cent of the academic staff wanted parity with them because in the same institution they cannot have different standards. So, the discussion went on, the debate went on, but they could not reach anywhere. Unfortunately, I have to make a remark here that the people sitting in the Health Ministry have nothing to do with the medical profession. They may be IAS or whatever 'Ss'. I do not know. But they are trying to dictate even doctors and medicines. They look down

upon the doctors, the qualified scientists, the pride of this country. We have got enough talented material in this country. But unfortunately, they are treated shabbily by your Ministry, not by you, but by the officials. Even for a small problem they have been treated very shabbily. No respect has been given to them. The people of this country respect these doctors, but they are not respected by your officers. The Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute doctors and the academic staff have to run up and down for justice. At last they said: "No, we cannot give you the Central Government service scales." Then they asked: "At least you give us the All India Medical Institute scales". It was agreed. But somebody said "No, we cannot give you the All India Medical Institute service conditions. You must go back to the Central Government service". Again, it was complicated. At last the poor people had to submit resignations *en masse*. On that, some debate and discussion took place, but nothing has been done. Still the matter is pending before the Government. I cannot understand why this delay has occurred. I would appeal to the hon. Minister while he is laying down service conditions here, the employees and the academic staff of the Lady Hardinge College or the Kalawati Saran Medical Hospital should not be treated as you are treating Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute doctors and academic staff today. You should give more protection to them. This is one appeal I am making to you.

Another important thing is that I know the Minister is very keen on his portfolio and he is enthusiastic, even though I differ with him in some of his policies and some of his pronouncements regarding doctors. If this Bill shows the sincerity of the Government to give better medical facilities to the people as well as to build better academic institutions, on this background I would like to know from the hon. Minister what attitude he is tak-

ing towards the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences is one of the major institutes in the country today. It needs all protection from the Government. All the three institutions in Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh need Government's protection. I am sorry to say that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in Delhi is ignored and no proper treatment is given to the Institute and in regard to financial allocations you are showing some discrimination. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to please find out how much is the quantum of medicine he is allotting to each patient. It is very less. I know the Institute and I am proud of it. But unfortunately the Government has not given any proper attention or has not given any kind of consolation to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the patients find it very difficult because of the attitude taken by some of the people in your Ministry. And the doctors and patients are finding it very difficult, because of the attitude taken by some people in the Ministry. (Interruptions) I appeal to the hon. Minister, because his intentions are good. We have got 600 million people. I know it is very difficult to extend proper medical care to all the people in one day. We have the medical institutions; and we have to give adequate attention to them as well as to the doctors and scientists working there. The proposal made by the hon. Minister indicates the enthusiasm that he has shown in taking over this institution.

The hon. Minister has visited my State recently. I know that he enjoyed the visit. He has also made 2 or 3 speeches. While travelling by road in Kerala, he would have seen that there is no village in Kerala. When you are introducing the scheme of bare-foot doctors, you have to take into account the density of population and the topography in different States. I appreciate the Minister's

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

anxiety and enthusiasm to provide at least first-aid facilities to every citizen and family in every village. In the northern parts of the country, there are more villages. The Minister wants to provide one medical attendant per thousand of population; but in Kerala it is impossible. In Kerala, there was a scheme under which every panchayat had a hospital. Under this scheme, we had 1,000 hospitals. I believe there was a discussion between the Ministry in Kerala and our Minister here. (*Interruptions*).

We appreciate this bill. As far as the bare-foot doctor scheme is concerned, I am not in agreement with the opinion of the Indian Medical Association, because we want this scheme to be implemented. It is a very big scheme; but there are some inherent dangers in it. When we appoint some young people between the age of 21 and 25 after 3 months' or 6 months' training at Rs. 50/- a month, they are going to be regular employees of the State governments. You know that the biggest problem facing the Ministry of Communications is its extra-departmental employees. These 2.6 lakhs of people constitute a major headache to the P&T Department. They are agitating now. If you appoint one person in every panchayat, it will be very difficult for a State government to treat him as a government servant. I request the hon. Minister to consider the proposal of the Government of Kerala and to implement schemes which suit the people and topography of Kerala. I request the hon. Minister to accept the suggestions made by the State governments. It will enable us to provide more effective medical benefits to the people.

Lastly, I want you to have respect for the modern system of medicine. In our anxiety and enthusiasm for the Indianisation of everything, we should not lose respect for the modern system

of medicine. I know the hon. Minister appreciates Ayurved, Unani and Homoeopathy. Well and good. But, it should not be at the cost of the advancement of the modern system of medicine in the world today. Now the modern system is advancing in a very big way. We have to take advantage of it. There should be no hindrance in the way of our taking advantage of modern sciences. I am saying this because there is a tendency in the Ministry to say: let us forget what is happening outside; we will go our own way. It is not correct. We should not deny our people the benefits of the modern system of medicine.

Then, I would submit to the hon. Minister—of course, it is not a warning—that there is a feeling among the people in the Ministry, especially among those who come from the southern part of the country and who, unfortunately are unable to express their views in the national language, that their difficulties are not being appreciated by the Ministry. An attempt is being made by the Ministry to enforce the national language on these people and it may create trouble. I understand that the hon. Minister has asked them to be ready within six months to read and write in the national language, which is physically impossible. It is said that he is acting like a dictator.

Many people working in the Ministry have complained to me that they are feeling suffocated after the new Minister has come... (*Interruptions*) I am expressing the sentiments of not a few people working in the Nirman Bhavan but the sentiments of the people in the south. I am only making an appeal, not giving any warning, that you should consider the sentiments of those people. I know that you can understand their feelings, especially after your visit to the South. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Sir, I want to speak on this Bill. I am a graduate of the Lady Hardinge Medical College.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My difficulty is that there are five more names with me from the Janata. They have voluntarily withdrawn their names.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I do not care, I have something to say on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have to call you, I have to call all of them. All right, I will call them all, one by one.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir I have been in this House from 1957....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to understand. There are several names in the list here, given by the Whips, and they have withdrawn their names voluntarily. Now if I allow you, I have to allow them first.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: I cannot be running after these people to give my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to run after them, because we have a parliamentary system, under which the Whips have a role to play.

So, I cannot help it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You should help us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why I am trying to help you.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: You are here to safeguard the rights of the Members. As a Member, I have a right to express my views.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also understand that in parliamentary system where there are more than 500 Members, I cannot help all of them if they want to speak, but there is a system, and you can also follow that

system. They had agreed to withdraw their names.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय , यदि आप की इजाजत हो तो मैं अपना समय डा० सुशीला नायर को दे सकता हूँ ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now you can speak.

डा० सुशीला नायर (सांसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है मैं इसके बारे में चन्द बातें कहना चाहती हूँ । सर्वप्रथम मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि आज जो बोर्ड आफ मैनेजमेंट है, वह बोर्ड सरकार नियुक्त करती है, सारा काम सरकार के आदेश से चलता है, उसको जरा सी भी स्वतंत्रता नहीं है । तो सरकार के इस कालेज को अपने हाथ में लेने से इसमें क्या परिवर्तन आएगा, क्या लाभ होगा, किस तरह से यह ज्यादा अच्छा चलेगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया । मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । अगर सरकार लेना चाहती है तो भले ले । लेकिन मैं यह बड़े अदब से मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार के लेने का क्या मतलब है वह बताइये ? कोई ग्रंडर सेक्रेटरी, कोई सैक्शन ऑफिसर या जो भी मंत्रालय में हैं वे इन डाक्टरी शिक्षा संस्थाओं से संबंधित तथा अन्य चीजों और बड़ बड़ सवालों पर विचार कर के अपना फैसला दे देते हैं । मंत्री जी को अधिकतर उसके बारे में सोचने के लिए फुसंत होती नहीं है । मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो यह मानते हैं कि आज हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, कल किसी और की थी, आने वाले कल में किसी और की हो सकती है । सरकारें बदलती रहती है । जो शिक्षा का विषय है वह इतने महत्व का विषय है कि वह किसी सरकार के काबू में नहीं होना चाहिए,

[डा० सुशीला नायर]

चाहे वह जनरल एजुकेशन हो या मेडिकल एजुकेशन हो। सरकार का काम वह नहीं होना चाहिए कि वह शिक्षा संस्थाएं चलाए। सरकार का काम होना चाहिए कि देखें कि उन संस्थाओं का स्टैंडर्ड ठीक रहता है, काम ठीक तरह से चलता है, और उसकी जो आवश्यकताएं हैं वह पूरी की जा सकती हैं या नहीं, या वह किस हद तक पूरी होनी चाहिए। बहुत फिजूलखर्ची भी उसमें नहीं होनी चाहिए। सारी बातों को देखभाल कर उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जानी चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि इन सब चीजों पर वह विचार करें। बहुत जल्दबाजी न करें। आखिर उनको इस कालेज को चलाने के लिए कोई न कोई कमेटी बनानी पड़ेगी, कोई बोर्ड बनाना पड़ेगा। सोचने की बात है कि किस तरीके से इस कालेज में ज्यादा प्राण आ सकता है, यह ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है, ज्यादा शक्तिशाली हो सकता है। केवल सरकार के अपने हाथ में लेने से वह नहीं होगा।

मैं विनम्रता से कहना चाहती हूं कि आजादी से पहले लेडी हार्डिंग मेडिकल कालेज देश के सब से प्रमुख इंस्टीच्यूशंस में से था, शिक्षा की दृष्टि से, नतीजे की दृष्टि से और सेवा की दृष्टि से। लेकिन आजादी के बाद जबसे सरकार के मंत्रालय में इसमें अधिक से अधिक दखलंदाजी शुरू की, तब से इसमें गिरावट आनी शुरू हुई। तो आज मंत्री महोदय हमको बताएं कि किस तरीके की नया प्राण डालने की विधि वह इस समय अख्यार करने वाले हैं। उसके लिए कौनसा तरीका अख्यार करने वाले हैं? तब शायद मेरी समझ में वह आए।

सामने वाले भाई ने आल इंडिया इंस्टीच्यूट की बात की, इस प्रकार का इंस्टी-

च्यूट चंडीगढ़ में है, पांडिचेरी में है, यह बड़े बड़े इंस्टीच्यूशंस हैं। सरकार उनको चलाती है। पालियामेंट के कानून से सरकार ने उसके ऊपर जो भी अख्यार लिया है वह लिया है। उनकी व्यवस्था कमेटी बैठती है, उसमें मंत्री जी बैठते हैं और फिर फैसला होने के बाद मंत्रालय में उसके ऊपर दो बार छानबीन चलती है जिसमें आखीरी फैसला होने में महीनों गुजर जाते हैं। इस तरह के काम से शिक्षा संस्थाओं को बहुत लाभ होता है ऐसा, मुझे लगता नहीं है। जिस तरह से आपने यूनिवर्सिटीज में स्वातंत्र्य दिया है, इसी प्रकार मेडिकल शिक्षा की संस्थाओं में भी अधिक से अधिक स्वातंत्र्य दें यह मैं विनय करती हूं, उचित समझती हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी ज़रा यूथोस्लाविया का तरीका जा कर देखें। वहां पर सरकार न तो हास्पिटल चलाती है और न मेडिकल कालेज चलाती है, न वैक्सीन बनाने के सेंटर चलाती है और न ही दवा के प्रोडक्शन सेंटर चलाती है। लेकिन उन पर सरकार की पूरी निगरानी रहती है, पूरी चौकीदारी रहती है कि स्टैंडर्ड ठीक है या नहीं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसमें काम करने वाले लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि अगर अच्छा काम होगा तो उनकी नौकरी रहेगी वरना नहीं रहेगी। उनको मालूम रहता है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन सेंटर, वैक्सीन इंस्टीट्यूट या जो भी काम है उसमें अगर अच्छा प्रोडक्शन हो, तभी हमारी पूरी तनख्वाह मिलेगी वरना पूरी तनख्वाह नहीं मिलेगी। वहां पर सरकार घाटा पूरा नहीं करती है। अगर घाटा पड़ता है तो सरकार लोन दे देती है और कहती है कि अपना इन्तजाम

ठीक करो और अधिक उत्पादन करो । आज हमारा तरीका यह बन गया है कि सारा घाटा सरकार को ही पूरा करना है और उस में पैसा भी डालना है, कंट्रोल भी रखना है, सत्ता हाथ में रखना है । इसको यहां नियुक्त कर दो और उसको वहां नियुक्त कर दो — इन चीजों में ही सारा समय जाता है । शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता ।

इसलिए यह जो मेडिकल एजुकेशन की संस्था है, इसको अगर सरकार लेना चाहती है तो ले, आज भी यह सरकार के हाथ में ही है । लेकिन हम को यह बताया जाये कि ऐसा करने से इस में क्या फर्क आयेगा जिस से यह कहा जा सके कि उस में सुधार होगा । हमारे पास आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का ऐक्ट है जिसके अन्तर्गत कई एफिलिएटेड कालेज हो सकते हैं । नया कानून न बना कर उस को आज भी आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट का एफिलिएटेड कालेज बना सकते हैं और उस के अधीन मेडिकल रिसर्च के बारे में में आदान-प्रदान हो सकता है । पढ़ाई अच्छी करने के लिए शिक्षकों का भी आदान-प्रदान हो सकता है । इन चीजों के लिए आवश्यक है कि मंत्री जी इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार करें । किसी संस्था को तेजी से अपने हाथ में ले लेना तो बहुत आसान है, उस में कोई मुश्किल नहीं होती । अभी मंत्री जी कहेंगे कि इस को लेना ही है, तो हम भी कहेंगे कि ले लीजिए । लेकिन यह अवसर है जब कि अगर आप इस को अपने हाथ में लेते हैं तो उस में पूरी सफाई करें, जो निकम्मे लोग हों उनको हटा दें और अच्छे लोगों को वहां पर रखें और उस के प्रबन्ध में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करें कि जिस से उस में सचमुच में संस्था में प्राण और ताकत आये ।

अभी हमारे सामने के भाई ने, गांव गांव में स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं की नियुक्ति की जो योजना है, उसके बारे में भी कहा । मैं स्वागत करती हूँ कि हर एक गांव में हर एक व्यक्ति के पास छोटी मोटी सेवा करने वाले सेवक पहुंचें, लेकिन मुझे डर है कि आपने जो उन को सिखाने के समय दो सौ रुपए और बाद में पचास रुपए देने की बात कही है, उस से वे कितना संतुष्ट होंगे और कितना काम कर सकेंगे—यह जरूरी सोचने वाली बात होगी । दूसरी बात यह है कि आप उन को पचास रुपया दवा के लिए दे रहे हैं, वो दवा के लिए पूरे नहीं होंगे । अगर आप उन को एस्पिरिन या आयुर्वेद का काढ़ा भी दिलवायेंगे तो वह भी उस में काम पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा । मैं नहीं समझती वे लोग इस तरह बिना दवा बैठकर क्या करेंगे ? कितना रोग की रोक धाम का काम करेंगे । यह भी सोचने वाली बात है । मैं चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज है, आल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट है या देश में दूसरे कालेज हैं अलग अलग जगह पर, उन में से पांच सात जगहों पर इस योजना का प्रयोग करें । इसके ऊपर कुछ अनुसंधान करें और वह देखें कि जिस तरीके से इस योजना से हम जो भी नतीजे चाहते हैं वह नतीजे निकल सकते हैं । जनता के स्वास्थ्य में तरक्की हो सकती है या नहीं । यह चीज बहुत आवश्यक है । मैं समझती हूँ कि मंत्री जी बहुत उत्साह से अपने देशवासियों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने की लगन से सारी योजनाएँ लाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं । जिस के लिए हम उन को बढ़ाई देना चाहते हैं और आभार प्रकट करना चाहते हैं लेकिन उन से यह भी कहना चाहते हैं कि यह सब योजनाएँ आप का मंत्रालय तैयार करके आपके सामने रखता है, अधिकतर तरीके से, उन को पूरी तरह से

[डा. सु. लाला नायर]

देखा जाये, पूरी गहराई से उन में जाया जाये और फिर उस रूप में उन को स्वीकार किया जाये कि जो आपके दिल में आकांक्षा है वह सचमुच में पूरी हो सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिशर कङ्गारु मंत्री (श्री राज नारयण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले श्री रवि जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा। उन्होंने इस विषयक पर बोलते समय कुछ मूल बातों की ओर भी ध्यान आकर्षित कर दिया। यह सही है कि अभी हाल ही में मैं उन के प्रदेश में गया था और जिन-जिन स्थानों का उन्होंने नाम लिया, वहाँ तो ज़रूर ही गया था, त्रिचूर भी गया था, कोचीन भी गया था। मैंने देखा—केरल की जनता कितनी ग़ज़ब की है, 65 मील की दूरी में दोनों तरफ़ प्रबुद्ध जनता खड़ी थी और कोचीन में जो मीटिंग हुई, वह तो तीन लाख से ऊपर की मीटिंग थी। हम वहाँ कैन्सर के एक नये अस्पताल का उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये थे और हम वे तुरन्त अपनी तरफ़ से 7 लाख रुपये के कोवाल्ड का ऐलान कर दिया। एक कोवाल्ड केरल में पहले से है, दूसरे राज्यों को अभी नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन केरल राज्य के लिये जो दूर तक फैला हुआ है, उस के लिए हम ने कहा कि एक कोवाल्ड और दे दिया जाय।

एक ग़लत कंसेप्शन हम लोगों के माइण्ड में घुसी हुई है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस को निकाल दूँ। बहुत से लोगों ने बाइना के वेअर-फुटर डाक्टरों की रट लगा रखी है, लेकिन मैं ने कभी नहीं कहा कि हम वेअर-फुटर डाक्टरों की स्कीम चला रहे हैं। जो कुछ भी हमारे मंत्रालय ने कहा है—वह यह है कि हम जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक की

नियुक्ति करना चाहते हैं। एक हज़ार की आबादी पर एक जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक होगा, वह डाक्टर नहीं होगा, जन-स्वास्थ्य रक्षक होगा। उन का काम होगा—आनेवाले बीमारियों को रोकना, आने वाली बीमारियों से लोगों को आमाह करना और उन के गांव की स्थिति को सुधारना—कैसे सफ़ाई हो, कैसे गड़ पाटा जाये, कैसे मुंह, दांत साफ़ किये जायें, कैसे स्वास्थ्य ठीक रखा जाय—इन सब बातों को वे बतायेंगे।

इस के अतिरिक्त हम ने कहा है कि हर गांव में एक प्रशिक्षित दाई हो। पहले भी हमारे यहां हर गांव में ट्रेडिशनल दाई हुआ करती थी जो बच्चों का जन्म कराती थी, नार काटती थी। मेरे गांव में जो औरत नार काटती थी, अभी तक मुझे उसका नाम याद है। ज्यादातर इस काम को हरिजन औरतें करती थीं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन को प्रशिक्षित किया जाय और उन को कुछ पुरस्कार दिया जाय।

इस के बाद 5 हज़ार की आबादी पर मल्टी-परपज़-वर्क्स होंगे, जिन में एक मर्द और एक महिला होगी। इस के बाद सब-सैन्टर और प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टर्स होंगे। प्राइमरी हेल्थ सैन्टरों में पहले एलोपैथी के दो डाक्टर होते थे, अब हम ने एक और बढ़ा दिया है, जो आयुर्वेद के या यूनानी के या होमियोपैथी के या सिद्ध के होंगे। जहाँ पर जो प्रथा प्रचलित है, उस के डाक्टर होंगे। जैसे तमिलनाडु में सिद्ध का डाक्टर होगा, उत्तर प्रदेश में आयुर्वेद का होगा, पश्चिम बंगाल में होमियोपैथी का होगा, चीन वहाँ के लोग होमियोपैथी का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत विशाल है। केरल के लोगों को मैंने यह

भी कह दिया है कि हमारे मंत्रालय ने उनकी जो योजना पहले से चलती थी, उस को रोका नहीं है। केरल के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री और दूसरे लोगों से जो मेरी बातचीत हुई, वे शायद आज यहां आने वाले हैं। हम ने उन से यही कहा कि हमारा मकसद जन-जन को दवा पहुंचाना है। अगर केरल में किसी अन्य व्यवस्था से जन-जन तक दवा पहुंचाने की स्कीम चल रही है तो हम उस को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे, वह अपनी जगह पर चलती रहे। उन का यह कहना जरूर था कि अगर हम आप की इस योजना को न चलायें तो जो इकानामिक हैल्थ आप इस योजना के लिये देने वाले हैं, वह देंगे या नहीं। हम ने कहा कि डिटेल् में बात करने के लिये आप दिल्ली आ जायें और शायद वे आये हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, केरल हमारी जनता पार्टी की सरकार द्वारा कभी उपेक्षित नहीं रहेगा।

बल्कि केरल को हम अधिक से अधिक सहायता देना चाहते हैं क्योंकि केरल हमारे देश में सब से ज्यादा शिक्षित है। जितनी शिक्षा केरल में है, उतनी देश के किसी राज्य में नहीं है। इसलिए केरल की उपेक्षा कौन कर सकता है? समझ गये बात हमारी?

मैं माननीय सदस्यों के कौतूहल को शान्त करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि बहुत से लोग समझते नहीं हैं कि लेडी हार्डिंग आयुर्विज्ञान महाविद्यालय क्या है? मैंने पहले ज्यादा समय नहीं लिया लेकिन अब मैं कुछ इस के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। 1911 में जब यहां पर इंग्लैंड की महारानी साहिबा आई थीं, तो उन के आगमन की स्मृति में यहां पर लेडी हार्डिंग आयुर्विज्ञान महाविद्यालय स्थापित हुआ था और वह तब से चल रहा है। 1916 में इस विद्यालय ने अपने कार्य का विस्तार किया और उस के प्रबन्ध के लिए एक नदर्य समिति, एक एड-

हाक कमेटी बनाई थी। इस समिति का काम असंतोषजनक, अनसुटेडिफाई बताया गया। इसलिए इस महाविद्यालय को

Association for the control and management of the Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women and hospital for Women and children.

दिल्ली ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया। यह एसोसियेशन सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्री अधिनियम 1860 के अधीन रजिस्ट्रीकृत सोसाइटी थी इस एसोसियेशन के उद्देश्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ इस प्रकार थे:

(1) आयुर्विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा के लिए तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों के उपचार के लिए प्रबन्ध करना।

(2) भारत में मैडिकल महिलाओं की भर्ती के क्षेत्र को व्यापक बनाना, और

(3) नर्सों और धात्रियों के लिए प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना। ये इस के मूल उद्देश्य हैं। अब इस के लिए जो रुपया हम ने दिया है, उस के बारे में मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि 1974-75 में कितना दिया, 1975-76 में कितना दिया और 1976-77 में कितना दिया। इस को रिपीट करने की जरूरत नहीं है। सब मिला कर 2 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपया हम ने दिया है। 2 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार दे और वहां का प्रबन्ध बिस्कुल ठोला-ढाला होता जाए और नित्य प्रति उस का स्तर गिरता जाए और फिर भी यह कहा जाए कि इस को मत लो, तो मैं समझता हूं कि अगर हम ऐसा करते हैं तो हम कर्तव्य-विहीन माने जाएंगे और यह कहा जाएगा कि सरकार अपना कर्तव्य नहीं करना चाहती है।

‘हम क्यों इस को लेना चाहते हैं, यह प्रश्न हमारी सुशीला जी का है। सुशीला जी का मैं बहुत ही सम्मान करता हूं। ये इस

[श्री राज नारायण]

विभाग में रही है और ये स्वयं डाक्टर हैं और हम से कई गुना इन को जानकारी है। इसलिए मैं इन के प्रति नतमस्तक होते हुए अपने बात को दृढ़ता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ। दृढ़ संकल्प और अटल विचार, इन दोनों को मैं रख देना चाहता हूँ। इस महाविद्यालय का शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है और यह भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद द्वारा नियुक्त निरीक्षकों द्वारा किये गये उत्तरोत्तर निरीक्षण में प्रतिकूल टिप्पणियों का विषय बन गया था। जब जब आवश्यकता नियुक्त किये गये, उन्होंने बार-बार यह टिप्पणी की है कि इस का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। इसलिए सरकार को इस को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। सन 1953 में उस एसोसिएशन के आबेदन पर और उसकी सहमति से भारत सरकार ने इस संस्था के कामकाज का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए पूर्ण विन्यास अधिनियम, 1890 की धारा 5 के अधीन एक स्कीम बनाई थी। इस स्कीम के अधीन, उस मुख्य प्रयोजन में जिस के लिए यह एसोसिएशन स्थापित की गई थी, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया था किन्तु महाविद्यालय का प्रबन्ध प्रशासन बोर्ड में निहित कर दिया गया था और एसोसिएशन निष्प्रभावी हो गई थी। इस स्कीम के अधीन ट्रस्ट की सम्पूर्ण परिसम्पत्तियाँ जिनका प्रबन्ध एसोसिएशन फार दि कंट्रोल एण्ड दि मेनेजमेंट आफ दि लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज फार विमेन एण्ड हास्पिटल फार विमेन एण्ड चिल्ड्रेन दिल्ली द्वारा किया जाता था, 11 जून 1953 से भारतीय पूर्ण विन्यास कोषपाल में निहित हो गयी थीं।

116.00 hrs.

छात्रों के लिए विलनिकी शिक्षण की अच्छी व्यवस्था और प्रबंध करने की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने 1959 में—मुझे नहीं मालूम उस समय कौन स्वास्थ्य मंत्री थे, शायद राजकुमारी अमृतकौर होंगी। हाँ श्री करमरकर थे—जिन्होंने 1959 में लेडी

हाडिंग आयुर्विज्ञान महाविद्यालय और अस्पताल अपने हाथ में लेने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव मंजूर किया था। मगर वह प्रस्ताव कर मर कर हो गया। हाथ में आया और मर गया, आगे नहीं चला।

इस प्रयोजन के लिए एक विधायक राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था, किन्तु एसोसिएशन आफ मेडिकल वीमेन इन इंडिया के विरोध के कारण इसे वापस लेना पड़ा।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उनका क्या विरोध था यही ना कि इसे कोएजुकेशन संस्था न बनाया जाये? अगर इसके कामकाज में गिरावट आई तो इसकी जवाबदारी किसके ऊपर है? क्या इसकी जवाबदारी आपके मंत्रालय के ऊपर नहीं है? उस बोर्ड ने ठीक काम नहीं किया तो यह आपके मंत्रालय को भी देखना नहीं चाहिए था?

श्री राज नारायण : सुशीला जी ने जो आरोप लगाया, वह आरोप हमें बाध्य करता है कि हम इसे अपने हाथ में लें क्योंकि इसके बिना इसका प्रबंध ठीक से नहीं किया जा सकता है। छात्रों के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था और प्रबंध की दृष्टि से भारत सरकार ने इसे अपने हाथ में लेने के बारे में निर्णय किया है।

इसका एक सहयोग संस्थान है। इसका नाम कलावती सरन अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली है। यह लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज और अस्पताल, नई दिल्ली के अहाते में 1956 में स्थापित किया गया था। इसे श्री रघुबीर सरन और उनके परिवार के उपहार पत्र के माध्यम से 1954 में जो सम्पत्ति भारत सरकार को दान दी थी, उसकी बिक्री से मिली रकम से बनाया गया था। अस्पताल का सारा आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती खर्च सहायता अनुदान के माध्यम से भारत सरकार द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है। पिछले चार वर्षों के दौरान इस संस्थान को दिये गये सहायता अनुदानों की रकम का-

व्योरा मैंने पहले आपको बता दिया है जिससे इसमें शिक्षा और चिकित्सा दोनों की पूर्ति हो रही है।

इस अस्पताल का प्रबंध भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित एक अलग प्रबंध बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है। कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय, लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज तथा अस्पताल के साथ साथ बच्चों के इलाज को पूरक सुविधाएं प्रदान करता है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि महिलाओं को आयुर्विज्ञान की उच्च शिक्षा तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों के लिए उन्नत चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने के लिए लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज और कलावती सरन बाल चिकित्सालय कम्प्लेक्स को एक श्रेष्ठ संस्थान के रूप में विकसित किया जाए।

इन को हम चाहते हैं कि ये सचमुच में एक बढ़िया अच्छी संस्था बने। इन संस्थाओं में जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है उसे समाप्त कर के और उन्हें सीधे सरकार के नियंत्रण में लाकर ही इन संस्थाओं के ढांचों को युक्तियुक्त बनाया जा सकता है और इन के कार्य में सुधार लाया जा सकता है। तथापि, ऐसा करते समय, इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह ध्यान रखा जाएगा कि संस्थाओं का मूल स्वरूप न बदले, अर्थात् यह वेबल स्त्रियों की चिकित्सा-शिक्षा तथा महिलाओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने की ही एक मात्र संस्था बनी रहे। इन के स्वरूप में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं होगा, वह बना रहेगा। सरकार द्वारा इन दो संस्थाओं के अधिग्रहण करने का एक और फायदा यह होगा कि इन दो संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी सविस का लाभ मिलेगा। अभी तक इन को सरकारी सविस का लाभ नहीं मिलता था लेकिन अब सरकारी सेवा का जो लाभ दूसरे अस्पतालों में मिलता है वह उन को भी मिलने लगेगा। जिन्हें इस समय सेवा

निवृत्ति की सुविधायें, पारिवारिक पेंशन, मृत्यु एवं सेवा निवृत्ति उपदान, सरकारी मूल से निवास स्थान आदि की सुविधायें नहीं मिल रहीं थीं उन को मिलने लग जाएंगी।

लेडी हाडिंग मेडिकल कालेज और अस्पताल नई दिल्ली के प्रशासन बोर्ड ने अपने 25 जनवरी 1975 के संकल्प में इस बात की सिफारिश की थी कि भारत सरकार समस्त दायित्वों और परिरसम्पत्तियों सहित संस्था को अपने अधिकार में ले लें। इस में जो खर्च है उसका व्योरा बताने से कोई लाभ नहीं है।

1100 के करीब कर्मचारी लेडी हाडिंग में हैं और 250 के करीब कर्मचारी कलावती अस्पताल में हैं। इन सभी कर्मचारियों को हम सरकारी स्तर पर ला देंगे जो अभी तक नहीं हुआ था।

एक और बात मैं बता दूं। पटेल चेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट की बात हमारे रवि जी ने की है। अभी तक यहां जो विद्यार्थी हैं वे रिसर्च करते थे, उनको कोई स्कालर-शिप सरकार नहीं देती थी। आप हिस्ट्री को उठा कर देख लें। हम ने हर एक विद्यार्थी को चार सौ रुपए मासिक देना स्वीकार कर लिया है। उनकी मांग है कि हम को दूसरे जो इंटर्न में रहते हैं उन के बराबर दिया जाए। उन को 600, साढ़े छः सौ मिलता है और उस में बैड्रुम को देखा जाता है, कहीं पर बीस और कहीं पर सोलह बैड्रुम होते हैं। लेकिन यहां तो वे रिसर्च का काम करते हैं, इसलिए उन को नहीं दिया जा सकता था। लेकिन फिर भी अगर हम को पैसा मिल जाए तो हम अपने घर में तो उस पैसे को रखेंगे नहीं। हम चाहते हैं कि उन को अधिक से अधिक मिले। यह आगे की बात है और उस को देखा जाएगा। अब जो कुछ हो सका है वह हम ने कर दिया है। बनारस यूनि-

[श्री राज नारायण]

वर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों को जितना मिलता है उतना हम इन को भी तब दे देंगे। असल बात यह है कि पटेल चेस्ट इंस्टीट्यूट जो है वह डायरेक्टली हमारे पास नहीं है, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के पास है। केवल हम पैसा देते हैं, यही मुसीबत है। हमारे सचिव बराबर हम से बात करते रहते हैं, यू० जी० सी० से उन को होती रहती है। उन से वह कहते रहते हैं कि कुछ और सहूलियत उन के लिए कर दी जाए, कुछ और पैसा बढ़ा दिया जाए। अगर यू० जी० सी० पैसा बढ़ा दे तो हम को देने में कोई संकोच नहीं है। जब वे दे देंगे हम इन को दे देंगे। लेकिन देखना पड़गा कि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के साथ लगा हुआ जो अस्पताल है, अलीगढ़ और बनारस से लगा हुआ जो अस्पताल है, ये तीनों सेंटर के अधीन हैं और इन तीनों के काम में कोई गति-रोध पैदा न हो। इस बास्ते कुछ फाइनेशियल एक्सपैक्टस को भी देखना पड़ता है। फिर भी हम ने चार सौ रुपया कर दिया है चाहे यू० जी० सी० दे या न दे, यूनिवर्सिटी दे या न दे लेकिन हम ने उन को यह बता दिया है कि हम इतना दे देंगे और यूनिवर्सिटी को भी बाध्य करने की कोशिश हमने की है कि इतनी रकम वह देने की बात कबूल करें।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Their complaint is very simple now. Your Ministry has agreed to certain conditions for its remaining academic only, but their complaint is that you are not implementing the agreement.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : (दिल्ली सदर): व मेरे पास भी आये थे। वे मेरे निवृत्ति क्षेत्र के लोग हैं। दो पत्र मैंने आपको लिखे भी हैं।

रवि साहब ठीक कह रहे हैं। आपके सचिव के साथ वे मिले भी हैं। उन्होंने सिद्धान्ततः उनकी मांग सैलरी की स्वीकार कर भी ली है। उन्होंने केवल एक बात कही है कि जो पोस्ट है उस के इक्वीवेलेंट पोस्ट बना दी जाए, यूनिवर्सिटी वाले बना दें तो उन को उतनी तनखाह हम दे देंगे। तो इस को बनाने में देरी हो गई है। यह कमिटमेंट ओरल है। जो कमिटमेंट आपके सचिव ने किया है उस को आप हाउस में कर दें, यही हम चाहते हैं।

श्री राज नारायण : हमारे सचिव ने या हम ने जो कमिटमेंट किया है उसका पूरा पूरा आदर होगा, यह आप समझ लीजिये। माननीय कंबर लाल ने जो कहा यदि यूनिवर्सिटी ऐसा कर दे। तो इस में बिग इफ लगा हुआ है। इस बिग इफ को यूनिवर्सिटी दूर करेगी। अगर यू० जी० सी० इनको पैसा देगा तो उस पैसे को देने में हम को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : देखिये, यह गड़बड़ न कीजिये। जो यूनिवर्सिटी का काम है वह यूनिवर्सिटी करेगी, और आपने जो वायदा किया है वह आप पूरा करें।

श्री राज नारायण : मैं बिना इधर उधर देखे इस सिद्धान्त को मानता हूँ कि समान सेवा, समान पुरस्कार। और इसी सिद्धान्त को हम हर जगह लागू करना चाहते हैं। और इसीलिये हम ने वह भी कहा है कि जितनी पंथीज हैं इन में इतनी असमानता है कि सम्पूर्ण रूप से अगर न सही तो मक्सिमम दूर तक जा कर के इस असमानता को हटा दें। दक्षिण की भाषा में अनुवाद हो गया गलत। हम ने कहा था कि ऐलोपैथी तो बन गई

रानी और अपने देश की जितनी पैथीज हैं—होम्योपैथी, नैचुरोपैथी, आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी—यह सब बन गई नौकरानी। पहले दूसरे शब्द का प्रयोग करते थे उसका दूसरा अर्थ लोगों ने लगाया। तो हम नहीं चाहते कि हमारे देश की पद्धतियाँ नौकरानी की स्थिति में रहें और ऐलोपैथी केवल रानी की स्थिति में रहें। जितनी मदद कर सकते हो कीजिये। लेकिन मैं माननीय रवि जी से सहमत हूँ कि जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा डिस्पेंसरी को मिटा सकें वह हम करने के लिए तैयार हैं। मगर हमारे हाथ बंधे हुए हैं, उस बंधे हुए हाथ को रवि जी खोल दें तो हम को देने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

आज मुझे कितनी शर्म आयी, माननीय अडवाणी जी हमारे सामने बैठे हुए हैं, मैं बराबर लड़ रहा हूँ जब से पार्लियामेंटरी जीवन में आया हूँ कि मात्रभाषा के माध्यम से सारा काम चले। आज सबरे हम को जस्टिस लाम्बा पर रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी में सभा पटल पर रखनी पड़ी। आप लोगों ने ख्याल नहीं किया और हम बोले नहीं। मैंने कह दिया कि यह रिपोर्ट रख रहा हूँ टेबिल पर। उस की हिन्दी कौपी नहीं बन पायी, जो कि बननी चाहिये। तो उसके लिये किस को दोष दूँ। चूँकि वह 225 पेज की रिपोर्ट है उसका अध्ययन किया गया, फिर दूसरे लोगों से अध्ययन कराया गया कितनी गहराई से जा कर इस को देखना है, तो इस लिये इस में समय नहीं रहा। मगर फिर भी हम को शर्म है। हम महसूस करते हैं कि पहली मर्तबा हमारे विभाग ने हम को मजबूर किया कि हम अंग्रेजी में रिपोर्ट रखें। इस के लिये मुझे शर्म है, मैं अपने को बेइज्जत महसूस करता हूँ। हमारी बेइज्जती आपने नहीं की, सरकारी पक्ष

या विरोध पक्ष में नहीं की, बल्कि हमारे सचिवालय ने ही कर दी, मैं इस को मानता हूँ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : मंत्री जी, यह तो बता दीजिये कि अभी जो आप टेक ओवर कर रहे हैं इस मनेजमेंट में क्या फर्क आयेगा? लेडी हाडिंग की बात कीजिए।

श्री राज नारायण : सवाल यह है कि जब सरकार इसे अपने हाथ में ले लेगी, श्रीमती सुशीला नायर हमसे ज्यादा जानकार हैं कि अगर सरकार के हाथ में व्यवस्था होती है तो उसमें कितना सुधार होता है और कितना कुधार होता है, उसके दायरे में आ जाने से फायदा नहीं है, तो मैं श्रीमती सुशीला नायर को अपने यहां बुला लूंगा और उनसे पूछ लूंगा कि आप बतायें कि इसमें कैसे अच्छे से अच्छा सुधार लाया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition of the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital and for the management of the Kalavati Saran Hospital, with a view to ensuring better facilities for higher medical education for women and medical facilities for women and children in the Union territory of Delhi and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2—'Definitions)

श्री राज नारायण : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

Page 2, line 24.—

for "17th March, 1957",
substitute "17th April, 1957" (1)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"Page 2, line 24,—

for "17th March, 1957",

substitute "17th April, 1957".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 8 to 19 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री राज नारायणः मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ : —

"कि विधेयक, जिस रूप में संशोधित हुआ है, उसे पास किया जाये।"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.18 hrs.

MOTION RE WHITE PAPER ON MISUSE OF MASS MEDIA DURING THE INTERNAL EMERGENCY—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up the discussion regarding the White Paper on misuse of mass media. The first speaker is Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

श्री उषादेन (देवरिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि हम लोगों को वक्ताओं की जो सूची दी गई थी, आयुध यह कहा भी गया था कि वही

सूची रहेगी, तो वही सूची रहेगी या नये सिरे से वक्ताओं को आप बुला रहे हैं ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वही सूची है।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Last time from Anna DMK no member was allowed to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is there. Your turn will come.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM: Preference should be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Anna DMK has 25 members. As and when your turn comes, you will be called. Perhaps you are not aware that only three members spoke last time. One from the Congress, one from the Janata Party and one from the Marxist Party. Naturally, the Janata Party will have to be called.

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (अलमोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री को इस बात के लिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन प्रचार साधनों के दुरुपयोग पर एक बहुत ही विस्तृत श्वेत-पत्र सदन के समक्ष रखा है। इस बात के लिए भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने कार्यकाल में, जिस वाणी को पिछले शासन ने अवरुद्ध किया था, उसे प्रवाहित किया, गति दी, एक दिशा दी। आज सारा भारत, सारे भारत की जनता उनकी इस बात के लिए प्रशंसा करती है, बधाई देती है कि इस दल ने शासन में आने से पहले जनता के समक्ष जो वायदे किये थे, उनको पूरा करने के लिए उन्होंने प्रभावी और अच्छे कदम उठाये हैं।

इस से पहले कि मैं श्वेतपत्र के विषय में कुछ कहूँ, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आपात स्थिति के दौरान जिस वाणी को कुंठित किया गया था, वह कोई साधारण वाणी नहीं थी। ऋग्वेद संहिता के दशम मंडल के 125वें

सूक्त, वाक् सूक्त, में वाणी के लौकिक महत्त्व को बहुत ही स्पष्ट रूप से प्रतिपादित किया गया है। भारतीय संस्कृति में वाणी का जो महत्त्व है, यह उसे प्रदर्शित करने वालों सूक्त है।

अहं रुद्राय धनुराणि नो मि ब्रह्मदिषे शरं वे
हन्तवा उ ।

अहं जनाय समदं कृणामहे चावा पृथिवी
आ विवेश ॥

अर्थात् मैं (वाणी) ब्रह्म के द्वेषी, ज्ञान के द्वेषी, शर के बध के लिए रुद्र का धनुष तानती हूँ। जनता पर जब कभी अत्याचार हो और जनता के हित के लिए मुझे कुछ करना हो, तो मैं रुद्र रूप में सामने आती हूँ। मैं समस्त पृथिवी, समस्त आकाश और समस्त भूमंडल में व्याप्त हूँ।

वाणी का यह स्वरूप ब्रह्म का स्वरूप है। वाणी उस शक्ति और प्रखर तेज का प्रतीक है, जो अत्याचार और अन्याय का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ी होती है। आपात स्थिति के दौरान उस वाणी को कुंठित किया गया। हमारे जनता शासन और मंत्री महोदय ने उस वाणी को फिर से प्रवाह दिया, इस के लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

इस श्वेतपत्र को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक हिमखंड के समान है। इसका 1/10वां हिस्सा ऊपर है और 9/10 वां हिस्सा डूबा हुआ है।

It is just like an iceberg, 1/10th above and 9/10th submerged.

आपात स्थिति के दौरान मास मीडिया, प्रचार साधनों, के दुरुपयोग की सब घटनायें शायद अभी प्रकाशित नहीं हुई हैं।

इस श्वेतपत्र के एपेंडिक्स 6 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गान्धी का वह वक्तव्य दिया गया है, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रचार साधनों की क्रेडिबिलिटी का कोई अर्थ नहीं होता है।

"Quite honestly, I don't know what it means. Who has credibility? The newspapers who had day in and day out printed falsehood? Whose every prediction has turned out to be false?"

वह कहती हैं कि क्रेडिबिलिटी की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अर्थात् वह जो बात कहती है, वह विश्वसनीय है या नहीं, इससे उन का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

किस तरह से धमकी दी गई, यह उन की इस बात से पता चलता है।

"I have said here in a meeting of Secretaries that while anybody is in Government service, they are bound to obey the orders of Government. If they feel that the Government policy is not right, they are unable to obey, they have some other views which they want to express, nobody is stopping them from resigning and joining any organisation."

They can resign and go.

यह धमकी दी गई कि यदि आप सरकार के आदेश को नहीं मानते, यदि आप सरकार के प्रचार-तंत्र के अनुसार नहीं चलते, तो आप निकाल दिये जायेंगे। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन पर दबाव तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन समाचारपत्रों पर भी दबाव डाला गया पैराग्राफ 19 में कहा गया है :

"According to these guidelines 'the speeches of Members of Legislatures/Parliament participating in a debate will not be published in any manner or from but their names and party affiliation may be mentioned.'"

आगे चल कर पैराग्राफ 20 में कहा गया है :

"In other words, conditions laid down for reporting of proceedings in Parliament were not less but more severe than the general pre-censorship on the press for other matters. During the Monsoon Session of 1975, the entire proceedings

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

were to be submitted for pre-censorship."

कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से बार-बार यह दुहाई दी जाती है कि पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है। आज सुबह श्री चव्हाण ने भी यह बात कही। उनकी तरफ से यह बार-बार कहा जाता है कि नें संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक की उन सब धाराओं को मानेंगे, जो सुप्रीमैसी आफ पार्लियामेंट के खिलाफ नहीं जाती हैं। लेकिन इसी पार्लियामेंट की प्रोसीडिंस पर प्री-सेंसरशिप लागू किया गया था। जो संसद इस लोकतंत्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था है, जो देश की भावनाओं, आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं की अभिव्यक्ति करती है, जो भारत की स्वतन्त्रता तथा सार्वभौमिकता की प्रतीक है, और इस नाते देश का एक पूनीत स्थान है, उसकी कार्यवाही को प्रकाशित होने से रोकने का जघन्य अपराध जिन लोगों ने किया, वे महादंड के पात्र हैं और उन पर अभियोग चलाना चाहिए।

कंडिका 21 का जरा अवलोकन करें :

All these guidelines were framed with the approval of the Minister, I & B, the great infamous Mr. V. C. Shukla. He wrote to Shri Raghuramaiah on January 1, 1976, to obtain the clearance of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha to precensorship. There is nothing available to show what happened thereafter. Shortly afterwards a room in Parliament House was set aside for this purpose.

आज तमाम विरोधी पक्ष के कांग्रेस के लोगों को शर्म से अपना सिर नीचे झुका कर बैठ जाना चाहिए। यह पता नहीं चलता कि किस व्यक्ति के आदेश से यहां लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में सेंसरशिप बैठाया गया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह अपराध नहीं है? जो कुछ इस 21वें पैराग्राफ में वर्णन किया गया है उस के

ऊपर मंत्री महोदय और शासन क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहता है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। क्या स्पीकर साहब ने कोई परमिशन दी थी कि यहां पर सेंसरशिप बैठाया जाय। यदि नहीं दी थी तो रघुरमैया साहब भी गायब हैं, क्या हुआ, किस ने किया, यह सेंसरशिप किस के आदेश से आया, किस ने लाकर बैठाया? स्पीकर साहब का कोई आदेश नहीं है। क्या इस सदन में अध्यक्ष महोदय के आदेश के अतिरिक्त और भी किसी का आदेश चलता है? यह घोरतम अपराध है। बिना किसी से पूछे हुए, बिना किसी प्रकार के आदेश के जो ऐसा किया गया चाहे वह भूतपूर्व सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के कारनामे हों या भूतपूर्व संसदीय कार्य-कलाप मंत्री के द्वारा किए गए हों या वह इस समय की प्रधान मंत्री का आदेश हो, मैं समझता हूं कि शाह कमीशन में जो कुछ हो रहा है वह सब तो एक तरफ जिस अपराध के लिए उन्हें दंडित किया जा रहा है वह एक तरफ, केवल यह अकेला अपराध ही ऐसा है उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री का कि बिना किसी प्रकार के आदेश के सदन की सारी कार्यवाही के ऊपर सेंसरशिप बैठाया गया, उनके ऊपर अकेले इसी के लिए अभियोग चलाया जाना चाहिये। यह सब से बड़ा अपराध है। यह संविधान की मर्यादाओं को तोड़ने का सब से ज्वलंत प्रमाण है। हमारे अभिव्यक्ति के अधिकार, राइट आफ एक्सप्रेशन को पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के अधिकार को खत्म किया गया। देश की सारी आवाज को घोंटने का यह कुत्सित षड्यंत्र उन्होंने रचा। 31वां पैराग्राफ अकेले ही पर्याप्त है कि इसके लिए उनको दंडित किया जाए। मैं वर्तमान मंत्री जो से मांग करता हूं कि इसके ऊपर वह कार्रवाई करें और बताएं कि उस 21वीं कंडिका में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसका अपराधी कौन है।

एपेंडिक्स 11 में पृष्ठ 26 पर यह कहा गया है:

Secretary further stated that there is no time to lose and we have immediately to gear up our publicity machinery to achieve the above objectives. In this connection he made a reference to the paper prepared by so and so containing very useful suggestions in regard to the methodology and the contents of the programmes.

क्या प्रोग्राम था, क्या मैथोडोलोजी थी और किन सज्जन ने उसको बनाया था उनका नाम इस श्वेत पत्र में प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। कौन सज्जन थे जिन्होंने भारत में मोयबलज के नमूने पर सारे प्रचार तंत्र को कलुषित करने की इतनी बड़ी दुरभिसंधि की थी। इसको करने वाले श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल थे। उन्होंने धमकियाँ दीं। यह एक पुस्तक है जनादन ठाकुर की—आल दी प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स मैन। इसके पृष्ठ 70 और 71 पर देखें :

Shukla and his bloodhounds were also working on secret plans for the Ministry. K. N. Prasad, with his espionage training, was not only building up dossiers on journalists and his own officers but was busy creating a full-scale network to spy on high-ups in the government, including Cabinet Ministers. For the first time in the history of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, sophisticated electronic gadgets for bugging were imported. Prasad functioned in close concert with the Chief of RAW, R. N. Kau. Slowly but steadily, Prasad was moving towards converting the entire Central Information Service into a gigantic intelligence organisation. He had elaborate plans. Mockingly, he had told an officer: "What is the Central Information Service, when we have nothing to inform the people? It should better be renamed Central In-

telligence Service. But then we need to screen the personnel thoroughly. There are dark horses in the cadre whose sympathies are with the Opposition."

"Prasad, with the full backing of Shukla, wanted to place most of the media under police officers, and had even written to the Home Ministry asking for 14 Indian Police Service officers for the Ministry. In one of his confidential notes, Prasad commented: "Central Information Service people come into maximum contact with the press and other agencies who deal in public relations. It is a good cover. They (CIS people) should be trained to collect and disseminate information only for intelligence purposes".

उस समय के सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के द्वारा यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा था। यह प्रसाद साहब कीन साहब थे—इनके विषय में भी सुनियें :

"To implement his threats, Shukla brought to the Ministry his loyal police officer, K. N. Prasad, as Officer on Special Duty with an Additional Secretary's salary. Some called him "Shukla's bulldog." He was short dark and pugnacious, just the man to bamboozle the media. Prasad had served in Central Intelligence Bureau and at one time he had been sent abroad for training in "International Communism", perhaps just a cover for a training in CIA/KGB tactics. He had worked under Shukla in the Ministry of Defence Production and had been an "excellent informer".

यह था जो कुछ किया जा रहा था। इस देश के सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय को के जी बी के स्टाइल पर एक प्रकार से खुफिया विभाग बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी। तमाम पुलिस और इंटेलिजेंस आफिसर्स को सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग के अधिकारी बनाकर लाया जा रहा था। यह सब शुक्लाजी ने किया।

[डा मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

"Shukla was allegedly smitten by a film actress called Vidya Sinha. She was a member of the Indian team led by Shukla to the Canadian film festival. According to one film journal, the Minister knocked at the door of her hotel room and said, 'My name is Vidya, your name is Vidya.' Another journal said: 'Unconfirmed reports which demand a probe allege that Vidya was in tears because of the knock-knock on her door at nights! Once she had to take shelter with the Chopras (film producer B. R. Chopra and wife)...."

"The editor of a film journal, who happened to be at the Taskent Film Festival, says he was told by his friend, film actress Katy Mirza: 'He (Shukla) complimented me on my figure and took down my room number. During the night he rang up after every ten minutes, saying please come to my room, Katy. Of course, I did not go.'"

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Bedabrata Barua, there is no reaction to this from your side.

श्री मुरली मनोहर जोशी : ये थे—हमारे श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल, जो कहते हैं कि हमारा लाइफ स्टाइल बहुत अच्छा था, जिन्होंने इस देश के प्रचार साधनों के माध्यम से सारे देश में एक परिवार की तानाशाही स्थापित करने की कोशिश की।

अब कुछ और भी मुनिये—“आजकल” सरकार द्वारा प्रकाशित होता है। मैंने इस को सदन के पटल पर रखने की अनुमति मांगी है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से आपातस्थिति में सरकार ने स्वयं अपने द्वारा प्रकाशित पत्रों के साथ मखौल किया। मेरे पास यह “आजकल” का विश्व हिन्दी सम्मेलन का विशेषांक है। इसके दो ईशूज हैं। इस के पृष्ठ 6 पर मूल लेख “गांधीवाद का संदेश वाहक”—लेखक राजमन राधा-

कृष्ण छपा है। यह इस के सूची-पत्र में भी छपा है। किसी ने बता दिया कि इस में जिस गांधी का उल्लेख है, वह इन्दिरा गांधी नहीं है, बल्कि महात्मा गांधी हैं। महात्मा गांधी का संदेश-वाहक जो मारिशस में गया है, उस का जीवन वृत्तांत है। अब आप देख लीजिये—उस समय के शासनतंत्र के मंत्री जो यह कंहा करते थे कि माड़ में जाय महात्मा गांधी, वे गांधीवाद के इस संदेश को मारिशस में कैसे प्रचारित कर सकते थे। इसी लिए इस अंक को वापस ले लिया गया और इस के स्थान पर आर्थ-भट्ट छाप दिया गया। इस प्रकार गांधीवाद का संदेश-वाहक एक कोने में गांधीवाद का संदेश बन कर रह गया। इतना ही नहीं, कहा जाता है—इस में जिस चरित्र का वर्णन है और जिस व्यक्ति ने लिखा है, उस के विचार शायद मारिशस की सरकार से मेल नहीं खाते होंगे, लेकिन इस में तो गांधीवाद का वर्णन है और इस में सरकार का कहीं भी विरोध नहीं किया गया है। शायद एक झूठा डर और भय था कि कहीं ऐसा न समझा जाय कि हम विरोध पक्ष के विचारों का समर्थन करते हैं। मारिशस के लोगों के अन्दर भी हम विरोध फैलाना चाहते हैं—इस भाव से या किसी और भाव से इस को किया गया।

मैं, श्रीमान, इन दोनों अंकों को सदन के पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ, मैंने इसके लिये आपसे अनुमति मांगी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका अवलोकन किया जाय और जांच की जाय कि किसने इसमें से मूल लेख को निकाला और क्यों उसके स्थान पर दूसरे लेख को सव्स्टीचूट किया गया, क्यों गांधीवाद को एक बाक्स में रख दिया गया। आज सुबह यहाँ प्रश्न किये जा रहे थे कि गांधी जी की समाधि पर लोगों ने मारपीट की। हमारे विरोध पक्ष के साथी उसके विरुद्ध यहाँ पर एडजर्नमेंट

मोशन लाना चाहते थे, लेकिन वही लोग गांधी जी के एक संदेश-वाहक के लेख को बरदाश्त नहीं कर सके। यह गांधीवाद से आपके प्रेम का एक उदाहरण है। मैं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूँ कि इस काण्ड का पूरा विवरण वे सदन के सामने रखें और बतायें कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ। इसका उल्लेख इस श्वेत-पत्र में नहीं है।

श्रीमान, एक "बिन्डज आफ माडर्न इण्डिया" नाम की सीरीज निकाली गई। सूचना और प्रसारण विभाग की ओर से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की बायोग्राफी प्रकाशित करने के लिये अनुबन्ध किया गया और एक लेखक को जो हिन्दी के पत्रकार हैं और वाराणसी के हैं, उनको श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की जीवनी लिखने का काम चार हजार रुपये में दिया गया। वह बायोग्राफी कहाँ है? उन्होंने क्या लिखा? मुझे सन्देह है कि कहीं टाइम-कैप्सूल के आधार पर कोई जीवन-वृत्त न लिखा गया हो, जिसमें केवल उनका ही प्रचार किया गया हो और महात्मा गांधी को उसमें से साफ कर दिया गया हो। इतना ही नहीं—श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की ही बायोग्राफी लिखने के लिये नहीं दी गई, श्री शुक्ल ने अपने स्वर्गीय पिता श्री रविशंकर शुक्ल जी की जीवनी भी हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में लिखने के लिये दी। जहाँ तक मुझे मालूम है, वे आदेश अभी तक वापस नहीं लिये गये हैं, बल्कि ये आदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि लेखक को दोबारा याद मत दिलाओ, वे यदि लिख कर भेज देंगे तो उनको पैसा देना पड़ेगा, यह पैसा कहाँ से आयेगा, इस पर फिर कई किस्म के सवाल पैदा होंगे।

हजारों आदर्शियों की उस समय ऐसी लिस्ट बनाई गई थी कि किन लोगों ने प्रशासन-तन्त्र में निष्पक्ष और स्वेच्छा का भाव रखने की कोशिश की थी। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सारे तथ्यों की जांच करायें।

आप आजकल दूरदर्शन और आकाश-वाणी के पुनर्गठन के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। इस बार आप के बजट पर विस्तृत चर्चा नहीं हो सकी थी। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के इंजीनियर्स और प्रोड्यूसर्स के बारे में ठीक ढंग से विचार करें। उनके कैंडिड्स का सवाल है, उनके पृथक्करण का सवाल है, उनको उंचाई तक जाने के अवसर मिलें, उनके जो प्रोग्राम्स आते हैं उन पर विचार करने को जरूरत है। रेडियो स्वयं अपने-आपमें एक कमाने वाली संस्था है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका बजट अलग से बनायें। यदि आप विचार करेंगे तो पायेंगे कि उसकी आय का 60 प्रतिशत प्रशासनिक खर्चों में चला जाता है, 28 या 30 प्रतिशत ही प्रोग्रामों के लिये बच पाता है। इस समय लाइसेंसों से आप 81 करोड़ रुपये कमाते हैं, इसलिये क्यों न उसके बजट का अलग से प्रावधान किया जाय, तभी आप उसके लिये पर्याप्त रुपया दे सकेंगे और उससे देश को लाभ पहुंचेगा।

दूरदर्शन के सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो बातें कहनी हैं। दूरदर्शन में आप जो फिल्म बनवाते हैं—यह काम कुछ मोनोपोलिस्ट्स के हाथ में है। जो फी-लान्सर कैमरामैन हैं, जिन्होंने पूना इंस्टीट्यूट से शिक्षा ग्रहण की है, उनके लिये आप के दूरदर्शन में कोई स्थान नहीं है। आप देखेंगे—एक एशियन फिल्म है और दूसरी टी वी एफ एफ—ये दो संस्थाएँ हैं, जिनके संचालक भी शायद एक ही सज्जन हैं, जो इस सारे काम को मोनोपोलाइज करती हैं। अभी आपने एक फिल्म देखी होगी—जिसमें जनता पार्टी को आते हुए दिखाया गया है। इस फिल्म के बारे में समाचार-पत्रों में निकला था कि यह फिल्म कलर्ड बनी थी और इसमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को चुनाव जीत कर आते हुए दिखाया गया था। लेकिन जब पास पलट गया तो उसी फिल्म को ब्लैक-एण्ड-व्हाइट में थोड़ा एडजस्टमेंट

[श्री मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

कर के चला दिया गया। यह तो केवल लाय-लटीज बदल कर यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई कि हम आप के सेवक हैं। इस प्रकार के जो लोग हैं उनसे सतर्क रहना चाहिए और जो लोग दूरदर्शन के कार्यक्रमों के अन्दर फिल्म ला सकते हैं और जो प्रोग्राम दे सकते हैं उनको प्रश्रय मिलना चाहिए। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि मेरे पास एक लड़का आया जिसके पास पूना इंस्टीट्यूट का सर्टिफिकेट था और कैनाडा की इंस्टीट्यूट का भी सर्टिफिकेट उसके पास था और वह दूरदर्शन में प्रोग्राम दे सकता था लेकिन एक भी प्रोग्राम, एक भी फिल्म दूरदर्शन में उस समय उसको नहीं दी गई। मैं आशा करता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दूरदर्शन की फिल्म के लिए जो फ्री-लेंसर फोटोग्राफर हैं, जो साधारण लोग कैमरा लेकर आते हैं और फिल्म बनाते हैं और आपके लिए कार्यक्रम दे सकते हैं, उनकी आप सहायता करें। केवल एक दो लोगों के हाथों में आजकल यह धंधा है और वे इससे लाखों रुपया बनाते हैं। आप एशियन फिल्मस और टी०वी०एन० एफ० की जांच करवाएं कि यह किस प्रकार से और कितने सालों से यह धंधा कर रहे हैं। कितने ही लोग दूरदर्शन से रिटायर हो गये और वहाँ जा कर फिर एबजाव हो गये और काम कर रहे हैं। एक ही फर्म ने अपना सारा एकाधिकार इसमें जमा रखा है।

आपको यह सुनकर आश्चर्य होगा कि आपात-स्थिति के दौरान एक फिल्म बनी थी, जिसका नाम था "रेयर टाइगर्स आफ इण्डिया"। उसमें किसी प्रकार की राजनीति नहीं थी। व्हाइट टाइगर्स, सफेद शेर जो गायब हो रहे थे, उनके बारे में किसी सज्जन ने एक फिल्म बनाई थी मगर सेंसर बोर्ड ने उसको भी सेंसर कर दिया शायद यह समझ कर कि उस की शक्ल जयप्रकाश बाबू से मिलती थी। क्यों उसको सेंसर किया गया था? इस प्रकार के जितने प्रकरण हुए हैं, कांढ

हुए हैं, इनके विषय में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा और यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे जितने मामले हैं जोकि इस श्वेत-पत्र में नहीं हैं, उन सब पर आप जानकारी देने की कृपा करें। मैं फिर आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एक बहुत अच्छा श्वेत-पत्र हमारे सामने रखा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपात-स्थिति के दौरान जिन भाइयों ने इस सारी स्थिति को सहन कर लिया, जिन्होंने इसके सामने घुटने टेक दिये, यह उनकी राजनीतिक और नैतिक हिजईपन की मिसाल है और शायद द्रोपदी के चोर-हरण के समय वहाँ पर लोगों को जितनी लज्जा आई होगी, उससे कहीं ज्यादा लज्जा की यह बात थी। मैं महाभारत के एक श्लोक से अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। जब भरी सभा में द्रोपदी के चोर-हरण की स्थिति आ गई थी, तो उसने जब वहाँ पर भीष्म पितामह से और तमाम वृद्ध लोगों से जिनमें द्रोणाचार्य भी थे, इसके लिए कहा था, तो वे सब चुप हो गये थे। उस समय द्रोपदी ने यह कहा था :

न सा सभा यत्र न सन्ति वृद्धा,
वृद्धा न ते यो न वदन्ति धर्मम् ।

धर्मः स नो यत्र न सत्यमस्ति,
सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति ॥

वह सत्य नहीं है जो छलकपट से पूर्ण हो। हमारे पिछले सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री महोदय ने जो कुछ पेश किया था, वह सत्य नहीं था बल्कि छल को सत्य के रूप में रखने की कोशिश की गई थी और जैसे महाभारत की लड़ाई में पाण्डवों की जीत हुई थी और कौरवों की हार हुई थी, उसी तरह का इतिहास इस बार फिर से दोहराया गया। उस चोर-हरण का देश की जनतंत्र की द्रोपदी ने बदला लिया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति इस देश में फिर कभी नहीं आएगी और धर्म का राज्य स्थापित रहेगा और वे सब

लोज जिन्होंने अघर्म और अन्याय का साथ दिया था, वे आगे भी उस कोने में बैठने के लिए मजबूर होते रहेंगे।

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I congratulate this Government for placing on the Table the White Paper on the misuse of mass media during the period of internal emergency. This White Paper is mostly based on the observations and findings and evidence of the one Member Enquiry Commission of Mr. K. K. Das. No doubt it is an important document on the darkest period in our democratic life. Mr. Das has tried to delve deep into the work entrusted to him. The disclosure of some facts, revealing of surreptitious instructions and confidential orders exhibit how the previous Government indulged in the game of political gimmicks, how much it had ruthlessly crushed the freedom of the press and how far it had degraded the nation to the nadir of its decline and fall in our democratic life.

Sir, the Ministry which was wrongfully, fraudulently and unlawfully exploited during the period of emergency was nothing but the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Sir, we cannot forget that this is the only department on which the previous Government relied to deceive the public for the establishment of excessive despotic rule.

16.45 hrs.

[**SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO** in the Chair]

It is needless to dilate upon the heroic role of Press in a democracy. Lord Justice Denning remarked in a judgement that nothing "is more important than that there should be an independent Press entitled to make any honest comment on a matter of public importance. No matter whether it be politics or literature, art or science, or anything else." The role of a free Press in a democracy is a remarkable

one. It represents and reflects the news and views of the people. It collects and carries all important messages and speeches of celebrities in every walk of life. It is almost functioning as one of the great interpreters between the government and the people. Therefore it must be free from all restrictions. As Justice Sutherland observed, "to allow it to be fettered is to fetter ourselves." Unfortunately the object of the previous government was to bring the free Press under its iron control.

Following the proclamation of the emergency, censorship was imposed on free Press on June 26, 1975. The Press was not allowed to show the protest even by leaving vacant editorial columns. The previous government was afraid of even empty columns. A set of guidelines was circulated to all dailies and periodicals. The officers entrusted with the powers of regulating the Press, threatened the editors, owners and even reporters. Some of the editors were arrested, and put in prison without any jurisdiction. The iron hands did not spare even foreign journals. They were treated very badly; they were forced to vacate their offices. Within a short period almost all journals with the exception of a few became like *panjangam* or railway guide. The people did not know what was happening in the country; they were kept in the dark during this period of internal emergency. But at the same time, the speeches and writings of congress leaders were allowed to be published freely; they alone were permitted to criticise freely, protest vigorously and attack anybody irresponsibly. The Congress leaders claimed that this was the true meaning of a free Press. Mrs. Indira Gandhi was not ashamed of this position; instead she was every day claiming justification for all her undemocratic action. Even after perpetrating all those shameful and sinful actions, the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting openly told the public that "there was hardly any restriction and I do not think that any-

[Shri V. Arunachalam]

body feels any restriction'. If Goebels were alive today, he would have come to India to get tuition from our Shukla to sharpen his talents.

'A people without reliable news is sooner or later, a people without the basis of freedom', these are the words of Prof. Laski. The previous government did not care for the basis of freedom; it tried to confuse the basis of freedom. What was more painful was that they tried to give new interpretations to the principle of democracy and discipline. Titular leaders like Mrs. Gandhi, Siddhartha Shankar Ray, Rajni Patel and others advocated a new kind of democracy which is nowhere available in any textbook on democracy. They fancied that they were authors and authority for anything and everything. The media was geared up for the promotion of so called disciplined democracy and the twenty point plus five point programmes.

Every programme in the media, either art or science, technology or research centered round the 20 point programme, and disciplined democracy. Even fair comments against twenty point programme were regarded as unlawful. According to Mrs. Gandhi democracy was functioning without discipline. Hence she added the word 'discipline' and called it 'disciplined democracy', at which the entire world joked with a sense of ridicule. I dare say that democracy is the only doctrine which has enriched itself by a sense of discipline and responsibility and tolerance. Only because of its strong foundations based on discipline, tolerance, responsibility and mutual understanding it has been surviving from the days of Athenian democracy. No authority on earth will survive without at least mentioning the word democracy. Some competence is necessary for any leader who wants to preach discipline in the country. Sir, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was lacking in the

same. Was a lady who proposed one candidate in the election and worked for another candidate competent to advocate discipline?

We cannot find any single instance in the history of world to confirm that a Prime Minister proposed one candidate and voted for another.

When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the President of the Congress Party, she instigated the people of Kerala to rise against the lawful ministry formed in 1957, kindled communal and religious feelings against the ministry and abetted the communal leaders to launch agitation against the Government. She made all unlawful attempts to topple a lawful Government.

Under what moral principle was such a lady, who had thrown to the winds all principles, advocating discipline for the nation? We must not allow Satan to quote the sermons of the Bible. The people know who are the fittest persons to teach democracy and discipline to the nation. I am quite sure that Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not one among them.

During Emergency, the media were converted into a forum to groom Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. We know that he was not even a Panchayat Member. But contrary to all the principles, rules and regulations, he became a hero of T.V. and Radio.

Sir, some qualities are essential for a man to become a leader. Mere propaganda and publicity will not produce a leader. The Chinese leader Mao once told a good simile to explain the impossibility of change. "In suitable temperature an egg changes into a chicken but the same temperature will not change a stone into a chicken." This is the case of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

Unfortunately the elders of Congress Party, failed to prevent the undue advantages enjoyed by Mr. Sanjay Gandhi and kept quiet allowing vested interests to exploit the situation to the maximum level.

If I forget to mention about the role of Mr. Mohammed Yunus, the Special envoy of the former Prime Minister, it will be assumed that I have failed in my duty. Sir, being a special envoy of the former Prime Minister, Mr. Yunus was welcomed with red carpets at all airports and press clubs. He dictated terms and conditions and narrated the gains of Emergency. Within a very short period, this paper tiger created its own paper kingdom. I would ask the Government to kindly examine the unlawful activities of Mr. Mohammed Yunus also.

So far I only referred to how the mass media was misused during the period of Emergency. The point to be kept in mind is that the Electronic media was always being misused by the party in power at the Centre. I do not find difference between Janata and Congress only a difference in degree is there. The performances of media depend not only upon the fairness of the Minister in charge of the portfolio, but also on the extent of power entrusted to the officials in lower level. The State Government has no control over the media. It has no voice. It is almost neglected. Even the speeches of the Chief Ministers are subject to checks, corrections, modifications and censorship by ordinary officers. We know one instance where the speech of the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal was not allowed to be broadcast. Further, the speeches of the former Chief Minister of West Bengal were not broadcast. No doubt, some publicity is being given to the programmes and works of the State Governments. But they are done at the mercy of the Officers in charge.

If there is any confrontation between the Centre and the States, the media do not hesitate to demonstrate

their voice against the State Governments. We have experienced the mischievous role of the media in the past. We cannot find a single instance, at the time of conflict between the Centre and States, where the media supported the views of the States. How are we to overcome these difficulties?

Our hon. Minister is giving assurance after assurance that it will be fair it will function impartially. We are thankful to the hon. Minister for that. But the difficulty is that such assurances are watered down at the time of implementation. To overcome this difficulty, the best solution is to allow the State Governments to instal their own TV and radio station. We know in the United States it has been allowed even for the private sector. I am not advocating private sector here, but we can entrust the responsibility to the State Governments to have their own media. We have already allowed the State Governments to have their own film division. Similarly if we allow them to instal their own TV and radio station there can be intellectual competition. In a federal set up, the States and the Centre are equal. Nobody has a super-right over the other. In building democracy and protecting the freedom and rights of the people and in honouring the federal principle, if this government is sincere enough, honest enough and faithful enough, it must come forward to allow the State Governments to have their own radio and TV stations. This is the vital need of the time.

Shri K. K. Das has delayed deep into this matter no doubt but unfortunately he has failed to mention how the DMK Government misused the emergency powers against the free press during the period of internal emergency. Instead, it has advocated it. The DMK Government was allowed to continue in power for nearly seven months since the promulgation of internal

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emergency. During these 7 months, it took action against 13 journals 87 times! Unfortunately nothing about that is mentioned in this white paper. So many authors and editors were arrested and put in prison. The former Chief Minister of our State sent a special envoy, Shri K. Rajaram, to convince the former Prime Minister that the State Government was carrying out all the orders of the Central Government, either written or telephonic, and implementing all the policies, either democratic or despotic. This was the factual position. We cannot show a single instance where the State Government refused to implement any order of the Centre during the internal emergency. At the same time, Mr. Karunanidhi and his party-men have been haranguing that they have opposed the internal emergency! There is not an iota of truth in this claim. Therefore, so far as this matter is concerned, the white paper has failed to mention how the State Government, during the period when Shri Karunanidhi was Chief Minister, was a stooge of the Centre for the implementation of the undemocratic actions of Mrs. Gandhi.

No doubt, this white paper which deals with dark matters is a red signal for all future governments.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :

सभापति जी, वाइट पेपर में जो फैक्ट्स सदन के सामने आये हैं, इसके प्रतिरिक्त शाह कमीशन ने भी कुछ तथ्य जनता के सामने रखे। कुलदीप नायर रिपोर्ट ने भी समाचार के बारे में कुछ बातें कहीं, और इससे भी अधिक पुस्तकों में, समाचार-पत्रों में भी कुछ तथ्य रखे गये। जो तथ्य देश और संसार के सामने आये हैं, इमरजेंसी में क्या इतना ही कुछ हुआ था? नहीं। यह तो आइसबर्ग की टिप है, जो बहुत थोड़ा सा अभी तक संसार के सामने आया है। जो कुछ हुआ है वह इतना भयानक है कि किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक देश में आज तक ऐसा कभी नहीं हुआ।

सभापति जी, समाचार-पत्रों की बिजली काट दी गई, यह सब को मालूम है। यह भी सही है कि युवक नेता जो थे उन्होंने एक सुझाव दिया था कि एक सप्ताह तक भारत को सब अदालतों को बन्द कर दिया जाये। लेकिन उस सजेशन को माना नहीं गया। इस तरह की बहुत सारी बातें आज कही जा सकती हैं जो कि हुई हैं और ग्राहिस्ता-ग्राहिस्ता देश के सामने आयेंगी। 18 महीने में इन्दिरा जी ने जो किया, क्या वह कांग्रेस राज्य को परपीचुएट करने के लिये किया गया था?

मैं कहूँगा कि नहीं। अगर वह किया था तो it was a well-planned, well-organised, well-thought-out conspiracy to perpetuate Indira Gandhi's dynastic rule. I intentionally avoided saying "Nehru's rule" because perhaps Indira Gandhi may take objection to it, as she did while there was censorship.

17 hrs.

जब उनसे सवाल पूछा गया कि इन्दिरा जी को 3 सैंटेंसेज में अगर बयान करना हो तो एक समाचार पत्र में छपा, उस समाचार-पत्र ने उत्तर दिया—इन्दिरा गांधी मोती/लाल नेहरू की पोती हैं, जवाहर लाल नेहरू की बेटी हैं और संजय गांधी की मां हैं। इस बात को भी सेंसर कर दिया गया। इसका मतलब यह है कि मोती लाल नेहरू और जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो कुछ किया, सेंसर की निगाह में शायद वह इन्दिरा गांधी के अनुकूल नहीं था। इसीलिये मैंने कहा कि नेहरू की डाइनैस्टि को परपीचुएट करने के लिये नहीं, इन्दिरा गांधी की डाइनैस्टि को परपीचुएट करने के लिये सब कुछ किया गया।

इस तरह की एक बात कही जाती है कि पी०एम० का डायरेक्ट इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं था और केवल इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में गलती हुई। यह जो वाइट पेपर है, मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देता हूँ कि जिनके दिमाग में यह बात आई, कि यह सारे का सारा डाकुमेंटरी

एबीडैन्स पर आधारित है। यहां पर इन्दिरा जी स्वयं सभा में, मीटिंग में मौजूद थीं, जिन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव पास किया। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उसको पढ़ना चाहता हूँ और जिसमें यह मीटिंग 9 सितम्बर, 1975 को हुई थी :—

The meeting was held on 26th July, 1975.

"It was proposed that the Press Council be abolished, news agencies be fused into one, advertisement policy be reviewed, housing facilities given to journalists be withdrawn and foreign correspondents not willing to fall in line be deported."

इसमें इन्दिरा जी स्वयं मौजूद थीं, इस व्हाइट पेपर में लिखा हुआ है। मैं कांग्रेसी भाइयों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह अफसरों ने किया? आज जो कहा जाता है कि इन्दिरा जी का इसमें हाथ नहीं है, यह निर्णय किस ने किया कि विदेशी जर्नलिस्ट्स को निकाल दिया जाये, जो यहां के जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं, उनके मकान छीन लिये जायें, सेंसर बैठा दिया जाये? यह सब किसने किया है? इन्दिरा जी ने किया है। अगर इन्दिरा जी के इम्पलीमेंटेशन में तकलीफ थी, तो क्या आप मुझे सारे देश में एक भी ऐसा इस्टेंस बता सकते हैं जहां एक्सेसेज के कारण इन्दिरा जी ने किसी एक अफसर के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की हो? उन लोगों को इनाम दिया गया जिन्होंने ज्यादा से ज्यादा ज्यादातियां की, ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को रगड़ा, अत्याचार किये, लाखों लोगों को उजाड़ा और सब कुछ किया। आज केवल यह कहा जाता है कि सब इम्पलीमेंटेशन की गलती थी। मैं कांग्रेसी भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ—

They are blowing hot and cold together. It is not possible. On the one hand, you say that those dark days will not be allowed to come back. On the other hand you say: "Indira Gandhi under whose inspiring leadership Congress did so and so..."

अब दोनों बातों का मेल कहाँ है? आप प्रस्ताव पास करते हैं। वह तो आज भी कह रही हैं कि एमर्जेंसी लगाना देश के हित में था। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बताइये कि क्या आप एमर्जेंसी को सपोर्ट करते हैं या नहीं? अगर नहीं करते तो इन्स्पारिंग लीडरशिप नहीं कह सकते, जो 18 महीने में हुआ उसका साथ नहीं दे सकते। अगर आप उसका साथ देना चाहते हैं, तो खुलकर बात कहिये, फिर डार्क डेज की बात मत कहिये, आप एक तरफ रास्ता अस्थित्यार कीजिये।

आपने प्रस्ताव किया कि साहब उनको गिरफ्तार किया गया, बड़ी गलती की जनता पार्टी ने। हमें अपनी गवर्नमेंट से शिकायत है कि उन्होंने उनको जरा ढिलाई से पकड़ा। लोगों को भी इस बात से नाराजगी है कि जब जनता पार्टी ने उनको गिरफ्तार किया तो जोर से नहीं किया। असल में अदालत के सामने ठीक तरह से वकालत नहीं की गई। इस सिलसिले में जनता को जो नाराजगी है, वह जनता पार्टी के साथ हमदर्दी होने की वजह से है। वह कैसे पकड़ी गई, उस का डामा सब को मालूम है। जब हमें पकड़ा गया था, तो हमने कहा कि हमें कपड़े और दवा वगैरह लेने दो, लेकिन कहा गया कि नहीं, फौरन चलिये। जिन अफसरों ने हमारे साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया, क्या वे इन्दिरा गांधी को पकड़ने में चार घंटे लगायेंगे? असल में सरकार का यह आदेश था कि उन्हें कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए, ताकि बाद में किसी को शिकायत करने का मौका न मिले। वे अफसर कहते हैं कि हमें ऐसा आदेश दिया गया था—हमें आदेश दिया जाये, तो हम दो मिनट में लाकर बिठा देते हैं।

इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस और स्टेट्समैन आदि अखबारों पर दबाव डाला गया। कुलदीप नायर के बारे में पी० एम० ने चिट्ठी लिखी। मैं तफ़्सील में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी भी डेमोक्रेटिक कंट्री में—

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

किसी ऐसे कंट्री में जहां नाम की भी डेमोक्रेसी है, वह नहीं हुआ है, जो इस देश में इमर्जेंसी के 17-18 महीनों में हुआ है।

मैं श्री शुक्ल के बारे में ज्यादा क्या कहूं, जिनकी जगह श्री अडवानी ने ली है? शायद उन्होंने इस देश में गोबल्ज की जगह ले ली और गोबल्ज का सा रोल अदा किया। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारी औरल इंस्ट्रक्शन्स को मानना पड़ेगा। केवल टेलिविजन डिपार्टमेंट ने साढ़े आठ लाख रुपया संजय गांधी की पर्सनेलिटी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए खर्च किया। कहां से आया वह रुपया? फिनांशल रूल्ज और बजट कहां चले गये? मंत्री महोदय के राज में भी कुछ दिन पहले मुझे टेलिविजन डिपार्टमेंट में जाने का मौका मिला। मैंने कहा कि सरदार पटेल की जयन्ती की टेलिविजन रिपोर्ट टेलिकास्ट कर दी जाये। कोई बड़े भारी अफसर थे। पहले तो वह फाइल देखते रहे और उन्होंने हमारी तरफ देखा भी नहीं। सब मैंने कहा कि हम एम० पी० हैं। उन्होंने जबाब दिया कि यह नहीं हो सकता है। हम ने कहा कि फूल वालों की सर की रिपोर्ट तो टेलिकास्ट हो सकती है, संजय गांधी पर साढ़े आठ लाख रुपया खर्च किया जा सकता है, लेकिन वे अफसर सरदार पटेल की जयन्ती की टेलिविजन रिपोर्ट दिखाने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

सर्विसिब की सिक्चुरिटी के पक्ष में हूं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि उनमें किसी तरह का भय या आतंक हो। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि वे अपने आप को चेंज एड्मास्क्रियर के अनुसार ढाल लें। अभी तक मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय में—खासतौर से रेडियो और टेलिविजन डिपार्टमेंट में—काकस का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी मौजूद है। मंत्री महोदय को उसे साफ करना पड़ेगा। जो लोग अच्छे हैं, उनके बारे में हमें कुछ नहीं कहना है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : माननीय सदस्य काकस के लोगों के नाम बता दें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह श्री अडवानी को मालूम है।

इलेक्शन के दिनों में गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी और इस डिपार्टमेंट की मशीनरी का जो मिसयूज हुआ, वह शाह कमीशन के सामने आया है। सभापति महोदय—यू मे बि फ्रीलिंग ए विट एम्बैस्सड, आई एम सारी फार इट—श्री शुक्ल की मिनिस्ट्री ने अपने लोगों को कांग्रेस के मैनिफेस्टो को ट्रांसलेट करने के लिए युवक केन्द्र में भेजा। वे लोग वहां जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे, लेकिन अफसरों ने उन्हें वहां जाने पर मजबूर किया। इस तरह का कोई एक ही उदाहरण नहीं है। पोस्टर्स के डिजाइन और पब्लिकेशनज का सारा काम मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा किया गया। यह गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी का फ्लैग्रेन्ट मिसयूज था। यह तो जनता ने जिताना नहीं उनको नहीं तो जो इन्दिरा जी का और संजय गांधी का यह सारा काम वहां पर हुआ वह बड़ा ही फिट केस था एलेक्शन पेटीशन फाइल करने के लिए लेकिन वह मौका ही नहीं आया, वह पहले ही खत्म हो गए। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो बातें हुई उन के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए।

इसी तरह आप के सांग एन्ड ड्रामा डिवीजन के लोग यूथ कांग्रेस की मीटिंग में तमाशा करने के लिए गए। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ और आप ने कितने रुपये का बिल उन को भेजा क्योंकि अब तो आप मंत्री हैं। उसका रिअलाइजेशन हुआ या नहीं और वह क्यों गए?

इसी तरह से डी ए सी पी का भी हाल है। जब एलेक्शन हो रहा था तो जनता पार्टी ने एक कम्प्लेंट की थी 17-2-77 को कि आप की मिनिस्ट्री के 20 ट्रांसलेटर दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं। उसके बारे में भी क्या हुआ यह सदन जानना चाहता है।

एक चीज मैं और कहूंगा। कुछ रिपोर्टें तो आप ने दी है कि किन-किन लोगों के साथ अत्याचार हुआ। आप देखिए कि एमजेंसी में इस अत्याचार के अंदर या तो उनकी लाइन को टो कीजिए नहीं तो नौकरी से बरखास्त हो जाइए और फिर आपको पकड़ कर मीसा में बन्द कर दिया जायगा। जो उनके कदम से कदम मिलाए उसको इनाम मिलेगा, उसको बाहर जाने के लिए, सैर करने के लिए मौका मिलेगा। उस को ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट ज्यादा मिलेगा, न्यूजप्रिन्ट ज्यादा मिलेगा, रेट आफ ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट ज्यादा मिलेगा। संजय गांधी की पत्नी, मुझे उनका नाम याद नहीं है, एक पत्र चलाती है उन को जो ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट दिया गया उस का रेट 600 परसेंट ज्यादा करके दिया गया। इसी तरह से कुछ हमारे जर्नेलिस्ट भाई थे, हमेशा आल इंडिया रेडियो पर और टेलीविजन पर उन्हीं की बातचीत होती थी, उन्हीं को पैसे दिए जाते थे। जो उन की लाइन से लाइन मिला कर चलते थे वे तो कुछ भी कर सकते थे। अखबार खरीद लिए गए, अखबारों के एडीटर खरीद लिए गए। उनको तंग किया गया जो उनकी लाइन को टो करने के लिए तैयार नहीं थे। जो उन की लाइन पर चलने को तैयार थे उनको मशीनरी वगैरह मंगाने के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए।

मैं अपने कांग्रेसी मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह देश जिस तरह से 18 महीने चलाया गया क्या उसको बे पसंद करते हैं, यह क्लीअर-कट वे बता दें। अगर पसंद करते हैं तो इंदिरा गांधी को ले आएं। फिर हमारी लड़ाई होगी। हम कहेंगे कि एक तरफ तानाशाही है एक तरफ प्रजातंत्र है, दोनों की लड़ाई में भारत की जनता जो फँसला करेगी वह होगा।

उत्त काले बादल और अमावस की रात में कुछ आशा की किरण अगर कहीं दिखाई देती थी वह एक जगह दिखाई देती थी। हम लोग जेल में थे और जेल में हम अखबार पढ़ते थे। पहले छः महीने तो अखबार ही नहीं मिले। लेकिन बाद में जब मिलते थे तो सारा

अखबार हम पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देते थे। रेडियो सुनने की इच्छा नहीं होती थी। ऐसी हालत में हमारा मेंटल फूड क्या था? हम खाना छोड़ देते थे, पानी पीना छोड़ देते थे लेकिन बी बी सी सुनना नहीं छोड़ते थे। क्योंकि अगर कहीं से थोड़ी सी भी खबर मिलती थी तो वह बी बी सी से और वायस आफ अमेरिका से मिलती थी। मैं उन लोगों को इस सदन की तरफ से और इस देश की तरफ से बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी मुसीबत में भी जबकि उन लोगों को यहां से निकाल दिया गया, उन पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई, उन्हें शालियां दी गई, बी बी सी के खिलाफ दुनिया भर में प्रचार किया गया लेकिन उस के आगे वे झुकें नहीं और प्रजातंत्र के लिए उन्होंने काम किया, जो सही स्थिति थे वह दुनिया के सामने रखे। इसलिए मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय, सात फारेन जर्नेलिस्ट्स थे जिनको यहां से निकाला गया और 29 जर्नेलिस्ट्स ऐसे थे जिनकी पार्लमेन्ट एंट्री पर पाबन्दी लगाई गई लेकिन उसके बारे में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन जो फारेन जर्नेलिस्ट्स थे या जो इंडियन जर्नेलिस्ट्स थे जो कि विदेशी अखबारों के लिए काम करते थे उनको हैरेस किया गया और कुछ लोगों को निकाल दिया गया। जिन्होंने भी उनकी लाइन को टो नहीं किया उन पर तरह तरह के अत्याचार किए गए।

The police shadowed them, chased them, kept them under surveillance, and orders for surveillance were personally given by Sanjay Gandhi and Mohd. Yunus.

मैं एक दोस्त को जानता हूं, श्री एस० पी० सिन्हा जो जर्मन मैगजीन "डर स्पीगल" के कारेस्पॉन्डेंट थे, उनका जिक्र पेज 36 और पेज 61 पर आया है। उनको डिसकनेक्ट किया गया।

He is a very senior journalist. His telephone was disconnected. He had to

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

leave India, and he was asked to go to Nepal.

बे नेपाल चले गए। उनकी कार पुलिस चोरी करके ले गई। इस प्रकार से उनको अंतर्कित किया गया। क्या इसके बाद भी आप इसका समर्थन करना चाहते हैं? इतना ही नहीं, बी बी सी, वायस आफ अमेरिका को रोज जैम करने की कोशिश की जाती थी ताकि इस देश के लोग उनको न सुन सकें। लाखों रुपया और ए डब्लू की तरफ से विदेशी जर्नलिस्ट्स को खरीदने के लिए खर्च किया गया और यहाँ के जर्नलिस्ट्स को खरीदने के लिए किया गया। चीजों को ट्रिबस्ट करने के लिए हमारी इम्बेसीज ने भी बहुत काम किया लेकिन उसके बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता तो यह सारी बातें हुई। हम लोग जेल के अंधकार में जब बी० बी० सी० की न्यूज सुन लेते थे तो बड़ी शान्ति मिलती थी और ऐसा लगता था कि अभी भी प्रजातन्त्र की ज्योति देश में जग रही है। यह बुझी नहीं है और यह बुझ भी नहीं सकेगी बल्कि जलती ही जायेगी। इस प्रकार की आशा हमें बंधती थी। इस लिये मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि बी० बी० सी० और हमारे टेलीवीजन का एक संबंध होना चाहिए। उन्होंने जो रोल प्ले किया है, उन के साथ हमारा एक्सचेंज होना चाहिये। एक थोरो-एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये कि किस हद तक गवर्नमेंट मशीनरी, सरकारी पैसा विदेशी जर्नलिस्ट्स या विदेशों को इन्फ्लुएन्स करने के लिये खर्च किये गये। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कितना लिट्रचर तैयार किया गया। यह स्वेत-पत्र कम्पलीट नहीं है। फिर भी जो कुछ यह है, वह इतना बैल्युएबिल डाक्यूमेंट है कि मैं मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा—वे इस की दस-बीस लाख कॉपियां छपा कर गांव-गांव में भेजने का प्रयत्न करें और सारी दुनिया के सामने इसको रखें। ताकि लोगों के सामने आये कि 19 महीनों

में इस देश में क्या हुआ। लोगों को इस बात का पता लगना ही चाहिये और मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस का जवाब दें।

जब हम बी० बी० सी० की बात करते हैं—तब अगर हम मास्को रेडियो की बात न करें—तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। रूस के साथ हमारे बड़े अच्छे संबंध हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री वहां गये थे। हम और भी अच्छे संबंध बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मास्को रेडियो ने भारत की जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं किया। उन्होंने हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में हस्तक्षेप किया। उन्होंने चीजों को ट्रिबस्ट कर के दुनिया के सामने रखा। हमारी यह उन से शिकायत है और यह जायज शिकायत है। हम रूस की सरकार से चाहेंगे—वह आदमियों के साथ दोस्ती न करे, बल्कि सरकार के साथ और जनता के साथ दोस्ती करे। इसी लिये हम ऐसी कोशिश कर रहे हैं? मैं मास्को रेडियो सुनता था। उन्होंने जयप्रकाश जी को गालियों दीं, मोरारजी भाई को बुरा-भला कहा, एक ऐसी सस्वीर पेंट की कि भारत में वायलेंस हो रहा है, अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसको दबाने के लिये एमर्जेंसी बिलकूल ठीक है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे विदेशी और देशी जर्नलिस्ट्स में एक बहुत बड़ा सेशन ऐसा था, जिन्होंने उस आन-स्लाट का, इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रहार का जम कर मुकाबला किया, वे झुके नहीं, बहुत सारे जेलों में गये, बहुतों को यहाँ से हटा दिया गया। यह देश उनके लिये बहुत कृतज्ञ है। उन्होंने उस समय जो कुछ काम किया, उसके लिये हम उन के सामने अपना सिर झुकाते हैं और उन की बन्दना करते हैं।

सभापति जी, हर प्रोफेशन में कुछ प्रोफेशनल-कण्डक्ट होते हैं, जैसे लायर्स के प्रोफेशनल कण्डक्ट है, डाक्टर के प्रोफेशनल

कण्डकट हैं, उसी तरह से जर्नलिस्ट्स के भी प्रोफेशनल कण्डकट हैं। कुछ जर्नलिस्ट्स ने उस समय अपने प्रोफेशनल कण्डकट को ताक पर रख दिया था। उनसे जो आशा की जाती थी—उन की इन्टीग्रिटी के बारे में, ईमानदारी के बारे में, इण्डिपेण्डेंट रिपोर्टिंग के बारे में, उन्होंने वैसा नहीं किया और आज भी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो अभी भी एक्टिव हैं। आप ने देखा होगा—जब इन्दिरा जी को पकड़ा गया और उस के बारे में जो हल्ला हुआ—ये सारे जर्नलिस्ट्स फिर इकट्ठे हो कर उभर कर आगे आये। आप के समाचार में भी कुछ कारुस के लोग हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के लोगों के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो जर्नलिस्ट्स हैं उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही हो, क्योंकि डेमोक्रेसी में हर एक को अपनी राय रखने का हक है, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर चाहता हूँ कि उन के जो प्रोफेशनल कण्डकट हैं उसके हिसाब से वे जो कुछ सोचते हैं, उस को करें। उस के बारे में हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

मेरी एक मांग है—जैसे आप के मंत्रालय ने डाक्यूमेंट्स के आधार पर व्हाइट-पेपर निकाला है, आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को कहिये कि उसी तरह से जितने दूसरे मंत्रालय हैं, उन में भी डाक्यूमेंट्स के आधार पर इसी तरह के व्हाइट-पेपर्स निकाले जायें, तमाम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी इसी तरह के व्हाइट-पेपर्स निकालें, ताकि इस तरह के तमाम तथ्य सामने आ सकें। आप के मंत्रालय ने जो व्हाइट पेपर निकाला है, उस के लिये मैं आप को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, सारा देश बधाई देना चाहता है। इस तरह के व्हाइट-पेपर्स डाक्यूमेंट्स के आधार पर निकाले जायें, इस में एविडेंस की जरूरत नहीं है, फाइलों में जो चीज है, वह सामने आनी चाहिये।

सभापति जी, एक फिल्म बनी थी—इन्दिरा जी के बारे में। इन्दिरा जी कहती

हैं कि मैंने संजय गांधी को इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा था। बरूआ साहब ने भी कहा है कि मैंने संजय गांधी को कहा था कि तुम यूथ-कांग्रेस में काम करो, उसको आर्गनाइज करो और वे उस को आर्गनाइज करने का काम करने लग गये थे। लेकिन यह रिकार्ड मैं है—इस व्हाइट-पेपर में है—कि फिल्म प्राइम मिनिस्टर के बारे में बनाई गई—

When the file went to the Prime Minister, she wrote: "show it to Sanjay Gandhi." Who is Sanjay Gandhi? Is he the Minister of Information & Broadcasting?

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—जब संजय गांधी का कोई लोकल-स्टैंडर्ड नहीं था तो उन को देखने के लिये क्यों भेजी गई? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब उनको देखने के लिये भेजी गई तो उन्होंने उस फिल्म को कितना बदल दिया और उस पर कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ। मेरी इन्फार्मेशन है कि उन्होंने उस को देख कर सारी फिल्म को बदल दिया और इस पर करीब दस लाख रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हुआ।

This is what Sanjay Gandhi was and is. स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के बारे में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मंत्री महोदय को शायद मालूम होगा कि केजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स के बारे में बहुत चर्चा चल रही है और कइयों को मैं भी जानता हूँ कि वे रेगुलर नहीं हुए हैं। बहुत सारे स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स ऐसे हैं, जो पांच-पांच और दस-दस सालों से काम कर रहे हैं और वे रेगुलर नहीं हुए हैं। उन को रेगुलर करना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी राय है। यह भी सही है कि कुछ ऐसे भी आर्टिस्ट्स हैं जो एमर्जेंसी के दिनों में किसी मंत्री की सिफारिश पर आ गये और डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी ने भी इस के बारे में बताया और विद्या के बारे में कहा था। ऐसे लोगों के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहता, जो दोस्ती की वजय से आए हैं।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

उनको छोड़ कर बाकी जो कम्पटीशन के जरिये से आए हैं और जो पुराने लोग हैं, उन को आप रेगुलर करें। बाकी जो लोग हैं उन को भी कम्पटीशन में बैठने का आप चान्स दीजिये। अगर वे ठीक निकलते हैं तो उन को भी लगा दीजिए।

सेंसर बोर्ड के बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पता नहीं यह पहले क्या-क्या सेंसर करता था। “किस्सा कुर्सी का” की एक फिल्म बनी थी, जिस के बारे में यह कहा गया था कि शुक्ल जी ने उस को जलवा दिया। मैंने इस बारे में पहले सदन में सवाल भी किये थे। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक दूसरी पिक्चर “किस्सा कुर्सी का” बनाई गई है। उस को भी अभी तक सेंसर बोर्ड ने पास नहीं किया है। पता नहीं उन को इसको पास करने में क्या तकलीफ है। ऐसा कौन-सा कानून है, कौन-से रूलस हैं, जो इसको पास नहीं होने देते। स्नेह लता के बारे में एक फिल्म है, उस को भी पास नहीं किया गया। यह सब क्या है।

अब मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। आज कल इन्दिरा जी मंदिरों में जा रही हैं। शो इज मोर्निंग टू टेम्पल बिज फ्लाक्स। शायद शाह कमिशन बैठा हुआ है, इसलिए वे वहां जाती हैं। इस देस में इमर्जेंसी के दिनों में जो कुछ हुआ है, उस के लिए वह बैठा है लेकिन भगवान का कमीशन तो हमेशा रहता है। वह तो स्टैंडिंग कमीशन है और वह हर एक के लिए है। शाह कमीशन के सामने जो एबीडेंस होगी, उस पर ही वह फ़ैसला करेगा। वह जो कुछ होगा सो होगा लेकिन भगवान के कमीशन के आगे तो कोई एबीडेंस की जरूरत नहीं है। उस के लिए न इन्दिरा जी को एबीडेंस देने की जरूरत है और न आडवाणी जी को। वह तो सब जानता है कि किस ने क्या किया है और यह भी जानता है कि क्या जनता पार्टी की इच्छा

कलंड-आईड हो गई है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं आडवाणी जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इस व्हाइट-पेपर को भगवान के चरणों में चढ़ा दें। आन्ध्रप्रदेश में तिरुपति में बड़ा अच्छा मन्दिर है। वहां जा कर इस को चढ़ा दें और भगवान से कहे कि वह इस का फ़ैसला कर दे। मैं इन्दिरा जी से भी यह कहूंगा कि इस के जवाब में वे जो कुछ कहना चाहें, लिख कर वहां मन्दिर में भेज दें और मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि भगवान इस का फ़ैसला करने में कोई ग़लती नहीं करेगा शाह कमिशन के बारे में चाहे जो कुछ कहा जाए। इन्दिरा जी अगर चाहती हैं कि भगवान उस को माफ़ कर दें, तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि भगवान की बनाई जनता को जो उन्होंने तंग किया है, उस जनता से उन्हें क्षमा याचना करनी चाहिए और क्षमा याचना कर के बाकी का सारा जीवन जिन लोगों के परिवारों का उन्होंने नाश किया है, उन के रिहैबिलीटेशन में, उन की सर्विस में लगाना चाहिए। जब वे ऐसा करेंगी तब शायद भगवान अगल जन्म में उन को माफ़ कर सकता है।

आखिर में मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप लोग इन्दिरा जी के एरेस्ट की निन्दा करते हैं, तो क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिए कानून अलग से हो और साधारण आदमी के लिए कानून अलग हो। इन्दिरा जी ने यह प्रस्ताव पास करवाने की कोशिश की थी कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर कुछ भी करे उस पर कोई कानूनी मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जा सकता, लेकिन वह किसी तरह से पास नहीं हो सकता चुनाव याचिका के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के लिए अलग प्रबंध किया गया था और बाकी मेम्बरों की इलैक्शन पैटिशनस का अलग प्रबंध किया गया था लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने सब के लिए एक-सा ही कानून रखने की बात कही है। किसी ने अगर कोई गुनाह किया है चाहे वह

प्राइम मिनिस्टर है और चाहे एक साधारण आदमी है, कानून की निगाह में एक है। इसलिए हम ने उन को अदालत में खड़ा किया था। अदालत को अधिकार है कि वह उन्हें छोड़ दे। जब मजिस्ट्रेट ने उन को छोड़ दिया, तो हम ने उस मजिस्ट्रेट को बदला नहीं। इन के जमाने में हाई कोर्ट के कितने जज बदले गये, यह आप सभी को मालूम है। हमारा कहना यह है कि अदालत में जो कुछ होगा, उसको हम मानेंगे। इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि आप लोग इस पर एतराज क्यों करते हैं।

समाचार का आपने जो कुछ किया उसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इससे एक कम्पीटीशन होगा, इंडोपेंडेंट रिपोर्टिंग होगी। एम्प्लाइज की जो तकलीफें हैं, फाइनेंशियल डिफिकल्टीज हैं उनके लिए भी आपने प्राविजन कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि समाचार में अभी भी एक काकस है, उसको भी आपको ठीक करना पड़ेगा।

बस मैं इससे अधिक न कहते हुए मंत्री महोदय को इस व्हाइट पेपर के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूं और उनसे मांग करना चाहता हूं कि वे इसकी बीस-तीस लाख कاپियां सभी भाषाओं में छपवा कर देश के गांव-गांव में बटवाएं जिससे वे देश के सभी लोगों के पास पहुंच सकें और दुनिया में पहुंच सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am surprised that Mr. Gupta has over-emphasised a particular aspect of our party's functioning. I hope he will understand what is happening in my party and in the country and what has happened after the emergency and what stand we have taken officially.

Today is the day when we remember greatly our first Prime Minister of this country. Unfortunately, the Parliament came to assemble on this very day. My party is celebrating this occasion and they are gathering somewhere in Delhi. That is why, all the members of my party are not present here today to answer all the charges that have been made. I would not say that we are going to answer all the charges made against anybody and everybody. I would like to take a stand on the matters that are before the country before this House—and if the hon. Members want to involve themselves—before the party also.

So far as our party is concerned, our party has taken a number of resolutions on this matter immediately after the elections and the great debacle that my party has suffered. We have said that resolution stands. I don't think that resolution has been rescinded in any case. I understand that an effort to rescind that resolution will not be tolerated by this party. I don't think any Member would tolerate a change of that resolution. We had said about emergency excesses and emergency excesses, did take place and the party felt that they should be prevented.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My pointed question is: do you support the emergency?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Considering the overall situation, I think, my party does not support the emergency. We have made that clear. We have also stated very clearly that there should be, there would be and there must be a collective leadership in the country, which means elimination of one person's rule. It is this which our party has resolved officially and this party is not going to countenance one person's rule in future. The Congress Party has made it very clear. So far as my party is concerned, the party will be guided by the collective wisdom of the entire party. I do not want to go into the contro-

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

versy. As the hon. House knows, all these matters are before the Commission of Enquiry and what opinion the Government holds as a party to the controversy, because members of the Government were themselves in jails at that time; they could as well make certain allegations which may not be true. We do not like to go into those allegations as such, because they were made by the Minister. Although it is not a judicial sort of finding, they will certainly be treated with all the credence that is due to a finding which the Government itself makes. [Interruptions].

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: We are discussing a white paper.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: I am saying that. So far as white paper is concerned, they have made certain allegations. I have already said, in the development of a democracy—India did develop democratically towards a democratic way of life—there would be certain ups and downs. I understand the emergency as a down in our development. Possibly the people wanted it. I still say this with all the rise in prices and I hope that the situation would change. I am a democrat out and out and my party is also a believer in democracy.

But the point is that, if the people feel tomorrow that we have mismanaged democracy so much that the system has to be ditched, it would be a very dangerous state of affairs. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was arrested, people did come and protest. I found that people really felt it because they had the feeling that, after all, there was a better administration then. I am not giving any moral judgment on this issue. What I am saying is this. This type of situation can be corrected only by strengthening institutions of democracy and not by appointing a large number of Commissions of Inquiry and by releasing a large number of White Papers; by these, people will ultimately become suspicious about your motives and will think that you are

only issuing White Papers and are making all sorts of allegations without being able to verify any of them. The Home Minister is on record saying that he has not been able to prove anything the former Prime Minister has not signed anywhere. Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has said that she did sign somewhere. Possibly he has seen one signature somewhere. But the point is this. If you do not have any evidence why do you go into only one aspect of the question and forget about the other matters which surround the reality of Indian life as it is today? The reality is that 90 per cent of the country's problems concern economic development. That aspect has to be looked into. Since that is not the matter under consideration now, I am not going into it. I would say this that, after all, the development of our democracy has to be helped. You cannot help it if it is taken by the people that your assertions have to be taken with a grain of salt. It is said that the mass media were wrongly used. Under Emergency, they could be wrongly used. Assuming that it was true, that the mass media were wrongly used, that was done during Emergency. But today when the Emergency is over, what is the justification for using them to the advantage of the ruling party? Yesterday the Janata Party Executive Committee met and passed a number of Resolutions of the nature which the Party would like to put across to the people as propagandist resolutions, and they were broadcast for more than five minutes. That part took half the time of the news yesterday. I do not think that if the Congress Party, which has got equal public attention even today, had passed such propagandist Resolutions, they would have been put in the air as was done in the case of the ruling party. I am not saying that this sort of situation should not be corrected. This could be corrected. I appreciate the bona fides of some people who would like to restore and maintain the democratic atmosphere in the country. It is

necessary to maintain it. It is not that we alone can maintain it. We did try to maintain it. Now, it was also a misuse of the governmental power to arrest Congressmen for no charges; not only one Congressmen, but a large number of them were arrested; in Uttar Pradesh 50,000 Congress workers were reportedly arrested because they were protesting against the arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I do not know whether it is true or not, but this is one of the allegations made. (*Interruptions*).

The British Broadcasting Corporation was considered to be the example for the country to follow, and all the constituents of the Janata Party reminded us in the House about the BBC and demanded that ours also should be made a Corporation. Now what has happened to the All India Radio and the Television? What has happened to the proposal of making it a Corporation? The Congress Party did stick to its stand that it needed the All India Radio to project some of the mass programmes of the Government. But it was the Janata Party, all the constituents of the Janata Party, who were saying—I do not know whether it was in their Manifesto or not—that it should be converted into a Corporation. Why don't you do it now? What prevents you from doing today? These are matters which take away your credibility.

The Congress Party has admitted its mistakes. Are you going to admit your mistakes or are you going to say that whatever you have done today is absolutely right, is absolutely in the democratic state of affairs? If we have to develop our democratic way of life, then we must change our institutions, so that the undemocratic processes are halted at every time.

Even about this Samachar break-up, what is the consequence? I have not been able to study it properly. But from whatever I have heard from the Minister's statement today, it looks as though it is going to be bro-

ken up and even subsidised. If an information agency is to be broken up in four and made incapable of standing on their own legs and Government is to subsidise them to that extent, how are you going to assure the independence of the information agencies?

On the specious plea that you are restoring *status quo* What should have been considered first of all is whether you should not have two or three agencies which could have enough funds to function on their own. Then alone can the news agencies be independent. Now all the agencies will be entirely dependent on the support of the Government.

The real problem is—I am coming back to the White Paper—whether it is yellow journalism or sensational journalism distorted news is what the people want. One Editor once told me: 'If you go to Assam we will oppose you because I cannot sell my paper unless I oppose you. I must oppose the Government because that is the type of thing our people relish—anything sensational'. So we must try to correct these things; otherwise our Newspapers will go in for sensational news. Today also I see that sensational news gets priority over essential news and it is because of this that a tendency to misuse the media is there.

So far as Emergency is concerned, I have already said that it should be probed. I think it should be probed in this country as it happened in the case of Nixon. Even the Republican Party participated in it, because the truth must come out.

Now, in the Congress Party it is not our position that we should consider the Opposition Parties as angels. There are certain trends in the country which are bound to discredit the democratic system, bring down our economy and hamper the productive processes. This is not what I feel but what the people feel. It

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

is people who have said this in so many ways. I met ordinary people and they have told me. They are not interested in all these things: they would only like to know whether there would be enough of discipline to carry on our economy. They may not know the intricacies of it, but they know that this country needs a certain amount of discipline, a certain amount of functional efficiency and a certain amount of tall orders to get things going. If the people feel like that, I am helpless. The people will have to be assured that the democratic process is sufficiently strong to assure them the same state of affairs which a non-democratic process can. So, if you try to witch-hunt, you will discredit yourselves. If we really want to find out what went wrong, we must ultimately emerge stronger. Our democratic system has survived as it survived in no other country in Europe, Asia or Africa and we can be proud of that. Our people, our educated community, our intelligentsia, our lawyers and teachers have taken to democracy as a duck takes to water. That is what I saw. Even if it is a detriment to themselves and even if it is a detriment to efficiency, it is a necessary thing. So, we have to put our heads together to make our democracy function and that is why my Party, even at the cost of being misunderstood, has taken the position—and the Leader of our Party has said clearly—that whatever might have happened in the past, we would like to build up our democratic traditions and we expect the Government to do it. If you want to pressurise the Congress Party, this Party is not going to take it lying down because we know where we went wrong but we also know where you went wrong. If we are blamed for collecting money we can as well make allegations that your Party has also been making collections in the same ways, though it may not be in crores or lakhs. But we are not answering back be-

cause we know the people are sufficiently aware of the failures of the Janata Party. I do not expect the Janata Government to fail, but I think our democratic system can be made stronger only if both the Parties correct themselves. If we create cadres of capable people on both sides we will be able to help the people forward in the flowering of the democratic process.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cananore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we have resumed discussion on the White Paper on the misuse of Mass Media. Some more important developments have taken place in the intervening period. I am referring to the proceedings before the Shah Commission have brought before the country how the mass media was misused by the Congress Party when they were in power. The White Paper has served a useful purpose; it has brought forward before the country the distortions which took place during the emergency and in misusing the mass media, the radio, the newspapers, the news agencies etc.

Today, I am not going to narrate all that has been narrated in this White Paper and what more has been told before the Shah Commission by various witnesses. But I would like to ask one question: Are we learning lessons from the past and are we going to improve ourselves and whether the Janata Government is setting new and better examples by which you can say that it is running the mass media in an ideally democratic manner.

I think, in a bourgeois democracy, you will have respect for democracy to that extent it will suit your purpose. My friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, while speaking, has gone to the extent of praising B.B. C. and the Voice of America for the good services they rendered during the emergency. It shows, to what extent those who misused the mass media had created a kind of frustration in the minds of people. B. B. C. and

the Voice of America are the two agencies that have consistently blackmailed India for so many years after independence. What I am saying is that if we misuse democracy or if we misuse anything, that will create conditions where you start praising something which is not praise-worthy.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I said only during emergency.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I am not attributing any motives. After the Janata Party have come into power, they have done some good things. If I do not say that, I may be misunderstood. For example, my friend, Shri Advani has set a very good example by providing the radio and television media to the political parties during elections.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर०एस०एस० के हैं
अज्ञानी साहब ।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I know that. Exactly. That is why he is behaving like that. He knows how to behave. That is a good thing. But when that was discussed, I personally talked to Mr. Advani. Is it only the occasion when the radio and the television should be impartial and should be used by all parties and the utility of it is justly distributed between the various parties? We face an election once in five years and all the other days you find spokesmen garbed in various ways come and defend the policy of the Janata Party over radio and television and what you do not like does not find a place in the radio or the *Samachar* even today. If anybody is to be praised by the Janata Party, it is Sanjay Gandhi because he has brought you to that side and those people to this side. (Interruptions) Yes, mother also

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: To some extent we are thankful to you also.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: You must be thankful because we are telling you certain things which will do good to you.

Today what happens? In Patna the other day there was a demonstration on 29th September. I think my friends from Bihar will not deny the fact that it was attended by several lakhs of people. Nobody will deny it from that side.

AN HON. MEMBER: Several thousands.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Don't say that. You cannot say that in the streets of Bihar. Several lakhs of people marched against the Harijan repression. Not a single word was found in *Samachar*. Not a single word was there in the All India Radio. You are nice people. Mr. Advani, you speak very nicely. You have a sweet tongue. For that matter, I think Mr. Shukla also spoke nicely in Parliament. But I think you have not replied to that letter which was written to you by Mr. Rajeswar Rao drawing your attention to that, that *Samachar* did not publish that news about a massive demonstration, one of the biggest Patna city has seen after your election. Where has it gone? Is it an isolated incident? No.

17.53 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

Then on 2nd of August, in Mavalankar Hall under the very nose of the Ministry and the government, several thousands of young people came from all over the country to voice against the growing unemployment. The TV men were there. They were taking photographs. They were there for more than half an hour. I do not know for whom they took the photos. May be for the police. Not a single minute, not a single second was there in the All India Radio or the television about that item. (Interruptions) Yes, on 2nd August

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

this year, in the Mavalankar Hall, the All India Students' Federation organized a national convention against unemployment. They spent money. They might not have spent several lakhs of rupees but they spent several thousands. But what for?....

श्री श्री बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : मावलंकर

हज़ारों को इतने आदमी आ भी नहीं सकते हैं।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You go and see Mavalankar Hall. You really get on nerves.

My point is that even this White Paper, if you take it as a whole, I think, is not so white. It is coloured. It is coloured in a different way.

It does not give the whole truth about the misuse of Samachar or mass media during that period. For example, here in Parliament on so many issues, I think my friends who were here — Shri Mavalankar and other — will say that, that the Communist Party opposed so many draconian measures brought forward by the Government. The Communist Party fought here. Not a single thing was put by the Samachar or the Radio. If there was a censor, it was that which should be looked into. That is now the responsibility of the Speaker but that may not be an escape for the Government to say that the Speaker did not do so.

It speaks about the Indian Express. It speaks about the Times of India. It speaks about the newspapers which fought gallantly against emergency. But what about the Patriot? There are casual references that the Patriot did something. But pages after pages have been given about the Statesman, about the Indian Express. Why? Because the Patriot does not represent a few which the present Government likes, and because the Patriot is against the R. R. S. It was the idea of Sanjay Gandhi.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
What about the Main Stream?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The national newspaper from the centre is omitted. You do not want to say that people with left ideology were fighting and the Patriot is one newspaper in this country which never printed the name of Sanjay Gandhi, not for once, and for which advertisement was denied. It was threatened with closure. It withstood everything. It did not surrender.

About the Patriot there are only passing references.

You praised the journalists who fought against it. It is a very good thing that they did. But do you treat them with the same standard today. No. What about Mr. Raghavan for which there is a reference in the newspaper? It is because it is not liked by Shri Aggarwal, the new chief who interfered every where. He is an R. S. S. man; He is friendly to Shri Advani. He has the courage of poking his nose everywhere. That kind of approach is there.

That is why I said White Paper is not fully white. It is white where it gave truth. But it is dark where it wanted the truth to be concealed. You have published this kind of White Paper.

There is no mention that when Samachar was constituted, in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Bhupesh Gupta our Party leader came out forthright against the decision of the Government. Das Commission Report on page 17, para 19 says that Shri Bhupesh Gupta felt that something which should not be done, was being pushed through under emergency. What we wanted was an independent, democratic and forthright news agency. That is how the Communist Party in Parliament reacted to the formation of Samachar. What

prevented Shri Advani from mentioning that paragraph here. This is a deliberate omission, because they wanted to paint the Communist Party as a party which was supporting everything under emergency. No, that was not the case.

The thing is that the world should know that we supported emergency. Why should we feel ashamed of it? We supported emergency and we had good reasons for it. There is nothing to be ashamed of it. Can you, Janata Party Members say categorically that you are against emergency? He asked that question to Mr. Barua. Now I am asking that question to you. While discussing the Forty-Second Amendment of the Constitution you said that if there is insurgency in the country then emergency should be declared. That is what you said and we know what it is. When the working-class struggle, you may call it insurgency and clamp down emergency. You can do whatever you like. That is your approach. Therefore, don't pretend to be angels. You are not.

18 hrs.

Regarding DAVP, I fully agree with the Government when it says that the DAVP was misused. I fully agree with you when you say that DAVP revised its rate to 600 times to help that journal 'Surya' the publisher of which Mr. Shukla did not know before the Shah Commission! But we all know, the whole world knows, including Mr. Shukla, what the real position is. But the main

point now is this. Is there much difference in the DAVP's attitude today? I don't think so. I myself have written to you about it. I have written to you about the behaviour of the DAVP regarding the small papers, about the papers having a left view, papers opposed to your policy. In their case, you don't apply the same standard. These papers are treated as second-class citizens.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (खगरिया) :
मास्को से तो पूरा आ ही जाता है।

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Can you repeat it? You cannot. There are people in your party who may like to project their views through RSS which the country may not like.

In the Janata Party, especially, that section which has its loyalty to R.S.S., is doing its job very calculatedly, carefully and in a crude manner describing Sanjay Gandhi and Indira Gandhi as caucus and all that. Let me cite as an example, here a letter written by Shri V. Shankar, Special Secretary of the Prime Minister under No. 388/E.M....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, before you quote the letter, you should have first shown it to the Presiding Officer and told him that you would want to quote it. I do not know what does it contain. It is unfair to the House.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: All right. I am not quoting. But I must say that I know that it is from an authoritative source.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is permissible.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: I know it from the authoritative source that the Education Minister has been asked by the Prime Minister's Office as was done in the past by the Prime Minister's Secretariat then (Mr. Dhanwan) by sending a note to him that four books should be withdrawn because as the books did not contain anything that represented the ideology of R. R. S. in relation to history, and so, those books should be withdrawn. To-day, all the books are under review probably by the N. C. E. R. T. and those four books are technically withdrawn as they are not available in the market. This is a new technique. They are out of print.

What I am saying by that is that a more comprehensive approach is needed in shaping the future generation of this country. Here, education plays an important role. You want to distort the entire history according to your own understanding of the Indianisation. And, in the field of Education, the R.S.S. is playing a very important role today in controlling the entire mass media—owned and controlled by the Government.

I conclude by saying that this is a dangerous thing. That is why I say

that both sides are playing foul. Let us try to have a game without foul. I do not know whether we shall succeed in that. If you succeed in that, you will get an applause. Otherwise, the referee is there, the people, who brought you on that side. If you fail, they will bring you back to the side where the Congress Members are now sitting.

18.09 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As the House is aware, at about 12-35 P.M. today, two visitors threw some leaflets from the visitor's gallery on the floor of the House and disturbed the proceedings of the House by shouting from the Visitors' Gallery. The Watch and Ward Officer took them into custody immediately and interrogated them. The report of the Watch and Ward Officer is as follows:—

"Today, at about 12-35 P.M. two visitors holding Visitors Gallery Passes Nos. 33034 and 33035 issued on the same day in the names of Shri S. N. Singh and Shri V. Gaikwad through Shri Bapu Kaldate

and Shrimati A. Rangnekar, Members of Parliament shouted slogans from the Public Gallery.

"The visitors were immediately apprehended by the Watch and Ward staff and brought out of the Gallery.

"On interrogation, it was revealed that the Visitors had misused the Visitors' Gallery passes. One of the visitors, namely, Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant misused the pass issued in the name of Shri S. N. Singh. The other visitor, Shri Kanchan Ubale, misused the pass issued in favour of Shri V. G. Gaikwad."

Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant in his statement has stated that he along with his friend Shri Kanchan Ubale arrived in Delhi from Bombay on the night of 12th November, 1977. On the 13th November, 1977, Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant met Shrimati A. Rangnekar, M.P. at her residence and requested her for two passes to see Lok Sabha Session. Shrimati A. Rangnekar, M.P. told him to come to the Reception Officer of Parliament on the morning of the 14th November, 1977. Accordingly Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant along with Shri Kanchan Ubale reached the Reception Officer at about 11 A.M. After sometime, Shrimati A. Rangnekar, M.P. personally came there and handed over two passes to

Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant. The passes were in the names of Shri S. N. Singh and V.G. Gaikwad.

Shri Sawant kept the card issued in the name of Shri S. N. Singh with him and gave the other card issued in the name of Shri V.G. Gaikwad to Shri Kanchan Ubale. Since the passes were valid from 12 noon, they entered the Parliament House at 12 Noon and after sometime, got into the Gallery. They watched the proceedings of the House for about half an hour and at about 12.35 P. M., they got up and shouted slogans and tried to throw some pamphlets concealed in their person. They were intercepted by Watch and Ward staff and brought out of the Gallery.

Shri Kanchan Ubale has also given a similar statement but has denied having met Shrimati A. Rangnekar, M.P. on the 13th or on the 14th November, 1977. The pass was handed over to him by Shri Sawant.

The demands of these two youths belonging to Yuva Republican are contained in the pamphlets which they wanted to throw on the floor of the House and also distribute it to Members of Parliament.

The visitors have committed a serious offence by impersonation and also by shouting slogans from the Gallery."

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The said visitors calling themselves Suresh Maluji Sawant and Kanchan Ubale have committed grave offences and are guilty of the contempt of the House. I bring it to the notice of the House for such action as the House may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House resolves that the person calling themselves Suresh Maluji Sawant S/o Shri Maluji Bandu Sawant and Shri Kanchan Ubale S/o Shri Jhipa who shouted from the Visitors' Gallery and threw some leaflets from there on the Floor of the House at 12.35 hrs. today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which they may be liable under the law, the said Shri Suresh Maluji Sawant and Shri Kanchan Ubale be sentenced to imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1977 for the afore-said contempt of the House, and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the House agrees with the Motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there are precedents in the House to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Members. Last time when a similar incident took place Sarvashri Mavalankar and Bosu had spoken. Here I have got the demands of these republicans. Of course, they have committed a grave offence of impersonation and throwing leaflets. It is true. But, Sir, as you are aware this demand of theirs has been pending for a long time....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi, I am very sorry. I will not allow a discussion on throwing of leaflets. I will now put the motion to the vote of the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, the hon. Member, Shri Vayalar Ravi, has mentioned my name. But I do not recollect having said the kind of thing that he says that I have spoken on a previous occasion of this nature.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Suresh Maluji Sawant S/o Shri Maluji Bandu Sawant and Shri Kanchan

Ubale S/o Shri Jhipa who shouted from the Visitors' Gallery and threw some leaflets from there on the Floor of the House at 12.35 hrs. today and whom the Watch & Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that without prejudice to any other action to which they may be liable under the law, the said Shri Suresh

Maluji Sawant and Shri Kanchan Ubale be sentenced to imprisonment till 6 P.M. on Tuesday, the 15th November, 1977 for the aforesaid contempt of the House, and sent to Central Jail, Tihar, New Delhi.'

The motion was adopted.

18.16 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Thursday, November 15, 1977/Kartika 24, 1899 (Saka).