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Monday, March 5, 1979
Phalgun 14, 1900 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA

Monday, March 5, 1979/Phalguna 14,
1900 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Grants for Fishing Trawlers in Kerala

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

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre for financial grants for the construction of fishing trawlers by the State Fishing Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme submitted by the State Government and the extent of financial assistance asked for; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The Kerala Fisheries Corporation sent a proposal for constructing three combination vessels of 57 ft. length at a cost of Rs. 69 lakhs. After examination, sanction was issued for construction of two vessels of 65 ft. length at a cost of Rs. 65.50 lakhs. Due to certain technical difficulties the Corporation decided to construct 8 vessels of 43½ ft. within the sanction issued.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply the hon. Minister has just now given it seems that there is no proper study of the real requirements of the vessels for fishing in outer coastal areas. Now, the State Government had sent a proposal for construction of three combination vessels of 57 ft. length and the Centre sanctioned Rs. 65 lakhs for construction of two vessels of 65 ft. length and the Corporation decided to construct 8 vessels of 43½ ft. each. I do not know whether the Centre has any idea and whether it has studied the proper requirements of vessels in various zones within the exclusive economic zone for the purpose of fishing. What kind of vessels are required in this particular area?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: After receiving the proposal it was examined in the Ministry and it was felt that the expenditure on 65 ft. vessel would be more economical for operation. So, that was sanctioned. We have certain data available with the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, also. Later, when the State Government has some difficulties because the designs were not available, they consulted the Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin, and went in for 8 vessels of 43½ ft. length.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: India has declared an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles around our sea coast. Now, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that in view of this declaration, what is the additional potential of fishing that has come to us and secondly the trawlers that are now used for deep-sea fishing are mainly concentrated in the eastern region in the Bay of Bengal, operating mainly from Visakhapatnam and Calcutta. Of course,

a few trawlers are also in operation from Bombay and Porbunder, but the bulk of these trawlers are now in operation in the eastern zone.

MR. SPEAKER: This is going to be exclusive fishing!

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: In another area of Kerala coast, the south western coast, within the exclusive economic zone no trawlers are in operation.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is a very limited one, Mr. Kodiyan.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Therefore, I want to know whether the Government would consider the question of introducing deep-sea fishing in the south western coast, that is, Kerala—Karnataka coast.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, now we have an economic zone, 200 miles all along the coast which is about 6000 kilometres long, a very vast area has come within our exclusive jurisdiction and we are trying to find out what is the total fish resources available there and for that, a survey will have to be conducted. We are deploying some survey vessels and already some work has started on this. We have got complaints that the western coast has been over-exploited so far. And my hon. friend is now saying that all the trawlers are working on the eastern coast in the Bay of Bengal, none coming to the west coast. I have often complaints from the Kerala coast also that there is over-exploitation of fish resources. I do not know why my hon. friend is asking this.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fishing industry has developed as one of the major industries fetching about Rs. 220 crores of foreign exchange as well as it has developed as a national industry in the country as a whole. So, it needs a national policy. But fisheries are a State subject. You leave it completely in the hands of the States. I am

not disputing that point. You are spending a lot of money on research in fishing.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise from the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The point is simple. Kerala submitted a project for the trawlers. Likewise many fisheries Corporations may submit projects. Do you have any national policy regarding fishing and what do you propose to do in this regard?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We cannot interfere much in the States' spheres and we cannot acquire more powers from the States. The States are asking for more powers. It is within their domain to have trawlers, country-crafts, country fishing boats. There is some dispute going on already. We are trying to solve their problems. We have sent some guidelines to all the State Governments so that with these guidelines they may frame their laws for coastal fishing. That is what we are doing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the fact that fishing is one of the most important national occupations in many respects, I would like to know, when the Government is going to bring forward a comprehensive Marine Life Bill, now that big zones are coming in our jurisdiction so that we can regulate in what regions, big trawlers can operate, in what regions motor boats can operate, and in what regions the regular routine fishing boats of the fishermen can operate. That should be done so that one does not encroach on the other. This is what is causing the hardship. Will the Government think in terms of bringing forward a comprehensive Marine Policy Bill?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: First of all, this question does not arise from the original question. But I would like to inform the hon. Member that we have sent the guidelines to the various States. They have to pass their own legislation because

territorial waters are within their domain and it is a state subject again. Some of the States have informed us that they are working on the Bills also.

We are also trying to frame a model Bill. It is with the Law Department now. As soon as it is ready, we will send it to the States.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि इस बारे में लीजिस्लेशन और माडल बिल बनाया जा रहा है। सरकार ने बड़े बड़े मल्टी-नैशनलज को ट्रांजर के लिए परवाना दे दिया है, लेकिन वास्तविक परिस्थिति यह है कि ये लोग छोटे फिशरमैन के साथ हमेशा झगड़ा करते हैं। केंरल स्टेट ने सजेस्ट किया है कि फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन की तरफ से बड़े ट्रांजर लिये जायें। क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर के सभी स्टेट्स से कहेंगी कि बड़े-बड़े मल्टी-नैशनलज के द्वारा ट्रांजर लेने के बजाये स्टेट्स में फिशरीज डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन के जरिये ट्रांजर लिये जायें, ताकि आपस के झगड़े भी कम हो जायें ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह झगड़ा छोटी बोट्स, यानी कनवेंशनल और नान-मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स का है। बड़े ट्रांजर के साथ ऐसा झगड़ा नहीं है। बड़े ट्रांजर तो समुन्दर में बीस मील से आगे दूर तक चले जाते हैं। कॉस्टल एरिया में मैनली मैकेनाइज्ड बोट्स और कनवेंशनल और ट्रेडिशनल बोट्स रांपनकर वगैरह का है।

News Item Captioned "Dream House that Never Was"

+

*184. DR. BIJOY MONDAL:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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 press item appearing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 29th January, 1979 under the heading "Dream House that never was";

(b) the number of plots and flats so far allotted by the DDA since it was set up; and

(c) how much profit DDA have earned so far?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ती और पुनर्वास
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) प्लॉट—30,245 (रिहायशी)
फ्लैट—35,552 (रिहायशी)

इसके अलावा 59 सहकारी ग्रुप आवास संस्थाओं को भूमि का आवंटन किया गया है।

(ग) कुछ याोजनाओं में, प्लॉटों की लागत में रियायत दी गई है जबकि कुछ अन्य याोजनाओं में अतिरिक्त प्रभार लिये गये हैं। तथापि, मूल रूप में दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण लाभ कमाने वाला निकाय नहीं है।

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that DDA acquires land at less than Rs. 8 per square metre from the owners and sells at more than Rs. 100 per square metre, and whether it is also a fact that in some cases these plots are auctioned at ex-orbitant prices of more than Rs. 500 per square metre. What is the total annual administrative expenditure of the DDA?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): It is correct that the DDA acquires land at a much lesser cost. But about 40 per cent of the land is left for community service and then developmental activities are also undertaken. The cost of these also goes into the cost of the land which is sold to the beneficiaries.

DR. BIJOY MONDAL: I would like to know whether it is a fact that third class materials are used in the construction of flats. I have heard somebody saying that Delhi is a paradise for the contractors. My question is

whether the Government is willing to inquire into this.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This is too general a thing for anything to be said. If there is any specific instance, we shall certainly inquire into that.

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : क्या मंत्री महादय यह बताने की वृत्ता करंगे कि जो आबंटन उन्होंने किया है उस में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के एम्प्लॉय का एवरेज क्या है ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I will require notice for this.

श्री लालजी भाई : मंत्री महादय ने आंकड़े नहीं बताए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि डी.डी.ए. ने जो फ्लॉट एलाट किए हैं उन की प्रति वर्ष संख्या क्या है ? वर्षवार आंकड़े बताएं जिस से मालूम पड़े कि डी.डी.ए. वास्तव में फ्लॉट दे रहा है या मॅटीरियल की या और किसी तरह की उलभन की वजह से उस की संख्या घट रही है ? वर्षवार संख्या बताएं तो उस से वह घटती हुई या बढ़ती हुई नजर आएगी।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : वर्षवार तो मरें पास इत्तिला नहीं है। नोटिस देंगे तो बता दूंगा। लेकिन इतना बता दूँ, सवाल यह था कि जब से डी. डी. ए. शुरू हुआ है तब से कितने मकानात बनाए गए हैं, वह तफसील हमने दे दी है, लेकिन कुछ नयी स्कीम को इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया है जिस के मातहत मकानात बनाने की रफ्तार कई गुना बढ़ गई है। . . . (स्वबधा) . . .

श्री लालजी भाई : रफ्तार का पता तब चलेंगा जब कि वर्षवार आंकड़े बताएं। जब तक वर्षवार आंकड़े नहीं बताएं तब तक प्रगति मालूम नहीं पड़ेगी।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं अभी बता रहा हूँ। अक्सर मैं माननीय सदस्य को पेरॉस नहीं हूँ, वह पूरा जवाब सुनना नहीं चाहते।

जो पुराना तरीका था और जो रफ्तार थी उस के अन्दर फर्क पैदा होने में थोड़ा वक्त लगना था। टेम्पो अब एकड़ रहा है, तो अब हम तकरीबन 15 सौ मकान हर महीने रिलीज करंगे। 79-80 से साल भर में 20 हजार मकान बनाने का हमारा प्रोग्राम है।

Availability and Requirements of Teesta Water

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

(a) what is the monthly average discharge available in cusecs from the Teesta river in West Bengal near B.G. Railway bridge;

(b) what is the monthly average requirement of Teesta water in cusecs for irrigation purposes in North Bengal districts as suggested in the Project report on Teesta Barrage under construction; and

(c) how many cusecs of Teesta water are demanded by Bangladesh during dry season?

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

Statement

Reliable data regarding water availability are not available. However, the data regarding availability at Anderson Bridge and requirements of India and Bangladesh are given below:

Statement

(a) to (c). Reliable data regarding water availability are not available. However, the data regarding availability at Anderson Bridge and requirements of India & Bangladesh are given below :—

Month	Average availabili- ty	Require- ments of India in ultimate Stage without storage	Require- ments of Stage I of the In- dian Teesta project (under construc- tion)	Require- ments of Bangla- desh pro- ject as indicated in her report
(CUSECS)				
June.	36039	17672	11126	6610
July	47090	15600	10100	7400
August	49554	15600	10100	7400
September	38321	16686	10743	7400
October	23454	18521	10968	8085
November.	11592	8494	5032	7930
December	7339	4594	2723	3580
January	5885	4594	2723	3655
February	5259	4933	2924	3755
March	6314	5102	3022	5260
April	8453	6854	4059	6135
May.	15872	9025	5359	6935

SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to how many acres of land in West Bengal will be irrigated as a result of the completion of the first phase of Teesta Projects?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: In the first phase, 13.5 lakh acres of land will be irrigated.

SHRI K. N. DASGUPTA: The hon. Minister has given figures for the full 12 months. If it is so, whether it is a fact that the figures given for the 5 lean months are correct? Whether availability of water from Teesta river will be sufficient for irrigation purposes in the State?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: There are lean months and in these lean months the availability of water is low from Teesta river. But we are trying to give the maximum possible water.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: It has been admitted in the reply of the hon. Minister that the reliable data is not available. But a data regarding the requirement of water by India and Bangladesh is available. If you kindly study this, you will find the availability of water in lean months. The total availability of water from Teesta river is 11,573 cusecs only in February and March lean months. The total requirements of water by India

is 9035 cusecs and by Bangladesh also about 9000 cusecs. Whether the hon. Minister kindly state what is the latest position of Indo-Bangladesh Governments agreement regarding distribution of Teesta river water? Whether the Teesta Mahananda Irrigation project is only for monsoon months alone?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Many questions have been integrated in his supplementary. Anyway I will answer the question. The average availability of water in the lean months, that is, January and February, is 5885 cusecs and 5259 cusecs respectively. According to that, the requirement of India after the completion of First Stage, will be 2723 cusecs in January and 2924 cusecs in February. But no agreement with Bangladesh on the sharing of water has been reached so far.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: I have asked what is the latest position of Indo-Bangladesh agreement.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that no agreement has been arrived at.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Dr. K. L. Rao, one of the ablest Engineers, had prepared a master plan for Teesta River project, which was being contemplated and which had reached certain stage also. Will the hon. Minister kindly enlighten us as to what extent that Master Plan has been taken into consideration and what is the proposal of the Government at present?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I require notice for this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want one clarification, when he says that he will require notice. I just want to be enlightened . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He has sufficiently enlightened. I do not know whether anybody would be able to enlighten more than this.

Free and Compulsory Education +

*186. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Centre has suggested for provision of free and compulsory education to children up to 14 years during the International Year of the Child; and

(b) if so, how many States have taken steps in this direction?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child 1979 has recommended that from 1979 free education should be provided at least up to class VIII for all children.

There are Compulsory Elementary Education Acts in 16 States and 3 Union Territories.

(b) In fulfilling the Constitutional directive relating to the universalising elementary education, education is already free in classes I—V for all children in Government schools and schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in classes VI—VIII in all States except Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal where Boys' education is still not free.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Sir, in the year 1950, a solemn assurance was given that within 10 years, there would be free and compulsory education to all school-going children. In the year 1979, we find that 2/3 of the child population between age-group of 11 and 13 are still out of school and between age-group of 6 and 10 are without education. Between the age of 10 and 14 they have gone for work as small labourers and the total number of child workers to-day is to the extent of 10.7 millions. Even after

29 years of independence, still we find that the target has not been reached and we are still talking of penal laws—punishing the parents and punishing the employers. By passing prohibition laws we have not removed drinking. By suppression of Immoral Traffic Act we cannot prevent prostitution. My question is, it is not enough if we pass laws. We have got to go into the question—why has the pace of education slowed down so much? Has the Government considered the disease underlying and the remedy for improving the education of children? Has Government got any proposal?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Basically what the hon. member has commented is absolutely true. It is true that we had adopted in our Constitution, in Article 45, that education should be free and compulsory within ten years from 1950 up to the age of 14 years. But we have not been able to do so. Government is quite conscious of the fact and in the coming Plan we are proposing to universalise elementary education and for that several steps are proposed to be taken.

There will be more availability of schools. Where due to financial reasons children are not able to come to school, we are trying to provide free meals, free uniform and the contents of education are going to be changed by introduction of socially useful productive work content so that parents might also know that this education will be useful for the whole family.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Is the Government aware that just by passing the laws, they cannot force the parents to send them to the schools? Has the Government considered that it is a plus point to the parents if the children do not go to school, because it is an economic proposition? They get money by doing labour. For the economically weaker section in particular, there is no attraction for going to school. Some

sort of incentive or attraction must be given and nursery schools must be the foundation for going to primary school. Has the Government considered whether they should popularise it on T.V., and will carry on publicity and propaganda, that Government will give incentive to the children and that are they going to fill up the lacuna relating to the economic proposition which I have suggested?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already said, Government is contemplating giving some special aid to children in the shape of free meals, free uniform, free education, etc. It is absolutely right that even many facilities are provided, many children do not remain in school. After three years, or four years of schooling, about 60 per cent of children drop out. So, it is really a socio-economic problem, not confined to education only.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: From the answer given by the hon. Minister, one will definitely misunderstand exactly what is the position. However, for the benefit of the House I will quote his answer—

'There are Compulsory Elementary Education Acts in 16 States and 3 Union Territories.'

'In fulfilling the Constitutional directive relating to the universalising elementary education, education is already free in Classes I-V for all children in Government schools and schools run by local bodies in all parts of the country. It is also free in classes VI-VIII in all States except Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal where Boys' education is still not free.'

My question is according to 1971 census nearly 10.7 million child workers were there. Out of this 8.5 million i.e. 80 per cent were from the agricultural sector. Again it is also a fact that the enactment of legislation has not adequately protected the interests of the children in the matter.

The reasons for National Labour Commission show a downward trend of child workers in factories in the last two decades. It is only because of the enforcement of the Factories Act that the child workers were shifted to the unregulated sectors.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The hon. Minister has already stated that this is a socio-economic problem because in spite of giving all incentives for children, they are not coming to the schools. I want to know from the hon. Minister, in order to compensate the parents since only the children are sent for labour whether the Government is prepared to give a sort of stipend to boys within an age limit of 14, which will attract the children and also fulfil the target of the Government to impart education free up to the age of 14.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: There is no contradiction in the two parts of the answer. In some States there is Compulsory Education Act, but in others even without the Act, free education is being provided. It is absolutely true that many students are not availing themselves of this because of economic and other reasons. In West Bengal also, may I add, the Government there has decided to provide free education for boys also from 1979. We have not received the latest information whether that has been implemented. However, there is adequate provision for giving stipends to children coming from weaker sections of the community, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but that comes within the competence of the Home Ministry largely.

श्री. आर. एल. कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार दसवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा को मुफ्त करेगी और उसके लिये जितना भी खाना, कपड़ा और होस्टल की आवश्यकता होगी उसकी व्यवस्था करेगी ? तथा उनकी फीस भी माफ होगी ? मतलब यह कि मुफ्त में दसवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा दी जाए, खाना, कपड़ा, पढ़ाई

लिखाई सब के लिये कम्यलसरी हो और उनका एकसी ड्रेस दी जाए जिससे कि समाज में जो असमानता की भावना जागृत होती है विद्यार्थियों में वह न हो। अभी तो हालत यह है कि अच्छी पोजीशन के परिवार का बच्चा अच्छे कपड़े पहनता है जब कि दूसरा बच्चा गरीबी में पढ़ता है, एक के पास जूता होता है तो गरीब बच्चे के पास जूता नहीं होता। तो सरकार कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी तय करने जा रही है, इमप्लीमेंट करने जा रही है जिससे बीकर सेक्शन के लोग आवश्यक रूप से समान शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें ? चूंकि देश की तरक्की के लिये शिक्षा अति आवश्यक है, बिना इसके जितनी प्लान्स हैं सब बंकार हैं। इसीलिये मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितना बजट है उसका कौन सा भाग, क्या परसेंटेज फ्री एजुकेशन पर आप खर्च करने जा रहे हैं ?

डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : मान्यवर, संविधान के मूलाधिक हमारा फर्ज है कि आठवीं कक्षा तक शिक्षा मुफ्त करें और इसके मूलाधिक कई प्रान्तों में कानून बन चुके हैं। मगर हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत पिछड़ी है इसीलिये आगे नहीं बढ़ पाते हैं। इसीलिये मैंने पहले कहा कि मुफ्त किताबें वगैरह देने के लिये कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी खास कर के प्रान्तीय सरकार की है। हम उनसे सलाह कर रहे हैं।

श्री डी. जी. गवई : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो देश का सर्वेक्षण हुआ है शिक्षा के बारे में और जितने इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड लोग हैं जो अपने बच्चों को खाना नहीं खिला सकते, कपड़ा नहीं दे सकते, वह दूसरों के यहां उन बच्चों को नौकरी पर रखते हैं। भैंस चराने के लिए, बकरी चराने के लिए या होटल में कम्यलसरीली प्लेटें धोने के लिए। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानकारी चाहूंगा कि नये सर्वेक्षण के आधार पर जो एकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के बच्चे हैं, उन को प्रति मास 25 रुपये देने का कोई विचार है ? अगर आप ने ऐसा किया, तो इस देश पर जो निरक्षरता का कर्लक है, वह सारा धुल जाएगा। इस के लिए आप कोई प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं।

अ. प्रत्यक्ष चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस तरह का कोई विचार नहीं है। हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि हम उन को 25 रुपये प्रति मास दे सकें। नान-फार्मल एजुकेशन देने के लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

Refugees Uprooted from Chhamb, Jammu

*187. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of refugees uprooted from Chhamb in Jammu (J&K) State;

(b) whether J&K Government has asked for Central assistance for rehabilitating these refugees; and

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

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर) :
(क) जम्मू (जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य) में छम्ब से लगभग 17,000 व्यक्ति बेघर हुए थे।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: So far as the problem of the refugees in Chhamb area is concerned, they are the people who have been uprooted during the last war between India and Pakistan in 1971, and also in 1965 and prior to that also. All these people have been suffering for the last so many years. They have been holding demonstrations also. Will the Minister assure this House that these unfortunate people, who have all along suffered and who are being put to unnecessary trouble would be rehabilitated? Is there any time bound programme with the Government for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-

HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I might remind the hon. Member that he has not been able to differentiate between refugees and refugees who are in Jammu. The question is only in relation to the refugees of Chhamb. 18,000 of them had come in the wake of the last war, out of which a thousand persons belonging to the villages Seri Palai, Battal and Dhakkar, which fell on our side of the line of control had returned to their original villages during 1974 and they had been given the necessary rehabilitation assistance. 3900 families from out of the Chhamb refugees remain. Of them, more than 3400 families have been settled down already. Out of the balance 463 families, 150 are ready to move, but they have not been to move during these days because of the agitation going on in Jammu. So, it is a question of 290 families or so which remains to be solved. Not more.

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: So far as the information supplied to me is concerned these details are not given therein. The original answer given by the Minister is:

"(a) About 17,000 persons were uprooted from Chhamb in Jammu (J&K).

(b) No, Sir, the Rehabilitation Scheme is directly administered by the Central Government through Chhamb Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Authority."

The information given by the Minister now is something different. These people have been pestering all along and in fact one of the reasons for Jammu agitation is that these people are not being rehabilitated. I believe that very recently the Chief Minister of the State along with the representatives of the displaced persons met the Minister concerned in Delhi. I do not know what transpired between them. I would like to know whether there is any time bound programme with the Government for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons in Chhamb area.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: With due respect, I will again repeat that the category of refugees about which he has asked is entirely different from what he has asked in the question. The question was:

"(a) What is the total number of refugees uprooted from Chhamb in Jammu (J&K) State?"

It does not relate to 1947 refugees. It appears that the Member is framing his question keeping in mind the refugees of 1947, which is not the question asked. In fact the question which has been put...

SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: One clarification. Possibly, the Minister is not aware that Chhamb had been invaded in 1971 and was taken over by Pakistan. As a result of that, these people have been uprooted and they are living in Jammu as refugees. Whether there is any time bound programme for these refugees?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The position is that the remaining families who have to be rehabilitated from Chhamb area, were offered for rehabilitation to the Dam area and they have refused to go there. The Government is trying to find out alternative site and the rehabilitation process is going to be completed very soon.

श्री श्रीधर टिक्री: आवास की विकट समस्या को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी भी कोई प्राप्तांजल है जिस में किराएदारों को पूर्ण स्वामित्व के अधिकार देना सम्मिलित हो या जिस तरह से डी डी ए प्लॉट्स को इंस्टालमेंट बीसस पर देता है उसी तरह से किराएदारों को भी इंस्टालमेंट्स में दे कर उन को स्वामित्व के अधिकार प्राप्त करने की सुविधा हो ?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question does not arise.

"काम के बदले अनाज" कार्यक्रम और खाद्यान्नों के वितरण का तरीका

*188. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री निम्नीलिखित जानकारी प्रदान करने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'काम के बदले अनाज' योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों को (राज्यवार) अब तक आवंटित की गई खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या आवंटित किया गया खाद्यान्न सभी राज्यों में अथवा केवल कुछ राज्यों में उचित तरीके से उपयोग में लाया जा रहा है और क्या ऐसे राज्यों की सूची, जिन्होंने आवंटित खाद्यान्न का सही उपयोग किया और ऐसे राज्यों की सूची, जिन्होंने आवंटित खाद्यान्न का उचित तरीके से उपयोग नहीं किया, सभा-पटल पर रखी जाएगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के बारे में उन्हें प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से सन्तुष्ट है ;

(घ) क्या इस योजना को अगले वर्ष भी जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है, यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान में ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी पर्याप्त कार्य किया गया है और अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्नों के लिये भारी आवश्यकता है ;

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राजस्थान को शीघ्र ही अधिक खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करेगी और यदि हां, तो कब और कितना ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A statement indicating the quantities of foodgrains allocated and released to different States

under Food for Work Programme is placed on the table of the House.

(b) By and large all the States participating in the Food for Work Programme have made proper utilisation of the foodgrains given to them under the scheme. There was once a complaint about contractors in Orissa diverting foodgrains to open market. Steps have, however, been taken to streamline the procedures so that such complaints do not arise in future.

(c) Reports received from the various State Governments do indicate that the programme has been well received by the people and it has been able to generate considerable employment opportunities for the rural

population and has also resulted in creation of considerable durable community assets in the rural areas.

(d) Yes Sir, It has been decided to continue the programme during the next year.

(e) to (g). According to the reports received from Rajasthan Government, considerable rural development work has been done in the State. A total quantity of 2,28,000 M.T. of foodgrains has already been released in favour of the State Government. Further releases will depend on the utilisation reports to be received from the State Government and the budgetary support required for the programme made in the State budget.

Statement

Statement showing the allocation of foodgrains and quantities released to various State Governments under Food for Work Programme during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(As on 27-2-79)

	State	1977-78		1978-79							
		Quantity of food grains allocated (MT)		Quantity released (MT)		Quantity of food grains allocated M.T.		Quantity released (MT)			
		Wheat	Milo	Wheat	Milo	Wheat	Milo	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh	146000	61000	35000	
2. Assam	15000	5000	5000	
3. Bihar	200000	200000	..	
4. Gujarat	50000	15000	..	
5. Haryana	14000	14000	..	
6. Jammu and Kashmir	10000	3000	3000	
7. Karnataka	50000	7000	8000	
8. Himachal Pradesh	3000	1500	..	
9. Kerala	50000	13000	3000	
10. Madhya Pradesh	125000	87000	16000	
11. Maharashtra	71000	25000	..	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Nagaland	3000	750	750
13. Orissa	.	30000	..	30000	..	203000	154000	490000
14. Punjab]	.	8000	..	8000	..	63000	32000	..
15. Rajasthan	.	6000	..	6000	..	261000	228000	..
16. Tripura	10000	6000	2000
17. Uttar Pradesh	.	42000	4400	42000	400	136000	125500	105400
18. West Bengal	.	51200	..	51200	..	205000	150000	..
19. Mizoram	1200	1200	..
		204580	1850	204580	1850	1616200	1128950	132250

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : राजस्थान के लिए 2 लाख 61 हजार टन गोहूँ एलाट हुआ है। उस में से 2 लाख 28 हजार टन उसको दिया जा चुका है। बाकी का जो गोहूँ है उसको न देने का क्या कारण है? वहां इस समय स्थिति यह है कि पन्चायतों के पास गोहूँ न पहुँचने की वजह से बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकी का जो 33 हजार टन गोहूँ है यह कब तक आप दे देंगे?

मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि जो शिकायतें आ रही हैं उनको दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि हम कारगर कदम उठा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से कारगर कदम आप सुधार लाने के लिए उठा रहे हैं ताकि अनियमितताओं को और ब्लैकबाजी जो हो रही है उसको रोक जा सकें?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : कठिनाई मुख्य रूप से इसलिए उपस्थित होती है कि राज्य सरकार स्वयं पहले से नहीं बता पाती हैं कि वे कितना गल्ला चाहेंगी और धीरे-धीरे अपनी रिक्वायरमेंट्स बढ़ाना शुरू करती हैं। जब वे देर में फंसला करती हैं तो एलोकेशन में भी कुछ देरी हो जाती है। जहां तक राजस्थान सरकार का सम्बन्ध है और 33 हजार के एलोकेशन का सवाल है, दो एक दिन में यह कर दिया जाएगा, उनको यह मिल जाएगा। अभी हमारा नियम यह है कि जितना इशू किया गया है उसके अगर पचास परसेन्ट का यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट हमारे पास आ जाता है तो आगे हम रिलीज कर देते हैं। अगर पचास परसेन्ट यूटिलाइजेशन का सर्टिफिकेट आ गया है या जहां से आ जाता है वहां हम रिलीज कर देते हैं।

अब मिसयूज को किस प्रकार से रोका जाए इसका जहां तक ताल्लुक है हम लोग अपने यहां से अधिकारियों को भेजते हैं, कोई शिकायत मिलने पर जांच करते हैं, मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी लिखते हैं। हम ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि कभी भी किसी भी दशा में फूहग्रैन्ज का इस्तेमाल कांस्ट्रक्टर्स के द्वारा नहीं होना चाहिये। दूसरी बात यह है कि

किसी एक काम करने वाले को उस राज्य में प्रचलित जो मिनिमम वेज है उससे ज्यादा का गल्ला न दिया जाए। इस प्रकार से जितनी सावधानी सम्भव है बरती जा रही है। और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि एक, दो छोटी मोटी शिकायतों को छोड़ कर काम ठीक से चल रहा है, और इससे काफी लोगों में संतोष है।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप लाखों टन अनाज राज्य सरकारों को दे रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके पास ऐसे अधिकारियों की मशीनरी नहीं है जो डायरेक्ट तरीके से यह देख सके कि सही रूप से इस योजना का उपयोग हो रहा है कि नहीं। दूसरी बात यह कि इस योजना के लिये संसद सदस्यों का कम से कम अपने क्षेत्रों में यह देखने के लिये कि कहीं दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है इस बारे में अगर उनका सहयोग आप ले सकें तो अच्छा रहेगा। इसके अलावा ग्राम पंचायतों के पास अपनी योजना में मजदूरी के पैसे देते हो, उनके पास खुद के पैसे तो हैं नहीं, तो मंटीरियल जो वह लेती हैं, उनके लिये पैसे की आप क्या कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जिससे यह योजना और अच्छी सिद्ध हो सके। और साथ ही साथ जो स्वयं सेवी तथा निजी शिक्षण संस्थान हैं वह अपने आधे पैसे मंटीरियल के लिये अगर खुद खर्च करना चाहें तो क्या आप ऐसी संस्थाओं के लिये यह अनाज देने के लिये तैयार हैं?

श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह : जहां तक स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा अन्न के इस्तेमाल का प्रश्न है यह कहा जा चुका है कि जो विश्वसनीय संगठन होंगे उनको दिया जाएगा। पैसे प्रोवाइड करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। परन्तु कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने, जैसे राजस्थान ने ही अपनी ग्राम पंचायतों की आबादी के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति 2 रु. 50 पैसे अलाटमेंट किया है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने, और दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी कुछ न कुछ पैसे लगाती हैं। जहां तक कैश कम्पॉनेंट का सम्बन्ध है आशा करते हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करेगी। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत हम केवल उनको अनाज ही देंगे।

जहाँ तक एम.पी.ज. का सवाल है निश्चय ही उनका स्वागत करेंगे कोई भी सुझाव है, औपचारिक या अनापचारिक ढंग से, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। और मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्टीयरिंग कमेटीयाँ बनी हैं जिसमें एम.पी.ज. हैं।

श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : सभी जगह नहीं हैं यह कमेटीयाँ।

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister, what is the basis or what are the principles adopted for the allotment of food grains? How many employees have benefited from the schemes and how many man days in a year have been generated.

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: There is no basis or principle guiding these allocations because in the first instance we were trying to persuade the Government to take up this work and whatever they asked for, they were given. The difference in allocations is the difference of interest shown by the State Governments in the programme.

As far as the number of man days generated is concerned, it is 400 million man days in a year.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: It is a very important programme and now you are entering the second year of this programme. Will the Government have a comprehensive study of how the programme progressed in the first year and will we have some norms for future programme so that not only money is given but the constructive work is done out of the work which is being planned by the State? Will the Government have a complete survey or send a team to all the States to find out whether we can evolve some norms?

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Yes, Sir. We are considering to set up a Committee to assess the value of the scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding Question No. 189, it is better to postpone it. Notice will be given second time.

राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

*191. श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का पूरा होना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये हाल ही में वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करके कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री हाल में सऊदी अरब से इस परियोजना को पूरा करने हेतु कुछ वित्तीय सहायता का आश्वासन प्राप्त कर सके हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

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

Statement

(a) Although Central assistance is released to the States for their Annual Plan in the shape of Bolck loans and Block grants for the plan as a whole, and is not related to any specific scheme/sector or Head of Development, advance plan assistance of Rs. 4 crores was given during 1975-76 and a further sum of Rs. 2 crores was released for this project in 1977-78. The Rajasthan Government have informed that they are already making special efforts for early completion of the Rajasthan Canal Project. Stage-I of the project has almost been completed and work on stage-II is in full swing.

(b) and (c). The Rajasthan Canal Project Stage-II together with the Command Area Development component has recently been proposed to the Saudi Fund for Development for assistance. This Fund has not yet committed any assistance for the project.

श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली बार इसी विषय के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में

माननीय कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का पूरा करने के लिए इरान से दो सौ करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मिल रही है। आज स्टेटमेंट में आपने जवाब दिया है कि 1977-78 वर्ष में दो करोड़ रुपये की सहायता इस परियोजना के लिए राजस्थान को दी है। यह परियोजना 395 करोड़ रुपये की है और देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व में यह परियोजना सब से बड़ी है। इतनी बड़ी परियोजना को इतनी सी राशि में पूरा करना कैसे संभव हो सकता है? आप इस परियोजना को किस प्रकार से पूरा करना चाहते हैं, क्या इस के लिए कहीं और से भी मदद ले रहे हैं या नहीं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : पहले इरान से बातचीत हुई थी, इरान वाले इस प्रोजेक्ट में इन्ट्रेस्टेड थे। लेकिन अब वहां के हालात दिगड़ हैं। अब इस के बारे में सऊदी फण्ड फार डवलपमेंट फार अरिस्टेंट से विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है। अभी इस के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है।

श्री एस. एस. सामानी : आपने इस परियोजना के लिए सऊदी विकास निधि से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए कहा है। क्या आपने इस परियोजना को सहायता देने के लिए विश्व की अन्य संस्थाओं से भी कहा है? अगर किसी वाह्य संस्था से इस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए सहायता नहीं मिलती है तो क्या आप इसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व का प्रोजेक्ट मान कर इस के लिए विशेष सहायता का प्रावधान करेंगे?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह बड़ा इम्पार्टेंट प्रोजेक्ट है। कहीं न कहीं से तो सहायता प्राप्त करनी होगी। अगर कहीं से भी नहीं प्राप्त होती है तो वर्ल्ड बैंक को अप्रोच करेंगे।

श्री अनन्त वरुण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या राजस्थान केनाल को गुजरात ले जाने का कोई प्रोजेक्ट गुजरात सरकार ने भेजा है या नहीं?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : प्रोजेक्ट भेजा है या नहीं इस के लिए नोटिस चाहिए। जो

मॉड्यूल प्रोजेक्ट है इसमें गुजरात ले जाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 195—
Mr. Rajshekhar Kolur.

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Sir, the reply is not properly given. I wanted to know how much work is being entrusted to the contractors after calling for tenders and how much is being done departmentally. He has not touched it. I also asked about the progress made so far. 'So far' means up to February 1979, not up to October 1978.

Progress of Upper Krishna Project

*195. **SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the work is being undertaken departmentally and how much entrusted to contractors after calling for tenders, in regard to the upper Krishna Project;

(b) the progress made so far in respect of different items of the project work; and

(c) the target for completion of the project?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The first stage of the Upper Krishna Project in Karnataka State, which is currently under execution, envisages the construction of the Naryanpur Dam, the Almatti Dam to a partial height, a 78 Km. long left bank canal from Narayanpur Dam and a 50 Km. long left bank canal from the Almatti dam.

The major works relating to the two dams are being executed on contract basis. The major masonry works on the Narayanpur canal are also being done on contract. The excavation work on this canal is being done partly on piece work basis, and partly by contract. The tunnels are proposed to be executed on contract basis.

The progress, according to the reports received upto 30th September, 1978, is as follows:

	Almatti dam (partial height)	Narayanpur dam
Excavation	65%	96%
Banking .	44%	71%
Masonry and concrete	40%	61%

On the Narayanpur Canal, 72 per cent of the excavation in the reaches 0-36 Km. and 41-55 Km., 73 per cent of the lining in the first 18 Km. length and 14 cross drainage works out of the total of 47 in the first 32 Km. length have been completed. About 20 per cent of the approach/exit cuts to the Rajankolluk and Gundalgeri tunnels was also done. Work on the Almatti canal has not yet been taken up.

The Stage I work on the dams and the Narayanpur left bank canal and the Shahpur branch canal are scheduled to be completed by 1983 to serve 105,000 hectares. The rest of the canal system is proposed to be completed by 1986, to increase the irrigation facilities to 4.27 lakh hectares.

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Sir, the statement is not clear. The question is, how much of the work is being undertaken departmentally and how much is entrusted to contractors after calling for tenders in regard to this Upper Krishna Project. The statement reads like this:

"The major masonry works on the Narayanpur canal are also being done on contract. The excavation

work on this canal is being done partly on piece work basis, and partly by contract."

The information furnished to me is:

"The progress, according to the reports received upto 30th September, 1978."

The Rajankolluk tunnel has been completed long back. And I wanted to know the present progress and what is the reason for giving the work to different persons on some tenders and on some piece work basis. And this is assisted by the World Bank. That is why I am anxious to know from the Minister the reason for giving the same work to different persons.

MR. SPEAKER: Partly by tenders and partly by piece work.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: This project is being executed partly by contractors and partly by the lowest tenderer after calling for global tenders. For World Bank projects, we have to float global tenders and accordingly tenders are floated.

SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: In both Sahapur and Shorapur taluq, for provision of irrigation facilities, irrigation projects at a cost of Rs. 260 crores have been sanctioned. The Government has agreed to supply water to the cultivators in the year 1980. But no construction work has been taken up in Hunsgi, in Shorapur taluq and in Sahapur-Jewargi taluqs. The hon. Minister has mentioned that the work will be completed in 1986. When the construction work has not been taken up so far, how does he expect that this project would be completed in 1986? Whether this Government is going to give water to the cultivator in 1980, after the completion of the first-stage of the project?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I have received the information that the work will be completed by this time. That is why the information

has been supplied to the hon. Member.

गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग

*199. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगा नदी की बाढ़ का नियंत्रण करने के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना बनाने हेतु गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका गठन कब किया गया था और इस बारे में आयोग द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). The Ganga Flood Control Commission was set up by the Central Government, in April, 1972 with headquarters at Patna for the Preparation of a comprehensive plan for flood control in the Ganga basin and to oversee its implementation in a coordinated manner through the concerned State Governments. The other functions assigned to the Commission cover preparation of annual programme of works, ensuring quality control of works, reviewing maintenance and operation of the works and technical scrutiny of project reports and estimates costing more than Rs. 50 lakhs prepared by the State Governments before these are considered by the appropriate authority;

The Commission prepared an outline plan for flood control in the Ganga basin amounting to Rs. 1043 crores, by June, 1973. The State Governments are carrying out surveys and collecting hydrological and

other data on schemes identified in this outline plan. Based on the data received so far in the Commission, detailed comprehensive plans for the sub-basins of Ghagra and Gomti in Uttar Pradesh, Adhwara and Karoh Kamla Balan basin in Bihar and Mahananda basin in West Bengal have been got ready, and master plans are under various stages of preparation. Pending the preparation of the master plan, schemes for flood control, drainage and anti-erosion at vulnerable places are being carried out by the State Governments under the advice of the Commission.

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका अंतिम निर्णय कब होगा जब कि बिहार में गंगा के तट पर सैकड़ों मकान कट रहे हैं और सैकड़ों गिर चुके हैं, फिर भी अभी तक उस में काम न लगने का कारण क्या है ? कब तक उसकी योजना तैयार होगी और योजना तैयार होने के बाद कब तक काम पूरा होगा ? क्या इसकी कोई स्कीम सरकार के पास है या केवल कागज में ही स्कीम है कि योजना बना रहे हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इसके लिये कोई समय तो नहीं दिया जा सकता, क्योंकि काम बहुत बड़ा और लम्बा है, लेकिन काम तेजी से चल रहा है। कोशिश हमारी यह है कि काम जल्दी खत्म हो जाये।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : काम तेजी से चल रहा है, यह बड़ा वेग शब्द है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निश्चित कोई योजना है कि इतने दिनों की अवधि में उसकी प्लानिंग होगी और उसके बाद इतने दिनों की अवधि में तैयार हो जायेगा ? यह मैं विशेषकर इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि बिहार के भोजपुर जिले में इस साल कम-से-कम 1200 मकान गिरे हैं और बड़ी तेजी से कटाव के कारण मकान गिर रहे हैं। हम सरकार से निश्चित इसके बारे में जवाब चाहते हैं ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : इसके लिये कम्प्रीहेंसिव प्लान चल रहे हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में घाघरा और गोमती, बिहार के अधवारा व

कमला बालान और बॅस्ट बंगाल की महानन्दा के सब-बीसन्स के लिये कम्प्रीहेंसिव प्लान तैयार किये जा रहे हैं और कुछ प्लान तैयार हो चुके हैं ।

Master plans are under various stages of preparation. Pending the preparation of the master plan, schemes for flood control, drainage and anti-erosion at vulnerable places are being carried out by the State Governments under the advice of the Commission.

इसमें जो मकान गिरने का बताया, वह तो फ्लड के कारण कहीं हो जाता है । इसीलिये कम्प्रीहेंसिव स्कीम बनाई जा रही है जिसके नीचे सारे मामले को हल किया जा सके, ऐसी कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिलकूल गलत जवाब है । वहां पर गंगा के वेग से कटाव हो रहा है, बाढ़ है नहीं । इसीलिये यह जवाब बिलकूल वेग है ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

House sites Allotted to Rural Landless Persons

*183. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total number of house-sites allotted to the rural landless since the present Government assumed power in Centre as against during emergency;

(b) the total number of rural landless who got physical possession out of the house-sites allotted to them during the period; and

(c) the number of house sites allotted to the rural landless and physical possession given to them in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Central Government, the position with regard to the allotment of house sites is given in the table below:—

	No. of rural landless allotted house sites.		No. of rural landless given physical possession of house sites,	
	During emergency	After emergency	During emergency	After emergency
All India	38,52,257	5,59,746	N.A.	N.A.
In Gujarat State	92,488	87,389	92,488	1,36,320

N.A.—not available.

Charter of Demands from All India Posts and Telegraphs Industrial Workers' Union, Calcutta

*190. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a 17-point Charter of Demands from the All India Posts

and Telegraphs Industrial Workers' Union, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, nature of action taken on these charter of demands?

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

the Alipore Branch of the Union on 2nd February, 1979.

(b) A copy of the Charter of Demands is placed on the Table of the Sabha. Most of these Demands are of general nature concerning not only P&T Department but also other Central Government Offices and non-industrial workers. There are some demands which concern industrial workers of Telecom. Factories only and these are being examined in consultation, to the extent necessary with the Ministries/Departments concerned.

Statement

Copy of the Charter of Demands received from the Alipore Branch Union of the All India Posts and Telegraphs Industrial Workers' Union, Calcutta.

1. Bonus.
2. Increased rate of Night Allowance from 1st January, 1973.
3. Expansion of Telecom. Factory and Stores, Stoppage of farming out orders, more work load and more recruitment.
4. Leave at par with regular Establishment (Earned Leave and Half Pay Leave).
5. All stagnation of Industrial workers to be removed and fixed up higher scale of pay.
6. Compulsory Insurance scheme extended upto 60 years, and the retiring age to be taken into account for benefit and should be paid Rs. 5,000/- either death while in service or retirement.
7. Implementation of the Expert Committee report in consultation with the Union.
8. Minimum three promotional avenues should be given automatically during the service periods which (a) 1st promotion should be

within 10 years (b) 2nd promotion should be within 15 years (c) 3rd promotion should be within 20 years.

9. Payment of H.R.A. from 45 to 48 hours.

10. Conversion of Industrial workers of stores organisation into regular Class III and Class IV cadres, as already converted in the case of Industrial workers of the Senior Electrical Engineer.

11. 20 per cent selection grade promotional avenue to be created in all cadres.

12. Provision of full time doctor and ambulance van.

13. Direct Recruitment of Apprentices after completion of training in the Telecom. Factory.

14. Milk and Vitamin food should be supplied to the industrial workers who are working in hazard condition.

15. Fixation of pay to the precision workers as per implementation in the Telecom. Factory, Bombay.

16. Cadre of Galvaniser 'B' should be treated as skilled.

17. Appointment of dependent son/daughter/wife in case of deceased and retired employees.

चीनी मिलों के लिए नई नीति

*192. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या वृद्धि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी मिलों के बारे में नई नीति की शीघ्र घोषणा करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी घोषणा कब तक की जाएगी ?

वृद्धि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). चीनी का विनियंत्रण केवल 16 अगस्त, 1978 को ही किया गया था। सरकार चीनी के उत्पादन, वितरण और मूल्यों पर कड़ी नजर रखे हुए

हैं। फिलहाल चीनी का विनिर्माण करने से संबंधित नीति में किसी प्रकार का प्रमुख परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं है।

Gap between Agricultural Research and its application in Field

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

(a) whether in spite of the impressive agricultural production achieved, there still remains a considerable gap between the advances developed in our agricultural research laboratories and the dissemination and application of the results in the field;

(b) the various bottlenecks which have been identified in this regard; and

(c) the measures taken to assist the Indian farmer who is second to none in adopting improved practices?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Some gap exists between results achieved in Agricultural Research Laboratories and their application on the farmers' fields, which it is felt, is inevitable.

(b) Every possible effort is being made to ensure quick transfer of technology from the research laboratories to the farmers' fields. It is a continuing process and problems in this regard are being dealt with as they are encountered.

(c) (i) In order to improve upon the existing agricultural extension system, the Departments of Agriculture are being strengthened at every level by adopting a new approach known as "Training and Visits System" in various States in the country.

(ii) A massive programme of "Farmers Training and Education" by establishing 150 Farmers Training Centres (FTCs) to support the agri-

culture production programme has been undertaken in selected districts.

(iii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras are being set up in selected districts.

(iv) National Demonstration Programme has been taken up by the Agricultural Universities in various States.

(v) Operational Research Projects are being undertaken to test, adapt and demonstrate the new agriculture technology at farmers' fields in a cluster of 3-4 villages or watershed areas.

(vi) Mini-kit Demonstration programme on important crops is being organised at farmers' fields.

(vii) Proper coordination between research and extension is being ensured through regular consultations and committees at various levels.

Central Constructional Aid to the Flood Affected Districts of Bihar

*194. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have allotted some money for construction of colonies in all the flood-affected districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the money so far released as well as the details regarding the procedure of its distribution?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Government have allocated an advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4.46 crores for repair/reconstruction of houses/huts damaged by floods in Bihar in 1978, but no funds have been allotted for construction of colonies in flood affected districts.

(b) An amount of Rs. 44.92 crores has been allocated as advance Plan assistance to the State Govt. of Bihar for different items including repair/reconstruction of damaged houses/

huts and Rs. 12 crores have been released so far by the Ministry of Finance on the basis of the ways and means position and the pace of expenditure reported by the State Govt.

The Govt. of Bihar have reported that house building grant for arepair of houses damaged by flood and other natural calamities is a part of relief operations in the State. The magnitude of damage on individual houses is assessed block-wise under the supervision of Revenue Circle Officers, and on the basis of the reports furnished by them, the Distt. Collectors sanction the grant for the above purpose upto Rs. 300/- per family.

Research to Maximise Pulse Production

*196. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing shortage in production of pulses; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start separate research stations to evolve public strains of pulses to maximise production of pulses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, there is a shortfall in the availability of pulses vis-a-vis the demand for them.

(b) The Government is seized of the problem and every effort is being made to increase the availability of pulses both by intensifying research activity to develop better yielding strains of the major pulses along with a suitable package of management practices and by supporting an intensive pulse development programme in all the States. ICAR is planning to establish additional research centres in order to introduce

improved pulse production technology under (a) irrigated farming systems, particularly in the command areas of major irrigation projects, (b) rainfed conditions and (c) intercropping systems.

Tenements Constructed in Delhi

*197. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many tenements have been constructed by D.D.A., Central Government, Delhi Administration and other local bodies in Delhi during 1977 and 1978 and how many of them have been allotted;

(b) how many tenements are going to be completed by the aforesaid agencies during the year 1978-79. ending 31st March, 1979;

(c) what was the target for these two years;

(d) has the target been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what is the requirement of the dwelling units per year for Delhi and how many new tenements have been constructed during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c). The details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) No, Sir. These houses are being constructed under a crash programme and it took some time to build the requisite tempo of activity. Hence the shortfall.

(e) It is estimated that about 40,000 dwelling units are required to be constructed annually to meet the increase in demand for houses in Delhi. 21,643 tenements have been constructed during the last 3 years.

Statement

Sl. No.	Agency	1977		1978		Allotted during 1977 & 1978	1978-79 No. to be constructed upto 31-3-79
		Target	No. actually constructed	Target	No. actually constructed		
1	D.D.A.	4696	2831	19912	4740	7477	10989
2	Central Government	750	228	1835	881	1109*	2685
3	Delhi Administration	468	468	112	112	580	374@
4	N.D.M.C.	134	134	24	24	62	1707
5	M.C.D. (Slum Tenements)	1000	832	1000	Nil	820	1384

* Figures are for 1976-77 and 1977-78.

@ Work in progress.

दिल्ली दूध योजना

*198. श्री वृषाराम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दूध योजना द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे दूध में कितना पोषक तत्व है ;

(ख) क्या दिसम्बर, 1978 से उक्त योजना द्वारा अधिक पतला दूध सप्लाई किया जा रहा है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इसकी बिक्री में कमी हो गई है और एक ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है जिसमें कुछ कर्मचारियों की छटनी किये जाने की सम्भावना है और निकट भविष्य में कुछ संयंत्रों के बन्द होने की आशंका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) दिल्ली दूध योजना टाण्ड तथा डबल टाण्ड, दो किस्म के दूध का विपणन कर रही है। टाण्ड दूध में 3 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 8.5 प्रतिशत एस.एन.एफ.

होता है, जब कि डबल टाण्ड दूध में 1.50 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 9.00 प्रतिशत एस.एन.एफ. होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं।

दिल्ली दूध योजना एक लम्बे अर्से से टाण्ड तथा डबल टाण्ड दूध में उपर्युक्त तत्वों को इसी मात्रा में बनाए हुए है और दिसम्बर, 1978 से दूध के मानक में कोई अवमिश्रण नहीं किया गया है।

मई, 1978 में दूध का मूल्य बढ़ाने के बाद मांग में गिरावट आई है। अप्रैल, 1978 में प्रति दिन 3.48 लाख लिटर दूध की मांग थी, जो दिसम्बर, 1978 में घटकर 2.75 लाख लिटर रह गई। तथापि, मांग में आई गिरावट के फलस्वरूप किसी कर्मचारी की छंटनी किए जाने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

दिसम्बर, 1978 से संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के सम्यक नवीकरण के सम्बन्ध में कार्य शुरू हो गया है। इस कार्य में लगभग एक वर्ष लग जाने की सम्भावना है और इस अवधि के दौरान दैनिक उत्पादन 2.20 लाख और 2.50 लाख लिटर के बीच ही रखा जाएगा।

Bread Basket Concept evolved by the Institute for Techno-Economic Studies, Madras

*200. SHRI P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of "Bread Basket" concept evolved by the Institute for Techno-Economic Studies, Madras and as reported in the 'Economic Times' dated 4th February, 1979;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Institute has concluded that this concept is within the realm of possibility for the people of India; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

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

मदर डेयरी के दूध के अधिक मूल्य

*201. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मदर डेयरी द्वारा सप्लाई किये जा रहे दूध के लिए अपेक्षावृत्त अधिक मूल्य लिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है और लोगों को राहत देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) किसी विशेष ग्रंथ के दूध का मूल्य दूध में चिकनाई तथा एस.एन.एफ. पर निर्भर करता है। मदर डेरी द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले विभिन्न ग्रंथ के दूध में चिकनाई तथा एस.एन.एफ. की मात्रा को देखते हुए उनका मूल्य अधिक नहीं है। मदर डेरी तथा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा बचे जाने वाले

विभिन्न ग्रंथ के दूध में तत्वों तथा इनके मूल्य का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

विवरण

ग्रंथ	मदर डेरी	दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना (मूल्य प्रति लिटर रुपए में)
1. पूर्ण क्रीम युक्त दूध 6 प्रतिशत तथा 9 प्रतिशत एस०एन०एफ०	3.00	—
2. मनकीकृत दूध 4.5 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 8.5 प्रतिशत एस०एन०एफ०	2.00	—
3. गाय का दूध 4 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 8.5 प्रतिशत एस०एन०एफ०	2.80	—
4. टोन्ड दूध 3 प्रतिशत चिक- नाई तथा 8.5 प्रतिशत एस० एन०एफ०	—	1.80
5. डबल टोन्ड दूध 1.5 प्रतिशत चिकनाई तथा 9 प्रतिशत एस०एन०एफ०	—	0.70

Alleged Meddling in Functioning of Affairs of Universities

1801. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether facts about meddling in the functioning of the affairs of Universities by some unknown persons has been brought to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take action against those persons and bring them to book; and

(c) if so, details thereon and action proposed to be taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE

(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The functioning of all universities in the country are regulated in accordance with the provisions contained in their acts of incorporation and the statutes and ordinances framed thereunder. No facts relating to the interference in the functioning of these bodies by unknown persons have come to Government's notice.

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

Enhancement in the Limit of House Building Advance

1802. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications were received yearwise for the grant of enhancement of house building advance during the period from 1970-71 to 1978-79, within the prescribed period of 18 months from the date of drawal of the first advance; how many applications were sanctioned for the enhancement of advance and the amount paid; and

(b) how many applications were received for enhancement after 18 months of the prescribed period after the drawal of first advance and how many applications were granted enhancement of advance and the total amount paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The statistical information regarding the number of applications received, yearwise, for grant of enhancement of House Building Advance during the period from 1970-71 to 1978-79, within 18 months from the drawal of the 1st instalment as also the number of applications which were sanctioned and the amount paid, has not been maintained. In fact, request for enhancement is for res. toration of any cut made at the time of original sanction of House Build-

ing Advance due to increase in the cost of construction and is acceded to if submitted within the prescribed period.

(b) As stated above, no statistical information was maintained in regard to the number of applications received for enhancement beyond the prescribed period.

Resolution of Convention on Potato held in Jullundur

1803. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the sufferings of potato growers due to depressed sale of potatoes;

(b) whether he is also aware about the resolution passed by the convention held on 8th January, 1979 at Jullundur to demand guarantee and support price of potatoes at the rate of Rs. 60.00 per quintal, more purchase centres, setting up of a potato development board etc.; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(b) and (c). Punjab Government has not received the resolution passed by the convention held on 8th January, 1979 at Jullundur. However, as a result of a meeting of Chief Minister, Punjab with Punjab Kisan Association the State Government have asked MARKFED and NAFED to offer a minimum price of Rs. 50.00 per quintal to farmers and have agreed to meet losses if any that may result from operation under Government direction. They have also increased the number of purchase centres from 13 to 20.

The Agricultural Prices Commission has also submitted its report for 1978-

79 session for potatoes. This is under the consideration of the Government.

U.G.C. Grants in States

1804. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay on the Table the principles on which University Grants Commission makes provision for grants to different States;

(a) the total amount of grants given to the different States for the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount of grants given to the State of Orissa for the year 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): The University Grants Commission does not sanction development grants to the State Governments. However, grants are sanctioned to various universities on the basis of recommendations made by the Visiting Committees/Expert Committees which assess the development needs of each University after taking into account its level of development and future needs. Colleges which apply for development assistance and which fulfil certain conditions of eligibility relating to student strength and faculty are also sanctioned grants, in accordance with the norms laid down by the Commission for different purposes, like building, equipment, staff etc.

(a) and (b). Grants sanctioned to Universities and Colleges located in different States, State-wise, during the last three years ending 1977-78 are shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4032/79]

Inter-State water disputes settled between Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh

1805. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh settled the inter-State water disputes;

(b) if so, the names of the river disputes disposed off and the quantum of water shared by the States;

(c) whether the question of submission due to Gotta barrage on river Vansadhana was also discussed by both the States; and

(d) if so, total number of villages likely to be submerged in both the States and decision taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh had an inter-State meeting on 15th December, 1978 and have taken decisions on pending issues between the two States as follows:—

(i) *Nagavali river*: Orissa can plan its projects utilising upto 20 IMC. Andhra Pradesh can plan its Thotapalli reservoir scheme to use 16 IMC.

(ii) *Jhanjavati river*: The yield will be shared on 50 : 50 basis.

(iii) *Bahuda river*: Orissa can use all Bahuda waters in its territory but will make available 1.5 IMC to Andhra Pradesh during June to December every year.

(iv) *Vamsadhara river*: The Neradi project will be taken up as a joint venture and Andhra Pradesh will send the project Report to Orissa for incorporating the latter's requirements.

(v) *Godavari river*: Orissa can use all the waters of the Sabari

river upto the point where the river Sabari forms the common boundary between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh upto Gobindapalli, Satiguda Parasanapalle and Potteru Project sites. Orissa can further use 40 IMC in these reaches (of which not more 2 IMC should be on the Sileru below Balimela Dam) and another 27 IMC lower down upto the confluence of the Sileru and Sabari. Andhra Pradesh can construct the Lower Sileru Irrigation Scheme.

Andhra Pradesh can construct the Polavaram Project so that the maximum submission at Motu/Kanta does not exceed R.L. 150 ft. due to all effects including backwater effect. Orissa can lift 5 IMC from the Polavaram Lake.

(c) and (d). There is no mention of the Gotta barrage or its submergence in these decisions.

Pay Scale of Junior Technical Assistant in Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute

1806. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Junior Technical Assistants in the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute under I.C.A.R., are getting the scale of pay of Rs. 330—560;

(b) whether the Government are also aware that several of these employees are M.Sc. degree holders and if employed in a college they would have drawn Rs. 700—1600 pay;

(c) considering this and the present scale of Rs. 300—560, whether the Government would provide a better pay scale to this category of employees and more promotional facilities to those among them who are academically qualified for it; and

(d) the reaction of the Government on this problem?

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

(b) Some of these employees are M.Sc. degree holders. All M.Sc.s, irrespective of their academic record or with any class or division in M.Sc. cannot be appointed in Colleges in the scale of Rs. 700—1600. The minimum qualification prescribed for the post of Lecturer in Colleges in the scale of Rs. 700—1600 is a consistently good academic record with at least 1st or high second class at the Master's degree and an M. Phil degree or a recognised degree beyond the Master's level or published work indicating the capacity of a candidate for independent research work.

(c) and (d) Pay Scales under technical personnel have been rationalised and the technical personnel are assessed every five years for promotions and advance increments irrespective of availability of vacancies. For ICAR employees with M.Sc. qualifications, age relaxations have been allowed so as to make them eligible to compete for the ARS Examination for appointment to Grade S-1 scientists in the pay scale of Rs. 700—1300. Technical personnel who possessed M. Sc. qualifications in the pay scale of Rs. 425—700 and who were in ICAR service on 1-10-1975, have already been inducted in grade S-1 in the scale of Rs. 700—1300, subject to their suitability.

Promotion of Indian Languages

1807. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a scheme to provide financial assistance to voluntary organisations and educational institutions for the

promotion of Indian languages excluding Hindi and Sanskrit; and

(b) if so, the names of those languages and the names of voluntary organisations and educational institutions to which financial assistance would be provided as also the quantum of financial assistance to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The assistance is given on the basis of projects submitted. No funds are earmarked, as such, for any organisation or for any language.

Funds for Improvement of Irrigation in West Bengal

1808. SHRI RAJKRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of funds in rupees sanctioned by the Government to improve the irrigation system and mode of farming for the flood affected State of West Bengal and whether the amount sanctioned is sufficient or not; and

(b) if not, whether the Government are planning to approve further funds for the improvement of irrigation in the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Rs. 14.20 crores for agriculture and Rs. 13.33 crores for irrigation have been sanctioned by the Central Government to the Government of West Bengal. The State Government have asked for additional Central assistance over and above this. A Central team was deputed to the State during February, 1979, to review the progress of expenditure and to hold discussions with State officials. The team has asked for certain particulars from the State Government. Its report will be finalised

on receipt of these particulars from the State Government.

Introduction of Regional Languages as Media of Instruction in Universities

1809. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working group appointed by the University Grants Commission on introduction of regional languages as the media of instruction in the universities has submitted its report to the Government and if so, important findings/recommendations made by the working group;

(b) the action taken/proposed by the Government to encourage regional languages as media of instruction at the university level education;

(c) what is the total number of universities in the country and how many of them have switched over to regional languages as media of instruction as on the beginning of the current academic year; and

(d) in switching over to the regional languages as media of instruction what precautions have been taken to ensure that those who complete their courses with regional language as media are not put to disadvantage on this account in Central services in the Public/State sector undertakings and the State Government services?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group noted that an increasing number of students are opting for the regional languages as the medium of instruction and examinations. According to the Working Group, the constraints in speedy switch-over to regional languages are: publication of books and reading materials lag behind those available in English; apprehensions about the employment prospects; continued use of English

as the medium of instruction at the postgraduate level and in professional courses etc. The Working Group recommended that refresher courses should be organised for teachers using regional languages as the medium of instruction, particularly to improve their ability to communicate the fundamentals and that efforts should be made to step up the availability of quality books, reference materials, monographs, learned articles, etc., in the regional languages and widely disseminate information regarding their availability. The Universities should make provision for remedial courses in the languages used as media of instruction on a purely optional basis, and the effort should be to turn out a student who is effectively bilingual, proficient in the regional language, as well as the link language, English/Hindi.

(b) The Commission has circulated the report to all universities in January, 1979. They have been requested to formulate specific proposals for support from the University Grants Commission. Steps are also being taken to encourage the preparation and publication of books and reading materials in the regional languages.

(c) 83 out of the 115 universities and institutions deemed to be universities are using regional languages as the media of instruction in various courses at different levels on July 1, 1978.

(d) The Union Public Service Commission has decided to introduce a compulsory paper in regional languages in the scheme for I.A.S. etc. examinations. Candidates are also allowed the option to answer other papers through the medium of regional languages, and candidates opting for regional languages as the media of instruction will not suffer any disability in recruitment on that account.

Housing Plants

1810. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses of different categories the various State Governments are expected to construct under Central Government during the year 1979-80;

(b) what will be terms and conditions for such houses for public both for outright purchase and on hire purchase basis; and

(c) has Government got any policy of giving preference while allotting such houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Central financial assistance for all State Sector Plan Schemes, including housing, is released to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise funds for various State Sector programmes, including housing, according to their requirements and priorities.

(b) Houses are constructed under various schemes and the terms and conditions are fixed by the State Governments.

(c) With a view to encouraging construction of more houses for the lower income groups, the State Governments have been requested to arrange their house building programmes in such a way that tenements/houses are constructed for

different income groups in the following proportions:—

- (i) For families with monthly income upto Rs. 350 . 75% of the tenements/houses.
- (ii) For families with monthly income between Rs. 350 & Rs. 600 . 15% of the tenements/houses.
- (iii) For families with monthly income between Rs. 600 & Rs. 1500 . 10% of the tenements/houses.

Acceptance of Proposal of Agricultural Prices Commission to raise Mustard Price

1811. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal of Agricultural Prices Commission to raise mustard price has been accepted by the Government;

(b) the details regarding the production of mustard in 1977-78; and

(c) whether Government have taken steps to protect the interests of inter-State migrant workers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has accepted the proposal of the Agricultural Prices Commission to raise the support price of mustard seed of fair average quality to Rs. 245 per quintal for the 1978-79 crop from Rs. 225 per quintal fixed for the 1977-78 crop.

(b) The all India production of rape-seed and mustard during 1977-78 is placed at 16.2 lakh tonnes as compared to 15.5 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. The increase in production in 1977-78 has been accounted for mainly by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Orissa.

(c) A compact Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Labour in February 1977 to go into the question of Dadan labour of Orissa (i.e. labour recruited in Orissa for work outside the State) and to recommend measures for eliminating abuses of this system. This Commission has recom-

mended suitable legislation for inter-State migrant workers. The matter has been examined in consultation with the State Governments and other interests concerned and a Bill on the subject is proposed to be introduced shortly.

Post Office Building at Village Kolki, Upleta, Rajkot

1812. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made for posting an additional postman to facilitate smooth delivery of dak in Kolki village of Upleta Taluka of Rajkot District of Gujarat and for construction of a building for the Post Office which is presently housed in a rented building; if so, when, and the nature thereof;

(b) whether the Kolki Gram Panchayat has donated land for the above building; if so, when and the area of land allotted;

(c) when an additional postman is proposed to be posted there and the post office building constructed; and

(d) the estimated expenditure involved in the construction of this building and when the expenditure is likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No demand has been received either by Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Rajkot or Postmaster General, Gujarat Circle Ahmedabad, for posting of additional

postman for Kolki Post Office and for construction of a Post Office building.

(b) No land has been donated by Kolki Gram Panchayat for the Post Office building.

(c) There is no justification of additional postman at present. There are no plans at present to construct a post office building.

(d) Does not arise.

Facilities for Sports in Delhi Schools

1813. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient facilities are not being provided in Higher Secondary Schools and Central Schools in the Union Territory of Delhi for giving encouragement to sports and even the sports day is not being celebrated every year; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to rectify the situation and to give encouragement to the prospective sportsmen?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir. As per information supplied by Delhi Administration, sufficient facilities are provided for students to give encouragement to sports activities in Schools of the Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration, Delhi. In the Central Schools run by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan also such facilities are available. Sports Day is also celebrated every year by Delhi Administration schools. As regards Kendriya Vidyalayas, all the schools celebrate Sports Day, as far as possible.

(b) Question does not arise.

Provision of Automatic Telephone Exchange in Maharashtra

1814. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to provide Automatic Telephone Exchange facilities for all the District Headquarters in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Automization of some of these places is held up because of pending construction of building; and

(c) whether any time bound programme has been fixed for providing automatic Exchanges at these district Headquarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government proposes to automatise telephone exchange at all District Headquarters in India over next 10 years.

(b) No, Sir. Automatization is being taken up in a phased manner based on availability of suitable equipment. Buildings are being planned accordingly.

(c) Due to limited availability of equipment it has not yet been possible to do so. Equipment production is planned to be augmented.

Tenements in Kalkaji, New Delhi

1815. SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1990 on the 4th December, 1978 regarding use of Rehabilitation Ministry's tenements in Kalkaji Colony for commercial purposes and state:

(a) when the action against the defaulting party was instituted and its outcome;

(b) whether the residence in question is still being used for Ginning purposes thus posing a health hazard to the residents in the neighbourhood and also causing pollution; and

(c) the reasons for the failure of the staff of Land and Development Office to bring the defaulters to book?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). On detection of misuse in the premises, the Land and Development Office issued notice to the lessee on 3rd April 1973. In reply, the lessee stated *inter alia* that he had initiated legal proceedings against his tenants for their eviction. It was only on 25th April 1978 that a further misuse of running of a cotton ginning mill came to notice. Pending decision on the question of conversion of leasehold to freehold system, issuance of further notices and punitive actions, particularly in Rehabilitation colonies, stand temporarily suspended. The question of slackness on the part of the Land and Development Office does not arise.

Payment of Service Charges and Reinstatement Charges to Kalyan Municipality

1816. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 669 on the 23rd November, 1978 regarding Payment of Service charges and reinstatement charges to Kalyan Municipality and state:

(a) progress made in sorting out the discrepancies found in the bills of service charges and reinstatement charges of underground telephones submitted by Kalyan Municipal Council;

(b) whether the authorities and officers of both the bodies have ever sat together to sort out the matter instead of sending communications to each other.

(c) whether Government have paid up any non-convention ad hoc amount to the Municipal Council;

(d) if so, the amount; and

(e) when this matter is likely to be finally concluded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सदस्यों की सूचि

1817. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान,** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग में इस समय मनांनित सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं :

(ख) सदस्यों के अधिकार क्या हैं और उन्हें आवास तथा अन्य क्या सुविधाएं प्रदान की गई हैं : और

(ग) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने कालेजों को अनुदान देने के लिये एक नई नीति बनाई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के वर्तमान अध्यक्ष, उपाध्यक्ष तथा अन्य सदस्यों, जिन सबकी नियुक्ति केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा की जाती है, के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं—

1. प्राफेसर सतीश चन्द्र	अध्यक्ष
2. प्रा. बी. राम चन्द्र राव	उपाध्यक्ष
3. श्री पी. सवानायगम	सदस्य
4. श्री जे. बी. काककर	सदस्य
5. डा. उमरीक सिंह चीमा	सदस्य
6. प्रा. अमलेश त्रिपाठी	सदस्य
7. प्रा. सी. बी. सुवामीणयम	सदस्य
8. प्रा. (कुमारी) ऊषा महता	सदस्य
9. डा. ए. आर. किदवाई	सदस्य

10. न्यायमूर्ति एच. आर. खन्ना सदस्य
 11. प्रो. मृणाल मीरी सदस्य
 12. श्री राम लाल पारीख सदस्य

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अधिनियम द्वारा आयोग को जो अधिकार प्रदत्त किए गए हैं, उनका उपयोग आयोग द्वारा एक सामूहिक निकाय के रूप में किया जाता है न कि अलग अलग सदस्यों द्वारा।

जबकि आयोग के अध्यक्ष के पद पर पूर्णकालिक और सर्वतनिक हैं तथा इन पदों पर केंद्रीय सरकार के सामान्य पूल से रिहायशी आवास, छुट्टियां तथा अंशदायी भविष्य निधि आदि सुविधाएं भी दी जाती हैं किन्तु अन्य सदस्य अवैतनिक होते हैं और उन्हें आयोग की बैठकों में भाग लेने के लिए यात्रा भत्ते तथा दैनिक भत्ते के अतिरिक्त अन्य कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जाती है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, छठी योजना अवधि में कालेजों को दिए जाने वाले विकास अनुदानों की स्वीकृत करने की मार्गदर्शी रुपरेखाओं को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Proposal for a Foreign Mail Sorting Office in Kerala

1818. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a foreign mail sorting office in Kerala;

(b) if so, the location for the same; and

(c) if not, the reason for not setting up an office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes. A limited Foreign Airmail Sorting Office (to deal with incoming airmails only) is proposed to be set up in Kerala.

4358 LS—3.

(b) The office is proposed to be set up at Cochin.

(c) Opening of a full fledged Foreign mail sorting office (to deal with outward airmails) is not justified at present.

Allotment of Plots in Pitampura, Delhi

1819. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a policy decision had been taken by the Government to allot plots measuring 84 Square meters in Pitampura to all those applicants who could not secure plots in the draws of lots held earlier and in pursuance of the said decision all the applicants had been asked to give their option in this regard;

(b) whether all those persons who gave their option have since been allotted plots;

(c) if not, by what time plots are likely to be allotted to all such persons; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in the matter which has been pending since early 1977?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) While no policy decision as such, has been taken efforts are being made to allot plots in Pitampura. Those, who do not succeed in the draw of lots in Pitampura, would in be adjusted the Haiderpuri Residential Scheme.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The main reason for delay is on account of non-availability of plots which are situated in low lying pockets and require more time for development. About 200 plots are under demarcation in Pitampura. As soon as these are ready for allotment, a fresh draw of lots will be held for the persons who remained unsuccessful in the draw held on 6th February 1979.

Tuna Fish in Kerala Waters and its Exploitation

1821. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that tuna and other kinds of best fishes are available in large number in Western Indian ocean in Kerala State and Government can earn foreign exchange worth hundreds of crores of rupees by exporting them;

(b) whether Government are also aware that resources and efforts made for fishing by Government are negligible; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this ignorance; and

(d) the measures being taken by Government for increasing their resources and efforts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of tuna and other resources in Western Indian ocean and their potential for earning foreign exchange.

(b) and (d). Along the Kerala coast, tuna is an incidental catch, there being no fishing specifically for tuna. However, an organised fishing for tuna in the coastal waters exists in Lakshadweep Islands where the Government assisted in the introduction of about 150 mechanised boats. The technology for fishing tuna in the open ocean is not fully known. Economic viability of tuna fishing in Indian waters is also not established. Steps are being taken to procure suitable vessels or exploratory-cum-experimental fishing of tuna.

Emergency Excess in Delhi University

1822. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in what way the complaints relating to excesses in the Emergency at the Delhi University have been dealt with by the Governmental enquiry at the level of Prime Minister;

(b) whether the complainants have been informed of any remedial action taken by the Government; and

(c) whether Government have so far initiated any action as a result of the probe in the complaints received from the academic community of Delhi University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Prime Minister is making a preliminary enquiry into complaints against the Delhi University. The report of this enquiry has not yet been received.

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

Models of Gobar Gas Plants

1823. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) efforts made in popularising Gobar Gas Plants in the country during the last two years;

(b) whether any research has been made to provide ordinary brick mortar tanks suited for rural areas at very low cost;

(c) the constraints in providing Gobar Gas Plant as a model in every village in the country within one year; and

(d) whether such plants could also be installed in cities where refuse could be used for operating these plants?

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

of Central subsidy for setting up of gobar gas plants was revised in 1977-78 to make it attractive for people of hilly and tribal areas and for small and marginal farmers. Presently it includes subsidy at the rate of 50 per cent of the capital cost of the plants set up in hilly and tribal areas and in other areas 25 per cent for small and marginal farmers for small size (2 and 3 cum) plants and 20 per cent to others. The scope of the programme was enlarged by providing 33 per cent of capital cost as subsidy for setting up of community-gas plants. The Reserve Bank of India has amended their rules to facilitate liberal financing of gobar gas plants programme through Cooperative and Land Development Banks. The Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation has extended refinance facilities for setting up of gobar gas plants. Promotional measures such as demonstrations, training of extension personnel, publication of promotional literature, etc. are being undertaken by the Central Government, as well as Khadi and Village Industries Commission and by many State Governments.

(b) Yes, Sir. A cheap model of gobar gas plant named as 'Janata Bio-gas plant' has been developed in which there is no need of steel gas holder which is a must in the conventional type.

(c) Some of the major constraints in providing gobar gas plants in every village in one year are lack of trained man-power for installation of gobar gas plants and for providing maintenance and follow up services in every village; lack of financial resources; lack of easy availability of raw-materials and non-suitability of present technology in colder areas.

(d) No, Sir. However work in this direction is in progress at some research institutes.

Effect of Gifted Skimmed Milk on Price of the Liquid Milk

1824. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Financial Express' dated 22nd January '79 that the gifted skimmed milk powder from the European Economic Community is adversely affecting the State Governments to save the industry which is still to grow;

(b) whether the Mother Dairy and the Delhi Milk Scheme which have been the major single buyer of liquid milk from Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are now refusing to buy this as they find the EEC gifted skimmed powder much cheaper; and

(c) whether there has been loss to the Punjab Corporation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is no truth in the Statement that the gift of Skimmed Milk Powder by the European Economic Community is adversely affecting the indigenous industry.

(b) The Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother Dairy are not refusing to buy liquid milk from the State Government Agencies/Cooperatives in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

(c) Since Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy are not refusing to accept milk from the Punjab Dairy Development Corporation, the question of incurring loss on this account by the Punjab Corporation does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में 'श्री मोर' उर्वरक

1825. श्री धमना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को 'ग्रो मॉर' उर्वरक, अक्टूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1978 में उपलब्ध ही नहीं हुआ या फिर बहुत सीमित मात्रा में मिला और जहां से भी मिला वहां विक्रेताओं ने 300 रुपये प्रति कि्वटल की दर वसूल की : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उर्वरक की इस अन-अपेक्षित कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये हैं कि किसानों को भविष्य में ऐसे अभाव का सामना न करना पड़े ?

पृथ्वी और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) अक्टूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों को मेसर्स कोरोमंडल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि. द्वारा उत्पादित 'ग्रो मॉर' उर्वरक का आवंटन तथा वनस्पति पोषाहारों के रूप में उसकी वास्तविक सप्लाई निम्नीलिखित थी :—

(पोषाहार मीट्री टनों में)

राज्य का नाम	अक्टूबर-नवम्बर, 1978 के लि. प्रानुगतिक नियन की	अक्टूबर-नव- म्बर, 1978 के दौरान गई वास्त- विक सप्लाई
मध्य प्रदेश	3,169	5,096
उत्तर प्रदेश	771	558

इस प्रकार यह देखा जा सकता है कि मध्य प्रदेश को उपर्युक्त अवधि में 'ग्रो मॉर' उर्वरक की सप्लाई में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में अनेक बाधाओं के कारण, जिसमें रेल द्वारा उर्वरकों की टूलाई एक प्रमुख बाधा थी, कुछ कमी हुई थी।

इस मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त उर्वरक के लिये अधिक मूल्य लेने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली थी।

(ख) जब किसी राज्य को किसी विशेष उत्पाद की कम सप्लाई होती है, तो इसकी पूर्ति देशी स्रोतों तथा आयात से बैंकील्पक उत्पादों की सप्लाई करके की जाती है। अक्टूबर तथा नवम्बर, 1978 के दौरान उपर्युक्त दोनों राज्यों में सभी स्रोतों से उर्वरकों की कुल उपलब्धि इन राज्यों की आवश्यकताएँ पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त थी। राज्यों के भीतर उर्वरकों का वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है।

Allotment of Plots by DDA in Lawrence Road, Delhi

1826. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority has allotted some plots for Post and Telegraph Office and CGHS dispensary in the Lawrence Road residential colony;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Delhi Development Authority is going to provide for Bank and Super Bazar in the C-7 market of Lawrence Road colony; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An offer for allotment of an office unit in local shopping centre at C-7, Lawrence Road has been made to the Punjab National Bank for opening its branch. No request for allotment of space in the said complex has been received from the Super Bazar. As and when a request is received, the question of allotment will be considered by the D.D.A.

मानव बल की प्रथा

1827. श्री कृष्ण लाल इम राज जैन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या देश में मानव बल की प्रथा अभी भी जारी है यद्यपि कानून द्वारा इस पर प्रतिबन्ध है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या जादू-टोना और मानव बल अमानवता का एक और तरीका है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो देश में यह प्रथा कब तक जारी रहेगी ; और

(घ) सरकार उक्त सामाजिक कुरीति को दूर करने के लिये क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना सिंह गुलशन) : (क) और (ख). अभी हाल में देश के किसी भाग में मानव बल या जादू-टोना किया जाने का कोई समाचार नहीं मिला है। मानव बल तो मानव बल का ही एक रूप है जिसके लिए भारतीय दण्ड संहिता में मृत्यु, दण्ड या आजीवन कारावास का प्रावधान है।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Statement of Chairman, National Dairy Development Board on Cooperative of Oilseed Producers

1828. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

SHRI C. N. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) reported by News Agencies on 19th January, 1979 that his life had been threatened by the "Oil Kings of Gujarat" consequent upon the massive project being implemented by the NDDB to organise the

oil seed producers on the Anand pattern of Milk Cooperatives which would lead to their elimination from the scene;

(b) whether he is also reported to have stated that the swift manner in which the project was being implemented had taken 'the oil kings' by surprise and the NDDB had to fight against powerful interest;

(c) whether he has further stated that the entire edible oil trade in the State with turn over of Rs. 3.50 crores was controlled by a small number of families related to each other; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government to these statements?

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

(d). The Government has seen only the Press reports but there has been no official communication in this behalf from the Chairman, National Dairy Development Board.

भूमि सेना गठित करने सम्बन्धी संकल्प

1829. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने, बंजर व परती भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने तथा अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा एक भूमि सेना गठित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक सहायता प्रदान करने वाले संकल्प को, जो लोक सभा द्वारा 15 दिसम्बर, 1978 को पास किया गया था, क्रियान्वित के लिए राज्य सरकार को किस तारीख को भेजा गया ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त संकल्प की क्रियान्विति के लिए किन राज्यों ने योजनाएं तैयार की हैं ;

(ग) योजनाओं की रूप रेखा क्या है ;

(घ) किन किन राज्यों ने उपर्युक्त योजना का लागू करने हेतु, केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी-कितनी सहायता मांगी है; और

(ङ) किन-किन राज्यों में भूमिहीनों को वितरण के लिए भूमि उपलब्ध है ?

बृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) योजना आयोग ने राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण सेना के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया है। कार्यकारी दल के विचारार्थ विषय ये हैं :—

(1) उन इलाकों/क्षेत्रों जहाँ श्रम के अभाव का महसूस किया जा रहा है अथवा अगले दशक के दौरान महसूस किए जाने की संभावना है का निर्धारण करना और ग्रामीण/शहरी क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को संगठित करने तथा उन्हें प्रशिक्षण देने की सम्भाव्यता की जांच करना ताकि उन परियोजनाओं/निर्माण-कार्यों के लिए उन्हें उपलब्ध कराया जा सके तथा उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके।

(2) श्रमिक सहकारी संसाधनियों, राज्य स्तरीय संघटन, अन्तराज्यीय गतिशीलता, भर्ती तथा प्रशिक्षण सुविधाओं आदि सहित संगठनात्मक ब्याँरे तैयार करना।

(3) कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए मजदूरी स्तरों, काम के बदले अनाज के उपयोग आदि सहित वित्तीय प्रबन्धों का दर्शना।

(ख) योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों से इस विषय पर उनके विचार भेजने के लिए अनुरोध किया है। राज्य सरकारों से उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सुरत टेलीफोन डिब्बीजन की अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति की यूनियन का मान्यता देना

1830. श्री छीतू भाई गामित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरत टेलीफोन डिब्बीजन के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों ने अपने मांगों पर बल देने के लिए एक पृथक यूनियन का गठन किया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त यूनियन ने मान्यता के लिए संचार विभाग को आवेदन दिया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो मान्यता न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) संचार विभाग द्वारा उक्त यूनियन को कब तक मान्यता दे दी जाएगी और सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्याँरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखवंश साधु) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस बारे में संचार मंत्रालय का भारत सरकार (गृह मंत्रालय) के निर्देशों द्वारा मार्गदर्शन किया जाता है। सरकार की यह नीति है कि जाति और धर्म के आधार पर निर्मित कर्मचारियों के किसी अलग संगठन को मान्यता न दी जाए क्योंकि एक बार सेवा में आ जाने पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सेवा हित समान हो जाते हैं और उनको अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति या अन्य विरादरी से संबंधित कर्मचारी होने के आधार पर विभक्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

(घ) उपर्युक्त (ग) में उल्लिखित स्थिति को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Demonstration by Delhi University Teachers

1831. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 2000 teachers of Delhi University had staged a demonstration at the office of the Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University in support of their demands; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on their demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi a demonstration was staged by about 250—300 teachers in front of the Vice-Chancellor's office on 30th January, 1979 and they submitted a memorandum containing their demands to the Vice-Chancellor. All the demands mentioned in the memorandum are already under examination at various levels in consultation with the University Grants Commission and the concerned Ministries of the Government.

Manning of Mother Dairy Booths

1833. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Mother Dairy booths functioning in Delhi and the number of such booths proposed to be installed during 1979-80;

(b) the number of Ex Servicemen appointed as Concessionaries to man Mother Dairy booths in Delhi, their terms of appointment and the number of those cancelled during 1978-79 with reasons of terminating their appointments; and

(c) whether the Mother Dairy has stopped or has proposed to stop supply

of Polypack Milk Supply through Mother Dairy booths and has decided to or propose to sell these packs through general provision shops; and if so, the justification for this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Presently, there are 212 Mother Dairy booths functioning in various parts of Delhi and it is proposed to instal another 88 booths.

(b) Each booth is manned by one ex-serviceman and as such a total number of 212 ex-servicemen are manning 212 booths on date.

The relationship of Mother Dairy vis-a-vis Concessionaries is being governed by the Agreement (contractual in nature) executed in this behalf, the terms of which are as under:

(i) The Concessionaire has to make security deposit through demand draft with the Mother Dairy for the due performance and observance of the various terms and conditions of the Agreement.

(ii) The Concessionaire shall maintain the booth and its machinery allotted to him in proper condition.

(iii) The Concessionaire shall make payment for the supply of milk daily by cheque drawn in favour of Mother Dairy, Delhi.

(iv) The Concessionaire shall get commission @2 paise per litre on the sale of standardised milk.

(v) The Concessionaire shall ensure vending of correct quantity of milk through the machine. He shall maintain the same quality of milk as sold to him by Mother Dairy.

(vi) The Concessionaire shall deal with the customers and the Dairy officials visiting the booth with due courtesy and politeness.

(vii) The Concessionaire shall maintain proper hygienic and cleaning conditions at the booth.

(vii) The Concessionaire will not act against the interest of the Mother Dairy.

(ix) The Concessionaire shall work at the booth as Commission agent and not as an employee of the Mother Dairy.

(x) If any dispute or difference of opinion arises between the Concessionaire and the Mother Dairy, the same should be referred to the sole arbitration of the Mother Dairy Management Committee.

From the period April. 1978 till date, Agreement of 16 Concessionaries had to be cancelled because of following reasons:

(i) Violation of the terms and conditions of the Agreement :--

(a) Adulteration of milk with water	8
(b) Man--handled Driver-cum-Saleman on duty and lodged false complaint with Police authorities and also acted against the interest of the Dairy.	1

(ii) Resignation by Concessionaires . 6

(iii) Due to death of Concessionaire .. 1

Total	16
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(c) Mother Dairy has stopped the sale of milk in polypacks from a few of its booths and started its sale through nearby shops. Mother Dairy proposes to shift the sale of sachet milk from its booths to the shops gradually due to the reasons given below. However, the retail price of milk in polypacks at shops has been fixed same as ex-booths :

(i) The refrigeration system for booths is designed to maintain the temperature of the standardised milk received from the Dairy at 40 to 50. At present, Mother Dairy is selling about three lakh litres of milk per day from its 212 booths and the average sale per booth is about 1400 litres per day which is above its rated capacity. The additional cooling load of milk in polypacks resulted in high rate of compressor failures. This has created a situation in deteriorating the quality of both standardised and milk in polypacks. In order to maintain the quality of milk supplied to the customers, it was found necessary

to separate the sale of milk in polypacks from standardised milk from the booths.

(ii) Mother Dairy booths have limited storage capacity and are not designed and equipped to store and sell milk in polypacks.

(iii) Due to increased sale of standardised milk from the booths, customers had to wait for a longer time to take supply of milk in polypacks. In order to reduce the waiting time of the customers, it was found necessary to separate out the sale of milk in polypacks from the booths.

(iv) Customers buying standardised milk from the booths were often put to inconvenience as the concessionaire had to stop the sale of standardised milk in order to receive supply of milk in polypacks. The delivery of milk in polypacks had to be made during sale hours to avoid inconvenience to the Con-

cessionaires, most of whom were already coming to the booths twice a day after sale hours to take supply of standardised milk.

(v) In order to overcome the above problems, it was decided to sell the milk in polypacks from shops near the booths instead of from the booth itself. It is observed that the sale of milk in polypacks has increased by 30 per cent where the sale has been shifted to shops from the booths. Sale of milk polypacks from the shops has also resulted in reducing the problems in sale of standardised milk from the booths.

Setting up of Museum of Man

1834. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the controversy created by Education Ministry and Science and Technology Ministry about the setting up of 'Museum of Man' either at Bhopal or New Delhi has been settled; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). There has been no controversy between the Department of Science and Technology and the Ministry of Education about the location of the National Museum of Man. It has been decided to set up this Museum at Bhopal.

Suggestions of Gujral Committee on Three Language Formula

1835. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Urdu panel has suggested changes in three-language formula;

(b) if so, whether the recommendations of the Inder Gujral Committee have been accepted by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Union Government have considered and likely to make any changes in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Committee are to be examined in consultation with State Governments.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाविधि में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए मकान

1836. डा. महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिए मकान बनाने हेतु 1977-78 में कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गयी ; और

(ख) उसका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है और ऋण सुविधाओं संबंधी शर्तों में दी गई ढील का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) तथा (ख) आवास राज्य क्षेत्र का विषय है। आवास सहित सभी राज्य क्षेत्र प्लान योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता "समीकृत ऋण" तथा "समीकृत अनुदान" के रूप में दी जाती है जो किसी विशेष योजना

या विकास शीर्ष से सम्बद्ध नहीं होती। राज्य सरकार आवास सहित विभिन्न राज्य क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों के लिए निधियों का उपयोग अपनी आवश्यकताओं और प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार करने में स्वतंत्र हैं।

सामाजिक आवास योजनाएं आद्योन्मुखी हैं और आम जनता के सभी सदस्यों पर समान रूप से लागू हैं चाहे वे किसी भी जाति, धर्म या समुदाय के हों।

Commonwealth Association for Non-Formal Education in Developing countries

1837. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER

GUPTA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for creation of a Commonwealth Association to provide information and training inputs for non-formal education in the developing countries;

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

(c) how far it will be useful to this country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

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

Full Employment Programme

1838. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many blocks have been selected for the Integrated Rural

Development Programme and what agencies would provide full Employment;

(b) the financial allocations therefor, block-wise for the year 1979-1980 and 1981; and

(c) the blocks for full employment selected in Madhya Pradesh for the above 3 years and the targets of employment so fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) 2300 blocks have been selected under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the current financial year. The allocation of these blocks among the States and Union Territories is shown in the Annexure to this. Out of these 2300 blocks, 2000 blocks have been selected from areas covered by one or more of the three special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD and the existing agencies have been entrusted with the execution of the programme in the selected blocks. In 300 new blocks, not covered by these programmes, these agencies, wherever existing, shall implement the programme. In case no such Agency exists, the programme will be implemented by Block Agency or any other Agency considered suitable by the State Govt. for this purpose.

(b) During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 5 lakhs per block has been allocated by the Government of India for the blocks selected from SFDA/CAD areas and Rs. 4 lakhs for the blocks selected in DPAP areas. In the case of DPAP areas, the States will have to add a sum of Rs. 1 lakh, bringing the total allocation per block in a DPAP area also to Rs. 5 lakhs. In respect of 300 new blocks not covered by these programmes, the initial allocation per block is Rs. 2 lakhs. However, additional funds can be provided to these new blocks if suitable programmes are identified and

can be implemented. Details regarding the allocation to be made during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 are yet to be finalised.

(c) In the areas covered under SFDA/DPAP/CAD, 126 blocks have been selected in Madhya Pradesh for intensive development during the current financial year. These blocks are proposed to be 'continued during the remaining years of sixth plan'.

In addition, 58 blocks have been selected under the programme from

areas not covered by the three special programmes mentioned above. Additional new blocks to be allocated to Madhya Pradesh in the remaining years of Sixth Plan are yet to be finalised. The objective of the programme is to generate additional employment and raise the income level of identified target groups consisting of small and marginal farmers, Agriculture Labourers, Rural Artisans and persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. However, no specific employment targets have been fixed under the programme.

Distribution of blocks under CADP/DPAP/SFDA and IRD

	Total No. of Blocks	Number of blocks covered under							Total 7+8+9	IRD Blocks (Area Planning) 1978-79 (Non SFDA/ DPAP/ CADP)	IRDP (10+11)	
		IRD Blocks under										
		CADP	DPAP	SFDA	Total	CADP	DPAP	SFDA				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Andhra Pradesh	.	324	74	72	134	220	45	43	60	168	6	174
Assam	.	134	7	..	58	65	4	..	35	39	15	54
Bihar	.	587	213	57	236	506	128	34	142	304	6	310
Gujarat	.	218	32	41	86	159	19	25	52	96	4	100
Haryana	.	87	22	12	32	66	13	7	19	39	9	48
Himachal Pradesh	.	69	..	..	18	18	..	..	11	11	18	29
Jammu & Kashmir	.	75	4	12	46	62	3	7	28	38	2	40
Karnataka	.	175	34	42	66	142	20	25	40	85	6	91
Kerala	.	144	17	..	58	75	10	..	35	45	13	58
Madhya Pradesh	.	458	36	42	131	209	22	25	79	126	58	184
Maharashtra	.	296	42	33	118	193	25	20	71	116	11	127
Manipur	.	26	1	..	7	8	1	..	4	5	6	11
Meghalaya	.	24	..	..	12	12	..	..	7	7	3	10
Nagaland	.	21	..	..	21	21	..	..	13	13	..	13

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orissa	314	50	25	115	190	30	15	69	144	13	127
Punjab	117			76	76			46	46	10	56
Rajasthan	232	17	78	76	171	10	47	46	103	9	112
Sikkim	..	..		4	4			2	2	..	2
Tamil Nadu	374		48	167	215		30	100	130	31	161
Tripura	17			12	12		..	7	7	..	7
Uttar Pradesh	876	220	39	191	550	193	123	115	331	53	384
West Bengal	335	103	34	133	270	62	21	80	163	6	169
Sub-total	4903	972	535	1797	3304	585	322	1081	1988	279	2267
Union Territories :								..	..	2	2
A. & N. Islands	5								..	10	10
Arunachal Pradesh	48									1	1
Chandigarh	1						..			1	1
D. & N. Haveli	1							3	3	..	3
Delhi	5			5				7	7	..	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	12		..	12	12		..	..	..	2	2
Lakshadweep	5	..		..	..			..	..	5	5
Mizoram	20			..	..			2	2	..	2
Pondicherry	4			4	4			12	12	21	33
Sub-total	101		..	21	21	..	..	12	12	21	33
GRAND TOTAL	5004	972	535	1818	3325	585	322	1093	2000	300	2300

Drinking Water in Villages

1839. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have maintained lists of villages from the point of view of drinking water facilities on the basis of information supplied by the States;

(b) what is the number and percentage of such hard villages and the total number of villages State wise;

(c) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government of India to revise the list of Maharashtra State;

(d) if so, whether this request has been granted or refused; and

(e) if refused, what are the reasons for such a refusal?

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

(b) A statement giving the number of problem villages, their percentage to the total number of State-wise is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, 100 per cent grant-in-aid is given by the Centre to the States for coverage of problem villages identified in 1972. The intention is to cover, on first priority, only those problem villages conforming to the criteria laid down when the scheme was started in 1977-78 for villages identified in the 1972 survey. Hence any revision or relaxation in the norms or enlargement of list of villages could be considered only after the coverage of first priority villages identified in 1972. The State Government has been informed accordingly.

Statement

Number of Problem villages as per 1972 Survey and their percentage to the total number of villages State-wise.

Sl. No.	State Union Territory	Total No. of villages	No. of problem villages as per 1972 Survey	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
		Column 1	Column 2	
1	Andhra Pradesh.	27,221	6133	22.53
2	Assam (with Mizoram)	22,224	7619	34.28
3	Bihar	67,566	35000	51.80
4	Gujarat	18,275	3000	16.41
5	Haryana	6,731	4191	62.26
6	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	9400	55.57
7	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	4000	61.51
8	Karnataka	26,826	8252	30.76
9	Kerala	1,268	1514	100.00@
10	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	14020	19.78

1	2	3	4	5
11	Maharashtra	35,778	5233	14.63
12	Manipur	1,949	1100	56.44
13	Meghalaya	4,583	3306	72.13
14	Nagaland	4,960	2814	84.79
15	Orissa	46,992	4619	9.83
16	Punjab	12,188	2340	19.20
17	Rajasthan	33,305	4277	12.84
18	Sikkim . . . . .	.	.	..
19	Tamil Nadu	14,124	2585	18.30
20	Tripura	4,727	3396	71.84
21	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	15,478	13.75
22	West Bengal	38,208	12,451	32.59
23	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	390	70	13.95
24	Arunachal Pradesh	2,973	2451	82.44
25	Chandigarh	26	.	.
26	Delhi	243	145	59.67
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	72	72	100.00
28	Goa, Daman and Diu	409	241	58.92
29	Lakshadweep	10	.	.
30	Mizoram	*	693	.
31	Pondicherry	333	75	22.52
TOTAL		5,75,855	1,52,475	.
		5.76 lakhs	1.53 lakhs	.

@In the case of Kerala the total number of villages as per census in Col. 1 indicates Revenue villages while figure in Col. 2 consists of Groups of habitation/hamlets within revenue villages.

*Included in Assam.

उचित दर दुकानों द्वारा बेची जाने वाली
उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

1840. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री राम लाल धुब :

श्री यादवेंद्र वत :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की
व्या करंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उचित दर दुकानों
द्वारा बेची जाने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की

कीमतों में दिसम्बर, 1973 से वृद्धि हुई है;
और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसकी कीमतों में प्रति
क्विंटल कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख)
1-12-1978 से गेहूँ के केवल केन्द्रीय निर्गम
मूल्य में ही 5 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि
की गई थी।

गुड़ की कीमतें

1841. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान गुड़ की कीमतें घट कर 70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक हां गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) हालांकि उपयुक्त मूल्यों पर चीनी की भारी आमद और प्रचुर उपलब्धता के कारण गुड़ के बाजार में मंदी बनी रही। वर्तमान वर्षा के दौरान प्रमुख मंडियों में गुड़ के मूल्य सामान्यतया 70 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल से काफी ऊंचे चलते रहे, लेकिन निजामाबाद और हापड़ में जनवरी के दूसरे पखवाड़े और फरवरी, 1979 के प्रथम सप्ताह की थोड़ी अवधि में मूल्य 62 रुपये से 70 रुपये कम चलते रहे बताए जाते हैं। अनुमान है कि ये कांटेन्स बहुत ही घटिया किस्म से संबंधित हैं क्योंकि अन्य मंडियों में इस अवधि के दौरान भी मूल्य काफी ऊंचे चलते रहे थे।

गुड़ के बाजार को समर्थन देने के उपाय के रूप में, सरकार ने दिसम्बर, 1978 से इस जिल्स में वायदा व्यापार करने की अनुमति प्रदान की है और इसके अलावा 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की नकद राजसहायता के साथ तथा बिना किसी कांटा संबंधी प्रतिबंधों के मुक्त निर्यात करने की भी अनुमति दी गई है।

Drinking water supply projects in Himachal Pradesh

1842. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on drinking water projects in Himachal Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(b) the amount allocated by the Central Government by to the Himachal Government for the purpose during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) the number of villages which have been covered under drinking water projects in each district of Himachal Pradesh during the last five years, year-wise;

(d) what is the amount proposed to be allocated to Himachal Pradesh for the purpose during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(e) whether any special study is being made for providing drinking water facilities to the villages in Himachal Pradesh on account of terrain difficulties in the hilly areas?

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

Public Call Office in Andhra Pradesh

1843. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long distance public Telephones which would be installed during the year 1979 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) how many of them will be in rural areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) It is expected to open 800 long-distance Public Telephones in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1978-79.

(b) All the 800 public telephones will be in the rural areas of the State.

Conservation of land during VI Plan

1844. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Soil and Water Conservation Research Institute has prepared a blue print for the conservation of 9.9 million hectares of land during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the involvement of outlay, the utilisation of semi-arid and red soil for raising Kharif crops?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dharna by employees of F.C.I.

1845. SHRI BHUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Food Corporation of India are staging "Dharna" outside his residence since November/December, 1978, to press for their demands; and

(b) if so, what are their demands, and reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Some time ago some of the contractors' labourers, backed by the FCI Workers' Union, were staging a "DHARNA" outside the residence of the Minister of Agriculture & Irrigation, which has since been given up.
4358 LS-4

(b) The demand was for departmentalisation of labour. The Food Corporation of India adopt such system for the handling and clearing of foodgrains etc. as is considered to be most efficient and economical. A large number of Storage Depots are hired by the Food Corporation of India. This question has much wider policy as well as financial implications and has to be considered carefully before a decision can be taken.

Delay in execution of Warna Project

1847. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the execution of Warna Project in Maharashtra State is being delayed for want of funds;

(b) what is the schedule of the completion of this project and whether the same is being rigidly followed; and

(c) will the Government ensure that the project which is already inordinately delayed, is not dilly-dallied on any pretext?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNAL): (a) Against a budget provision of Rs. 450 lakhs, the State had spent over Rs. 513 lakhs upto December, 1978.

(b) and (c). The State Government has intimated that it is proposed to complete the work on the dam by 1985-86. The State Government is taking suitable steps to expedite the project.

Estimate of Foodgrain production**1848. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:****SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN
YADAV:**

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

(a) estimate of production of foodgrains during the current financial year;

(b) comparative figures for last year;

(c) estimated needs of food for the country's population;

(d) whether there is surplus in food production; and

(e) whether the Minister is aware of reports that in real terms no food surplus has been achieved by the country but such surplus only appears because large sections of the population are ill-fed or under fed because of their poverty; if so, what is his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Estimates of production of foodgrains are collected according to the agricultural year, July-June. Final estimates of production of foodgrains for the current year would become available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1979. According to preliminary estimates, foodgrain output in the current year might marginally exceed the record level of 125.6 million tonnes achieved in 1977-78.

(c) to (e). The average per capita minimum consumption requirement of foodgrains as estimated by the National Institute of Nutrition is placed at 157 Kgs. per year. However, on account of the shortage of substitutable foodstuffs notably foods of animal origin, fruits and vegetables, fats etc., the actual consumption of foodgrains

in the country as evidenced from the following figures of per capita availability has been generally higher:

Year	Per capita availability in kgs.
1976	165.8
1977	159.0
1978 (Provisional)	171.9

While a part of the increased production in 1977-78 would have gone into private stocks after removal of zonal restrictions and greater freedom for private trade in foodgrains, considering the lack of adequate purchasing power among the poor classes and the year to year fluctuations in availability of substitutable foodstuff, it is difficult to say whether there is any significant real surplus in foodgrain production at present.

दिल्ली में दूसरी दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना**1849. श्री सुभाष आहूजा :****श्री डी. अमात :****डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :****श्री अचन सिंह ठाकुर :**

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में एक और दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है,

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है, और

(ग) क्या इससे दिल्ली की दूध की समस्या का समाधान होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) सरकार तीसरी दुग्ध योजना स्थापित करने की सम्भाव्यता की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) तथा (ग) यह मामला प्रारम्भिक खण में है और व्यापार अभी तैयार किए जाने हैं।

पंच जल योजनाएं

1850. श्रीमती मृणाळ गारे :

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में पंच जल उपलब्ध कराने की योजनाओं के लिये सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की है,

(ख) इसमें से कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है, और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्यवार, कितने गांव लाभान्वित हुये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (ग). संलग्न विवरण में सूचना दी गई है ।

विवरण

नियत की गई निधियां, दी गई राशि, व्यय की प्रगति और इस से लाभान्वित ग्रामों के द्यौरे जैसा कि 1979-80 के दौरान केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्वरित ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति योजना के अंतर्गत सूचित किया गया है ।

(लाख रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियतन 1978-79	अब तक दी गई निधियां	सूचित किया गया व्यय	लाभान्वित गांवों की संख्या	वह अवधि जिससे कालम 4 तथा 5 सम्बन्धित हैं
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	250.00	187.50	125.00	110	जनवरी, 79
2	असम	150.00	110.00	29.01	शून्य	सितम्बर, 78
3	बिहार	500.00	375.00	197.00	34	दिसम्बर, 78
4	गुजरात	200.00	150.00	221.51	36	जनवरी, 79
5	हरियाणा	165.00	123.75	124.56	36	दिसम्बर, 78
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	330.00	247.50	388.17	238	जनवरी, 79
7	जम्मू व काश्मीर	200.00	150.00	136.526	31	दिसम्बर, 78
8	कर्नाटक	140.00	105.00	68.38	99	जनवरी, 79
9	केरल	260.00	195.00	117.75	12	दिसम्बर, 78
10	मध्य प्रदेश	270.00	202.50	85.556	42	सितम्बर, 78
11	महाराष्ट्र	310.00	232.50	388.48	11	जनवरी, 79
12	मणिपुर	50.00	35.00	15.78	शून्य	सितम्बर, 78
13	मेघालय	100.00	75.00	72.73	शून्य	दिसम्बर, 78
14	नागालैण्ड	75.00	75.00	75.90	11	सितम्बर, 78
15	उड़ीसा	180.00	135.00	74.93	781	अक्तूबर, 78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	पंजाब . . .	100.00	75.00	149.16	81	दिसम्बर, 78
17	राजस्थान . . .	250.00	187.50	213.95	39	दिसम्बर, 78
18	सिक्किम . . .	35.00	32.09	70.55	25	नवम्बर, 78
19	तमिलनाडु . . .	290.00	217.50	234.36	981	दिसम्बर, 78
20	त्रिपुरा	87.00	65.00	54.19	शून्य	दिसम्बर, 78
21	उत्तर प्रदेश .	500.00	275.00	310.09	93	सितम्बर, 78
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	500.00	375.00	378.62	200	फरवरी, 79
23	पाण्डिचेरी	15.00	15.00	6.00	6	सितम्बर, 78
24	झरणाचल प्रदेश	40.00	30.00	11.431	शून्य	दिसम्बर, 78
25	मिजोरम	25.00	18.50	6.82	शून्य	सितम्बर, 78
26	गोवा, दमण तथा दीव	15.00	7.50	9.56	शून्य	दिसम्बर, 78
27	अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	25.00	18.50	22.82	शून्य	अक्तूबर, 78
28	दिल्ली	16.00	12.00	7.24	1	दिसम्बर, 78

5078.00* 3827.34**

*इसके अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों में संघ राज्यों में प्रबोधन तथा अन्वेषण एकाई को 140 लाख रुपये नियत किये गये हैं।

**इसके अलावा, विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्यों में प्रबोधन तथा अन्वेषण एकाई को 79.08 लाख रुपये दिए गए हैं।

Selection Grade to Teachers in Delhi

1851. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SAR-
SONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCA-
TION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-
TURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Teachers of Delhi
schools were to be given selection
grades w.e.f. 5th September, 1971;

(b) whether a number of teachers
have not been allowed these grades
so far, particularly in Ramjas Insti-
tutions and other such schools;

(c) whether the Ramjas Manage-
ment, which runs a number of schools,

has written a number of letters to
the Delhi Administration (Director
of Education) but no action is being
taken upon them;

(d) whether it is a fact that the
cases of Selection Grades are lying
with the Delhi Administration since
long, and the Government are not
replying in spite of dozen reminders,
and

(e) if so, reasons and what action
the Government propose in this res-
pect?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (e) The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Allocation for programmes relating to women

1852. **SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has asked the State Governments to earmark a reasonable percentage of plan allocation for programmes relating to women and also to see that women get an adequate share of benefits flowing from developmental efforts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereon?

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

(b) Six State Governments have replied so far to indicate that the matter is being looked into for needful action.

Conference of Education Experts of Commonwealth Countries

1853. **SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the discussions held in Delhi at the recent Conference of Education Experts of the Commonwealth countries during January, 1979; and

(b) outcome thereof with particular interest to our country?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The aim of the Commonwealth Conference on Non-Formal Education for Development held in Delhi during January-February, 1979 was:—

(i) to assist member states to examine the contribution of non-formal education to development in the last five years and to identify the problems which at present impede it; and

(ii) to assist in the development and improvement of existing programmes taking advantage of regional and Commonwealth co-operation.

The Conference concentrated on the problems of rural areas, in particular, the "drop-outs", "push-outs", and "left-outs" of society, i.e., the unschooled and underschooled children, adolescents and youth and the adult illiterates. Special attention was paid throughout to the problem of non-formal education for women and to matters such as co-ordination and co-operation at local, national and Commonwealth levels. It also discussed professional and technical problems relating to:—

(i) motivation in non-formal education;

(ii) content, teaching and learning in non-formal education for children outside school;

(iii) content, teaching and learning for adult illiterates;

(iv) evaluation and research components of non-formal education;

(v) multi-media communication in non-formal education;

(vi) interaction of formal and non-formal education;

(vii) continuing education for neo-literates; and

(viii) the non-formal education component of other development services.

It further analysed and identified programmes of action at National and Commonwealth levels.

(b) The Conference enabled Indian experts associated with various on-going programmes of non-formal education in the country to exchange experience with their counterparts from other Commonwealth countries. The experts had an opportunity of learning from one another about the problems in planning, administration, implementation and evaluation of non-formal education programmes and about innovative practices adopted in the different countries in overcoming the existing difficulties. During the Conference, India's policies on non-formal education both for the out-of-school children as well as for adult illiterates were welcomed by the other Commonwealth countries where similar programmes were being undertaken. The experience gained during the Conference would be of value in the implementation of the various programmes in India.

Nationalisation of Private and Public Educational Institutions

1854. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Third Joint Convention of the States Units of the All India Youth Federation and All India Students Federation has demanded Nationalisation of all private and public educational institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b) Government have been receiving the demand for nationalisation of all private and public educational institutions from some quarters from time to time but no such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Management of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi

1855. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any enquiry into the allegations against the management of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi by an independent body;

(b) if so, names of the persons who conducted enquiry; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any allegation against the management of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi which would warrant an enquiry by an independent body. Some allegations were, however, made against certain officers of the Sansthan and these were enquired by the appropriate authorities. Out of them, four were found to be of serious nature and had been entrusted for investigation to the Central Bureau of Investigation.

(c) Does not arise.

Employee's Co-operative House Building Society, Ministry of Rehabilitation

1856. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

**SHRI C. K. JAFFER
SHARIEF:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of members of Rehabilitation Ministry Employees Cooperative House Building Society for the last 20 years have not been allotted plots although the initial payment of Rs. 10 lakhs was deposited with the Government; and

(b) the officials responsible for this and action proposed to be taken against them and by what time the plots are likely to be allotted to the members of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Allotment of land was communicated to the Society, and Rs. 10.00 lakhs were deposited by it as part payment. The allotment itself has since been found to be not in order and Government are examining the matter afresh.

Post of Registrar at I.I.T. Kanpur

1857. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the provisions and statutes of I.I.T. Kanpur, there is one sanctioned post of a Registrar;

(b) if so, whether there are now two persons working as Registrars;

(c) if so, since when they have been appointed and their duties;

(d) the consideration which weighed with the I.I.T. authorities for ap-

pointing two Registrars against one sanctioned post and much against the rules of the Institute; and

(e) whether Government will consider abolition of one post of Registrar and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. P. C. CHUNDER):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However, an officer holding substantively the post of Deputy Registrar (Finance) has been given the designation of Registrar (Finance) as personal to him consequent to his promotion under an Assessment Scheme prevalent in the Institute.

(c) The present Registrar was appointed to the post on 1-12-1975. The duties of Registrar are enumerated in section 19 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

The designation of Registrar (Finance) which is personal to the present incumbent, came into effect from 1-4-1973. The duties of the Registrar (Finance) are essentially the same as those of the post of Deputy Registrar (Finance) and relate to maintenance of accounts and financial advice.

(d) and (e). In view of the position stated above, does not arise.

Recognition of Santhali Script

1858. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give recognition to Santhali script for medium of education; and

(b) if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The Government, as a policy, do not grant recognition to any script.

Autonomous Status to Colleges in Orissa

1859. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has received any proposal from the Government of Orissa to give autonomous status to some colleges in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken on the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER) (a) and (b). It is for the University concerned to confer autonomy on the colleges affiliated to it, if there is provision for this purpose in the University Act. According to information received by the University Grants Commission from the Government of Orissa, the Acts governing the three Universities in the State, namely, Utkal, Sambalpur and Berhampur, have been amended to provide for autonomous colleges. The Utkal University has subsequently informed the Commission that they propose to confer autonomous status on the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. The University has been informed that the Commission will have no objection to the proposal.

Procurement of Sugar for Buffer Stock

1860. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to create a buffer stock of five lakh tonnes of sugar;

(b) what shall be the procurement system and by what time entire 5 lakh tonnes stock shall be collected; and

(c) how is it preferable to export of sugar?

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

(b) The modalities of acquisition holding and pricing are under consideration in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation.

(c) The export of sugar is regulated by the International Sugar Agreement, of which India is a Member. India's quota in effect during the current year under the Agreement is only 6.5 lakh tonnes and it is not possible to export sugar in excess of this limited quantity. The decision to create a buffer stock of 5 lakh tonnes has been taken as a supplementary measure in order to impart greater liquidity and viability to the sugar industry to enable them to discharge primarily their obligations towards cane growers.

Issue of New Telephone Directory Consequent on Changes in Telephone Numbers in Delhi

1861. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been numerous changes in the telephone numbers in Delhi and the Telephone Directory has become obsolete; and

(b) if so, when the new directory is likely to be printed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. There have been numerous changes in numbers in Delhi.

(b) The Hindi Telephone Directory has just been published and is available on request. The English Directory is under print and will be available to the public within two months time.

P.M.'s Directive on Acceleration of Land Distribution

1862. SHRI S. B. PATIL:

SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH;

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Prime Minister addressed a letter to the Chief Ministers stressing the need of vigorously implementing the Land Ceiling Laws to accelerate the programme of distribution of surplus lands to the Landless people within the target date and expressed his dissatisfaction regarding the lack of progress in the field; and

(b) if so their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In his letter of the 4th January, 1979, the Prime Minister has stressed the need to step up the distribution of ceiling surplus lands and for completing this work in the current plan period. He has also stressed the need to ensure that the land so distributed is brought under cultivation in order to improve the economic condition of the poorest sections of rural society.

(b) All States are taking steps to take possession of and distribute the ceiling surplus land as quickly as possible.

Construction of Five Star Hotels in New Delhi

1863. SHRI NARENDRA SINH:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHE-
KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
BHADORIA:

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

(a) whether recent construction of a Hotel (five star) in New Delhi residential locality has encouraged further constructions of similar Hotels for which Government is considering to give permission;

(b) if so, whether such constructions have been opposed by the Bodies associated with the Master Plan for Delhi; and

(c) if so, his reaction thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Sutlej-Yamuna Link Project

1864. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had initiated any steps to resolve the deadlock between Haryana and Punjab State Governments over the Sutlej-Yamuna link project; and

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

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

Meetings have been held to arrive at an understanding with regard to the construction of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal through Punjab territory. This canal is required by Haryana to convey its allotted share in the waters made available as a result of Beas Project and as determined by the Notification issued by the Government of India in March, 1976. The Government of Punjab have represented against this allotment of share. Efforts are presently being made to resolve the differences on both the issues with the assistance of the Prime Minister.

Nationalisation of Sugar Industry

1865. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise sugar industry in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when the decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

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

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Reconstitution of U.G.C.

1866. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has been recently reconstituted;

(b) if so, full facts regarding names, qualifications experience, etc., of the new Members appointed on the said Commission;

(c) whether the said Membership is increased and if so, to what number and why; and

(d) whether the existing Membership is found adequate and satisfactory and duly representative in character and needs?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Seven new members have recently been appointed in place of those whose term expired.

(b) The names and qualification etc., of the new members are as follows:—

1. Prof. Amallesh Tripathi M.A., A.M. (Columbia), Ph. D. (London), Head of the Department of History, Calcutta University
2. Prof. C. V. Subramaniam, M.A., MSc, Ph. D., D. Sc., F.N.T., F. A. Sc., Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Botany, University of Madras.
3. Prof. (Miss) Usha H. Mehta, B.A. LL. B., Ph.D., Head of the Department of Civics and Politics, University of Bombay.
4. Prof. Mrinal Miri, M. A., Ph. D. Head of the Department of Philosophy, North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong.
5. Dr. A. R. Kidwai, M. Sc. (Illinois), Ph. D. (Cornell), formerly Chairman, Union Punjab Service Commission.
6. Shri Justice H. R. Khanna, B.A. LL. B., formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court and now Chairman, Law Commission.
7. Shri Ram Lal Parikh, M.A., formerly Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat Vidyapith and now a Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The U.G.C. Review Committee has made certain recommendations regarding the membership of the Commission. No decision has yet been taken on these recommendations.

Irrigation Schemes in Rayalseema

1867. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any major irrigation schemes were taken up in Rayalseema during Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the projects taken up; and

(c) if not, whether the clearance is not given to the projects by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). No. new major schemes were taken up in Rayalseema during the Fifth Plan.

(c) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed two new schemes, namely modernisation of Kurnool-Cuddappah Canal and Srisailem Right Branch Canal. The project for the modernisation of K. C. Canal was received in January, 1977 and comments of the Commission were sent to the State Government in November, 1977. The State Government intimated in January, 1979 that the project proposals are being revised in the light of the comments of the Command Area Development Authority. The modified proposals are awaited from the State Government.

THE Srisailem Right Branch Canal estimated to cost Rs. 161.29 crores, was received in Central Water Commission in December, 1978 and is at present under examination in the various specialised Directorates of the Commission.

राजस्थान में प्राचीन तांबे के उपकरणों का पाया जाना

1968. श्री वाल्लभ राम सारन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अनेक स्थानों पर तांबे के पैसे प्राचीन उपकरण और

गलाये गये तांबे के और ढाले गये बर्तन मिले हैं जो पुरातत्वीय दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण हैं; और
(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) तांबे के उपकरण, जो लगभग तीसरी सहस्राब्दि ईसा पूर्व के मध्य से लेकर पहली सहस्राब्दि ईसा पूर्व की आरंभिक शताब्दियों से संबंध रखते हैं, राजस्थान में निम्नीलिखित स्थानों पर पाये गए हैं :

(1) अहाड़ (जिला उदयपुर), (2) बागोड़ (जिला भीलवाड़ा), (3) बूढ़ा पुष्कर (जिला अजमेर), (4) एकलीसिंध (जिला अजमेर), (5) ऐलन (जिला जालौर), (6) गणेश्वर (जिला सीकर), (7) काली बंगा (जिला गंगा नगर), (8) कुराड़ (जिला नागौर), (9) नन्दलाल पुरा (जिला जयपुर), (10) पहालिया (जिला चित्तौड़गढ़) और (11) सबानिया (जिला अजमेर)। अहाड़ की खुदाई में एक द्रवण भट्टी तथा तांबे का धातुमल भी प्राप्त हुआ है।

वर्गीकरण की दृष्टि से इस समय की तांबे की वस्तुओं में चपटी छीनियाँ, लम्बी छीनियाँ, मछली पकड़ने के कांटे, कल्हाड़ियाँ, चूड़ियाँ, अंगूठियाँ तथा कटोरे मिले हैं, जिनमें एक टोटीदार है।

Differential Prices for Procurement of Paddy

1869. SHRI K. KUNHAMBUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce differential prices for procurement of paddy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government fixed the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy which is uniform throughout the country. Prices of other varieties are fixed by the State Governments keeping in mind the

traditional varietal and price difference between them.

Working Group on Irrigation programme

1870. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether a massive outlay of Rs. 8200 crores is required for the creation of the proposed additional potential of irrigating eight million hectare during the sixth plan;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry had set up a working group to determine the size of the irrigation programme for the plan period;

(c) if so, whether they have submitted their report; and

(d) what are the other recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Working Group constituted by the Department of Irrigation to formulate the programme for major and medium irrigation during the Medium Term Plan (1979-83) has assessed the requirement of funds at Rs. 8,200 crores for a target of creation of additional irrigation potential of 8 million hectares.

(d) The Working Group has suggested a two-pronged strategy as under:—

(i) Creation of additional irrigation potential by completing on-going and new projects.

(ii) Effecting more efficient use of waters available in the existing irrigation systems.

For creation of additional potential the Working Group has suggested devotion of maximum effort on com-

pletion of on-going schemes. Simultaneously, it has recommended taking up of new schemes within the national perspective of irrigation development, with high priority to schemes in drought prone, backward and tribal areas. To have adequate pipeline of well investigated projects for execution, strengthening of investigation organisations and formulation of a time-bound programmes for investigation of new schemes has been suggested. The need for stepping up the operational efficiency of existing irrigation systems has been stressed by the Working Group. Referring to the considerable wastage of water in the existing systems, which causes problem of water logging and drainage congestion, paucity of water in tail end areas of systems and gross under utilisation of created irrigation potential on several projects, the Group has suggested improvement and modernisation of these systems, including lining the channels where necessary, in a phased manner in the next 15 years. The Working Group has suggested earmarking of substantial outlays for the modernisation programme. The Working Group has also stressed the need for finalisation of detailed programmes for next five years; identification of new schemes including modernisation schemes; preparation of irrigation sub-plans for backward, tribal hilly and other high priority areas; strengthening investigation organisations and improving the quality of investigation; preparation of details works programme, spelling out quarterly/year-wise physical and financial targets and requirements of materials, labour and equipment for each major item of work; strengthening of construction organisations and streamlining administrative procedures; establishment of cost control cells and monitoring units; and preparation of annual operation programmes for major systems to optimise the benefits; evaluation of project performance; and provision of adequate funds for operation and maintenance; and the preparation of detailed plans for water resources development in each State.

Land near Travancore House, New Delhi

1871. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has not yet returned a part of the land near Travancore House, to which it belongs;

(b) whether as a consequence the Kerala education society Higher Secondary School situated near Travancore House, is in danger of being de-recognised by the Delhi Administration; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to return the land to the Government of Kerala for the construction of play ground etc. for the school?

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

(b) No, Sir. The period of recognition of Kerala Education Society Higher Secondary School, Canning Road, New Delhi has been recently extended by the Director of Education, Delhi Administration upto 30th April, 1981.

(c) In view of reply to par: (b), question does not arise. However, the land in question would be made available to Government of Kerala as and when suitable alternative accommodation for Security Police Lines is available.

Incentives for learning Hindi

1872. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to enlarge the existing schemes of incentives for learning Hindi by the non-Hindi speaking people in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the outlines thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Government are of the view that existing schemes, with minor modifications in implementation, provide sufficient incentive for the non-Hindi speaking people in the country to learn Hindi.

आलू का उत्पादन

1873. श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने 1978-79 में आलू के उत्पादन का क्या लक्ष्य रखा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : योजना आयोग आलू के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं करता है। अतः 1978-79 के लिये कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि 26 और 27 जून, 1978 के हुई भारतीय आलू विकास परिषद् की बैठक में 1982-83 के अंत तक आलू के उत्पादन का साधारण लक्ष्य 85 लाख मिट्टरी टन सुझाया गया था।

दण्डकारण्य में पुनः बसाये गये बंगला देश के शरणार्थी

1874. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बंगलादेश के कितने शरणार्थियों को 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक दण्डकारण्य में पुनः बसाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या आवास, शांति, जल तथा रोजगार के बारे में उनके लिए किये गये अपर्याप्त प्रवर्धनों के कारण बहुत से शरणार्थी पश्चिम बंगाल में सुन्दरबन क्षेत्र में भाग रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक कितने शरणार्थी वहां गये और वहां पर वे किन परिस्थितियों में रह रहे हैं ?

निर्वाण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वासि
जंजी (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) 20,711
परिवार (उक्त तारीख की स्थिति)।

(ख) जी, नहीं। लेकिन झूठे प्रचार के कारण, जिसमें उन्हें सुन्दरबन में पुनर्वासि की आशाओं का प्रलोभन दिया गया था, जनवरी और जून, 1978 के बीच बहुत से परिवार स्थल छोड़ गए थे।

(ग) उक्त अवधि के दौरान 14,388 परिवार अपने स्थल छोड़ गए और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उनमें से अधिकांश परिवार पश्चिम बंगाल में गए हैं। इनमें से 10,768 परिवार परियोजना में वापस आ चुके हैं। ऐसी सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि स्थल छोड़ने वाले अधिकांश शेष परिवार सुन्दरबन के मरीचझापी क्षेत्र में आरक्षित वन भूमि पर अनधिकृत कब्जा किए हुए हैं और पेड़ गिराने, लकड़ी बचने, भूमि बचने आदि जैसे गैर-कानूनी कार्य कर रहे हैं। पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार उन्हें वापस लौटने के लिए राजी करने हेतु कदम उठा रही है।

Intensive Milk production programme in Karnataka with World Bank Aid

1875. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) main features of the intensive milk production programme launched in Bangalore and other places in Karnataka with aid from World Bank; and

(b) investments made for the programme and results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) *Main Features.*

The Karnataka Dairy Development Project aims to increase over a period of 5 years, milk production within 1800 Dairy Co-operative Societies, spread over 8 Districts of (i) Bangalore (ii) Mysore (iii) Hassan (iv) Tumkur and parts of other four districts (i) Kolar (ii) Mandya (iii) Coorg and (iv) Chickmagalur and grouped into 4 Unions namely: Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Hassan. The project envisages establishment of processing plants and product making units with capacities given below:—

(a) Bangalore	. 3.5 lakh litres capacity including the expansion of the current unit.
(b) Mysore)	. 60,000 litres per day capacity.
(c) Hassan . .	. 60,000 litres per day capacity expandable to one lakh LPD
(d) Tumkur	. 60,000 litres per day capacity expandable to one lakh LPD
(e) Milk Powder Plant.	. 10 tonnes capacity per day—one
(f) Cattle Feed-Plant.	. 100 tonnes capacity per day—two
(g) Chilling Centres.	. 30,000 litres per day—two
(h) Pure breed Bull farm	. One
(i) Central Frozen Semen Bank	. One

(b) Investments made and Results Achieved till 31st Dec., 1978

INVESTMENTS

S.No.	Particulars	Expenditure from Inception till Dec., 1978 (in Rs.)
I.	Dairy Cooperative Societies.	11,82,624-18
II.	Unions	
	i. Towards investment	35,65,209-92
	ii. Operations Expenses.	65,15,654-22
	iii. Funds to Unions.	52,70,000-00
III.	KDDC	
	(i) KDDC Expenditure	8,11,15,822-56
	(ii) Consultancy	26,14,947-00
IV.	Training and Extension	34,87,089-34
V.	UAS (FVS) Programme	14,37,068-00
VI.	Purchase of Cattle	31,207-00
VII.	Purchase of Vehicle (Institute of Animal Husbandry and VB)	7,19,119-81
	TOTAL	10,53,38,742-12

ACHIEVEMENTS

Sl.No.	Details	Achievements during December 1978	Achievements since inception
1	DCS		
1.1	DCS Registered	12	759
1.2	DCS made functional	1	696
1.3	Members enrolled	3,000	97,127
1.4	Share Capital collected (Rs.)	30,000	10,88,761
1.5	Milk routes opened	1	55
1.6	Cattle feed sold (Tonnes)	144	4,370
1.7	Milk Procured (Tonnes)	5,954	90,602
1.8	Amount paid to producers (Rs.)	89,37,594	..

2 INPUTS

2.1	DCS covered under AI	30	578
2.2	DCS covered under Vety. Aid	46	574
2.3	Animals treated in weekly visits	11,563	1,89,450
2.4	Emergency cases attended.	369	6,240
2.5	AI done.	3,882	64,209
2.6	Pregnancy diagnosed	892	28,359
2.7	Mobile and Emergency Units in operation. . . . .	..	15

3 EXTENSION AND TRAINING

3.1	Society Staff trained.	26	700
3.2	Management Committee Members trained.		358
3.3	Farmers sent to AMUL	21	839
3.4	Film shows conducted.	5	546

Plant Construction:

The land requirements for all the Dairy Plants and Feed Mills have been indentified and acquisition proceedings are reported to have been initiated in almost all cases.

Acquisition proceedings to an extent of 29.00 acres of land for Mother Dairy Bangalore has been finalised. In case of New Dairy, Tumkur and for Cattle Feed Mill in Tumkur, land acquisition proceedings have been finalised.

Bangalore dairy Bangalore

Civil works are being executed by KDDC. Construction of Weighing Bridge is under progress. Under expansion programme, 7 prepack machines have been installed. Further 6 cream separators with a capacity of 5,000 lts. per hour have also been commissioned. 2 Silos with 30,000 Lts. Capacity has been created and commissioned for storing milk, 6 milk tankers with a capacity of 13,000 Lts. and 3 Milk tankers of 9,000 Lts. capacity have arrived and are collecting milk from chilling centres and Dairies. The Butter making machine with a capacity of 2,000 kgs/Hour has

been installed and commissioned. The work regarding 50 tonnes capacity of Deep Freeze cold storage is commissioned and the rest 200 tonnes capacity of Deep Freeze is under progress.

Bulk Vending Booths

Construction of Bulk Vending Booths is progressing.

Cattle Feed Mill Bangalore

Construction work has been started. So far, approximate value of work done is Rs. 60,000.

Expansion of Mysore Dairy

One prepack Machine has been installed during December, 78 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Ltr. Pack of milk is being sold, construction work is progressing.

Product Plant, Mandya

Site has been selected at Gejjalagere village in Maddur Taluk and the acquisition proceedings have been initiated.

Chilling Centre, Mandya

A new Chilling Centre in Mandya has been established.

New Dairy, Tumkur

Construction work is progressing according to the Schedule.

Chilling Centre Sira

A new Chilling Centre at Sira has been erected and commissioned.

New Dairy, Hassan

Required Notification under the Land Acquisition Act has already been published. Voluntary possession of about 19-21½ acres of land has been taken and the same has been handed over to NDDB to start the construction work.

भारत और नेपाल के बीच नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं

1877. श्री उग्रसेन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के बारे में भारत और नेपाल के बीच हुए करार का कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कब किया जायेगा और इसके कब तक पूरे होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) भारत और नेपाल राप्ती तथा पंचेश्वर परियोजनाओं के संबंध में संयुक्त अन्वेषणों का आरम्भ करने और करनाली परियोजना के बारे में प्राथमिक मामलों की जांच करने के लिए एक संयुक्त भारत-नेपाल समिति स्थापित करने के लिए सहमत हो गए हैं। करनाली परियोजना के लिए संयुक्त सीमांत पहले ही स्थापित हो गई है, पंचेश्वर परियोजना का अन्वेषण करने के लिए एक संयुक्त विशेषज्ञ दल भी गठित कर दिया गया है और राप्ती (भालुभंग) परियोजना के अन्वेषण से संबंधित कार्य एजेंसी को सौंपने के बारे में नेपाल सरकार के साथ समझौते किए जा रहे हैं।

अन्वेषण कार्यों का पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। चूंकि, इस कार्य का, जिसे दोनों ने संयुक्त रूप से करना है, जिसमें आंकड़ों का एकत्रण, सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण कार्यों का करना, परियोजना तैयार करना आदि शामिल हैं, के लिए कोई निश्चित समय निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता।

Anomalies in Pay scales of School Headmasters

1878. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Delhi Middle School Headmasters Association on 22nd December, 1978 regarding anomalies in their pay structure; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken if any by the Government to ameliorate their grievances?

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

(b) Delhi Middle School Headmasters Association on 22nd December, 1978, presented a petition to the Rajya Sabha, through a Member of Parliament. The main point made in the petition is that some of the Trained Graduate Teachers, junior to the Middle School Headmasters and working under them, are getting higher pay because they have got selection grade which is higher than the ordinary grade of a Middle School Headmaster.

The matter of removing this anomaly has been under consideration for quite some time but it has not been possible to arrive at a satisfactory solution so far. It is, however, felt that in the service career it so happens that an officer gets certain benefits earlier than anticipated due to some rules and circumstances as compared

with his senior colleagues. But seniors also get the benefit at one stage or the other.

Selection grade to N.F.C. Instructors

1879. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the criteria fixed to grant selection grade to the N.F.C. Instructors taken over on 1st November, 1972 as Jr. P.E. T's. in Delhi Government Schools by Directorate of Education, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): On winding up the scheme of NFC/NDS Instructors, 339 National Discipline Scheme Instructors rendered surplus under the scheme in the Grade of Rs. 110—200 and Rs. 150—240 were absorbed under the Directorate of Education, Delhi and appointed as fresh entrants as Jr. Physical Education Teachers in the grade of Rs. 220—430 w.e.f. 1-11-1972. This scale has since been revised to Rs. 425—640 in terms of Third Pay Commission recommendations. In view of this they have been ranked Junior to the persons who were working as Jr. P.E.Ts in pay scale of Rs. 425—640 under the Education Directorate prior to their absorption. So far, Selection Grade has been granted only to those Jr. P.E.Ts appointed upto 17-6-54. N.F.C./N.D.S; Instructors will be considered for selection grade at the appropriate time alongwith others as and when Selection Grade vacancies become available.

Public Telephone and Telegraph Facilities at Block Headquarters in Orissa

1880. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Orissa has approached the Central Government to provide Public Telephones and Telegraphic facilities at all block headquarters and other approaches with a population of 5000 or more in rural and backward areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government in extending its co-operation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). No specific request has been received from the Orissa State Government to provide public telephones and telegraph facilities at all Block Headquarters and places with a population of 5,000 or more in rural and backward areas. However, the Central Government has itself evolved a policy for providing telephone and telegraph facilities at all Block Headquarters and places with a population of 5,000 or more in ordinary areas and 2,500 or more in hilly and backward areas all over the country. Action is being taken to implement this policy. It is expected to provide telephone and telegraph facilities at all such places during the current Plan period 1978—83.

उत्तर प्रदेश में जिला मुख्यालयों और लखनऊ के बीच एस.टी.डी. सुविधा

1881. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बताने को वृत्ता करंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में उन जिला मुख्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं, जो लखनऊ के साथ एस.टी.डी. सुविधा से जुड़े हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने जिला मुख्यालयों को वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान एस.टी.डी. सुविधा दी जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक सभी जिला मुख्यालयों को लखनऊ के साथ जोड़ा जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें क्या कीटनाशकों हैं और उनका समाधान करने के लिए क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) इस समय लखनऊ के साथ आठ जिला मुख्यालय, जैसे आगरा, इलाहाबाद, फैजाबाद, गाजियाबाद, कानपुर, रायबरेली, उन्नाव और वाराणसी एस.टी.डी. सुविधा के जरिए जुड़े हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान छः अतिरिक्त जिला मुख्यालयों को लखनऊ से एस.टी.डी. सुविधा के जरिए जोड़े जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) एक ओर तो खासकर स्विचिंग और पारंपरिक उपकरण सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं दूसरी ओर एस.टी.डी. सुविधा की जिला मुख्यालयों और राज्य की राजधानी के बीच मांग बहुत अधिक है। अतः इसकी स्थापना योजनाबद्ध रूप में उत्तरांचल की जा रही है।

Rules regarding opening of branch Post Offices/Sub-offices and Recruitment of Staff in Rural Areas

1882. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of the Government for enhancing postal services in the rural areas and recruitment of staff thereto;

(b) what factors are considered for opening branch-post offices and sub-offices in rural areas;

(c) whether the Government is considering any modification of the existing rules in regard to opening of branch-post offices and sub-offices and recruitment of staff;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) During Sixth Five Year Plan period (1978-83)

Govt. have launched a programme for expansion of postal facilities in rural areas and recruitment of additional staff by opening 25000 new branch post offices, providing postal counter facilities through mobile post offices to 50,000 villages, installing 2,50,000 letter boxes and appointing 50,000 Extra Departmental Agents to improve daily delivery services to villages and to ensure efficient clearance of letter boxes. Under all these schemes, total employment is expected to be 1 lakh. The Extra Departmental Staff are recruited from amongst the local villagers having prescribed educational and age, qualifications and some other source of income (in the case of Branch Postmasters only) preference being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The factors considered for opening of a branch post office in rural areas and its upgradation to sub-post office are given in the Statement.

(c) to (e). The norms for opening of post offices in rural areas have been revised and liberalised recently. There is at present no proposal to modify the method of recruitment of Extra Departmental Staff for Branch Post Offices.

Statement

Norms for opening a branch post office in Rural area and its upgradation to sub Post Offices.

Opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices in rural areas

Every Gram Panchayat village having no post office within a distance of 3 K.Ms. is eligible to have its own post office, provided the proposed post office is expected to earn a minimum income of 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

If it is a non-grain Panchayat village, it should, in addition to the above two conditions, have a minimum population of 2000.

In hilly, backward and tribal areas, the minimum income criterion is fixed

only 10 per cent of the cost. The population criterion in the case of non-gram panchayat villages in such areas has been fixed at 1000. The distance criterion is however the same for all areas viz. there should be no post office already existing within 3 Kms. of a proposed post office.

Upgrading of extra departmental branch post office

All extra departmental branch post offices having public call offices or telegraph facilities are to be upgraded to extra departmental sub post offices.

All extra departmental branch post offices having a work-load of between 4 and 5 hours are also to be upgraded to extra departmental sub post offices.

Upgrading to departmental sub post offices

An E.D. Branch office is eligible to be upgraded to a departmental S.O. if the sub office with which it is in account has more than 20 Branch Offices already in account with it (the sub office). The Branch Office could also be ungraded if it has over 5 hours of work, irrespective of the number of Branch Offices in account with its account (or sub) office. In any case, on upgradation, the loss on the new departmental Sub Office should not exceed Rs. 1000 per annum in rural areas.

Adverse effect of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act 1976 on Industrial Units

1883. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act has adversely affected the ability of industrial units to mortgage their land against loans from banks;

(b) if so, whether industries have complained against it; and

(c) if so, steps taken to help the industries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Under the guideline issued by the Government of India governing exemption to vacant land in excess of the ceiling limit for industrial purposes, the land holder can mortgage it without possession for raising a loan from a financial institution for running the existing industry on the land and/or for its expansion.

देवरिया/कसाबा में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना

1884. श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह दत्तान को वृत्ता करंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय किन बातों को ध्यान में रखा जाता है तथा क्या ये विद्यालय केवल बड़े नगरों के लिए ही होते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया जिला मुख्यालय या कसाबा में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्यालय बड़े नगरों के लिए ही नहीं होते हैं । क्या केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलते समय निम्नीलिखित बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता है :—

1. नये केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेन्ट्रल स्कूल्स) खोलने का प्रस्ताव पर विचार केवल तभी किया जाता है :—

(अ) जब निम्नीलिखित में से किसी एक से आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त होते हैं :—

(क) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ।

(ग) संघशासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन ।

(घ) पात्र श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के संगठन [जैसा कि (8) में है] ।

(2) जब प्रायोजक अधिकारी द्वारा केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन को लगभग 15 एकड़ भूमि का टुकड़ा मुफ्त उपलब्ध किया जाता है ।

(3) (क) जब रक्षा सेवाओं के कर्मचारियों, अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों अथवा भारत सरकार के उपक्रमों के अलग-अलग अथवा संयुक्त रूप से, कम से कम 1000 कर्मचारियों का जमाव हो और शुरू में प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) की विभिन्न कक्षाओं में दाखिला लेने के लिए कम से कम 200 बच्चे (बड़े नगरों के मामले में 500 बच्चे) इच्छुक हों ।

(ख) नई छावनीयों और रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों के स्कूलों में दाखिल के लिए कम से कम 200 बच्चे उपलब्ध होने चाहिए ।

(4) जब प्रायोजक अधिकारी विकीसित हो रहे विद्यालय को स्थित करने के लिए तब तक बिना किराये के अथवा मामूली किराए पर अस्थाई आवास उपलब्ध नहीं करा देंगे, जब तक कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन उसको दी गई भूमि पर अपने विद्यालय के भवन का निर्माण नहीं कर लेता, और

(5) जहां स्कूल से उचित दूरी के अन्तर्गत वैकल्पिक आवास उपलब्ध न हों वहां प्रायोजक अधिकारी द्वारा स्टाफ के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत सदस्यों को आवासीय स्थान की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ।

(2) भारत सरकार के उपक्रम के परिसर में एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) खोला जा सकता है, यदि यह आवास, भूमि और भविष्य की विकास सुविधाओं तथा प्रस्तावित विद्यालय के आनुपातिक ऊपरी खर्चों सहित आवर्ती तथा अनावर्ती व्यय को वहन करना स्वीकार कर लेता है, बशर्ते कि स्थान और वैकल्पिक शैक्षिक सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध न होने के संदर्भ में एक ऐसे विद्यालय की आवश्यकता सिद्ध हो जाती है ।

(3) भारतीय प्रायोगिक संस्थान, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्, प्रयोगशालाओं आदि जैसी किसी उच्च शिक्षा संस्था

के परिसर में एक नया केन्द्रीय विद्यालय (सेंट्रल स्कूल) उन्हीं शर्तों पर खोला जा सकता है जो कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रम पर लागू होते हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के देवरिया के जिला मुख्यालय अथवा कसाया में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Posts and Telegraphs Department

1885. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Hindi Officers have recently been appointed in various offices of Posts and Telegraphs Department;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) what was the mode of selection of these officers; and

(d) whether applications were called for from amongst the eligible departmental candidates?

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

(b) 18.

(c) Records of service of eligible qualified departmental officials who applied were sanctioned by a high level Screening Committee, formed for making selection of candidates for appointment as Hindi Officers on ad-hoc basis.

(d) Applications already obtained from eligible departmental candidates were available and selection were made out of them.

Demarcation of Allotted plots in Delhi

1886. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter published in *Patriot* of 5th February, 1979 regarding plot allotted by the Ministry and not so far demarcated in the layout plan;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to see that those plots are demarcated in the layout plan to enable the Municipal Corporation to pass the building plans; and

(c) reasons for the delay in getting these plots demarcated in the layout plan for so many years?

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

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Functioning of Sugar Industry after Decontrol of Sugar

1887. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey about the functioning of sugar industry after the decontrol of sugar, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what is the estimated production of sugar during the current year; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the sugar industry was suffering losses even after decontrol of sugar and if so, the estimated losses for the current year and also carry forwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. However, a close watch is being kept over the sugar situation in all its aspects

such as production, availability, consumption, prices etc.

(b) 65 lakh tonnes.

(c) Information about the losses is not available with the Government. The loss/profit depends upon the cost of production of each factory and the sales realization obtained over the entire year's operations.

Increase in Fellowship Emoluments

1888. SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the research students all over the country to increase their fellowship emoluments;

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

(c) what steps the Government have taken to meet out their demands in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Some representations have been received from the associations of research scholars in certain universities, demanding an increase in the value of research fellowships, administered by the University Grants Commission.

(c) The University Grants Commission has appointed a Committee to review its scheme of research fellowships.

Rise in the Prices of Building Material

1889. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that steep rise in the prices of building materials during the past three years has made it impossible for the families in the lower income groups to build their own houses;

(b) if so, what is the exact position; and

(c) what positive steps, if any, have been or are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). Prices of almost all the building materials have shown increase during the last three years.

Government is giving due consideration to promote the use of locally available building materials and low cost housing designs, construction techniques and materials. Stress is also being laid on such measures by adoption of which economy in the consumption of costly and scarce materials like cement, steel and first class timbers could be achieved.

For the rural poor, the National Buildings Organisation has evolved a house design which can be constructed at a cost of less than Rs. 1500 when built through self-help. For the urban poor, the National Buildings Organisation has evolved a design which can be constructed at a cost of less than Rs. 3800.

The average cost of a house for the economically weaker sections, financed by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking, has declined from Rs. 9711 in 1974-75 to Rs. 6521 during 1977-78.

Kidnapping for purpose of Begging

1890. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports about kidnapping and then maiming and blinding of children for being utilised by wicked elements for the purpose of begging;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made to find out the origin of so many maimed and mutilated beggars in the streets; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to prevent such racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN):

(a) There has been no report about kidnapping and maiming of children for purposes of begging in recent years.

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

Registration for D.D.A. Flats

1891. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present registration for allotment of D.D.A. flats is closed for the general public; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and when Government propose to open the registration for the public?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority has so far floated three General Registration Schemes and two Special Registration Schemes—One Scheme for the Retired Public Servants and another for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, it floated two self Financing Housing Schemes.

Delhi Development Authority do not propose to open registration till they develop some more schemes.

Crushing of Sugarcane

1892. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

CULTURAE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated total quantity of sugarcane production during the current season and the quantity of sugar estimated to be produced by the sugar mills during this year;

(b) whether sugar mills will crush the entire quantity of sugarcane made available to them during this year; and

(c) if reply to part (b) of the question be in negative, what action is Government taking to ensure crushing of entire quantity of sugarcane?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) According to available reports the production of sugarcane during the current 1978-79 season may be around last year's level of 181.6 million tonnes or marginally lower. The sugar Production for 1978-79 season is estimated at 65 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). The current crushing season 1978-79 is progressing satisfactorily and sugar production upto 15-2-79 at 30.2 lakh tonnes represented an increase of 1.1 lakh tonnes over the level of production in the corresponding period last year. Government are keeping a close watch over sugar production and the off-take of sugarcane by the sugar industry.

वांसबाड़ा (इंगरपुर) में डाक तथा तार
विभाग द्वारा अधिवृत्त कार्यालय
भवन

1893. श्री हीरा भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की वृत्ता करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग ने वांसबाड़ा (इंगरपुर) जिले में कितने कार्यालय भवन अधिवृत्त कर रखे हैं और कितने भवन किराये पर ले रखे हैं ;

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्यालय भवनों के निर्माण के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने भवन बनाए जाएंगे ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहीर प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु): (क) विभाग के पास एक विभागीय इमारत और छह किराये की इमारतें हैं ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) एक

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Alleged Irregularities Committed by Director, I.S.M., Dhanbad

1894. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE: be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the decision to set up a fact finding Committee to enquire into the alleged irregularities and excesses committed by the Director of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad; if so, facts in details;

(b) whether there is a time limit for completing that enquiry; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Executive Board of the Indian School of Mines Dhanbad appointed a Fact Finding Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri J. G. Kumarmangalam, Chairman, Executive Board, with two other members of the Board as members. The Karmachari Sangh of the School subsequently represented through Members of Parliament to include outsiders also in the Fact Finding Committee. This was agreed to by the Chairman of the Committee, who invited two of the members suggested by the Karmachari Sangh to serve on the Committee. They have recently

conveyed their acceptance to serve on the Committee;

(b) Yes Sir, three months.

(c) The Chairman is arranging the meeting of the Committee soon.

Opening of Technological Universities

1895. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Southern Regional Committee of the All India Council of Technical Education has recommended for opening of Technological Universities in all the States of the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been forwarded to the Government of the same; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The recommendations of the Southern Regional Committee will be placed before the All India Council for Technical Education for consideration at its next meeting likely to be held in May, 1979. A view in the matter can be taken only after the recommendations of the Council become available

चीनी का रक्षित भंडार (बफर स्टॉक) बनाने के लिए गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र का सहयोग

1896. श्री अचन सिंह ठाकुर : (क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष चीनी के बहुत अधिक अप्रत्याशित उत्पादन को देखते हुए सरकार ने चीनी का पर्याप्त स्टॉक रखने का निर्णय लिया है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र का सहयोग लेने का भी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

बृहत् और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) गत चीनी मौसम में 65 लाख मीटरी टन का रिकार्ड उत्पादन होने और वर्तमान चीनी मौसम के दौरान चीनी की उतनी ही मात्रा का अनुमानित उत्पादन होने की दृष्टि से 5 लाख मीटरी टन चीनी का बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने का निर्णय किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) वित्त मंत्रालय और नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता विभाग के परामर्श से बफर स्टॉक हेतु चीनी अधिग्रहण करने और मूल्य निर्धारण करने से संबंधित तौर-तरीकों के बारे में अभी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Animal Energy Resources for Agricultural Production

1897. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principal features of the survey conducted by the Director of Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore for harnessing the animal energy resources in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to utilise the animal energy resources available in the country for boosting agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Ministry of Shipping & Transport sponsored a Project for the socio-economic survey of bullock cart operations in January, 1978, at the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore. The detailed results are expected to be available by the end of 1979. Based on the pilot studies carried out, the Director Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, has made the following projections about the total freight carried by carts in the rural and urban areas:

Particulars	In predominantly	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
I. Carts (in millions).	12	3
II. Average freight (in tonnes)	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
III. Average distance over which freight moved (km./days)	10	20
IV. Average number of days of use in the year ^a	52 (one day per week)	260 (five days per week)

NOTE :—The figures of average freight are drawn from district-level pilot studies.

The survey has indicated that the village carts, about 12 million in number, carry 0.5 tonne of freight over an average distance of 10 kilometers during 52 days in the year, the rural utilisation index being one day carting in the week.

A fair proportion of the carts are owned and used by farmers to carry between farm and barn their varied outputs—mostly agricultural produce and inputs such as manure, fuel fertilisers and dry fodder. The total number of people employed in the bullock cart transportation system, directly or indirectly, part time and full time may be of the order to 200 lakhs. As farming operations are seasonal, a good deal of idle time from ploughing is used in carting; either the animals are hired out or the owner uses them himself. According to a study conducted, 53 per cent of bullock time in Coimbatore and 70 per cent in Trichi District were taken up by the cart. The transport input in the sugar industry is intensive. 1/3rd of the time is taken in ploughing which appears to be national average. The proportion of bullock time to the total of other forms of energy used—The Persian Wheel, in gur making and for oil extraction by the Ghani in the North Indian plains are comparable.

(b) The Director, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, has sent a proposal for the establishment of an Animal Energy Development Corporation for consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

A meeting was convened under the Chairmanship of the Director-General I.C.A.R., to discuss the various aspects of the proposal for utilisation of the animal energy resources available in the country for boosting agricultural production, in which representatives from the Ministry of Shipping & Transport, Deptt. of Energy, Deptt. of Science & Technology, Deptt. of Agriculture & Rural Development, the I.C.A.R., a Member from Gandhi Peace Foundation and the members from the Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore participated. It was observed that due to the cost escalation of non-renewable forms of energy, India is fortunate to possess a large asset of animal energy for farming and transport operations. Several ICAR Research Institutes and agricultural universities are engaged in research on improvement of the bullock cart designs, yoke/harness and agricultural implements so that maximum energy can be derived from the draft animal. In order to coordinate the research and developmental activities in progress on all aspects of animal energy develop-

ment, it was proposed to consider the establishment of an "All India Coordinated Research Programme on Animal Energy" and a "National Research and Development Bureau for Animal Energy" with the primary objective of dissemination of known technology. Prof. Ramaswamy was requested to revise the proposal in view of the necessity for coordinating different activities on animal energy. Necessary steps will be taken to improve the utilisation of the animal energy resources available in the country and to coordinate the work for the dissemination of known technology.

Committee on Utilisation of Kaveri Waters

1898. SHRI K. GOPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed to go into the utilization of Kaveri waters by Southern States; and

(b) if so, the progress made by the Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) In pursuance of an understanding reached amongst the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976 about the use and development of Cauvery waters, a Committee of technical representatives of the Central and State Governments was set up by the Government of India in October, 1976 to go into the various issues relating to the manner of sharing of Cauvery waters in lean and good years.

(b) The Committee has held several meetings during which the State representatives expressed divergent views on certain issues. The Committee has not, therefore, as yet finalised its deliberations.

Extinction of 'Great Indian Bustard'

1899. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Great Indian Bustard' is now an almost extinct species of Indian Wild Life and if so, the reasons thereof; and

(b) whether the Government are considering proposals to procure, maintain and multiply various rare species belonging to Wild Life now facing extinction; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) There are no proposals for the procurement of various rare species belonging to Wildlife facing extinction. To maintain and multiply the endangered species of Wild Life, Government has already taken adequate measures at the National level for the preservation and conservation of Wild Life. Some of the important steps being taken are as follows:—

1. With the enactment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, which has now been adopted by almost all States, special legal protection has been given to the endangered species from exploitation and stringent punishment provided for infringement of the provisions of the Act.

2. Export trade of most of the threatened species has been controlled, particularly since India became a party in 1976 to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

3. The habitat in which Wild Life can prosper is being increased by constituting larger areas as National Parks and Sanctuaries where all possible protection is being afforded to Wild Life.

4. For ensuring effective and scientific management of sanctuaries national parks and other wild life areas, separate wildlife wings in the States/U.T.s. within the Forest Department are being established.

5. Some of the Zoological Parks are being encouraged and assisted in undertaking captive breeding of some of the endangered species.

Shortages at Ropar Central Warehousing Corporation

1900. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 7,500 bags of fertilizers, 500 quintals of wheat, 4 fumigation covers costing Rs. 3000 each and 4 new tarpaulines costing Rs. 500 each were found short at Ropar (Punjab) Central Warehousing Corporation and it has been detected on enquiry by the Warehouse Manager and report has been submitted in November, 1978 to Regional Managing Director C.W.C. New Delhi; and

(b) whether the Government will take this matter seriously and fix the responsibility on the official concerned and take action in accordance with law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No such report has been received by the Regional Manager, CWC, New Delhi so far. The matter is however under investigation.

Progress in Construction of Zimrani Dam

1901. SHRI BHARAT BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Zimrani Dam;

(b) when the actual work will be completed; and

(c) whether the Government have assessed increase in cost of construction during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Works of Gola barrage, feeder channels and minors are in progress. These are expected to be completed by June, 1980. Detailed investigations and designs of works in respect of Zimrani Dam are in progress at present. The construction period for the dam is estimated to be 7 years after it is started.

(c) The estimated cost of Gola barrage feeder channels and minors is Rs. 569 lakhs and no increase in this is anticipated. After the detailed investigations of the Zimrani Dam are over, the estimated expenditure in respect of this part of the project would be known.

दिल्ली में गाँतमपुरी में प्राथमिक विद्यालय के लिए भवन

1902. श्री रामदत्त सिंह :

श्री श्याम सुन्दर वास :

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन :

श्री अधन सिंह ठाकुर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में यमुना पार शाहदरा क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख कालोनी गाँतमपुरी में बेसिक प्राथमिक विद्यालय के अध्यापकों तथा लोगों को विद्यालय के काम चलाऊ आवास के कारण अत्यधिक असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अध्यापकों की सुविधा के लिए इस विद्यालय की इमारत कब तक बनाई जाएगी, और

(ग) इस विद्यालय पर कितना धन व्यय होगा और यदि इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और इस विद्यालय की इमारत का निर्माण करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना, दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की बसें

1903. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका की नौ बसें कुल कितने मूल्य पर खरीदी गई और बंची गई;

(ख) क्या नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को इस सौदे में काफी हानी उठानी पड़ी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) क्रमशः 9,89,352.90 रुपये तथा 5,17,524.00 रुपये में।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जैसा कि नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने बताया हानि का मुख्य कारण बसों के चलने की लागत 3.00 रुपये प्रति किलो मीटर आती थी जबकि बसों को चलाने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन निगम से केवल 1 रुपया प्रति किलो मीटर मिलता था।

Central Funds for Maintenance of Maharashtra Housing Board Colonies, Bombay

1904. SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that tenants of the Maharashtra Housing Board colonies in Bombay are suffering due to lack of maintenance and also to the absence of any ownership policy;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government has approached the Centre for funds for maintenance and repairs at any time during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As per the report received from the Maharashtra Government, it is true that tenants of the Maharashtra Housing Board colonies are suffering due to lack of maintenance. However, the scheme for sale of tenements to the occupants has been finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

10+2+3 शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में असंतोष असंतोष

1905. श्री यादवचन्द्र दत्त :

श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या 10+2+3 शिक्षा प्रणाली के बारे में छात्रों ने अपना असंतोष व्यक्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) से (ग) छात्रों के

एक वर्ग ने 10+2 पद्धति के कार्यान्वयन से उत्पन्न कुछ कठिनाईयों पर असन्तोष व्यक्त किया है। ये मुख्य रूप से पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की उपलब्धता तथा पाठ्यचर्चा विषय वस्तु की दौरे से उपलब्धता से संबंधित हैं।

छात्रों को कठिनाईयों को दूर करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

कक्षा XII की परीक्षा के लिए कुछ विषयों की केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड की पाठ्यचर्चा तथा पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के कुछ अंश हटाकर और केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक बोर्ड परीक्षा, 1979 को लग-भग पंद्रह दिन स्थगित करके। एक दीर्घावीध उपाय के रूप में यह भी निश्चय किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की कक्षा XI और XII पुस्तकों के अतिरिक्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की सूची की सिफारिश करेगा ताकि छात्रों का राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की दौरे से उपलब्धता के कारण कठिनाई न हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् स्कूलों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर उन्हें सीधे ही पाठ्य-पुस्तकों की आपूर्ति भी करेगी।

बीमारी के आधार पर टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन के लिए आवेदन पत्र

1906. श्री सूरत कार :

श्री रामदेव सिंह :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान छत्तीसगढ़ लाल भवन, जनपथ नयी दिल्ली स्थित टेलीफोन मुख्यालय का बीमारी के आधार पर छह महीने के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने हेतु बड़ी संख्या में आवेदन पत्र मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें से छः महीने के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र स्वीकृत हुए हैं ; और

(ग) उनमें से कुल कितने ऐसे आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत किए गए हैं जिन पर बीमारी के आधार पर छः महीने के लिए टेलीफोन

कनेक्शन दिये जाने चाहिए थे तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) तारीख 1-4-78 से 31-1-79 के बीच करीब 1250 अस्थायी टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए गए। इनमें से अधिकांश बीमारी के आधार पर ही दिए गए थे।

(ग) संबंधित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में अतिरिक्त क्षमता उपलब्ध होने पर बीमारी के आधार पर टेलीफोन कनेक्शन मंजूर किए जाते हैं। बशर्ते कि जहां टेलीफोन अपेक्षित है उस सीमा क्षेत्र के लिए केंब्रल प्लेट्स भी उपलब्ध हों। यह कहना कठिन है कि कितने मामलों पर विचार नहीं किया गया, कारण इस प्रकार के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Management of Sugar Mills taken over by Government

1907. SHRI B. K. NAIR:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) the complete list, as of date, of the sugar mills the managements of which have been taken over by the Government under the new Act;

(b) the arrears of cane prices owed by the respective managements to the cane-growers at the time of take over and the amounts, if any, outstanding as of date; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise from the managements the arrears owed and still outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The names of the sugar undertakings taken over by the Government and the amount of cane arrears owed by the respective

managements to the cane growers at the time of take over and the amount outstanding at present are indicated in the statement attached.

(c) Payment of cane arrears to the cane growers is the responsibility of the respective sugar undertakings. However, to enable the undertakings to clear the cane arrears expeditiously

loans to the extent of Rs. 297 lakhs has already been sanctioned by the Government and are in the process of being disbursed. Efforts are also being made to obtain necessary credit from the banks to strengthen the financial position of the undertakings so that the cane arrears are cleared within a short period.

Statement

Cane arrears (figures in lakhs)

Name of the Sugar Mills	Before Take Over		After Take Over (as on 31-1-79).	
	1977-78 & earlier season	1978-79 season	1977-78 & earlier season	1978-79 season
1	2	3	4	5
1. The Ajudhia Sugar Mills Raja-Ka-Sahaspur, Distt. Moradabad (U.P.)	113.10	8.53	99.76	98.49
2. The Laskshmi Sugar & Oil* Mills, Hardoi, Distt. Hardoi (U.P.)	99.94	14.26	113.10	23.98
3. The Deoria Surgar Mills Ltd., Deoria, Distt. Deoria (U. P.)	12.39		12.39	15.42
4. Shree Sitaram Sugar Co. Ltd., Baitalpur, Distt. Deoria (U.P.)	10.40		9.85	16.68
5. The Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur, Distt. Rampur (U.P.)	94.32	41.02	94.32	41.02
6. The Rai Bahadur Narain Singh Sugar Mills Ltd., Lhaksar, Distt. Saharanpur (U.P.)	169.43	33.60	169.43	33.60
7. The Jijamata Sahkari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Shankarnagar, Distt. Buldana (Maharashtra)	44.26	17.91	44.25	32.69
8. Shree Satpuda Tapi Parisar Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Purushottam Nagar, Distt. Dhulia (Maharashtra).	63.70	23.18	63.57	61.34
9. Shri Keshoraipatan Sahkari Sugar Mills Ltd., Keshoraipatan, Distt. Bundi (Rajasthan)	41.91	2.62	41.91	23.53
10. The Cauvery Sugar and Chemicals Ltd., Cauvery Factory, Pattaivaytalai, Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu)	0.37		0.37	

*Order of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court setting aside the take over Notification is under appeal in the Supreme Court.

Damage to Crop due to rain in Tamil Nadu

1908. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last week of December, 1978 heavy rain fall in Madras uprooted lakhs of people and there was heavy damage to the standing crops;

(b) if so, the total loss suffered;

(c) kind of assistance Centre has rendered to the affected people and to the State Government; and

(d) whether the State Governments demand has been fully met by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Govt. of Tamil Nadu due to heavy rains in the last week of December, 1978 about 2 lakh people living in 731 slums in Madras city and about 1.89 lakh persons living in 931 villages in adjoining Chengalpattu Distt. were affected. Paddy in 73335 acres, groundnut in 13200 acres, Ragi in 145 acres, Chillies in 580 acres, Cotton in 250 acres, Onion in 350 acres and Tobacco in 50 acres grown in Chengalpattu South Arcot and Madurai Distt. were damaged. 1.17 lakh acres of paddy grown in South Arcot, Tiruchirappali and Madurai were Submerged.

(c) and (d). No request has been received from the State Govt. for assistance to be rendered to them and affected people.

Decision on Ravi Beas Water Dispute

1909. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

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

(a) whether Government of Haryana have approached or submitted any memorandum to Central Government to announce the decision on the Ravi Beas Water dispute between Punjab and Haryana States; and

(b) if so, the time by which Central Government is likely to announce the decision?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Govt. of Haryana have approached the Central Govt. for assistance in obtaining the concurrence of Punjab Government for construction of the Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal passing through Punjab territory to enable conveyance of Haryana's share of waters made available as a result of Beas Project. The allocation of these waters between Punjab and Haryana was determined by the Notification of the Government of India dated 24th March, 1976. The Government of Punjab have represented against the share allotted to Haryana. Meetings have been held to bring out an understanding and efforts are at present being made to resolve the differences on both the issues with the assistance of the Prime Minister.

Installation of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Sub-Divisional Town of Bhagalpur

1910. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the complaints received in respect of the working of hand operated telephone exchange at sub-divisional town of Bhagalpur;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in installing an automatic telephone exchange there;

(c) the number of residential quarters required for the P. & T. employees and the progress made during the last two years in the construction thereof; and

(d) the time by which the building for the automatic telephone exchange will be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes Sir. For better supervision over the working of Bhagalpur telephone system a Divisional Engineer Telegraphs has been posted at Bhagalpur with effect from January 1979.

(b) Due to limited supply of requisite equipment, automatic exchanges are being planned and set up in a phased manner. Subject to any unforeseen circumstances it is hoped to commission an automatic exchange at Bhagalpur in 1983.

(c) (i) 74 quarters are available at Bhagalpur for the staff strength of about 420 giving an availability of 17.6 per cent against the All India average of about 6 per cent.

(ii) Construction of 12 type III quarters is under process.

(d) The preliminary action for building construction is already in hand. The construction will be matched with availability of equipment, to achieve the target given at (b).

Export of Rice to Mauritius

1911. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been concluded for export of 24000 tonnes of rice to Mauritius;

(b) if so, the price at which the rice is to be sold to Mauritius;

(c) the kind and quality of rice proposed to be exported and the

price at which they are to be procured in India; and

(d) whether Government will procure rice for this purpose from the Food Corporation of Tamil Nadu or from private parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. An agreement had been concluded on 23-10-1978 for supply on commercial basis to Mauritius a quantity of 24,000 tonnes of Indian Raw Rice IR-8 (long bold variety) with broken up to 35 per cent. The procurement price of the said variety of rice is Rs. 147 per quintal exclusive of incidentals and cost of gunnies. The supplies will be made from the existing stocks of the Food Corporation of India. It is not in the public interest to disclose the sale price.

हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भंडारों में पड़ी दीमक लगी पुस्तकें

1912. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 29 जनवरी, 1979 के 'अमर उजाला' के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर "टरमाइट्स इन हिन्दी बुक्स वर्थ रुपिय 2.50 करोड़ लाइंग इन दि स्टोर्स" आफ हिन्दी स्पीकिंग स्टेट्स" (हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के भंडारों में पड़ी 2.05 करोड़ रुपये की हिन्दी पुस्तकें) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन हैं और भविष्य में ऐसी हानि तथा पुस्तकों के भागों का दीमक लगने से बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से प्रकाशित 189.71 लाख रुपये लागत की पुस्तकें हिन्दी ग्रंथ अकादमी के पास अनिवार्य पड़ी हैं । यह

कहना ठीक नहीं है कि इन्हें दीमकों ने नुकसान पहुँचाया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

प्रति व्यक्ति कृषि भूमि

1913. श्री हुकम देव नारायण बाबू : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कृषि-योग्य भूमि कुल कितनी है और प्रति व्यक्ति औसत कृषि भूमि कितनी है; और

(ख) क्या यह एक व्यक्ति के जीवन निर्वाह के लिए पर्याप्त है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) 1975-76 के दौरान कृषि योग्य कुल क्षेत्र (जिसमें बांया गया कुल क्षेत्र, चालू परती, अन्य परती भूमि, विभिन्न वृक्षों तथा उपवनों के अन्तर्गत भूमि, जो बांये गये कुल क्षेत्र में शामिल नहीं हैं, तथा अन्य कृषि योग्य परती भूमि शामिल हैं) 1857.6 लाख हेक्टर आंका गया है। बाद के वर्षों के लिए जानकारी अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकी है। राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन द्वारा 1971-72 में (आधार वर्ष 1970-71) किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार परिवारों द्वारा संचालित औसत क्षेत्र 2.20 हेक्टर आंका गया है और एक परिवार का औसत आकार 5.19 व्यक्ति माना गया है।

(ख) भूमि में होने वाली आय पर भूमि की किस्म, सिंचाई की सुविधाओं, उगायी जाने वाली फसलों के प्रकार, व्यवस्था आदि जैसी कई बातों का प्रभाव पड़ता है। अतः यह बताना कठिन है कि क्या औसत प्रति व्यक्ति भूमि एक व्यक्ति के निर्वाह के लिए पर्याप्त होगी।

गोरखपुर गांव के पास पुरातत्वीय अवशेष

1914. श्री राघवजी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रायसेन जिले के देवरी कस्बे के पास स्थित गोरखपुर गांव के पास पुरातत्वीय महत्व के कुछ निर्माण कार्य आदि मिले हैं?

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

(ग) उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(घ) क्या उस स्थान को सड़क से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) और (ख) समाचार पत्रों में दी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश में रायसेन जिले के गोरखपुर गांव के पास प्रागैतिहासिक उपकरणों के अतिरिक्त ईसा पूर्व की दूसरी शताब्दी से लेकर मध्य काल तक की श्रेणी में आने वाले प्राचीन स्तूपों, विहारों, मन्दिरों तथा मूर्तियों के अवशेष उपलब्ध हुए हैं।

(ख) इन अवशेषों के पुरातत्वीय महत्व को निश्चित करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण का एक अधिकारी स्थल का निरीक्षण करेगा और यदि ये अवशेष राष्ट्रीय महत्व के पाए जायेंगे तो इन्हें संरक्षित किया जाएगा।

(घ) जी नहीं।

गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से किराये पर गोदाम

1915. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने प्रत्येक राज्य में बड़े पैमाने पर गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से किराये पर गोदाम लिए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी राज्यवार व्यापार क्या है और उनके लिए प्रति वर्ष कितना किराया दिया जाता है ?

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों से भी गोदाम किराये पर लिये गये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या क्या है और यदि नहीं तो क्या जन जाति के लोगों से गोदाम बनवा कर उनसे ये गोदाम भविष्य में किराये पर लिये जायेंगे और इस समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम को कुल कितने गोदाम चाहिए; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने चीनी के लिए भी गोदाम बनाने का निर्णय किया है ताकि चीनी का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाया जा सके और यदि हां, तो इसके लिए कितने गोदामों की आवश्यकता होगी ?

वृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) अधिकांश राज्यों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों ने प्राइवेट पार्टियों से अपेक्षित संख्या में गोदाम किराये पर ले रखे हैं। प्राइवेट पार्टियों से राज्यवार किराये पर ले गई क्षमता का ब्योरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया जाता है।

1977-78 के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने प्राइवेट पार्टियों और राज्य सरकारों से किराये पर लिए गए गोदामों का वार्षिक किराया 914.89 लाख रुपये दिया है।

(ख) गोदाम किराये पर लेने के सम्बन्ध में जाति संबंधी कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। मुख्य दृष्टिकोण तो गोदाम की तुलनात्मक उपयुक्तता और केन्द्र विशेष पर उनकी आवश्यकता होती है। खासतौर पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के निर्मित गोदामों को लेने का विचार नहीं है लेकिन वे भी गोदाम प्राप्त करने के लिए दिए गए विज्ञापनों के प्रति पेशकश कर सकते हैं।

भण्डारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता की समय समय पर समीक्षा की जाती है। और किराये पर लेकर जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिये कार्रवाई की जाती है।

(ग) जहां तक चीनी का बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने का सम्बन्ध है, यह उल्लेख किया जाता है कि चीनी का 5 लाख मीटरी टन का एक बफर स्टॉक तैयार करने के लिए सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय लिया जा चुका है। बफर स्टॉक के लिए चीनी अधिग्रहण करने, भण्डारण और मूल्य निर्धारण के तौर-तरीकों की अभी जांच की जा रही है।

विवरण

प्राइवेट पार्टियों से 31-12-1978 तक किराये पर ले गई भण्डारण क्षमता
(घांकड़े मीटरी टन में)

क्रम संख्या	क्षेत्र का नाम	भण्डारण क्षमता मीटरी टन में
1.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,73,350
2.	असम	2,01,390
3.	बिहार	3,37,960
4.	दिल्ली	1,820
5.	गुजरात	3,05,820
6.	हरियाणा	1,89,380
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	990
8.	जम्मू और काश्मीर	5,800
9.	कर्नाटक	1,72,870
10.	केरल	37,680
11.	काश्मीर (पी० एच०)	-
12.	मध्य प्रदेश	4,15,720
13.	महाराष्ट्र	2,19,780
14.	एन० ई० एफ० क्षेत्र	57,610
15.	उड़ीसा	33,240
16.	पंजाब	6,75,370
17.	राजस्थान	4,11,000
18.	तमिलनाडु	2,79,810
19.	उत्तर प्रदेश	5,56,110
20.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	3,34,100
	जोड़	47,09,800

Teaching of a South Indian Language in Hindi Speaking States

1916. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Hindi speaking States which have included the teach-

ing of a South Indian language under the 3-language formula and what is the number of teachers appointed by each one of the States for the purpose; and

(b) what are the non-Hindi speaking States which have provided for the teaching of Hindi under the 3-language formula and what is the number of teachers appointed by each one of the States for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) and (b). The position in

regard to teaching of a South Indian language by Hindi speaking States and for teaching of Hindi by non-Hindi speaking States under the three language formula is given in the statement attached.

The information in regard to the number of teachers appointed by the various State Governments for teaching of a South Indian language in Hindi speaking States and for teaching of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States is not readily available and is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Position of implementation of three language Formula in the States and Union Territories as on 1-9-1978

State/ Union Territory	Languages taken up	Classes/Stages from which the languages are taken up
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh .	(i) Telugu, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada, Tamil, Oriya, Marathi & Gujarati	Hindi from class V except in the case of Hindi Medium schools where instructions in Hindi may be started.
	(ii) Hindi or Telugu or any modern Indian language or English	
	(iii) English	From Class V except in the case of English Medium Schools where instruction in English may be started earlier.
Assam	(i) Mother tongue or regional language	Three-language formula is being implemented only in Classes V to VII.
	(ii) English	
	(iii) Hindi, (for Assamese) or Assamese (for non-Assamese).	

1	2	3	4
Bihar	(i) Mother tongue from class I to X (ii) Sanskrit (for Hindi-speaking) or Hindi (for non-Hindi-speaking) from Class III to X. (iii) English from Class V to X.		
Gujarat	(i) Regional Language or Mother tongue From Standard I. (ii) Hindi from Standard V. (iii) English in Standards VIII & IX.		
Haryana	(i) Hindi from Class I. (ii) English from Class VI. (iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Punjabi or Telugu in classes VII & VIII.		
Himachal Pradesh	(i) Hindi from Class I (ii) English Urdu as third language besides English and Hindi from Classes VI to VIII. (iii) Urdu		
Jammu & Kashmir	(i) Assan Urdu from Classes I to V. (ii) English from Classes VI to X. (iii) Urdu/Hindi or Punjabi from Classes VI to X.		
Karnataka	(i) Kannada or English or Urdu or Tamil or Telugu or Marathi or Hindi. (ii) English or any of nine other languages. (iii) Hindi or any of nine other languages.	Three-language formula is being implemented in Classes I to X.	
Kerala	(i) Mother tongue or regional languages i.e. Malayalam or Tamil or Kannada or Urdu or Gujarati or Konkani. (ii) English (iii) Hindi		(i) Three languages are being taught from Std. 5 to 10. <i>First Language—</i> Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada or Gujarati. <i>Second Language—</i> English from St. 5 to 10 <i>Third Language</i> Hindi from St. 5 to 10.
Madhya Pradesh	(i) Mother tongue (ii) (a) Hindi (for non-Hindi speaking) (b) Sanskrit (Hindi speaking) (iii) English	Three-language formula in vogue only at the Middle school level i.e. from Classes VI to VIII.	

1	2	3
Maharashtra	(i) Combination of Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, English, Sanskrit, Gujarati, Kannada, mostly. (ii) Marathi (ii) English (iii) Hindi	Three language formula is being implemented in Standards V to X.
Manipur	(i) Mother tongue (ii) English (iii) Hindi	from Class I. from Class III. from Classes VI to X.
Mezhalaya	(i) English (ii) Hindi (iii) Mother-tongue (Assamese or Bengali or Hindi or Urdu or Khasi or Garo)	In Middle & Secondary stages. Mother tongue and English upto Secondary stage.
Nagaland	(i) Mother tongue (ii) English (iii) Hindi	from Classes I to III. from Class I. from Class IV.
		(N.B. English is medium of instruction from Class IV upwards).
Orissa	(i) Oriya (ii) English (iii) Hindi	Three-language formula is being implemented in Grades VI to X (English is introduced from Grade IV).
Punjab	(i) Punjabi (ii) Hindi (iii) English	from Class I. from Class IV. from Class VI.
Rajasthan	(i) Hindi (ii) English (iii) Sanskrit or Urdu or Sindhi or Gujarati or Punjabi or Malayalam or Tamil or Bengali	Three-language formula is being implemented in Middle and Secondary stages.
Sikkim	(i) Mother tongue (ii) Hindi (iii) English	Hindi & English are compulsory from Class I in addition to mother tongue. Medium of instruction—English in all stages.
Tamil Nadu	(i) Regional language or mother tongue (ii) English	Part A. Regional language or mother tongue where it is different from regional language. It shall be taught from Standard I. Part B. English or any other North-Indian language. It shall be taught from standard III.

1	2	3
Tripura	(i) and (ii) as in West Bengal (iii) Hindi or any of the other fifteen languages.	Three-language formula is compulsory for Classes VI to X.
Uttar Pradesh	(i) Hindi (ii) One of the fifteen languages. (iii) English	
West Bengal	(i) One of the seventeen languages including Bengali. (ii) English or Bengali if English is first language. (iii) (a) One from a Classical group of languages. (b) One from a modern group of foreign languages. (c) a modern Indian language other than first language. (d) Bengali, for those who do not offer it as first or second language.	Three languages are compulsory for Classes VI to X.
Arunachal Pradesh	(i) English (ii) Hindi (iii) Assamese or Sanskrit	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(Central Board of Secondary Education Pattern). (i) Hindi (ii) English (iii) Hindi or Urdu or Tamil or Bengali	from Class I. from Class III from Classes VI to VIII.
Chandigarh Administration	(i) Hindi (ii) Punjabi (iii) English	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(i) Gujarati or Marathi (ii) Hindi (iii) English	from Standards I to IV from Standard V. from Standards VI to X.
Delhi Administration	(i) Any Modern Indian language. (ii) English (iii) Hindi (In combination of higher and lower levels).	
Goa, Daman and Diu	(i) Mother tongue or one of the modern Indian languages. (ii) Marathi or Konkani or English or Hindi (iii) Hindi or English	from Standard I. from Standard III. from Standard V.

1	2	3
Lakshadweep	Same as Kerala	Same as Kerala.
Mizoram	(i) Mizo (ii) English (iii) Hindi	} Three-language formula is being implemented at the Middle stage.
Pondicherry	(i) Pondicherry & Karaikal areas implement like Tamil Nadu.	
	(ii) Yanam implements like Andhra Pradesh	
	(iii) Mahe implements like Kerala	As in Kerala.

Development Schemes for Cities in Madhya Pradesh

1917. SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH MACHHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted two integrated urban development schemes for Khajuraho and Durg Bhilai cities and if so, when and the reasons for delay in according approval thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): Yes, Sir. The project proposals were received in March, 1977. These did not conform to the guidelines framed for assistance at that time, since only cities with a population of more than 3 lakhs were eligible for assistance. The guidelines were revised subsequently to cover cities with population over 50,000 and the State Government was requested to revise the projects according to the revised guidelines. Due to uncertainty about the continuance of the scheme in the Central and centrally sponsored Sector, the programmes of new cities are not being considered at present for assistance under Integrated Urban Development Programme.

Improving lot of Children

1918. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state the measures Government propose to take to improve the lot of the children during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): The Government of India has drawn up a National Plan of Action for International Year of the Child, which has been approved by the National Children's Board under the presidentship of the Prime Minister. The National Plan of Action envisages undertaking of specific programmes in the fields of:—

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

General theme of the International Year of the Child in India is "Reaching the Deprived child" signifying that

emphasis during the year is on the children of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and economically weaker section of society in rural areas and urban slums.

Programmes of Health and Nutrition cover those of Immunisation; Maternity and Child Health Services; Multipurpose Health Workers; Nutrition; School Health Programme; Training; Research.

Programmes in the field of Education cover Pre-Primary and Elementary Education; Pre-school Education for weaker sections; Mobile Schools; Children's Literature; Teachers' Training; Orientation Courses for Women; Education of Handicapped Children; Pre-Vocational Training Community Education.

The Programmes of Social Welfare cover programmes for working mothers; day-care centres; creches; balwadis; anganwadis; and ICDS programmes.

Legislative programmes envisage enactment of Children Acts in States which do not have such laws; enforcement of Children Acts; enactment of legislations on child labour; enactment of laws on equality and non-discrimination in respect of persons born out of wedlock.

Publicity programmes cover Radio/TV Programmes; documentary films; newspapers, printed publications; issue of commemorative postal stamps and coins. Publicity and information programmes also cover National/State/district/block level contests for primary/middle/secondary school children and non-school going children.

Fund-raising for children's programmes cover both the National Children's Fund at the Centre and the State Children's Funds at the level of State/Union Territory.

The National Plan of Action has also operational guidelines that specify the role of the Government of India, State Governments and the voluntary

organisations in the implementation of the action programmes envisaged in the 'National Plan of Action' for International Year of the Child.

Interest on Provident Fund to Teachers of Aided Schools of Delhi

1919. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Teachers of aided schools of Delhi are getting only 4.50 per cent rate of interest on their Provident Fund whereas the Ministry of Labour has announced as 8.50 per cent as rate of interest on the various categories of employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these P. F. accounts are with the nationalised banks;

(c) has any representation been received from some Organisations in this matter;

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(e) is the action of the nationalised banks in allowing low rate of interest on P. F. accounts does not amounts to cheating of the public?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Provident Fund Accounts of the teachers of aided schools in Delhi are kept in the nationalised banks or post offices as per the rules applicable to them and hence these deposits carry the rate of interest as prevalent in the nationalised banks/post offices on such deposits.

(b) These Provident Fund Accounts are with the nationalised banks or the post offices.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The matter has been taken up by the Delhi Administration

with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner to maintain the P. F. Accounts of these teachers to enable them to earn higher rates of interest prescribed by the Government for P. F. accounts. The matter is also under consideration with the Ministry of Finance.

Reports of Deaths due to Wrong Use of Pesticides

1920. PANDIT D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any report is kept of the deaths due to wrong use of pesticides in the country;

(b) whether such reports have come from the States; and

(c) whether Government has found out any treatment for pesticide poisoning?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) No report of death due to wrong use of pesticides has been received from the States. The Indian Council of Medical Research has, however, reports of four deaths during the past ten years.

(c) The diagnosis and treatment of poisoning due to wrong or accidental use of pesticides have been standardised and published.

Support Price of Potatoes

1921. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the support price of potatoes is likely to be fixed from the next crop;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the amount of loss to the farmers due to unfavourable prices of potatoes this year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b) On the request of the Ministry, Agricultural Prices Commission have given a report on price policy for potatoes wherein the Commission has recommended a support price for certain varieties of potatoes. This report is under the consideration of the Government.

(c) It is not possible to make any estimate of the loss or otherwise to the farmers due to prevailing prices of potatoes because the basic information necessary for making such an assessment is not available.

Thein Dam

1922. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister for AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress so far made in the execution of Thein Dam; and

(b) by what time and in what phases the dam is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Work is actively in hand for preliminary works like construction of colonies for the project Staff at Shahpur Kandi and at the Dam Site, railway line from Pathankot to Shahpur Kandi, link road from Shahpur Kandi to the dam site, main Workshop at Shahpur Kandi and on the subsidiary Workshops at the Dam Site etc. The construction of an approach road has commenced to enable access of men and equipment to the portals of the tunnels required to divert the river for undertaking construction of the dam. Power transmission lines and sub-stations are being erected to ensure supply of electric power required for the construction operations. Construction and equipment planning is also in hand and some equipment has already been procured. The total ex-

penditure upto end of March, 1979 is likely to be over 11 crore rupees. Detailed designs for taking up construction are being finalised on the basis of site investigations.

(b) The project is likely to be completed in a period of 8 years starting from 1978-79. The Completion of works in various phases would be as under:

(i) Colonies, workshops, road and rail links and construction power transmission lines by end of 3rd year.

(ii) Diversion Tunnels and coffer Dams by 4th Year.

(iii) Penstocks, intake shafts and emergency gates by 7th year.

(iv) Main Dam, Spillway and Power House by 8th year.

व्यापक ग्रामीण विकास

1923. श्री धनुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले, पहले वर्ष में व्यापक ग्रामीण विकास के लिए कौन से विकास खंड चुने गये और इनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापक ग्रामीण विकास के लिए केवल वे विकास खंड चुने गये हैं जहां छोटे किसान विकास योजना अथवा सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र विकास योजना अथवा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास योजना पहले से ही चल रही हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इन विकास खंडों के अतिरिक्त व्यापक ग्रामीण विकास के लिए ऐसे अन्य विकास खंड भी चुने गये हैं जहां ऊपर बतायी गयी योजनाओं में से कोई भी योजना नहीं चल रही है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे विकास खंडों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) 1978-79 के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत गहन विकास हेतु 2300 खण्डों का पता लगाया गया है। विभिन्न राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत इन 2300 खण्डों का व्यापक अनुबंध में दिया गया है।

(ख) व (ग). लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम तथा कमांड क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के तीन विशेष कार्यक्रमों में से एक अथवा अधिक के अन्तर्गत लाए गए क्षेत्रों से चुने 2000 खण्डों के अलावा, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम के अधीन इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत न लाए गए 300 खण्डों को चुना।

अनुबंध

समन्वित ग्राम विकास कार्यक्रम (1978-79) के अन्तर्गत गहन विकास के लिये चने खण्ड

राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	विशेष कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रों में (ल० क० वि० ए० सू० प्र० क्षेत्रों के बाहर क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत)	विशेष कार्यक्रम क्षेत्रों में	योग
1	2	3	4
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	168	6	174
असम	39	15	54
बिहार	304	6	310
गुजरात	96	4	100
हरियाणा	39	9	48
हिमाचल प्रदेश	11	18	29
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	38	2	40
कर्नाटक	85	6	91

1	2	3	4
केरल	45	13	58
महाराष्ट्र	126	58	184
मणिपुर	116	11	127
मेघालय	5	6	11
नागालैण्ड	7	3	10
उड़ीसा	13	—	13
पंजाब	114	13	127
राजस्थान	46	10	56
सिक्किम	103	9	112
तमिलनाडु	2	—	2
त्रिपुरा	130	31	161
उत्तर प्रदेश	7	—	7
पश्चिम बंगाल	331	53	384
	163	6	169
उप-योग	1988	279	2267
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र			
अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—	2	2
छत्तागढ़ प्रदेश	—	10	10
चण्डीगढ़	—	1	1
दादरा तथा नागर-हवेली	—	1	1
दिल्ली	3	—	3
गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	7	—	7
सक द्वीप	—	2	2
मिजोरम	—	5	5
पाण्डिचेरी	2	—	2
उप-योग	12	21	33
कुल योग	2000	300	2300

Amount to J&K for Child Welfare Programme

1925. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census for child population has been undertaken, if so, the year and if not, whether it will be undertaken in future; and

(b) what amount has been provided to Jammu and Kashmir State for Child Welfare Programme in 1978 and whether there are any child wel-

fare centres in operation in the State and the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) Census of child population is taken along with the general population census. The child population can easily be culled out from the general population census. The last census was taken in 1971 with reference date as 1 April, 1971. The next census will be taken in 1981 with reference date as 1 March 1981. In the next census, the age of each indi-

vidual including that of the child population will be collected.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The Annual Plan of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir shows a sum of Rs. 2.99 lakhs for Child Welfare Programmes for 1978-79 as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Special stipend to destitute and dependent children	0.96
(ii) Expansion of Balashram	2.03
	<hr/>
TOTAL	2.99
	<hr/>

2. Besides, several child welfare programmes are implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir as detailed below:—

(a) There is a Jawahar Bal Bhavan at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir which is assisted by the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund.

(b) Central assistance is provided under Family Welfare and MCH programme for vaccines required for immunisation of pregnant mothers and children against tetanus and DPT respectively. Central assistance is also provided for drugs required for prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia to pregnant mothers and children as well as for prophylaxis against night blindness caused through vitamin A deficiency in children. The value of supplies already made during the year 1978-79 is Rs. 3.854 lakhs for Jammu and Kashmir State. Stipend money is also provided to train PHC doctors in MCH at one selected district headquarters hospital. Four paediatric units serve as referral hospitals for Primary Health Centres in four district hospitals. Child Welfare services are also provided through 82 Primary Health Centres, 376 sub-

centres and 17 urban centres in different parts of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 205 lakhs is allocated to Jammu and Kashmir for 1978-79 under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The programme promotes child welfare by supply of safe drinking water.

(d) Applied Nutrition Programme, a Centrally sponsored scheme, is being implemented in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in nine blocks in the districts of Udhampur, Doda, Srinagar, Doda, Ladakh, Kathua, Baramula, Anantnag and Dada. The Applied Nutrition Programme is meant to improve the nutritional status of children and women.

(e) In the Centrally Sponsored Programme of Integrated Child Development Services, two projects are located in the State—one at Kangan, District Srinagar already in operation and the other at Billa-war, District Kathura already sanctioned. One more project is being started in 1979-80. The location is still to be decided. A sum of Rs. 6.73 lakhs has been provided to the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1978-79. A sum of Rs. 96,000/- has also been provided to Indian Council for Child Welfare to maintain the Balsevika Training Institute at Miskeen Bagh, Srinagar.

(f) A sum of Rs. 98,850/- has been placed at the disposal of Jammu and Kashmir State Government during April, 1978 to December, 1978 for disbursement to voluntary organisations to implement the programme for the welfare of children in need of care and protection. The allocation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1978-79 was Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

(g) The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board and Hari-

jan Sevak Sangh in 42 and 11 Balwadis respectively in different parts of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(h) An amount of Rs. 45,000/- and an amount of Rs. 60,000/- were made available to the voluntary organisations in Jammu and Kashmir in 1978-79 for the programme of the welfare of mentally retarded and for the programme of welfare of the orthopaedically handicapped children and others.

Housing schemes in Punjab for Harijans

1926. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Punjab Government has demanded more funds to finance the housing scheme for the Harijans and the poor; and

(b) what is the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Housing is in the State Sector and the Central financial assistance to States for State Sector programmes, including 'Housing', is released in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants'. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance on the schemes and projects, according to their needs and priorities. However, the Government of Punjab has demanded an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores under Housing which includes a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs for Harijan houses for 1979-80.

The allocation of funds for the Annual Plan 1979-80 have however not been finalised.

Further, Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 177.445 lakhs for construction of 8,946 dwelling units for the Harijans in rural areas of Punjab.

पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्य

1927. श्री भगत राम :

श्री कचर लाल हेमराज जैन :

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

(क) गांवों और शहरों में अध्ययन कर रहे छात्रों की पृथक पृथक प्रतिशतता कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या पाठ्य पुस्तकों की कीमतें इतनी अधिक हैं कि वे ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के निर्धन छात्रों की क्रय शक्ति से परे हैं ; और

(ग) पुस्तकों की कीमतें कम करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए उपलब्ध अन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार 64.75 प्रति शत तथा 35.25 प्रति शत छात्र क्रमशः ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अध्ययन कर रहे थे ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान प्रशिक्षण परिषद् (रा.शै.अ.प्र.प.) की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें कोई-लाभ नहीं-कोई-हानि नहीं आधार पर प्रकाशित की जाती हैं ।

अधिकतर राज्यों में पाठ्य-पुस्तक रचना तथा प्रकाशन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है तथा इन में कई राज्यों में पुस्तकों का वितरण तक राज्यों के नियंत्रण में है । प्रायः पाठ्य-पुस्तकों का मूल्य निर्धारण उनके प्रकाशन तथा वितरण व्यय को ध्यान में रख कर ही किया जाता है ।

(ग) पाठ्य पुस्तकों के मूल्य नीचे लाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने सामान्यतयः निम्न कदम उठाए हैं :-

1. पाठ्य पुस्तकों के लिए सस्ती दरों पर छपाई-कागज का प्रावधान ।

2. राष्ट्रीयवृत्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के वितरण की प्रक्रिया को तेज करना । कुछ राज्यों में पाठ्य-पुस्तकें सरकारी सीमितियों के माध्यम से वितरित की जाती हैं ।

3. कुछ राज्यों द्वारा राष्ट्रीयस्त पाठ्य-पुस्तकों के मूल्य को कम करने के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देना ।

Circle office for archaeology at Bhubaneswar

1928. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry got approval from the Planning Commission to create a new circle office for archaeology at Bhubaneswar, Orissa;

(b) if so, when the new circle office will be opened; and

(c) if not, when the said proposal is likely to be finalised by his Ministry?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The question of creating a new circle office at Bhubaneswar came up for discussion at the last meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology held in December, 1978. The Board decided that this issue may be reviewed when a reorganization of Circles including the territories of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh is taken up.

Telephone net work in Korapur (Orissa)

1929. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the telephone net work programmes prepared in the Koraput district of Orissa by Orissa circle;

(b) how many of them approved by his Ministry have so far been implemented by the Circle;

(c) programmes proposed and approved for the year 1979-80 for telephone net work in that district; and

(d) the measures taken by the Circle to provide the telephone facilities in the areas not yet connected due to power induction in the Koraput District so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) It is proposed to provide telephone facility at all Tehsil headquarters, Block headquarters, and places with a population of 2,500 or more in Koraput district during the 6th Plan period. A narrow band microwave scheme between Koraput and Visakhapatnam has also been approved as part of Kharagpur—Madras microwave scheme.

(b) and (c). The position is indicated in the Statement.

(d) To provide telecommunication facilities in areas subject to power induction the following U.H.F. and Microwave schemes are under consideration:—

(i) Jeypore—Balimela—Govindpalli UHF Scheme;

(ii) Koraput—Lakhimpur UHF Scheme; and

(iii) Jeypore-Koraput narrow band microwave scheme.

The cost of these projects shall be shared between the P&T Department and the Orissa State Electricity Board for which consultations are in progress between the two.

Statement

TELEPHONE NETWORK IN KORAPUT

Category of the Station	Total No.	No. Provided with Telecom. facilities	Proposals sanctioned	Proposals to be carried out during 1979-80	Remarks
Tehsil headquarters.	15	13	1	1	One proposal technically not feasible at present.
Block headquarters.	42	30	6	6	Six proposals technically not feasible at present.
Places with a population of 2,500 or more	21	7	11	11	three proposals under examination.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Tellicherry, Kerala

1930. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from various public bodies suggesting that an automatic telephone Exchange should be set up at Tellicherry in Malabar region of Kerala; and

(b) whether the Government have also received representations that direct trunk telephone facilities should be provided between Tellicherry and Mannantoddy in North Wynaad, as the present system of connecting these two towns through Calicut has been found to be defective and time consuming to meet these demands and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has tentatively planned to take up installation of an automatic exchange during the Seventh Plan.

(b) No, Sir. However Government are aware of the problem and alternative plans to solve the same are being considered.

Enhanced Water Rates in Delhi

1931. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the citizens of Delhi will have to pay higher water charges this year;

(b) whether water charges for domestic use have been raised during the current year;

(c) whether no increase has been made in rates of water used by business establishments; and

(d) if so, the justification for increasing the rates of water used for domestic purposes and whether such a proposal for increase will be withdrawn keeping in view the hardship being caused to common people as a result thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). MCD have informed that their Budget estimates for 1979-80 do not provide for an increase in the rate of water charges

for domestic use but for an increase in the rate for non-domestic purposes from Rs. 1.5 to Rs. 2 per Kl. for consumption of above 100 Kl. per month.

(d) Does not arise.

गन्ने की बकाया राशि अदा करने के लिये राज्यों का अग्रिम राशि

1932. श्री बुराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह मतान की दृष्टा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गन्ना-उत्पादक राज्यों को गन्ना उत्पादकों की बकाया राशि अदा करने के लिये भारी राशि का ऋण देने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी अग्रिम राशि दी जायेगी और इस संभवतः कब तक अदा कर दिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ऐसा सामान्य निर्णय नहीं किया है। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध पर उनको उक्त राज्य के सहकारी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के गन्ने के बकायों का भुगतान करने हेतु, 20 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण दिया गया है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात और तमिलनाडु की राज्य सरकारों ने भी चीनी उद्योग की सहायता करने हेतु, क्रमशः 5 करोड़ रुपये, 1.5 करोड़ रुपये और 10 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और वह सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Financial help from U.G.C. to Colleges in J and K

1933. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the colleges recognised by U.G.C. in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and how much amount they receive as help annually;

(b) what is the number of Private colleges in Jammu and Kashmir recognised by U.G.C. and given financial help, and how much annually; and

(c) whether Islamic college for Women Sopore, Kashmir was paid any financial aid in 1977-78 and if so, how much; if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) A list of colleges in Jammu and Kashmir, approved under section 2(f) of the UGC Act is attached. The Commission provides grants to colleges for specified development programmes like construction of buildings, purchase of books and equipment, faculty improvement etc. No grants are paid by the Commission for their annual maintenance expenditure.

(b) The following four private colleges have been sanctioned development grants from the Commission as shown against them:

Rs. in lakhs

1. Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar.	3.20
2. Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar	2.39
3. Muslim Education Trust Teachers College, Sopore	0.60
4. Vishwa Bharati Women's College, Rainawari	1.40

(c) No grants were paid in 1977-78. However, a grant of Rs. 10,000 for books and journals has been approved during 1978-79, in relaxation of the eligibility condition.

Statement

FINANCIAL HELP FROM UGC TO COLLEGES IN J. & K.

Colleges approved under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act—J & K

Sl. No.	Name of the college
1.	Gandhi Memorial College, Srinagar.
2.	Islamia College of Science and Commerce, Srinagar.
3.	Islamia College for Women, Sopore, Kashmir.
4.	Muslim Education Trust Teachers' College, Sopore, Kashmir.

Sl. No.	Name of the college
5.	Vishwa Bharati Women College, Rainawari (Srinagar).
6.	Amar Singh College, Srinagar.
7.	Govt. Agriculture College, Wadoora, Sopore.
8.	Govt. Degree College, Anantnag
9.	Govt. Degree College, Baramulla (Kashmir).
10.	Govt. Degree College, Sopore (Kashmir).
11.	Govt. College for Women, Nawakadal (Srinagar).
12.	Govt. Degree College, Bemina, Srinagar.
13.	Govt. College for Women, Maulana Azad Road, Srinagar.
14.	Govt. Medical College, Srinagar
15.	Regional Engineering College, Srinagar.
16.	Sri Pratap College, Srinagar.
17.	Govt. College of Education, Srinagar.
18.	Govt. Degree College, Bhaderwah.
19.	Govt. Degree College, Kathua.
20.	Govt. Degree College, Poonch.
21.	Govt. Degree College, Odhampur.
22.	Govt. College for Women, Parade Ground, Jammu.
23.	Govt. College for Women, Gandhinagar (Jammu).
24.	Govt. Gandhi Memorial Science College, Jammu.
25.	Maulana Azad Memorial College, Jammu.
26.	S. P. M. Rajput College of Commerce, Jammu.
27.	Govt. Ayurvedic College, Jammu.
28.	Govt. College of Education, Jammu.

Operation of Rigs in Jammu and Kashmir for Underground Water

1934. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state;

(a) how many rigs are in operation in J and K State Province-wise (Jammu, Kashmir-Laddakh) for tapping underground water for irrigation and drinking purposes and what is the progress to-date;

(b) whether Government are planning to provide further rigs for speedily making available water to villages in District Baramulla in Kashmir;

(c) how much land has been provided with irrigation facilities and how many villages with drinking water facilities by tapping underground water to-date; and

(d) the total cost incurred so far in Jammu and Kashmir State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). Material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Functioning of Telephone Services at Ashoknagar, M.P.

1935. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether a number of complaints regarding improper functioning of Telephone Services in Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh were lodged with the Director General, P & T but no action has been taken in this regard causing inconvenience to telephone subscribers;

(b) if not, facts therein; and

(c) if so, details of the complaints and action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) No complaint has been received by the DGP and T regarding improper functioning of telephone service in Ashoknagar, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). G. M. Telecom., M. P. Circle has, however, received complaints and these have all been attended to.

The position regarding services is as follows:—

(i) fault rectification is satisfactory.

(ii) there is some delay in response from operators. 3 more operators have been recently posted to improve the situation.

(iii) the telephone exchange is being shifted to a new building within two months. Trunk and local exchanges will be separated and this will improve the working of both the exchanges.

Faulty Water Supply in Delhi

1936. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of drinking water in the various colonies of Delhi varies from colonies to colonies;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make its availability uniform in all colonies in near future; and

(d) if so, expected time by which it is to be done?

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

(b). Colony-wise consumption figures have not been maintained.

(c). No, Sir, it is not practicable.

(d). Does not arise.

Central Legislation for Prevention of Begging

1937. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2027 dated the 4th December, 1978 regarding beggar menace and state:

(a) whether the Central Legislation for the prevention of begging in the country and specially in the Union Territory of Delhi has been worked out; and

(b) if not, whether it is expected to be worked out in near future and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a). Implementation of anti-beggary programmes falls within the jurisdiction of State Governments and so far 14 States and 2 Union Territories have enforced anti-beggary measures. There is no proposal to enact a Central Legislation for the prevention of begging in the country. However, Government are considering the formulation of a Bill for the prevention of begging in the Union Territories including the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) The details of the proposed Bill are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Union Territories.

Assessment for Demand of Fertilisers

1938. **SHRI SURENDER BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the expected demand of fertilizers in the country by farmers each year during the next five years;

(b) how the Government propose to meet this growing demand of fertilizers by the farmers; and

(c) how much fertilizer is being presently imported from abroad and at what cost every year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a). The requirements of fertilizers in the country in terms of plant nutrients (viz., Nitrogen plus Phosphates plus Potash) as estimated for the years 1978-79 to 1982-83 are as follows:—

Year	(In lakh Tonnes)		
	N + P + K		
1978-79	.	50.00	
1979-80	.	56.10	
1980-81	.	63.00	
1981-82	.	70.20	
1982-83	.	78.00	

(b). The requirements will be met from the domestic production as far as possible. The gap between requirements and domestic production, if any would be met from imports.

(c). The quantity of fertilizers imported during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto January, 1979) and its value is indicated below:—

Year	Quantity (in lakh M.T.)	C & F Value	
		(in Rs. Crore	
1977-78	28.74	304.95	
1978-79 (upto Jan. '79)	34.40	385.79	

Telephone Exchange at Sikandrabad U.P. and S.T.D. with Delhi

1939. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for delay in establishing of a new Telephone Exchange at

Sikandrabad in Bulandshahar District, U.P. with automatic dialling facilities with Delhi;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the very bad functioning of Sikandrabad Telephone Exchange with very poor service; and

(c) steps taken to extend better service to the industrial units of Sikandrabad in respect of communication facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Due to limited availability of suitable automatic switching equipment it is not possible to take up replacement of all manual exchanges immediately. A phased programme has had to be drawn up. It is hoped to establish an automatic exchange at Sikandrabad sometime during the 7th Plan.

(b) Nor, Sir. The telephone service is reported to be generally satisfactory.

(c) (i) The trunk circuits between Sikandrabad and Bulandshahar are being increased.

(ii) A 20-line telex exchange is planned for installation at Sikandrabad.

गांव भोगसर, जूनागढ़, सौराष्ट्र में एक डाकघर का खोला जाना

1940. श्री धर्मेसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में जूनागढ़ जिले के कटियाणा तालुका में भोगसर की ग्राम पंचायत ने भोगसर गांव में डाकघर खोलने के लिये मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और इसमें की गई मांग का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) भोगसर गांव में चलते-फिरते डाकघर के स्थान पर एक डाकघर अथवा उप-डाकघर कब खोला जायेगा?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भांगसर की ग्राम पंचायत ने तारीख 24-2-78 को पूर्ण शाखा डाकघर के लिए मांग की थी ।

(ग) ग्राम भांगसर की जनसंख्या 589 है और निकटतम शाखा डाकघर की दूरी केवल एक किलोमीटर है । अतः ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित मानकों के तहत भांगसर गांव के लिए एक अलग से डाकघर अथवा उप-डाकघर खोलने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

श्री वल्लभनगर मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड, वल्लभनगर, साँराष्ट्र के लिए टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

1941. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साँराष्ट्र क्षेत्र और गुजरात में अमरांती जिले के राजुला तालुका में श्री वल्लभनगर मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लिमिटेड ने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिया था ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त सोसायटी द्वारा किन्-किन् तारीखों को और कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी और यह राशि किस प्राधिकारी के पास जमा कराई गई थी:

(ग) इस सोसायटी को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सोसायटी को अब कब तक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया जायेगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) श्री वल्लभनगर मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी लि. ने राजुला डाकघर में दिनांक 1-9-76 को 1200 रुपये और दिनांक 3-10-78 को 400 रुपये जमा किये थे ।

(ग) और (घ). टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिए जाने में कोई विलम्ब नहीं हुआ है और टेलीफोन सुविधा पहले ही दे दी गई है ।

मालिया और केशाद, साँराष्ट्र के बीच टेलीफोन लाइनों के लिए अनुरोध

1942. श्री धर्मसिंहभाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के साँराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के जूनागढ़ जिले के मालिया तालुक जनरल व्यापारी मंडल ने मालिया और केशाद के बीच चार टेलीफोन लाइनों को शुरू करने के लिये अहमदाबाद, जूनागढ़ और वीरावल के टेलीफोन प्राधिकारियों को 23 जुलाई, 1978 को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस अभ्यावेदन में उठाये गये मुद्दे क्या हैं और उन पर किस प्रकार की कार्रवाही की गई है और कब ;

(ग) मालिया, हटीना और केशाद के बीच टेलीफोन पद्धति के उचित कार्य-संचालन की दृष्टि से इन चार टेलीफोन लाइनों का कार्य कब शुरू हुआ था और यह कब पूरा हुआ था ; और

(घ) इन चार लाइनों का अधिष्ठापन कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो जाने के बावजूद इनके संचालन-कार्य को शुरू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी, हां । मंडल इंजीनियर तार, जूनागढ़ को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) और (ग). यह अभ्यावेदन मालिया, हटीना छोटा खचल एक्सचेंज (एस.ए.एस.) और केशाद के बीच जंक्शनों की बढ़ी हुई संख्या के लिए था । अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने से पहले ही तारीख 28-3-78 को अतिरिक्त जंक्शनों की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य शुरू हो गया था ।

(घ) जैसे ही लाइनों और उपस्कर का कार्य पूरा हुआ तारीख 4-1-79 को अतिरिक्त सर्किटों को चालू कर दिया गया था ।

Research and Commercial Breeding of Mushroom

1943. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Agriculturists and Kitchen Gardeners in Punjab and Haryana have taken up Mushroom cultivation;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposed to set up regional laboratories for conducting research on Mushroom breeding; and

(c) steps Government propose to take so as to spread the commercial mushroom breeding in other parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. Mushroom cultivation has been taken up in Punjab and Haryana by some Agriculturists and Kitchen gardeners in the recent years.

(b) The work under a coordinated scheme for research on artificial cultivation of edible mushrooms is being carried out at Himachal Pradesh Agricultural University, Solan Campus, Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Besides, a number of other institutions namely, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, Regional Research Laboratory (CSIR), Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir), Chandra Shekhar Azad University, Kanpur, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and University of Calcutta, Calcutta are working on various aspects of mushroom cultivation. Moreover, Govt. of India with the help of World Bank and UNDP are assisting the Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir States for research and development programmes for home consumption and export of mushroom in general and Button mushroom in particular.

(c) The recommendations of the National Seminar on research, produc-

tion, processing and marketing of mushrooms are under the consideration of the Government.

ग्रामीण विकास अध्ययन केन्द्र की स्थापना

1944. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अकादमी ने इलाहाबाद जिले में शकरगढ़ ब्लाक के ग्राम बरी बरौरा में एक ग्रामीण विकास अध्ययन केन्द्र स्थापित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना व्यय होगा और उसके लिए सहायता के रूप में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे केन्द्रों की स्थापना के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हां, तो वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किए जाएंगे ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा): (क) से (ग). भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अकादमी एक प्राइवेट स्वीच्छक संगठन है जिसने बरी बरौरा के ग्रामीण विकास अध्ययन केन्द्रीय सहित तीन अनुसंधान केन्द्र खोले हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने इस अकादमी को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया है ।

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा आवास संस्थाओं को उंची दरों पर प्लॉटों की पुनः बिक्री

1945. श्री दयाराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अब तक कितनी आवास संस्थाओं को, कहाँ-कहाँ प्लॉटों का आवंटन किया गया है और अभी और कितने आवंटन पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) क्या इन संस्थाओं को आवंटित भूमि को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने कम दराँ पर खरीदा था और उसे भारी मुनाफा कमाकर बेचा; यदि नहीं तो यह भूमि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने किन दराँ पर खरीदी थी तथा उसे किन दराँ पर आवास संस्थाओं को बेची थी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने सूचित किया है कि अब तब पश्चिमपुरी, प्रीतमपुरा, बाडेंला, कालकाजी, मालवीय नगर, महरौली, आखला और विकासपुरा में 59 ग्रुप आवास सहकारी समितियों को भूमि का कब्जा दे दिया है और उनके पास ऐसा कोई आवेदन पत्र निलम्बित नहीं है जिसके मामले में पूरी रकम प्राप्त हो गई हो।

(ख) प्रारम्भ में दिल्ली प्रशासन भूमि का अर्जन करता है और उसे विकास और निपटान के लिए दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंप देता है। यह भूमि सहकारी ग्रुप आवास संस्थाओं को दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा निर्धारित दर अर्थात् 54 रुपये प्रति वर्गमीटर की दर से आवंटित की गई थी।

Post Offices for Thana (Maharashtra)

1946. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are not post offices in about fifteen hundred (1500) villages in the District of Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) what was the position of the same three years before;

(c) if there is no substantial change, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that villages uncovered by post offices is mostly a backward area in the District;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal of special

attention for the hilly and backward areas in respect of postal facilities; and

(f) if so, what programme Government is likely to take up for District of Thana to provide post offices to every village during a period of next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) to (c). There are 1588 villages in Thana District out of which 261 villages have post offices as on date. In addition, 120 villages are served by Mobile Post Offices. On 1-4-76, 200 villages had post offices. Additional Post Offices have been opened in the area as justified under existing norms.

(d) Out of the 1327 villages without P.O.'s, 268 are in normal rural areas, 1059 are in tribal and backward areas. 213 villages in backward and tribal areas have post offices, while only 48 villages in normal rural areas have post offices. 22 villages in normal rural areas and 98 villages in tribal areas have the services of Mobile P.O.'s.

(e) Govt. have a phased programme for opening of new post offices in hilly and backward areas according to the plan targets and within the prescribed norms. Hilly and backward areas are given preference over normal areas for opening post offices.

(f) The target for 1978-79 for Thana is 5 for normal rural areas and 30 for tribal and backward areas. The targets for the next three years have not yet been fixed.

Organisations for Adult Education Scheme in Maharashtra

1947. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adult education scheme has been commenc-

ed on 2nd October, 1978 in the whole of country;

(b) if so, which organisations in Maharashtra participated in the scheme so far; and

(c) what progress the scheme has made so far?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The National Adult Education Programme has been launched on 2nd October, 1978. Various types of organisations are participating in this programme in all States, including Maharashtra. These include the State Governments, Voluntary Agencies, Universities and Colleges, Nehru Yuvak Kendras etc. The target for 1978-79 is 1.5 million. The actual achievements in this regard would become available after the close of the financial year. The current financial year has been devoted mainly to taking of preparatory steps, which include creation of an environment favourable to the Programme, mobilisation of the various agencies, creation of administrative structures, preparation of teaching/learning materials etc.

Allotment of Type II & III Govt. Quarters

1948. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the years of appointment of the employees in respect of which allotment of type II and type III quarters is being made at present; and

(b) what are the rules for allotment of quarters on compassionate grounds?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Years of priority dates covered are as under:

Type II (B)	1945
Type III (C)	1944

(b) Under the existing procedure, ad hoc allotments on compassionate grounds to the eligible dependents are considered on the death of the allottee who was in occupation of a General Pool accommodation. Ad hoc allotments on medical grounds are also considered on merit in case of serious ailments, such as, T. B. and Cancer and physical handicap involving restriction of movements subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

मसूदपुर फार्म, दिल्ली

1949. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्वागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महरौली रोड़, दिल्ली स्थित मसूदपुर डेरी फार्म बहुत ही बुरी दशा में है और वहां पर विद्यमान अत्यन्त अस्वच्छ स्थिति के कारण दूधियों को हताश हो कर इस डेरी फार्म को छोड़ कर जाना पड़ा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त डेरी फार्म पर दूधियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । मसूदपुर डेरी कालोनी में विद्यमान अस्वच्छ स्थिति के संबंध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । गांशालाओं के आस-पास की सड़कों, नालियों आदि की नियमित रूप से सफाई की जा रही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

राजस्थान में उर्वरकों की कमी

1950. श्री मीठा लाल बटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में सभी प्रकार के उर्वरकों की विशेषकर भारतीय यूरिया की भारी कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कमी को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) जी नहीं । राजस्थान में विभिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों की भारी कमी होने के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । रबी 1978-79 (अगस्त 1978 से जनवरी 1979 तक) के दौरान आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य में उर्वरकों की पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध थी । देशी दिनिमताओं से यूरिया की सप्लाई, राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से रबी मौसम के लिए किये गये आबंटन की तुलना में अधिक थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

बुन्देलखण्ड तथा बघेलखण्ड के लिए सिंचाई सुविधायें

1951. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश में बुन्देलखण्ड तथा बघेलखण्ड के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की ओर गया है और क्या सरकार उन क्षेत्रों में अधिक सिंचाई सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से मंगाई गई है और इसे प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

राजस्थान के रीगिस्तान का विकास करने के लिए अरब देशों से सहायता

1952. श्री मीठा लाल पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के रीगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास करने के लिए ईरान, ईराक और अन्य किसी भी अरब देश से किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक या तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त हो रही

है ; और यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब से , और

(ख) क्या इस सहायता के प्राप्त होने में कुछ कठिनाई उत्पन्न हो गई है और यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं । राजस्थान नहर परियोजना चरण-2 और कमान क्षेत्र विकास घटक से सम्बन्धित सहायता का प्रस्ताव हाल ही में साऊदी विकास निधि को भेजा गया है । साऊदी विकास निधि ने अभी तक परियोजना के लिये कोई सहायता देने का वचन नहीं दिया है ।

Recommendation of Inter-Government Expert Group on Environment

1953. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by the Inter-Government expert group on environment which had a four day session in New Delhi in the last week of December, 1978 and discussed the increasing pollution of the sea-coasts in the countries of Africa-Asian region; and

(b) whether the Government is planning to create "Emergency Posts" in the Asian-African region to deal with contingencies like the accident of oil tankers, oil spills and cleaning of oil tankers etc.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND RE-HABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) An Expert Group on Environmental Law convened by the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee met in New Delhi from the 18th to the 21st December, 1978. The Indian representative in the group suggested a study of the marine pollution resulting from exploitation of petroleum resources in the exclusive economic zone and on the continental shelf of a state. However, the Group could not reach

any decision or make any concrete recommendation in this regard.

(b) There is no such proposal.

मकानों के निर्माण के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा अन्य मंत्रालयों को दिए गए ऋण

1954. श्री दशराम शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त मंत्रालय ने प्रत्येक मंत्रालय को अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए कितनी राशि का ऋण दिया; और

(ख) इन मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारियों को किस ब्याज दर ऋण दिया गया ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किंकर):

(क) 1-4-78 से पहले, सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने/बना बनाया मकान/फ्लैट इत्यादि लने के लिए गृह निर्माण

अग्रिम को प्रत्येक मंजूरी केन्द्रीय रूप से इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी की जाती थी। वर्ष 1978-79 से, कार्य का विकेन्द्रीयकरण कर दिया गया है तथा विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों को शक्तियां प्रदान कर दी गई हैं। उनको निधियों का भी नियतन कर दिया गया है।

प्रत्येक मंत्रालय विभाग को चालू वित्त वर्ष में मकान बनाने/बने बनाये मकान/फ्लैट खरीदने के लिए अब तक दी गई राशि का विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) ब्याज की अवकल दर इस प्रकार ली जाती है :—

25,000 रुपये तक 6-1/2 प्रतिशत

25,001 रुपये 50,000 रुपये तक 8 प्रतिशत

50,001 रुपये से 70,000 रुपये तक 10 प्रतिशत

तथापि वसूली करते समय, अग्रिम के जिस अंश पर ब्याज की दर अधिक हो, को पहले वापिस किया गया समझा जायेगा।

विवरण

वित्त वर्ष 78-79 के लिए गृह निर्माण अग्रिम के लिए निर्धारित धन का विवरण।

मंत्रालय/विभाग	निर्धारित धन (लाख ₹० में)
1. राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	3.10
2. उप राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय	—
3. प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय	2.00
4. राज्य मन्त्रा सचिवालय	2.50
5. लोक सभा सचिवालय	5.00
6. कृषि तथा सिंचाई मंत्रालय	
(i) कृषि विभाग	32.00
(ii) खाद्य विभाग	5.00
(iii) ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	2.00
(iv) सिंचाई विभाग	33.27
(v) कृषि अनुसंधान तथा शिक्षा विभाग	1.00

मंत्रालय/विभाग	निर्धारित धन (लाख रुपयों में)
7. परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग	115.00
8. मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय	4.00
9. रसायन तथा उर्वरक मंत्रालय	1.50
10. वाणिज्य, आपूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय	10.00
(i) वाणिज्य मंत्रालय	10.00
(ii) नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता	5.00
11. संचार मंत्रालय	605.00
12. सांस्कृतिक मंत्रालय	9.00
13. रक्षा मंत्रालय	
(i) रक्षा विभाग	400.00 रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा विभाग- वार नियतक किया जाए।
(ii) रक्षा उत्पादन विभाग	
(iii) रक्षा मालाई विभाग	
14. शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय	
[(i) शिक्षा विभाग	20.00
[(ii) समाज कल्याण विभाग	10.00
15. इलॉक्ट्रॉनिक्स विभाग	1.00
16. ऊर्जा मंत्रालय	
(i) विद्युत विभाग	5.00
(ii) कोयला विभाग	5.00
17. विदेश मंत्रालय	13.00
18. वित्त मंत्रालय	
[(i) व्यय विभाग	13.35
[(ii) आर्थिक कार्य विभाग	35.00
(iii) राजस्व विभाग	87.50
(iv) बैंकिंग विभाग	2.00
19. स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय	
(i) स्वास्थ्य विभाग	20.00
(ii) परिवार कल्याण विभाग	5.00
20. गृह मंत्रालय	
(i) गृह विभाग	100.00
(ii) राजभाषा विभाग	2.00
(iii) कामिक तथा प्रशासन सुधार विभाग (संघ लोक सेवा आयोग सहित)	15.00
21. उद्योग मंत्रालय	
(i) औद्योगिक विकास विभाग	25.00
(ii) भारी उद्योग विभाग	2.00
(iii) टेक्स्टाइल विभाग	5.00
22. सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय	60.00
23. श्रम मंत्रालय	35.00
24. विधि, न्याय तथा कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय	
(i) विधि कार्य विभाग	4.00

मंत्रालय/ विभाग	निर्धारित धन (लाख रुपयों में)
[(ii) विद्याधी विभाग	11.00
(iii) कम्पनी कार्य विभाग	9.13
(iv) न्याय विभाग	2.00
25. संसदीय कार्य विभाग	1.00
26. पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय	00.70
27. योजना मंत्रालय	
[(i) योजना आयोग	8.80
(ii) सांख्यिकीय विभाग	5.00
28. रेल मंत्रालय	100.00
29. विज्ञान तथा तकनीकी विभाग	23.00
30. जहाजरानी तथा परिवहन मंत्रालय	34.65
31. अन्तरिक्ष विभाग	40.00
32. पूर्ति तथा पुनर्बास मंत्रालय	
(i) पूर्ति विभाग	20.00
(ii) पुनर्बास विभाग	3.00
33. इस्पान और खान मंत्रालय	
(i) इस्पान विभाग	5.00
(ii) खान विभाग	45.00
34. पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन मंत्रालय	
[(i) नागर विमानन विभाग	19.00
(ii) पर्यटन विभाग]	8.00
35. निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय	44.00
36. भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय	1.00
37. भारत के नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक	190.00
अविद्याधी संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	
1. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	4.00
2. चण्डीगढ़	22.00
3. दादर तथा नागर हवेली	00.50
4. दिल्ली	145.00
5. लक्षद्वीप	8.00

**Free Passage to children for attending
First World Conference of
Children**

1955. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether National and International airlines have been requested to provide free passage to children participating in the first World Conference of Children to be held in the current year;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) whether this conference will be held in New Delhi;

(d) whether any date has been fixed; and

(e) what facilities will be provided to these participants in India?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The International Union for Child Welfare had approached the Government of India for providing free passage to children for attending the proposed World Conference. Indian Air-lines and Air India have indicated their inability to agree to issue free passages. However, the existing concessions in regard to child delegates as available now with Indian Airlines can also be extending to these delegates.

(c) to (e). The Conference is proposed to be organised by International Union for Child Welfare from 13th November, 1979 to 23rd November, 1979 in New Delhi. The Government of India will not in any way be associated with the organisation of the Conference itself. However, to the extent possible, Government will give moral support to the organisers of the Conference and extend a token financial assistance.

Housing Plans

1956. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) the estimated annual requirements of houses in the country;

(b) the total number of houses now being constructed in the country annually;

(c) Government's plans to increase the tempo of house construction in the next five years; and

(d) the estimated expenditure to be incurred for construction of houses in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The annual estimated requirement of housing units in the country is of the order of 4.5 million.

(b) On the basis of 1961 and 1971 Census data, the average rate of construction of houses in the country works out to 1.8 million units per annum.

(c) and (d). With a view to boosting housing activity in the country, the public sector allocation for housing in the draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) has been increased to 2½ times the allocation made in this sector in the Fifth Five Year Plan. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the allocation was Rs. 600.92 crores whereas in the Five Year Plan (1978-83) it has been increased to Rs. 1538 crores. Steps have also been taken to attract investment from other sources like (a) private builders, (b) organisations like banks and Life Insurance Corporation (c) Cooperative Housing Societies as well as individuals through the 'Sites and Services programme' which contemplates to provide developed plots and invites individuals to construct their own houses.

Grants to Kerala for Literacy Schools under N.A.E. Programme

1957. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of assistance sought by the Kerala Government by way of financial grant to voluntary agencies/organisations engaged in running literacy schools in the State as part of the National Adult Education Programme;

(b) which are the voluntary agencies/organisations approved and re-

commended by the State Government for the purpose of providing financial grants for running literacy schools in the State;

(c) how many literacy schools are now being run by each of these agencies/organisations in the State and what is the total number of adult illiterates covered by all these schools; and

(d) what is the total amount of financial assistance so far given to each of the agencies/organisations?

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

(a) to (d). The Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education is directly administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and funds under it are provided to voluntary agencies on the recommendation of the State Governments Union Territory Administrations. No Adult Literacy Schools as such are run under the Scheme. Grants are provided for organising adult education centres, which are run on part-time basis for about two hours per day at a time convenient to the learners.

The Government of Kerala have not recommended project proposal of any voluntary agency for running Adult Education Centres during 1978-79. During 1976 a proposal of Kerala Granthsala Sangham, Trivandrum was forwarded by the State Government and a project of 200 centres for women was sanctioned in August, 1976, and the grant approved was Rs. 2.50 lakhs. The management of the Sangham was taken over by the State Government in March, 1977 and hence the Organisation was able to implement the project from February/March, 1978 only and the project period has been extended upto February, 1979. Besides, in June, 1978, Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras was approved a project of 120 Adult Education Centres for running 30 Centres each in

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu. The grant approved was Rs. 1.54,400. Thus, the number of Adult Education Centres for which grant has been provided by the Ministry for Kerala State is 230 and the enrolment in them would be about 6900.

In February, 1979, the State Government has forwarded an application of Kerala Granthsala Sangham for continuation of on-going project of 200 Centres during 1979-80. This proposal is under consideration.

Sugarcane Dues

1958. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI ANANT RAM JAISWAL:

SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VEGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the total amount due to cane-growers from the Mill owners in all the States in the country as on 31st January, 1979;

(b) the date from which this amount is outstanding;

(c) whether Government propose to give any advance loan to the Mill owners to enable them to clear the dues; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the latest information available, the total amount due to cane-growers from the sugar mill owners for the cane purchased during 1978-79 season upto 31-1-1979 is Rs. 95.48 crores amounting to 34.8 per cent of the total price payable. In addition, a sum of Rs. 26.24

crores is due in respect of 1977-78 and earlier seasons. A statement showing the State-wise position of cane arrears as on 31-1-1979 is attached.

(c) and (d). Government of India do not propose to advance any loans to sugar mill owners for liquidating their cane dues. However, in the case of 7 out of 10 sugar factories taken over by Government under the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1978, loans amounting to Rs. 2.97 crores have been sanctioned by Government primarily to enable them to clear their cane dues. Further loans, if and when considered

necessary, may also be made available to them.

On request from U.P. Government, a loan of Rs. 20 crores has been advanced to the State Government for clearance of cane arrears in respect of cooperative and public sector units in that State. Similar requests received from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu for grant of loans to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, 1.5 crores and 10 crores respectively for assisting the sugar industry are being examined by the Government.

Statement

State-wise position of cane price payable, price paid and balance outstanding for cane purchased during 1978-79 season upto 31-1-79 as well as the arrears of cane price for the previous seasons as on 31-1-79.

(Figures in Lakh Rupees)

State	Total price due for cane purchased during '78-79 season upto 31-1-79	Cane price paid upto 31-1-79	Balance cane price payable as on 31-1-79	Arrears of cane price for earlier seasons as on 31-1-79 or the latest available date	
				'77-78 season	'76-77 and earlier seasons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. West U. P.	2052.58	1048.64	1003.94	583.17	109.88
2. Central U. P.	2777.29	1375.90	1401.39	675.85	148.39
3. East U. P.	1905.33	1218.65	686.68	176.58	109.80
4. Total U. P.	6735.20	3643.19	3092.01	1435.60	368.07
5. Bihar	1668.27	804.54	863.73	54.32	123.96
6. West Bengal	60.00	36.80	23.20	0.66	0.97
7. Assam	27.28	9.88	17.40	0.23	0.31
8. Punjab	451.53	257.07	194.46	1.26	2.02
9. Haryana	613.75	257.33	356.42	1.69	0.03
10. Rajasthan	159.49	87.14	72.35	40.42	2.85
11. Madhya Pradesh	215.06	112.08	102.98	7.94	0.36
12. Orissa	99.29	49.09	50.20	0.02	0.06
13. Maharashtra	1020.45	7885.07	2319.38	110.96	112.53

1	2	3	4	5	6
14. Gujarat . . .	952.83	781.66	171.17	67.48	2.69
15. Karnataka	24711.24	1522.31	948.93	42.83	7.78
16. Kerala . . .	202.21	138.01	64.20	10.18	0.08
17. Andhra Pradesh	1671.14	1149.36	521.78	100.35	43.21
18. Tamil Nadu	1704.84	1015.02	698.82	76.87	5.65
19. Pondicherry	125.92	90.13	35.79	1.60	0.99
20. Nagaland	50.66	36.91	13.75		..
21. Goa . . .	36.51	26.26	10.25	..	..
ALL INDIA	27449.67	17901.85	9547.82 (34.8)%	1952.41	671.56

NOTE : (i) This does not include information in respect of 2 factories which did not report figures for 1978-79 season.

(ii) The information in respect of 23 factories was not available for 31-1-79 and that available for the latest date has been taken.

Non-availability of Postal Service in Villages

1959. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no postal service is available in two-thirds of villages in every State in the country;

(b) if so, the main reasons for this slow progress of postal service in the villages; and

(c) what steps are being taken to provide postal services to the villages in the Sixth Five Year Plan and also during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEV SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

As on 31-1-1979, against 575936 inhabited villages in the country, there were 115727 post offices, including mobile post offices providing counter

facilities to 73735 villages. Thus, 1,89,462 villages were having postal facilities as on 31-1-79.

Post Offices are opened as per justification according to a phased programme in the light of prescribed norms which are enclosed.

99.77 per cent of the villages in the country have the facility of receiving the dak daily.

(c) During the Sixth Five Year Plan (1978-1983) it is proposed to open 25,000 new post offices, to provide postal counter facilities through mobile post offices to 50,000 villages, install 2,50,000 additional letter boxes and to appoint 50,000 Extra Departmental Agents to strengthen daily delivery service to villages and to clear letter boxes. The targets fixed

for these schemes for 1978-79 are as follows:—

Scheme	Target
1. Opening of post offices.	5,000
2. Provision of counter facilities .	10,000 villages.
3. Installation of letter boxes . . .	50,000 Nos.
4. Appointment of Extra Departmental Agents .	10,000 persons

New norms for opening of post offices in rural areas:

Post offices to be opened in rural areas have now been classified into two main categories:—

(a) Post Offices in normal rural areas; and

(b) Post Offices in hilly, tribal or backward areas.

1. Post Offices in normal rural areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram- Panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The population of the village should be 2,000 or more;

(b) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed office; and

(c) The post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 25 per cent of its estimated cost.

2. Post Offices in hilly, tribal and backward areas:

(i) Post Offices in gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) There is no other post office within the radius of 3 Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(b) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

(ii) Post Offices in non-gram-panchayat villages may be opened subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The village should have a population of 1,000 or more;

(b) There should not be another post office within the radius of a Kms. from the proposed post office; and

(c) The proposed post office is expected to yield income to the extent of atleast 10 per cent of its estimated cost.

3. Notwithstanding the above, the Postmasters-General are hereby empowered to relax (in consultation with the Internal Financial Adviser) any of the above cited norms in 10 per cent of the cases in opening of post offices every year.

4. The minimum guaranteed revenue/income will continue to be calculated according to the existing formula.

5. These new norms are operative from the date of issue i.e. August, 1978.

Proposal from Southern Telecom Circle for execution of Ambitious Projects

1960. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Telecom Circle propose to execute several ambitious projects costing about Rs. 140 crores in the next three years;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme;

(c) when the same is likely to be started; and

(d) in which State these projects will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) Yes Sir, it is expected that the Southern Telecom. Project Circle will execute various projects costing a total of about 140 crores in next 3 years.

(b) (i) The Schemes covered will be Coaxial Cable Project costing about 59 crores;

(ii) Microwave schemes costing about 45 crores;

(iii) U.H.F. schemes costing about 6 crores; and

(iv) Various Exchange projects costing about 40 crores.

(c) The projects are in various stages of implementation. They are expected to be completed at various times during the next three years.

(d) The projects to be executed by Southern Telcom. Project Circle cover the States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

1961. **SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:**

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided to implement all the rural water supply schemes on top priority basis;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Ministry is trying to organise drilling equipment to speed up the implementation to realise the annual targets set for the purpose; and

(d) whether any directive has been issued to the State Governments to identify the problems which villages are facing and start the work?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Rural Water Supply is under the State Sector. The Union Government is, however, keen on providing drinking water supply to problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) within a defined time span, and with that in view, an Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme was launched by the Central Government during 1977-78 to supplement the efforts and funds under the State Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) It is proposed to cover all the remaining problem villages (identified in 1972 survey) during the present plan period, given the required funds and other resources.

(c) With the help of UNICEF assistance and also from their own resources, the Central and State Governments are making efforts to arrange the supply of the required number of drilling equipment to implement the programme in all problem villages.

(d) Presently, the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme is restricted to the coverage of problem villages which were identified as a result of the 1972-survey.

Amendments to Land Ceiling Act, 1976

1962. SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-
KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

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

(a) whether Centre has issued new directive to State Governments on Urban Land Act;

(b) if so, whether this is the third time since the Act came into force that guidelines were issued to the States by the Centre;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have clearly pointed out to the Centre that drastic amendments would be needed to implement the Act;

(d) if so, what amendments were suggested by them; and

(e) what is the reaction of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Government of India has been issuing from time to time, guidelines to the State Governments clarifying the intention and purpose of the various provisions of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. A Compendium containing the guidelines was published in February 1977. On public demand, the second edition of the compendium containing gist of the guidelines issued upto 31st May 1978, was also published. These are available for sale to the public. Thereafter, two guidelines only, dated 14th June 1978 and 28th August 1978 were issued relating to the share of co-owners in the joint Hindu families

who inherited property and to registration of documents presented to the registering authority before the commencement of the Act even though the execution has not been admitted before the commencement. A copy each of the guidelines No. 2/19/78-UCU dated 14th June 1978 and No. 2/7/78-UCU dated 28th August 1978 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—4033/79]

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The suggestions for amendment broadly relate to the urban area to which the Act should apply, ceiling limit for family, payment of compensation, applicability of the Act to agricultural lands, criteria for exemption, principles for distribution of land, removal of restrictions on transfer of vacant land or built up property, simplification of procedures for implementing the Act, etc.

(e) No decision has been taken on the lines on which the Act should be amended.

Upgrading of Woodora Agriculture College in Kashmir

1963. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested for help for upgrading Woodora Agriculture College in Kashmir to University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has requested the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for help, both technical and financial, for setting up an Agricultural University in Jammu and Kashmir which

would include Agricultural College, Sopore (Wodora).

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has set up an Expert Committee to discuss a proposal in depth with the State Government with reference to previous reports on the subject to help develop a concrete proposal and to advise on the preparatory work, to be done particularly the Draft Act of the Agricultural University of Jammu and Kashmir. The Expert Committee is likely to visit the State soon.

खण्डसारी एककों में संकट

1964. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रघुनाथ लाल धुर्बत :

श्री बाबूबंनू वल्लत :

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

(क) क्या खण्डसारी उत्पादकों के एककों को संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और इन एककों का राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कारणों को दूर किया जा सकता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) मालूम हुआ है कि खण्डसारी के मूल्यों में भारी गिरावट, जिसका मुख्य कारण विनियमन के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी के मूल्यों में हुई गिरावट है, के कारण वर्तमान मौसम में देश भर के खण्डसारी उत्पादकों को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और वे अपनी एसोसिएशनों के माध्यम से उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने, गन्ना क्रय कर को वापिस लेने, बिक्री कर से छूट देने आदि जैसे राहत प्राप्त करने की मांग करते रहे हैं ।

राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श करने के बाद, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1-1-1979 से खण्डसारी को उत्पादन शुल्क से पूरी छूट दी गई है और उत्तर

प्रदेश, हरियाणा, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र को प्रमुख खण्डसारी उत्पादक राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि वे गन्ना क्रय कर और बिक्री कर आदि को माफ कर बराबर की राहत प्रदान करें ।

कृषि विमानन निदेशालय में पायलट और नवीगटर

1965. श्री शिव नारायण सरस्वती : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि विमानन निदेशालय में अब तक कितने नवीगटर और पायलट कितने-कितने समय के लिए प्रतिनियुक्ति पर भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक के प्रशिक्षण और वेतनों पर हुए खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) अक्टूबर, 1967 से भारतीय वायु सेना से प्रतिनियुक्ति पर लिए गए पायलटों की संख्या 56 है ।

कृषि विमानन निदेशालय में नवीगटरों के प्रतिनियुक्ति पर नहीं लिया जाता है ।

पायलट के प्रतिनियुक्ति की सामान्य अवधि 4 वर्ष है । स्थिति की आवश्यकता पर निर्भर करते हुए यह अवधि कुछ मामलों में एक या दो वर्ष के लिए बढ़ाई जाती है ।

(ख) ब्यौरे का संकलन किया जा रहा है और तैयार होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

अन्य देशों में भारतीय संस्कृति के प्राचीन स्मारक

1966. श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ भारतीय संस्कृति के प्राचीन स्मारक हैं ;

(ख) क्या भारत द्वारा कुछ प्राचीन स्मारकों के लिये वित्तीय सहायता भी दी जाती है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त धनराशि कितनी है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहां वे स्थित हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (डा. प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) प्राचीन समय में भारतीय धर्म और दर्शन अनेक देशों में फैला हुआ था, जिनमें : श्री लंका, पाकिस्तान, अफगानिस्तान, मध्य एशिया, चीन, कोरिया, जापान, इण्डोनेशिया, मलेशिया, वियतनाम, थाइलैंड, कम्बोडिया, बर्मा, बंगलादेश और नेपाल देश सम्मिलित हैं जबकि कुछ देशों ने भारतीय वास्तुशिल्प की शैलियों (अथवा उनके परिवर्तित रूप) को अपनाया, वहां अन्य देशों ने भारतीय देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां प्रतिष्ठापित करने के लिए अपनी शैली से भवनों का निर्माण कार्य जारी रखा ।

(ख) और (ग). यूनेस्को का स्मारकों के संरक्षण संबंधी अभियान में निम्नलिखित योगदान दिया गया है :—

(i) इण्डोनेशिया में बोरोबुदूर के महत्वपूर्ण स्तूपों के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए इस्पात (4,91,260 रुपये मूल्य का) सप्लाई किया गया है ।

(ii) मोहनजोदड़ो में उत्खनित अवशेषों के परिरक्षण के लिए 3,30,832.50 रुपये दिये गए हैं ।

भारतीय परतत्त्व ने भारत-अफगानिस्तान संस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 12,63,494 रुपये की कुल लागत से अफगानिस्तान में बामियान के स्मारकों और भित्ति-चित्रों के परिरक्षण का भी कार्य किया है ।

Tickets for Fifth Cricket Test Match

1967. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sale of some forged tickets in connection with the Fifth Cricket Test Match between India and West Indies played at Delhi was discovered; and

(b) if so, whether the incident was inquired into; if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi and District Cricket Association have lodged a complaint with the Police who are investigating it.

Urban and Rural Housing

1968. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

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

(a) the precise policy spelt out by Government in regard to solving even in some measure the explosive problem of housing in urban and rural areas;

(b) the extent of success achieved by the policy during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government have any reoriented plans to have more houses for the community particularly in view of the advantage of larger employment generation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) The main thrust in the policy spelt out by Government in regard to housing has been directed towards ameliorating the conditions of the economically weaker sections of society. This was sought to be achieved by augmenting the programmes for construction of houses by State Housing Boards and by taking up on a large scale a programme for the provision of house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas. While the bulk of this programme was being undertaken in the State Plans, the activities of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation in the Central Sector were geared up to meet the expanding demand. Adequate emphasis was also placed on research and development activities for generating better and cheaper designs.

(b) There has been a substantial increase in the approved Plan outlays under housing during the last two years. The approved Plan outlays under housing for the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 have been Rs. 135.30 crores and Rs. 138.83 crores respectively against Rs. 99.85 crores during the year 1976-77. HUDCO also sanctioned more loans for housing during 1977-78 and 1978-79 in comparison to the year 1976-77. HUDCO sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 81.56 lakhs and Rs. 89.09 lakhs during 1977-78 and 1978-79 (upto 28-2-79) against Rs. 69.44 lakhs during the year 1976-77. Further, the major beneficiaries have been the economically weaker sections and low income group families who account for 87 per cent of all the houses sanctioned by HUDCO.

(c) Allocation for housing in the Public Sector has been stepped up from Rs. 600.92 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan to Rs. 1538 crores in the Five Year Plan 1978-83. Steps are also being taken to attract investment from other sources like private builders, banks and Life Insurance Corporation, Cooperative Housing Societies as well as individuals through the Sites and Services programme. A provision of Rs. 500 crores in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 has been

made exclusively for rural housing schemes. The Five Year Plan 1978-83 has the following objectives:—

(i) Promotion and encouragement of self-help housing;

(ii) Provision of house-sites and assistance for housing to rural landless labourers;

(iii) Formulation of public sector social housing schemes in such a manner as to cater to and also be within the paying capacity of economically weaker sections of the community;

(iv) Augmentation of resources of institutional agencies like HUDCO and State Housing Boards to enable them to provide infrastructural facilities as a means of giving impetus for housing by private agencies; and

(v) Promotion of research in building technology and development of cheap and local building material.

Reduction in Prices of Agricultural Inputs

1969. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
SHRI JANARADHAN POO-
JARY:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN
NAIR:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to reduce the prices of agricultural inputs to cut production cost of farm products; and

(b) if so, facilities provided to the cultivators by the Government such as to buy vital supplies like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation at lower rate?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI

SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). In his Budget speech, the Finance Minister has already announced a number of concessions including reduction in the excise duty on fertilisers, reduction in the excise duty on light diesel oil and exemption of power tillers imported by State Agro-Industries Corporations from custom duties which will help in cutting the production cost of farm products considerably. The prices of seeds fixed by the National Seeds Corporation have already been reduced several times. Irrigation rates are fixed by the State Governments. A number of States have already set up Inter-Departmental Water Rates Review Boards for periodic review of the water rates.

Emergency Food Aid to India from F.A.O.

1970. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY**:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

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

(a) whether co-operation has recently been extended by the Food and Agriculture Organisation to assist with some additional emergency Food to India;

(b) if so, the details regarding the quantity; and

(c) the details regarding its distribution to the flood affected area like Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The United Nations/FAO World Food Programme had agreed, in September, 1978, to give emergency assistance of 1,000 MT of dried skimmed milk and 1,000 MT of edible oil for about one million beneficiaries in the flood-affected States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Subsequently in October, 1978 the quantum of assistance was increased by the WFP by another 1,000 MT of dried skimmed milk and 1,000 MT of edible oil for the victims of floods in these three States and also in the States of Orissa and Rajasthan and the number of beneficiaries was raised to over 2.0 million. Recently, the WFP has committed a further assistance of 2,000 MT of dried skimmed milk as flood relief, thus bringing the total assistance to 4,000 MT of dried skimmed milk and 2,000 MT of edible oil.

(c) The quantities offered by WFP have been allocated to the flood affected States as follows:—

State	Beneficiaries	Dried skimmed Milk (MT)	Edible oil (MT)
Uttar Pradesh	1,010,000	1,800	1,000
Bihar	479,800	1,075	475
West Bengal	353,535	950	350
Orissa	101,010	100	100
Rajasthan	75,755	75	75
	2,020,100	4,000	2,000

Public Call Offices in Mangalore in Gulbarga

1971. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether it is proposed to open a Public Call Office in Mangalore village in Shorapur Taluk in Gulbarga District in view of the recent discovery of gold deposits in the nearby areas and the pressing demands for establishing telephone links with that place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): No, Sir. No request or demands have so far been received from local population for opening a Public Call Office at Mangalore village in Shorapur Taluk in Gulbarga district.

Coupon system for Distribution of Foodgrains under Food for Work Programme

1972. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH:

SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

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

(a) whether Government have drawn up a scheme to adopt the coupon system for distribution of foodgrains under 'Food for Work' programme;

(b) whether Government have made any review with regard to the progress made in the implementation of 'Food for Work' programme;

(c) whether Government propose to involve voluntary agencies, Panchayat Raj institutions and local organisations in the operation of this pro-

gramme in order to eliminate middlemen and contractors; and

(d) whether State-wise break-up is made in the matter of allotment of foodgrains for 'Food for Work' programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A draft of model coupon system for distribution of foodgrains under Food for Work Programme has been circulated to all the State Governments. While States have been requested to adopt this system as far as possible it has not been considered necessary to make it obligatory.

The progress made in the implementation of Food for Work Programme is being reviewed regularly in the Department of Rural Development. This was also reviewed recently in a meeting of the State representatives held on the 6th January 1979 in New Delhi.

(c) Under the guidelines issued some time back, the works under Food for Work Programme can be entrusted for execution to the voluntary agencies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Fishing in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1973. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that good quality of fish is available in Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) is it also a fact that even fishermen from other countries come to these islands for fishing;

(c) have Government chalked out any scheme to develop the fishing industry in these areas and caning it here;

(d) is it a fact that some private persons have also applied for permission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suitable schemes for development of fishing industry have been included in the Medium Term Plan for Lakshadweep and Andamans. A tuna canning factory with a capacity of 10,000 cans a day is in operation in Lakshadweep.

(d) and (e). Three Indian Firms have been permitted to operate 70 chartered vessels from Thailand in the Bay of Bengal including Andaman Waters. One private firm was earlier given permission to survey the availability of tuna in Lakshadweep and Andaman waters but the firm did not avail of the permission.

Housing Co-operative Societies in Delhi Awaiting Allotment of Land

1974. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT:

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

(a) how many registered housing co-operative societies have not been allotted land by the D.D.A. so far;

(b) how much money has been deposited by these cooperative societies;

(c) is it a fact that this money has been spent by the D.D.A. and no interest is paid to the cooperative societies on it;

(d) is it a fact that no new co-operative house building society is being registered; and

(e) if so, why?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) D.D.A. have informed that there are 14 such societies to whom land was offered and who have not made full payment of the cost of land; therefore, they have not yet been allotted land.

(b) A total of Rs. 23,65,176.00 has been deposited by these 14 societies.

(c) D.D.A. have informed that they have not spent the money and that no interest is payable by them on the same.

(d) and (e). Registrar of Cooperative Societies has informed that as the D.D.A. was not in a position to allot more land for group housing societies, it was decided on 5th February, 1973 not to register any new cooperative house building society.

Report of the Committee on working of D.D.A.

1975. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report from the Committee which was appointed recently to go into the working of the D.D.A.;

(b) if so, what are the details of it and what recommendations have been accepted by the Government;

(c) is it a fact that D.D.A. is under financial crisis; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to meet the situation?

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

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

(c) Delhi Development Authority is not under any financial crisis now.

(d) Does not arise.

The Committee of Experts on the working of the D.D.A. (Baveja Committee) has, *inter alia*, recommended:

(i) In future, the transfer of newly acquired land under the scheme for Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of land to D.D.A. should take place under Section 15 of Delhi Development Act, 1957 on payment of acquisition cost and not under Section 22 of the Act.

(ii) In order to meet cost of acquisition of land and its development, DDA should be given a Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores.

(iii) The annual requirement of houses in Delhi has been estimated as 80,000 a year. The DDA should, therefore, intensify its housing activity and build 20,000 dwelling units every year and for this purpose it should be given Seed Capital of Rs. 10 crores. In order to meet the balance of the housing needs of the city, other agencies in public, co-operative and private sectors should be involved on a massive scale.

(iv) DDA has at present as many as 16,000 houses incomplete. In order to complete their construction, a loan of Rs. 10 crores should be made available to DDA.

The above recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government.

Students learning Languages in Delhi

1978. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students in Delhi in schools and colleges, separately;

(b) how many students are learning Hindi, English, Urdu and other regional languages (give the figures separately); and

(c) what specific steps Government propose to take to encourage Urdu and other regional languages in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The total number of students in Delhi schools and colleges is 1058,173 and 98,363 respectively.

(b) Hindi .	10,26,640 students
English .	5,05,574 students
Urdu	25,254 students
Other regional languages .	39,525 students

(c) Arrangements for teaching Urdu or any other regional language are made in a school if there is a justification for its introduction, as laid down under the rules.

Vacant Government Accommodation

1977. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bungalows and flats lying vacant with Central Government and the number of those rented out at market rates and the total amount received by Government by way of rent as on 31st January, 1979; and

(b) the area wise number of bungalows which have been declared unsafe for living and whether new bungalows or three/four storeyed flats will be constructed after demolishing them?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Total number of houses vacant in New Delhi/Delhi as on 31st January, 1979 was 332, out of which 44 numbers were declared dangerous and the remaining were in the process of allotment. The number of houses allotted/rented on market rate, as on 31st January, 1979, was 1001. The market rent assessed for these houses for the month of January, 1979 was Rs. 2,87,711/-.

This does not include the houses occupied by house owning officers who were paying licence fee at market rate.

(b) Area-wise number of houses declared unsafe are as follows:—

D.I.Z. area	10
R. K. Puram	16
Karol Bagh	39
Minto Road	2
Kotla Road	18
Dev Nagar	30
TOTAL .	115

There is no proposal for demolition of these houses. These houses would be repaired.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में गंगा के मैदानों में सिंचाई की लागत

1978. श्री रामानन्ध तिवारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में सिंचाई साधनों में वृद्धि करने संबंधी ब्याँरा क्या है ; और

(ख) सिंचाई के विभिन्न साधनों से सिंचाई की प्रति एकड़ असाँत लागत क्या है,

और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में गंगा के मैदानों के बारे में इसके आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) मार्च, 1979 को समाप्त होने वाली पांच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान देश में सृजित होने वाली संभावित अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता 107.76 लाख हेक्टर है ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के गंगा के मैदानों में भूगत जल स्कीमों के संबंध में सृजित सिंचाई क्षमता की प्रति हेक्टेयर औसत लागत 2000 रुपये से 2500 रुपये आती है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बृहद और मध्यम स्कीमों के मामलों में सदृश आंकड़े 2935 रुपये दर्शाए गए हैं । बिहार के बारे में आंकड़े इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

विभिन्न स्थानों पर संचार सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराना

1979. श्री राजेन्द्र शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर संचार सुविधाओं उपलब्ध कराने की मंजूरी के बावजूद ये सुविधाएँ वर्षों तक उपलब्ध नहीं करायी जाती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पर्याप्त मात्रा में आयात तथा उपकरणों का निर्माण सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये कदम उठाये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनका ब्याँरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ । दूर संचार सुविधाओं की मंजूरी और उनके वास्तविक रूप में उपलब्ध कराने में कुछ समय लगना स्वभाविक है । यह अंतराल परियोजना के विस्तार और स्वरूप पर निर्भर करता है । छोटी परियोजनाओं के मामले में यह अंतराल एक वर्ष तक तो बड़ी परियोजनाओं के मामले में कई वर्ष का हो सकता है । परियोजना की मंजूरी के बाद ही क्रमशः भवन निर्माण, तकनीकी विशेषताओं का प्रारूपण,

भंडार सामानों और उपस्कर हासिल करने और उपस्करों की जांच जैसी विभिन्न कमबख्श कार्रवाई की जा सकती है। इन स्वाभाविक देरी लगने के अलावा कभी-कभी भंडार सामानों और उपस्करों की अपर्याप्ति के कारण भी परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में देरी हो जाती है।

(ग) 1978-83 की योजना अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न दूर संचार परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सामानों की आवश्यकता का आकलन विभाग ने कर लिया है। इसके लिये विभाग के पास दो उलभन पूर्ण विकल्प हैं, स्वदेशी उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ाना और फॉरेन की जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिये आयात द्वारा देशज साधनों की कमी को पूरा करना उदाहरण के तौर पर आई.टी.आई., एच.सी.एल., एस.टी.एल. और विभागीय कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जा रही है और स्विचिंग और ट्रांसमिशन उपस्करों, कैबिलों, टर्मिनल बक्सों आदि के आयात की योजना बनाई गई है।

गैर सरकारी स्कूलों द्वारा पटेल सीडीटी की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन की मांग।

1980. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के कुछ गैर-सरकारी स्कूलों ने पटेल समीक्षा समिति की सिफारिशों के क्रियान्वयन की मांग की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें क्रियान्वित किए जाने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) वे कब तक क्रियान्वित की जाएंगी और वे किन-किन स्कूलों में क्रियान्वित की जाएंगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (क. जयलक्ष्मी चन्दा) : (क) से (ग). प्राइवेट स्कूलों द्वारा ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं की गई है। तथापि ईश्वरभाई पटेल समिति की सिफारिशों, जो माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के सम्मेलन द्वारा पृष्ठांकित की गई हैं, पहले ही

राज्य सरकार को कार्यान्वयन के लिए भेज दी गई हैं।

जुलाई, 1978 में हुए शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन ने भी, गणित और विज्ञान में वैकल्पिक पाठ्यक्रमों से संबंधित सिफारिशों को छोड़कर, ईश्वरभाई पटेल समिति की रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया तथा इसे अनुमोदित कर दिया। सम्मेलन ने यह सुझाव दिया कि इस सिफारिश का राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा आगे अध्ययन किया जाए। इसकी रा.शै.अ.नू. तथा प्र.परि. द्वारा आगे जांच की गई और इस पर माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड के सम्मेलन में भी विचार किया गया। सम्मेलन ने यह सिफारिश की कि वैकल्पिक पाठ्यक्रमों का मामला सदस्य बोर्ड पर छोड़ दिया जाए तथा यह राज्य सरकारों आदि को परिचालित कर दिया गया है।

जहां तक पाठ्यचर्चा के भार को कम करने का सम्बन्ध है पटेल समिति की सिफारिशों केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड ने पहले ही कार्यान्वित कर दी हैं।

जहां तक अध्ययन योजना के परिशासन के बारे में अन्य सिफारिशों का संबंध है, बोर्ड ने इन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया है तथा केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड से सम्बन्ध स्कूलों में इन्हें शैक्षिक सत्र 1979-80 से कार्यान्वित करने का निश्चय किया गया है। इस संबंध में आवश्यक कार्यवाई कर दी गई है और स्कूलों को इसके बारे में सूचित कर दिया गया है।

Demolitions in Shakarpur Khas, Delhi

1981. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some houses have been demolished in Shakarpur Khas (Delhi) falling in the alignment of road R.O.B. 36;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that they were not/and have not been given any alternative accommodation temporary/permanent for their rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken in the matter;

(e) whether any compensation is being paid to these plot holders and on what basis;

(f) whether Government have amended the original plan of continuing this R.O.B. road 36 through Laxmi Nagar etc.; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A list of the structures, which were demolished on 9th January, 1979, is enclosed .

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi Administration have informed that the persons concerned had put up unauthorised constructions after the area had been notified for acquisition for Road-over-bridge No. 36 and, not being the owners of land, are not entitled to allotment of alternative plots under the 'Scheme for Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi'.

(e) Compensation for the acquired land will be paid to the rightful owners according to the law.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) In view of (f), question does not arise.

List of Houses Owners/Tenants coming in the alignment of approaches to
ROB-36

1. Hukam Chand U-60

2. Smt. Satwant Kaur W/o Shri Swroop Singh (U-59)

3. Smt. Bhagwanti W/o Shri Pyare Lal (U-45) (Tenant Sh. Sadhu Ram)

4. (a) Sarbhag Singh S/o Sh. Sardar Bhagat Singh (U-47)

(b) Sh. Padam Singh S/o Sh. Harak Singh (U-43-A)

5 (a) Sh. Ram Pal S/o Sh. Niadre (U-38)

(b) Sh. Sri Chand S/o Sh. Umrao Singh

(c) Sh. Khachendu S/o Sh. Umrao Singh

(d) Sh. Suraj Bhan S/o Sh. Umrao Singh

6. Sh. N. K. Karnakar (WA-126) Tenant (i) Sh. Wilson (ii) Sh. Prem Prakash

7. Smt. Gurdev Kaur W/o Sh. Kankar Singh (WA-125).

8. Sh. R. D. Sharma (WA-129) Tenants (i) Sh. Gorakh (ii) Sh. Lal Singh (iii) Sh. Ram Singh

9. Swaran Singh (WA-122).

Allotment of land/Flats to Members of Parliament in Delhi

1982. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether previously there was a policy of the Government to allot land to Members of Parliament in Delhi for constructing residential houses;

(b) the reasons for which the Members of Parliament are now not being allotted land but instead are being allotted flats; and

(c) whether Government are thinking now to allot land to Members of Parliament who do not want built up flats and if so, the details of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 2 per cent quota in the matter of allotment of plots and 3 per cent quota in the matter of allotment of flats was reserved for the Members of Parlia-

ment. Plots and flats are allotted to them according to the options given by them.

(c) The above concession has since been withdrawn with effect from the 2nd January, 1979. No new applications are now taken.

**M.I.G. Houses Built by D.D.A. in
Rajouri Garden, Delhi**

1983. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the principles underlying allotment of the 132 houses constructed for Middle Income Group by DDA at Sector 8, Rajouri Garden reportedly taken over by Estate Office;

(b) whether it is true that these new acquisitions were not brought to the notice of Government employees;

(c) whether it is also true that ad hoc allotments were made to very junior Government employees; and

(d) the number of houses which have remained unallotted and the procedure proposed for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c): These flats were categorised as type V and first allotted to over 500 officers who were in the waiting list, according to the dates of priority. Only 6 of these officers accepted the allotment. Thereafter, these flats were allotted to the entitled officers who volunteered for such allotment. However, in the new allotment year, applications were called for from Government officers specifically interested in these flats and allotments were made on the basis of seniority among them.

(d) No-house remains un-allotted.

उत्तर प्रदेश में संचार विकास के लिए व्यवस्था

1948. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में संचार विकास के लिये छठी योजना में क्या व्यवस्था करने का विचार है और डाक तथा तार और दूर संचार के सन्दर्भ में इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इस विकास के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन किलोमीटर के अन्दर के सभी गांवों में डाक सुविधायें और 5 किलोमीटर के अन्दर दूरसंचार सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो जाएंगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसी सुविधायें कब तक उपलब्ध करा सकेगी ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साधु) : (क) संचार विकास योजना देश भर के लिए एक समकालीन योजना है। प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए अलग-अलग आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी, प्रत्येक डाक और दूरसंचार सर्किलों के लिए सभी राज्यों में डाक और दूरसंचार सुविधाओं के संतुलित विकास के लिए वास्तविक मांग के आधार पर वार्षिक बजट में आवंटन किया गया है।

(ख) दूरसंचार : जी नहीं।

डाक

(ख) और (ग). विवरण-2 में जिसकी प्रती संलग्न है, सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित नियम एवं शर्तों दी गई हैं जिसके अनुसार डाकघर सुविधा दी जाती है। इन नियमों के अनुसार प्रत्येक वर्ष में सर्किलवार डाकघर खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया जाता है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में 750 डाकघर खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है।

(ग) दूरसंचार—छठी योजना के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य में जहां टेलीफोन और तार सुविधा दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव है वह विवरण 1 के विवरण पत्र की नीति के अनुसार है।

विवरण—1

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर एवं संयुक्त डाकघर खोलने की स्थानों की श्रेणियां

- (1) जिला मुख्यालय
- (2) उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
- (3) तहसील मुख्यालय
- (4) उप तहसील मुख्यालय
- (5) ब्लाक मुख्यालय
- (6) ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 2500 या अधिक हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोलने हेतु शर्त संयुक्त डाकघर खोलने हेतु शर्त

घाटे का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त घाटे का ध्यान न करके भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त
के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी। के बगैर उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

- (7) वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इंचार्ज उपनिरीक्षक या इनसे ऊपर के पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो।

साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

- (8) ग्राम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान

(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि० मी० से अधिक दूरी (क) मौजूदा तारघर से 20 कि० मी० से बाहर (भरीय दूरी) होनी चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। (ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ग) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

- (9) पर्यटन/तीर्थ केन्द्र/कृषि सिंचाई/विद्युत परियोजना स्थल/नगर क्षेत्र

(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। (क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक भावर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में प्रत्याशित घाटा 2000 रु० वार्षिक तथा पिछड़े पर्वतीय इलाकों में 5000 रु० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए।

- (10) सभी अन्य स्थान

वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर। वित्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या घाटे के मामले में किराये और गारंटी के आधार पर।

नोट 1:—जनसंख्या संबंधी आंकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल अकेले नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिए न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या पर। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसी केन्द्रीय स्थान से 10 कि० मी० अर्धव्यास के वृत्त में आए हुए सभी स्थानों को सम्मिलित जनसंख्या यदि 2500 या उससे अधिक हो तो केन्द्रीय स्थान पर बिना हानि और अल्पतम राजस्व की शर्तों के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोला जा सकता है। इस छूट के अन्तर्गत कोई भी दो सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन 10 किलोमीटर से कम दूरी पर नहीं खोले जा सकते हैं।

नोट 2:—यदि प्रस्तावित तारघर के 8 कि० मी० के भीतर कोई अन्य तारघर कार्य करता हो तो घाटे पर कोई भी तारघर नहीं खोला जाना चाहिए।

विबरण—2

बंशाली इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए नए मानदंड

ग्रामीण इलाकों में खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों को अब दो मुख्य वर्गों में वर्गीकृत किया गया है :—

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर और

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी या पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर ।

(1) सामान्य ग्रामीण इलाकों में डाकघर:

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

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

(ख) प्रस्तावित डाकघर से उसकी अनुमानित लागत की कम से कम 25 प्रतिशत की आय होने की सम्भावना हो ।

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

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

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

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

(2) पहाड़ी, आदिवासी और पिछड़े इलाकों में डाकघर :

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

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

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

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

(क) उस गांव की आबादी 1000 या इससे अधिक होनी चाहिए,

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

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

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

(4) मौजूदा फार्मूला के अनुसार कम से कम गारंटीड राजस्व/आय की गणना की जाती रहेगी ।

(5) ये नये मानदंड इनके जारी होने की तारीख से लागू होंगे ।

Wild Life Park between Suraj Kund and Badkhal Lakes in Haryana

1985. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a wild life park between the Suraj Kund and Badkhal Lakes in Haryana;

(b) whether he has convened a meeting of Haryana Agricultural Minister and other technocrats in the first week of January, 1979 to finalize the details of the proposed park;

(c) what progress has so far been made in this regard and at what cost the park will be set up; and

(d) what will be Centre's contribution thereto?

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

(b): Yes Sir, a meeting was convened on February, 15, 1979. The details of the proposed park are to develop and establish a wild life park covering an area of approximately 2500 hectares and other complexes in a phased manner over a period of six years. This area would be developed in phases where afforestation, pasture development, would be undertaken for creating ecological conditions before releasing of wild animals

(c) The revised project proposal which has been prepared consequent to the decision taken at a meeting held at the official level has been received recently. It is at present under examination in this Ministry. The estimated cost of the project as worked out by the State Government, is Rs. 922 lakhs.

(d) The Centre's contribution towards the project, if any will be known only after the proposal has been cleared by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance.

Central Government Offices located at Simla

1986. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government accommodation is lying vacant in Simla;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh has asked the Cen-

tral Government to shift their about 100 offices at present functioning in private accommodation; and

(c) if so, what action Government have taken in this matter?

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

(b): No such request has been received.

(c): Does not arise.

S.T.D. Facilities between Constant Towns of Andhra and New Delhi

1987. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to connect five towns of coastal areas Andhra-region viz. Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Guntur and Vijayawada with New Delhi through Subscriber Trunk Dialling (S.T.D.) system; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NAR-HARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. STD service from these stations to Delhi is already available during concessional periods. STD in the reverse direction will be provided shortly. This work is on hand and is likely to be completed during 1979.

Opening of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh during 1979

1988. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post offices proposed to be opened during the year 1979 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) how many of them will be opened in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) 350 Post Offices are proposed to be opened in Andhra Pradesh during the year 1979.

(b) 300 Post Offices are likely to be opened in rural areas in that state, while 50 will be opened in Urban areas.

Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh

1989. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone exchanges proposed to be opened during the year 1979 in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the location of each Telephone exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) 80

(b) The location of each exchange has not yet been decided. Location will be decided as the programme progresses on the basis of the following criteria:—

(i) Number of paid applications.

(ii) Need to correct regional imbalances, if any.

(iii) Availability of suitable accommodation on rent for the exchange.

(iv) Availability of long distance Public Telephone line.

Ban on Cow Slaughter

1990. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum/representation from "Akhil Bhartiya Krishi Goseva Sangh" regarding imposition of ban on cow slaughter all over the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto and decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) The Akhil Bhartiya Krishi Goseva Sangh has suggested that the Constitution may be amended on following lines after holding discussions with Political parties:—

(1) In Article 48 of the Constitution for the words "and prohibiting the slaughter of the Cows and Calves" the words "and prohibiting the slaughter of the Cow and her progeny including calves, bulls and oxen" should be substituted.

(2) Item No. 15 of list II of the Seventh Schedule should be omitted.

(3) In list III of the Seventh Schedule after item No. 29 the following should be inserted "29A—Preservation, protection and prevention of animal diseases, veterinary training and practice".

(c) Government are not in favour of amending the Constitution on the lines suggested in the memorandum.

Coaching for cricketers

1991. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a proposal to sponsor some of the promising young cricketers for a short coaching stint in Australia or other countries;

(b) if so, details of the proposal, if any received by the Board of Control for cricket in India or by the Government independently and the important details of the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) other steps taken/proposed to encourage and build up young and promising cricketers in various parts of the country and provision of funds made and facilities created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). Government have not received any proposal from the Board of Control for Cricket in India for sponsoring visit of promising young cricketers for short coaching stint in Australia or in any other country. Under the Indo-Australian Cultural Exchange Programme 1978-79 which has been finalised recently India has proposed, in consultation with the Board of Control for Cricket in India, inclusion of an item to invite an Australian cricket coach to India for 6 weeks for training pace bowlers.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India has a fullfledged coaching programme conducted every year by their national coach assisted by four zonal coaches for imparting training and coaching to young and promising cricketers in various parts of the country. The Board is providing necessary funds and facilities for arranging their coaching camps. It

has not sought any assistance from the Government in this regard.

Nanda Devi sanctuary as national park

1992. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the "Times of India" dated the 17th January, 1979 under the caption "Nanda Devi Sanctuary may be national park";

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

(c) details regarding facts of the matter; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken?

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

(b) to (d). The State Government is considering to declare the Nanda Devi Basin as a national park; part of this area has already been declared as a sanctuary since 1939. The Government of Uttar Pradesh is fully aware of the ecological importance of the area and the need to regulate entry of expeditions as also control other objectionable biotic activity. Orders to eliminate grazing specially of sheep and goats from the area have already been issued and are being implemented by the District and Forest authorities.

Cross-breeding of Goats

1994. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether on experimental basis Indian Scientists have got any success so far in the question of cross-breeding of goats; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) Cross-Breeding of goats has been done on experimental basis under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Goats for Milk, Mohair and Meat.

In studies on cross-breeding of Malabari goats with Sannan (exotic breed) conducted at the Kerala Agricultural University, the average lactation milk yield of cross-breeds was 135 Kg. as compared to 41 Kg. in the native goat. At the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, the maximum milk yield per day was observed to be 5.1 Kg. per Sannan-Beetal Cross at 45 day of the second lactation.

Cross-breed Angora Goats in the first generation did not produce any mohair but 75 per cent Angora's yielded at kid stage 0.5 Kg. increasing upto 1.0 Kg.

Research work on crossing of local breeds with indigenous large sized improved Indian breeds (Beetal and Jamnapari) for meat has been initiated at Avikanagar (Rajasthan), Ranchi (Bihar) and Gauhati (Assam).

Review of U.G.C programmes

1995. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission after initial protests, has now bowed to the education Ministry's directive for a thorough review of its programme;

(b) whether the Ministry and the Planning Commission had felt that U.G.C.'s work was purely expenditure oriented and that it was not addressing itself to that task of monitoring programmes concerning improvement of content of education; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the further programme of Government in this regard?

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

(a) to (c) In the context of the formulation of the programmes for the plan period 1978-83, it was suggested to the Commission in March, 1978 that a comprehensive review of the on-going programmes of the Commission was necessary so that programmes which have failed to make any impact could be discontinued and the available resources could be utilised on those which are directly related to the statutory responsibilities of the Commission. Similar views were also expressed by two regional Conferences of Vice-Chancellors convened by the UGC in May and July, 1978. The Public Accounts Committee in its 73rd Report submitted in April, 1978 also noted that the Commission did not care to evolve a regular system of appraisals of the various schemes launched during the Fourth Plan period. Since results of any review based on all these suggestions were not forthcoming the Government directed the Commission in October, 1978 to undertake a comprehensive review of its programmes.

The Commission has appointed a review Committee as desired and the work is in progress.

Major irrigation projects under construction behind schedule

1996. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the major irrigation projects now under construction which are behind schedule; and

(b) steps being taken or proposed to complete these projects early?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 32 of the major projects now under construction are behind schedule.

(b) The important major schemes are being carefully monitored and all possible efforts made to provide adequate outlays in the State Plans. Priority is also being accorded in the allocation of scarce materials like steel, cement and explosives in order to achieve the targets.

Railway Board Employees Cooperative Housing Society

1997. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many members of the Railway Board Employees Cooperative Housing Society, were placed on waiting list for bigger size plots in each category;

(b) is it also a fact that 11 members of 200 yards category who were in the waiting list were given bigger size of plots in the 300 yards category by the Land and Development Department of the Delhi Administration; and

(c) is it also a fact that rest of the members of the same list (12 nos. onward) have been denied bigger size of plots from 200 yards to 300 yards by the Land and Development Department of Delhi Administration, if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The details are as under:—

Category	No. of members placed on the panel
200 sq. yds. . . .	16
300 sq. yds. . . .	20
400 sq. yds. . . .	10
TOTAL	46

(b) Nine members, who were originally allotted plots of 200 sq. yds. were given plots of 300 sq. yds. by the society, subject to the confirmation by the Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration.

(c) No, Sir, as waiting list is to be exhausted by the society in the order of seniority as and when vacancies arise.

Demand of Devanagari Teleprinting Teleprinter by Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh

1998. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Devanagari teleprinters for which demands have been placed in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh during the period from April, 78 to 31st December, 1978;

(b) the extent to which this demand was met upto 30th October, 1978;

(c) the number of places where teleprinters have not been installed even after making payment; and

(d) the number of cases in which installation of teleprinters has been refused due to delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The number of places where Devnagari Tele-printers have not been installed so far relating to the demands placed during the period April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978 for which payments had been made:

Maharashtra	Nil
Karnataka	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	Four

(d) One due to non-availability of a channel.

नगरों में सम्पत्ति कर समाप्त किया जाना

1999. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद बाबू : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार नगरों में सम्पत्ति कर समाप्त करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्याँरा क्या है और इस आशय का निर्णय कब तक किया जाएगा?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : (क) जी, नहीं। स्थानीय निकायों द्वारा लगाया गया सम्पत्ति कर राज्य का विषय है और इसे समाप्त करने के बारे में, यदि कोई विचार हाँ तो, राज्य सरकारों को विचार करना है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pungent Mystery Gas

2000. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI SHANKAR SINHJI
VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether a pungent mystery gas created panic in the North Delhi during the third week of January, 1979;

(b) if so, the causes of this gas;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). Some apprehension was caused in the areas in the neighbourhood of New Police Lines, Kingsway Camp, on the 20th January,

1979 following a routine tear smoke exercise when the tear smoke, instead of going upward, remained at low level that evening due to cloudy weather and its effects were felt by the residents of the neighbourhood.

12 hrs.

STATEMENT BY LEADER OF OPPOSITION RE REPORTED STRIKE BY TAXI AND SCOOTER DRIVERS IN DELHI

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Please resume your seats, all of you. I am on my legs now. Some important questions have been raised. Shri Vayalar Ravi had given me notice under Rule 222 saying that there has been leakage of the budget. Shri Vasant Sathe informs me that he has also given the notice, I have not yet got the notice: anyway when I get it I will call for the comments of the Minister because that is the normal practice, that is adopted. I will go into the matter. Mr. Bosu has given me notice of an adjournment motion saying that taxis are not available and Members are not able to come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I did not say that, I said. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please, now. I am not allowing the adjournment motion; I am allowing a call attention tomorrow.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

In fact the Leader of the Opposition came to me and wanted permission to make a statement. I have permitted him to make a statement on the question of non-availability of taxis.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, No. I am on my legs. So far as atrocities on Hari-

jans in Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I wanted to select the notice. The Minister sent me a letter saying that he has been trying to get Andhra Pradesh government and that he had not been able to get information; he will get in touch with them in the course of today or probably tomorrow morning and immediately thereafter we can consider it. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy and Shri Harikesh Bahadur then left the House

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. It is disorder. Which rule has been breached?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have just now stated that my adjournment motion is for the inconvenience caused to Members. It is not that all.

MR. SPEAKER: No; it is to the public.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have said that the Delhi Administration have provoked the taxi strike by saying "no fare rise" and if any driver charges more fare, he will be penalised. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. Mr. Stephen,

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am raising a matter which is of very great concern and to bring to the notice of the House the alarming situation that has arisen in Delhi and according to my information in the different cities throughout the country as a result of the strike by the taxi drivers and scooter drivers. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted him to make a statement. I have already mentioned that. This matter has been told to the House earlier.

(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly answer my question?

MR. SPEAKER: How can I answer your question?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given an adjournment motion and you have disallowed it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. This question has been raised earlier and I have told the House that till we have got the reports from various countries of the Commonwealth and other countries so far as the position of the Leader of the Opposition is concerned,—we are analysing it and I have told the House that after analysing it I will place it before the leaders and we will come to certain conventions—until then I am allowing the Leader of the Opposition, whenever he makes a request to make a statement, which must be very brief, to make a statement.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know whether you should raise this matter on every occasion. I have already told the House earlier. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Under what rule are you allowing him?

MR. SPEAKER: Under a convention. Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे (बम्बई उत्तर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने आपको इस विषय पर नोटिस दे दी है, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दे दी है।

[बीमति मृणाल गारे]

आप कहते हैं कि कल इसपर कालिंग अटेंशन एलाउ करंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन को आज इस विषय पर स्टेटमेंट देने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। (व्यवधान) वैसे तो लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन का स्टेटमेंट देने का अधिकार है लेकिन जब माननीय सदस्यों ने स्पेसिफिक नोटिस दे दी है इस इश्यू पर तब जिन्होंने नोटिस दे दी है उनका मौका मिलना चाहिए, लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन को नहीं। अगर किसी दूसरे सज्जक पर स्टेटमेंट देना हो तो जरूर आपको हक है, आप लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन का एलाउ कर सकते हैं लेकिन जब दूसरे मेम्बर्स ने इस विषय पर नोटिस दे रखी है तब उनका अलग रखकर आप लीडर आफ दि अपोजीशन का मौका नहीं दे सकते हैं। या तो आज ही कालिंग अटेंशन आप को लेना चाहिए या फिर उनका स्टेटमेंट देने की अनुमति नहीं देनी चाहिए। यह मेरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है जिसपर आप कालिंग दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Goray has has raised two points. One is: what is his right to make a statement? This question has come before the House earlier, and earlier itself I have announced that we are in the process of developing conventions.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKING: Secondly, Mrs. Goray raised a very important question saying when a Calling Attention notice has been given when an Adjournment Motion has been given, why I allowed a statement to be made. I have already selected a Calling Attention notice. I allowed the statement to be made because I thought it was an extremely important matter where the Government must. . . (Interruptions) Don't record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: **

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: If the members so desire, I can have the Calling Attention notice this evening itself. I have already selected a Calling Attention notice. I will allow it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, this is a matter which concerns all of us. There is no party question involved in it. (Interruptions) Sir, the point is this. . .

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record anything.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that this is not a matter for Adjournment Motion and that I am allowing a Call-Attention. Mr. Bosu, even before getting your Adjournment Motion, I had allowed him.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Mr. Bosu, even before your Adjournment Motion came before me, Mr. Stephen had come to me and he wanted to say that there was a great deal of difficulty so far as petrol was concerned. I had not received even a single Call-Attention till then so far as that matter was concerned. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you hear me?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what time? . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, please. . . If you want to shout, it is upto you.

Even yesterday night, Mr. Yadendra Dutt sent me a letter saying that they were not able to come to the Parliament House as no taxis were available and if I could make some arrangement for that. So I immediately thought that

I should give an opportunity to the House, but there was no regular motion then. . . (Interruption) Then, the Leader of the Opposition came to me and said. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what time?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not noted the time. Order, order. I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am on my legs. Nothing else is being recorded.

It was before any motion came to me. He said, 'I want to make a statement'. I said, 'All right, you can make a statement but kindly be brief'. That is all that has taken place. Having given him the permission, I am not prepared to withdraw it because a calling attention I am allowing.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If your idea is to obstruct the proceedings, you go on. But I am not going to withdraw my orders. That I may definitely tell you.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to withdraw my orders. Mr. Stephen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what time did you get it?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not answering that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Is he going to cross-examine you, Sir? (Interruptions)

Sir, I plead with the hon. Members. . . (Interruptions) After all, apart from being the Leader of the Opposition, I am the Leader of the Party. Sir, it is open to any hon. Member to seek from the hon. Speaker, permission to make a

statement. . . (Interruptions) Forget I am the Leader of the Opposition. Sir. Mr. Malhotra sought the permission and he was given the permission and the House heard him. Why don't you extend that to me and why should they deny it to me? You have heard him patiently. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As he says, the other day Mr. Malhotra asked for permission and I gave him because it was a very important matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At what time did you get the adjournment motion?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): On a point of order, Sir. For the first time this issue has come up—this new post of Leader of Opposition to which you also made a reference. But the status of the Leader of the Opposition is yet to be defined. Unfortunately, it has been delayed very much. But this Parliament has a convention. There is sitting there the Ruling Party and on this side is the Opposition and in the middle the support of the ruling Party is sitting. Whenever a matter of public importance comes up, the Ruling Party members share the responsibility for the actions of the government and its Ministers. The whole situation in the country has arisen due to the actions of the Government on the Budget. Because of the Budget a situation has arisen but the ruling Party members themselves enter into the House and start shouting? Against whom—I am asking. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: That is the right of the Opposition. Now to come to the point of order, are you considering the Leader of the Opposition as a Member with a special status? That is the point. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I ask only for the right of a Member. Even that is denied. Hon. Speaker has allowed me and I was in the middle of my statement. I am not going to resume my seat unless I complete the statement....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I understand all this hullabaloo. Whenever any very important matters are brought to my notice, I have always allowed them to be raised. I have allowed other members also.... *(Interruptions)* Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu makes a statement even without my permission. That is a different matter. That is his privilege. That is a different thing. Mr. Malhotra a few days ago sent me a note about a matter saying that it was very urgent and I allowed him.... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not an adjournment motion. . . *(Interruptions)*

Sir, I rise on a point of order.... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): When the matter was pending you had given permission to Shri V. K. Malhotra on the 2nd March.

MR. SPEAKER: I had given the permission. But, here it is only a point of disorder.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli): Sir, you are allowing the Leader of the Opposition in view of the importance of the issue to make a statement. Why not allow all the other Members who have given notice on the calling attention notice? *(Interruptions)*.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Now itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Not now. It can only be taken up at the end of the day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I want to know how you allow him to make a statement in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Whether it has come to the Table or not we do not know. Has he given a notice in writing to you?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He took my permission just before your adjournment notice came to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. I have given my notice by 10 O'clock . . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Under Rule 389:

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody knows about this.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is the privilege of the Leader of the Opposition.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Do you want to delay this matter? I have been permitted and I have taken the floor. I am not going to yield until I complete my statement. I have taken the permission of the Speaker. Has not the Speaker got the right to

permit anybody to make a statement even at his discretion which he thinks is in the interest of the House? He has given me the permission. I am therefore making the statement. I will not resume my seat unless I complete my statement. You cannot obstruct me. This is an obstruction of the functioning of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I rise on a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, the point is that it is generally felt that there is an alarming situation. The alarming situation is . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is misleading the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The persons coming to the House by train or by air are not able to get to their respective houses. There is a thin attendance to-day during the Question Hour. The reason was that in most cases, the taxis and scooters are not available. How did it happen?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: How does it happen? It is understood that petrol price has gone up by about 20 per cent. It is natural that the taxi people demanded an increase in the rate. The authorities told them to wait. We are going to take any time our decision. Until then don't raise the rate. This is the statement that has come. Therefore, it is conceded by the authorities that there is

a case for increase in the rate. But, they are prepared to pass it on immediately and the taxi people are not prepared to take the losses. The result is that the commuters are affected and inconvenience is created not only in Delhi but in different States. There is a conflict between two wings of the Government—one wing imposing a tax and the other wing unwilling to pass on the incidence of the tax to the consumers—both are understandable. This must be resolved immediately. That is what I am asking—either permitting the increase or taking away the hike in the price of petrol—and commuters should not be made to pay and be inconvenienced, as a result of this conflict; it is absolutely irresponsible. Three days have gone by or four days have gone by for the authorities in Delhi to refrain from coming to a conclusion about this matter. Immediately a decision must be arrived at and the people must be spared of the terrific inconvenience they are going through. This is the plea I am making.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER FERTILISER (CONTROL) ORDER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 57(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1979 regarding the maximum price of

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

certain fertilisers to be sold to tea, coffee and rubber plantations or to the cultivators, issued under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4041/79.]

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT OF I.I.T. NEW DELHI AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF SALAR JUNG MUSEUM, HYDERABAD FOR 1977-78 AND STATEMENTS

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts and (b) for not laying the Hindi version of the Accounts simultaneously.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4015/79.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad, for the year 1977-78.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4016/79.]

(3) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Working Group on Technical Education and Recommendations of the All-

India Council for Technical Education on it.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4017/79.]

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for the National Institutes for Physical Education and Sports, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4018/79.]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the Bal Bhavan Society, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4019/79.]

STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE AND TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4020/79.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts

of the Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4021/79.]

STATEMENT EXPLAINING REASONS FOR NOT LAYING ANNUAL REPORT OF MODERN BAKERIES (INDIA) LTD., FOR 1977-78 WITHIN STIPULATED TIME

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report of the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited for the year 1977-78 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4022/79.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH: Sir, on behalf of Shri Zulfikarulla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:

(1) The Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 725(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1978.

(2) The Income-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. S.O. 58(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 30th January, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4023/79.]

12.40 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS

SHRI P. V. NARASINMHA RAO (Hanamkonda): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements English and Hindi version):—

(1) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Forty-Second Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Tenth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Naval Dockyard Expansion Scheme.

(2) Statement showing replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Fifty-Seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Railway Operations and Expenditure.

(3) Statement showing final replies of Government to the recommendations contained in Chapter V and the action taken replies on the recommendations made in Chapter I of the Sixty-Third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha), regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Two Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.

12.42 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 1st March, 1979 from the President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1979."

12.44 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Copra Cess Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 1979 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1979, agreed without any amendment to the Coconut Development Board Bill, 1973, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th February, 1979."

(iii) "In accordance with the Provisions of rule 111 of the Rules

of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1979, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st March, 1979."

BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1979, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.46 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO FULFIL ASSURANCES GIVEN TO STUDENTS OF THE DELHI UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I want to call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the reported failure of the Government to fulfil the assurances given last year to the students of the Delhi University College of Medical Sciences in removing several handicaps faced by them in the college including lack of Hostel facilities and the two-week long strike launched by the 500 students of that College to press for the fulfilment of their demands.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): Sir, it is a long statement, so I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

Hon'ble Members will recall that 'Agreement' was reached by the Government of India with the Delhi Medical students on 19th May, 1978

in regard to a number of demands put forward by them.

2. Most of the decisions taken by Government then have since been implemented. However, in regard to the University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS) it has not been possible so far to implement a few demands mainly because of the fact that more than one authority is involved in fulfilling them.

3. The major issue in regard to the UCMS pertains to the question of appointment of a Director of the UCMS. The 'Agreement' dated 19th May, 1978 reached by Government with the students stipulated as follows:—

"For the University College of Medical Sciences, the Delhi University would appoint a Director from the Central Health Service who shall function as the Medical Superintendent of the Safdarjung Hospital as well as the Director of the University College of Medical Sciences. The Principal will be re-designated as the Dean and shall have only academic functions and work under the overall supervision of the Director. The Director would be appointed within a reasonable time and shall be in overall charge of both the College and the Hospital."

4. On 22-6-1978 the Union Health Ministry sent a panel of three names to the University of Delhi for consideration for appointment as Director of UCMS. Although the University of Delhi were fully associated with the negotiations with the students in April/May, 1978 and they were a party to the 'Agreement' yet it was subsequently revealed by them that under the University Regulations it will not be possible for them to appoint a "Director" for

the Medical College. Subsequent to this development, the Union Health Ministry have been having a regular dialogue with the Vice Chancellor of the University of Delhi to see how the object of the 'Agreement' of having an acceptable unified control of the college and the hospital could be achieved.

5. Immediately after I took over the Health Ministry I had looked into the matter and had held meetings with the Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University as well as the Students' Union. On the 24th February, 1979, the Delhi University and the Health Ministry reached an agreement to provide for coordinated working of the UCMS and the Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. Under this agreement Dr. D. B. Bisht, now working as Deputy Director General (Medical) in the Dte. General of Health Services will be appointed immediately as Medical Superintendent of Safdarjung Hospital. He will also be made the Vice Chairman of the Governing Body of the UCMS. This will provide for unified control of the College and Hospital. The functions of the Medical Superintendent-cum-Vice Chairman of the Governing Body as well as the Dean-cum-Principal of the College were clearly defined and mutually agreed to between the Health Ministry and the Delhi University. A high-powered Joint Council to look after any problems that might arise in the working of the unified authority with the Health Secretary and the Vice Chancellor, Delhi University as co-Chairman was also provided for. However, when this formula was put to the Students Union in the presence of the Vice Chancellor and the Dean of Colleges they flatly rejected it, as they felt that in the light of past difficulties, the only arrangement which would work satisfactorily

[Shri Rabi Ray]

would be a unified authority for both the College and Hospital. The Delhi University's request for allotting to the College the required number of beds in the Safdarjang Hospital could not be agreed to by my Ministry as such a step would adversely affect patient care. It has to be kept in mind that Safdarjang Hospital is one of the major Hospitals serving the public of Delhi and the adjoining areas of neighbouring States as well as one of only two hospitals for the Central Government Health Service. It has been our experience that divided responsibilities in hospital administration have led to difficulties in working as well as difficulties for the patients. In the light of this position my Ministry told the Students' Union in the presence of the Vice Chancellor that Government would now consider making arrangements for the single unified authority and in this context would also consider the possibility of taking over the College.

6. In their letter received in my Ministry on 27-2-1979 the Students' Union of the UCMS have reiterated that "the only answer to our college problems in the present circumstances is take over of our college by Ministry of Health".

7. Meanwhile in a communication to me dated 28th February, 1979 the Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University has informed as follows:—

(i) The Delhi University Teachers' Association has requested the Delhi University to run the College.

(ii) The Academic Council of the Delhi University has constituted a Committee to look into the whole question.

(iii) Government should keep the strong feelings of the teachers

and the Academic Council Members in mind while considering the alternative solution to the problems.

8. I may mention that even after these developments, the students' representatives have met the officers of the Ministry and have reiterated that nothing less than the early take over of the College by the Ministry would satisfy them. That is the proposal on which we are presently working.

9. I may point out in this connection that as early as October, 1978, the Vice Chancellor of the Delhi University had written to my Ministry to take over the College in the interim period till the regular buildings for the College/Hospital come up in Shahdara in a few year's time as per Government's earlier decision. Government have already decided that when the buildings are completed in Shahdara, the College will be shifted to that place and the Delhi Administration will run the College/Hospital as a permanent measure.

10. Another important problem which my Ministry is trying to solve relates to the provision of hostel accommodation for the students/interns of the University Colleges of Medical Sciences. The 'Agreement' of 19th May, 1978 stipulated as follows:—

"The barracks situated opposite the UCMS, now with the Defence Ministry, will be taken over and repaired and modified/adapted to the extent necessary, to function as a hostel for the students of the UCMS. This work would be completed expeditiously so that the hostel is ready by the 1st January, 1979."

The Union Ministry of Defence had agreed to place at the disposal of the Union Health Ministry certain

barracks in the Factory Road opposite the college provided alternative accommodation was made available to the Defence personnel now occupying the barracks. The Ministry of Works and Housing had certain difficulties in allotting General Pool accommodation to Defence personnel. However, I am glad to inform the House that the Ministry of Works and Housing have now given physical possession to the Ministry of Defence of 30 units of type I and II quarters against the total number of 54 units of accommodation needed by them. As regards the balance of 24 units of type III quarters, the Ministry of Works and Housing have allotted the quarters but have not yet given physical possession. The matter is being pursued with that Ministry further. As soon as the Defence personnel move out of the barracks and give their vacant possession to the Union Health Ministry, the repair/renovation work of the barracks will start. I may mention here that as early as in September, 1978 the necessary administrative approval and expenditure sanction for a sum of Rs. 7.9 lakhs for this work had been issued.

11. I may also mention that pending the renovation/repairs of the barracks, I have allowed the students/interns of the College to utilise the Dharmshala opposite the college on an "as is where is" basis. The students have welcomed this gesture.

12. As regards provision of play ground facilities this too has been arranged. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction of Rs. 62,100/- for grassing the play ground has been issued on 5-2-1979.

13. Another decision taken on 19-5-1978 was in regard to expediting

the construction of the Out-Patient Department Block (Phase II) of the Safdarjang Hospital for use of the college. Here too the Union Health Ministry had issued the necessary expenditure sanction of Rs. 31.125 lakh on 1-11-78. The procedural formalities necessary to be completed before the construction can be started are being expedited by the C.P.W.D.

14. From the above detailed account which I have given, I am sure the House will appreciate that the Union Health Ministry has been continuously giving attention to this matter and has been earnest in its desire to settle the problems of the students of the UCMS in a satisfactory manner. I am hopeful that before long all these problems would be resolved to the satisfaction of the students.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You are laying it on the Table of the House. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take a strong objection to the off the cuff manner in which statement is made in para 14 at the last page namely, page No. 2. I quote:

"From the above detailed account which I have given, I am sure the House will appreciate that the Union Health Ministry has been continuously giving attention to this matter and has been earnest in its desire to settle the problem of the students of the UCMS in a satisfactory manner..."

Now, this is what I call an 'off the cuff' statement. This is a statement which does not tally with the realities. Sir, having the highest regard for the hon'ble Minister and the person who occupies this office I should give him the benefit of doubt as it is drafted in a casual manner and, it seems, he has not applied his attention to this matter because from this portion of

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

the statement several other mis-statements and untrue statements arise.

Sir, this Medical College, as far as I know, is the most unfortunate Medical College in this country and, I hope, there are no other Medical Colleges in such an unfortunate and sad position. Let me say at the outset that I do not want to confront the hon'ble Minister who has taken the office very recently but I do hope that he will in this very first instance show his statesmanship and political ability and bring about a sound solution to this problem. This is a Medical College which does not have recognised teachers. It does not have a building. It does not have hostel facilities at all. In 1971 it was proposed to have this Medical College under the auspices of the Delhi Administration and it was planned that within 18 months from that day this college would come up in Shahadara, in the trans-Jamuna area. Eighteen months passed and only in December 1977 the foundation stone for this college was laid and my information is that nothing more was done and for that matter the foundation stone itself was stolen and is not to be found there. In 1971 when the college was to come within a period of eighteen months the Government of India arranged that during that interim period the College should function in the premises of Safdarjang Hospital. It was to be there for 18 months but has been going on for 8 years with the result, Sir, that there are no recognised teachers in that college at all. None of its teachers is recognised. I am talking about All India Medical Council. There are no recognised teachers. And for that matter strictly speaking this degree cannot be recognised by the All India Medical Council. But due to political pressure, on an ad hoc basis, this degree is being recognised from year to year. The doctors who work there are not having teaching qualifications. These doctors themselves have gone on strike. About the standard of teaching I do not want

to comment because I am myself not a medical man. But the doctors have gone on strike because their work there is not recognised and they were not having any teaching allowance for the purpose. Sometime in 1977 it was agreed that they will get an allowance of Rs. 150 per month but this allowance itself was dropped in 1978. As far as teaching is concerned this is the position: They don't have a hospital of their own, 1400 beds or thereabouts are there in this hospital but not a single section of the hospital is reserved for the medical college with the result that medical students from this college go there, they are not welcome, they don't get any training, they are treated as trespassers or transgressors into the wards, the doctors don't recognise them, don't help them, and they are not welcome. The position is this. Mr. Speaker, you will kindly bear with me for a few minutes until I make out this case of mine. The point which I wish to mention is this. You will see how serious the situation is.

Sir, there are no proper classrooms and there are no proper library facilities. In fact there are 500 students as mentioned here plus some 100 interns and the library can cater only to 20 students. The common room for students is half for the students and half for the animals, the animals being the guinea pigs and other animals on whom they have to operate. They are in the same common room.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Animal farm?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is Animal farm from a different point of view. Now, Sir, the Union Room for the students is 5' x 6' (*Interruptions*). The Housing Minister may also take a note of this instead of cutting jokes because the Housing Ministry is also concerned with it. I will come to it just in the course of my submissions. Now, Sir, many of the teachers are having their rooms in the lavatories.

This is the position. Since you have rung the bell I will just mention their demands. Their demands are to this effect: They want that hostel facilities should be given to them. There are no hostel facilities at present. Secondly, the position is this. The whole trouble is this. This particular college is under dual authority. It is an University College and therefore it is subject to university rules. However, it is running in the premises of health Ministry, that is, Safdarjung hospital and therefore it is subject to the control of the Health Ministry. This conflict is the main reason for the trouble and for the precarious and unfortunate situation of this college at present. There is absolute rift between the Principal and the Vice Chancellor on the one side and the Health Secretary and the Superintendent of the Safdarjung Hospital on the other side. They are not invited to each other's functions. They don't have any such social intercourse and the relationship between them is cut. And in this tug-of-war, who suffers? It is the students who suffer. Now I will point out to you the mis-statement made here. Please see para 2. I want to point this and I request the hon. Minister to correct them on the floor of the House to show us his sincerity about which we have had full trust upto this time and I hope we will continue to have that. In Para 2 you will see this. He says that most of the decisions taken by Government then have since been implemented. He was referring to the earlier agreement. Then he says "However in regard to the University College of Medical Sciences it has not been possible so far to implement a few demands mainly because of the fact that more than one authority is involved in fulfilling them." This is what he says. Whatever demands are there, the hon. Minister stated them in the Rajya Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 819 dated...

MR. SPEAKER: You don't exhaust all your ammunition here.

You must reserve something for the Health Ministry Demands.

SHR: EDUARDO FALEIRO: What I say is this, Sir. This Unstarred Question refers to some Memorandum. It is mentioned here...

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question. You have taken a very long time.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: What I say is this: Not a single of these demands mentioned here has been fulfilled. I am drawing the Minister's attention. Please see paragraph 2. I am drawing his attention to demand Nos. 3 to 8 which concern this college. Not a single demand has been fulfilled. This is my first point. So, this is a wrong statement. It is a mis-statement which has been made.

The second point on which I wish to draw your attention is this. They want to appoint one Dr. Bisht working as Deputy Secretary-General (Medical) to coordinate between the institution of the Safdarjung Hospital on the one side and the Medical College on the other side. Dr. Bisht himself has refused earlier, saying that it is not possible to do this work. As a matter of fact, two other persons were suggested, but they have refused, saying that they cannot do this work. In this statement, there are a series of mis-statements. Sir, you have cut short my time. It is your prerogative. It may be your right also. But I just want to point out this thing. Of course, there are many other things. I would like the Minister to come out clearly with a statement in this regard. I want him to give a definite reply on this point. The previous Ministers have gone and it is all to the good. We do not want a bureaucratic reply from you. Simply saying "it is under consideration" will not do. Eight years have passed like that. That will not do. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what immediate steps have been taken to bring this

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

college under the Health Ministry immediately. Secondly, what steps have to be taken to recognise the teachers who are working there, or to bring fresh teachers, if the college is to be under the University, on deputation to the University. Then, there are the hostel facilities. The dharamsala will not do. It is a common hall. There should be at least some partition, until the barracks are given to them as hostel. Fourthly, there is the question of hospital facilities. You must have a portion of the hospital for the use of the medical college until you have a separate hospital. They have asked for 600 beds. How much are you prepared to give. You have to give consideration to the demands of the students in a reasonable manner. Finally, they do not have a library. The existing library can be useful only for post-graduate research. So, they should be given suitable facilities for a good library. Sir, it is not possible for you to give more time. But I would say that the Minister should take this opportunity not to give a stereotyped reply but to show his political maturity.

SHRI RABI RAY: My hon. friend has made some critical references and he was some what harsh against the decision of the Government. But I want to assure Parliament that after I have assumed office I took personal interest in the matter. If the hon. Member has gone through the statement, he would agree with me that, so far as the agreement that was arrived at between the Health Ministry, the University and the students in May 1978 is concerned, out of the 17 conditions, 11 conditions have been fully implemented, four are in an advanced stage of implementation and only two are under consideration. I agree with him when he says that I have to take personal interest in this matter when the students are suffering. After I assumed office, I did not want that under my very nose they should suffer. Hence, the House would

appreciate, I called the Vice-Chancellor and the students on the 24th February. I met the students in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and there was agreement between us, between the Ministry and the Vice-Chancellor, to translate the formal agreement into action. I think the whole thing has been described in the reply. I do not want to go into the details. In the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, I asked the students to explain their difficulty. They said that there should be no dual control and that the Ministry should take over; since the Vice-Chancellor has failed, the Ministry should take over. At that stage I intervened and asked what I should do, because I did not want the students to suffer. Then there was discussion. Then the Vice-Chancellor himself wrote a letter to me in which he has appreciated what I have done. There he says:

"Dear Rabi Ray,

We are immensely grateful to you for all the kindness and courtesy that you have shown for improving the situation in the University College of Medical Sciences since you have assumed office of Minister for Health and Family Welfare. I must say that it is for the first time that this matter has been discussed thoroughly and in great detail with serious attention, when the Minister himself has kindly spared so much of his time, despite his multifarious engagements for the resolution of the difficult problems which have accumulated during the last 8 years in connection with the institution . . ."

The students in their letter received by the Ministry on the 27th of last month have said that the only answer to their college problems is take over of the college by the Ministry of Health.

The hon. Member has raised the question of hostel for the students. This dharamshala was built up to

cater to the needs of the patients visiting Safdarjung hospital. The students have agreed to take the dharamshala and I have assured them that it would be placed at their disposal. The dharamshala would be available to them in a week's time till the barracks are made available to them. My friend, Shri Sikandar Bakht has taken special care to see that the students are not put to any difficulty. We will see that no unnecessary inconvenience is caused to the students. The students have also assured me that they would immediately leave the dharamshala after the barracks are made available to them.

As far as the Library facilities are concerned, the National Medical Library has been made available to the students of University College of Medical Sciences. There is no difficulty on that score. The playground will also be ready for them very soon. About the library, if there is any further difficulty, I will look into the same.

The main problem is to have a unified control on the UCMS. The students do not want dual control and I think, I will have no other go but to take over the college so that the students are not put to any inconvenience.

12.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Health Minister's reply is only an eye wash. He has mentioned that out of the 17 demands of the students, he has already met 11 demands. I would like to refresh the memory of the hon. Minister that it was on the 9th May, 1978 that an agreement was reached because of the strike of all the medical students, not of this particular college. They had a number of demands and out of those demands probably he had met some of them.

As far as this University College of Medical Sciences is concerned, they have only three demands. One, they wanted that there should be a unified control, a single authority should have the control over it. As it was, it is under the dual control of the University and the Health Ministry. Their second demand was for a hostel and the third demand was for the construction of the OPD, phase II. Unfortunately, for phase II construction, nothing has been done except sanctioning some small amount for this, so far as the hostel is concerned, they want to keep them in barracks. They have now offered them dharamshala. I do not know, if they are satisfied with this. They are also human beings. Being medical students, they need proper attention to be paid to them. They have to devote a lot of time to their studies and practical training.

The students of this college have to go to the Safdarjung Hospital for their clinical training. I do now know, whether the same doctors or professors who teach them in their college go and teach them in so far as their practical training in the hospital is concerned. And because of the dual control, we do not know how the doctors and others treat them at the Safdarjung hospital.

In the light of the agreement of 19th May, 1978, when a proposal was sent to the University to appoint a Director-cum-Medical Superintendent, they have rejected it because within the regulations of the University, it does not come in. Again, the Vice-Chancellor has written last year.

I think in the month of October, a letter was there that Government must immediately take over the College, in order to give proper education to the pupils, particularly the medical students who are going to save the lives of the Health Minister, of myself and everybody else. When the University Vice-Chancellor himself has written, I do not know what is the hitch for the Ministry to take it over.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

Again, there is a resolution of an association which has been forwarded. It is at page 4. It says.

“(i) The Delhi University Teachers' Association has requested the Delhi University to run the College.

(ii) The Academic Council of the Delhi University has constituted a Committee to look into the whole question.

(iii) Government should keep the strong feelings of the teachers and the Academic Council Members..”

What has the teachers of Humanities got to do with medical faculty? I do not understand. Here, the Vice Chancellor has written a letter suggesting taking over. Again, a resolution was adopted. In the light of all these things, medical students were very restive. They even gheraoed the Principal. Again, recently, to have a unified coordination, Dr. Bisht was appointed. For this unified coordination, Dr. Bisht was appointed, but this was also totally rejected by the pupils. Now the students want complete take over. Either you take it over, or let the University do it. Since the University can only conduct examinations and it is an academic institution, it will be wise on the part of the Government of India to take over the administration immediately and see that hostels are constructed immediately. So far as the barracks and their vacation by the Defence people are concerned—the hon. Minister of Housing was very generous to give some accommodation to the Defence personnel—all these things are not going to help the medical profession, with which everybody has got some concern. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to let us know: **within how much prescribed time he is going to take over the institution as a whole, and then arrange for the proper construction of library and hostel facilities and for the provision of other amenities required for**

the medical students, to continue their profession? Or else, you completely close that institution and send all those medical students to the Maulana Azad Medical College or some other college and teach them regularly there. It should be a time-bound programme.

SHRI RABI RAY: I want to remove one misconception which both the Members who have put the questions, have. That misconception relates to Dr. Bisht. On the 24th of last month when we arrived at an agreement, it was decided that Dr. Bisht would do it. He agreed. Both the Members are under a misconception that he refused. *(Interruption)*. Rejection was a previous decision. On the 24th of last month, we decided to send him, but the students rejected the whole agreement. That is the problem. I told you that Dr. Bisht was to be sent.

And I think one fundamental thing has been lost sight of by both the Members. It is that these are all interim arrangements. The entire medical complex is being built at Shahdara, and we have already sanctioned Rs. 8.72 crores. The total expenditure is Rs. 15.19 crores. It is only an interim arrangement and during this interim arrangement, these difficulties have cropped up. Hence, as I told you earlier, the Ministry, I think, will have no other go but to take over the institution.

12.59 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1978-79.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under rule 377. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. We will have the lunch hour after we finish matters under rule 377.

13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR A UNIFORM PATTERN OF
EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The teachers all over the country are shocked to learn that the Union Government has decided to delete education from the concurrent list of the Constitution of India. Teachers and educationists have all along been of the firm opinion that formulation and implementation of a National Educational Policy will be well high impossible if Education is left to the States alone. With this aim in view the teachers have struggled hard to demand education being placed in the concurrent list. Educationists in general and patriots in particular are firmly of the opinion that a uniform national pattern of education shall be the most powerful instrument of national and emotional integration. This can be achieved only through the joint efforts of the Union and the State Governments. Uniform pattern of education also entails uniform service conditions, statutory security of term and national payscales of teachers throughout the country. Teachers all over the country have been agitating since long for all these demands. With education on the Concurrent List the States as well as the Union Government will be enabled to share jointly the financial burden involved in implementing the above programme of national importance. It is therefore urged that the Union Government will kindly reconsider the above decision in their correct perspective and concede the genuine long-standing demands of teachers.

(ii) REPORTED RESENTMENT AMONG
PEOPLE OF NORTH BIHAR DUE TO
CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN TRAINS
INCLUDING KOSI EXPRESS

श्री रामबिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत अविव-

लम्बनीय लोकमहत्त्व के निम्न विषयों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ—

उत्तरी बिहार के कोसी प्रक्षेत्र में अभी भी 50 प्रतिशत गाड़ियां बन्द हैं तथा पिछले 6 महीनों के भीतर चौथी बार इतनी गाड़ियां बन्द की गई हैं। अश्चर्य है कि इस क्षेत्र में दिन में चलने वाली एकमात्र सर्वाधिक उपयोगी गाड़ी "कोसी एक्सप्रेस" (67 अप एवं 68 डाउन) भी बन्द है। ज्ञातव्य है कि दस जोड़ी गाड़ियों में 5 जोड़ी गाड़ियां अभी भी बन्द हैं।

लोगों में काफी आक्रोश है। गाड़ियों के बन्द होने से जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त है। मूल्यों में वृद्धि और विकास कार्यों के ठप्प होने की नावत उत्पन्न हो गई है। यातायात का दूसरा कोई साधन भी नहीं है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि बन्द गाड़ियों के अविलम्ब चालू किया जाय तथा दिन में चलने वाली कोसी एक्सप्रेस और रात्री में चलने वाली जानकी एक्सप्रेस को किसी भी हालत में कभी भी नहीं बन्द किया जाय।

इसके अलावा कोसी एक्सप्रेस के लिये अलग रैक की व्यवस्था हो। उसमें और भी डिब्बे जोड़े जायें, वाई.पी. इंजन लगाये जायें, गाड़ी को साफ सुथरा रखा जाय तथा पानी, पखाना एवं रोशनी की पूर्ण व्यवस्था की जाय।

आशा है माननीय रेल मंत्री इस ओर शीघ्र ध्यान देकर जन-जीवन की रक्षा करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2.05 P.M. 13.05 hours

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम (शाहजहांपुर) : जब तक यह क्वीकल्स की हड़ताल चल रही है तब तक यहां कम डिस्कशन किया जाए। यहां पर आने के लिए टांगे और रिश्का का प्रबंध किया जाए या बसों को यहां तक आने दिया जाए।

14.11 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
NOTIFICATIONS INCREASING EX-
PORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON AND
LEVYING IT ON TURMERIC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SATISH AGARWAL):** Mr. Deputy-
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the fol-
lowing Resolution:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), this House approves the following notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely:—

(1) No. GSR (21E), dated the 9th January, 1979, increasing the export duty on raw cotton to Rs. 2,500 per tonne; and

(2) No. GSR 34(E) dated the 20th January, 1979, levying an export duty at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per tonne on turmeric in powder form and at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per tonne on turmeric in any other form, under the new Heading No. 25 in the Second Schedule to the said Act,

from the date of issue of the said notifications."

Sir, prior to 9-1-1979 the statutory rate of duty fixed in respect of raw cotton under Heading No. 16 of the Second Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was Rs. 1,000 per tonne. However, the effective rate of duty fixed by notification on raw cotton of the variety known as Bengal Deshi was Rs. 700 per tonne. Owing to the comfortable cotton situation in the country and the anticipated surplus of over a lakh bales of Bengal Deshi cotton, Government proposed to allow exports of about 50,000 bales of raw cotton of the variety known as Bengal Deshi. Export price realisation for

this variety of cotton was expected to be Rs. 5,000 or more per candy, as against the domestic market price of Rs. 2,600 to Rs. 2,800 per candy. In view of the wide margin between the internal and international prices, Government increased the rate of export duty on raw cotton of the variety known as Bengal Deshi from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,500 per tonne with effect from 9-1-1979 so as to mop up a part of the profit. The rates of export duty on other varieties of raw cotton remain unchanged.

Export of turmeric was banned since January 1978 and, consequently, large stocks of turmeric had accumulated in some parts of the country. The current crop in the country is expected to be about 1.50 lakh tonnes, i.e. 25 per cent more than the last crop. With the arrival of the new crop, the possibility of the indigenous prices falling substantially cannot be ruled out. In order to ease the situation, Government have decided to lift the ban on export and allow exports of turmeric under OGL. There is also a wide margin between the internal and international prices of turmeric. Government have imposed an export duty on turmeric so as to mop up a part of the margin of profit. The rates of duties prescribed are Rs. 1,500 per tonne on turmeric in powder form and Rs. 2,000 per tonne on turmeric in any other form.

When this particular duty was levied, the first one on cotton on 9th January and the second one on turmeric on 20th January 1979, we received proposals from the administrative Ministries that there is a big gap and the middleman is going to make huge profits and so we must mop up a part of the profit. So, on the recommendation of the administrative Ministry, the Finance Ministry in the Department of Revenue accepted their recommendations and we have in-

creased these duties through notification. As required under the law, these notifications have to secure the approval of Parliament. So, I am moving this Resolution.

I do not think I have anything more to add at this stage. All I can say is that, so far as Bengal Deshi cotton is concerned, when we imposed this rate of duty on the 9th January, 1979, we had some calculations before us. The domestic price at that point of time was Rs. 2,600 that is, Rs. 7.12 per kg. while the international market export price was Rs. 5,000. Then we calculated that Rs. 2,500 could be mopped up quite easily without any difficulty. Now, prices are ranging between Rs. 2,700 and Rs. 2,800 internally, and in the international market the prices are said to be ruling at Rs. 6,800 approximately. They have risen from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,800. So, there is more margin, and there may be a case for stepping up this export duty still further so as to mop up more margin of profit from the middlemen who are the exporters. In this particular case the estimated exports are to be released: 50,000 for export, out of which 20,000 have been released in two lots of 10,000 each. The estimated revenue is calculated to be Rs. 1.6 crores so far as cotton is concerned, and Rs. 2 crores so far as turmeric is concerned. Similarly, there is a margin of profit in turmeric also because of the difference between the domestic price and the international price. So, on the recommendation of the administrative ministries, we have mopped up these profits.

Some amendments have also been moved, and the hon. lady Member was also raising some points. The Finance Ministry is not directly concerned with them, as to what should be the monitoring system, the arrangement, releases, purchases, whatever it is, but when it came to our notice that there was this difference between domestic and international prices, that there is a huge margin from Rs. 8 per kg. in

the internal market to Rs. 21 per kg. in the international market, we have mopped up Rs. 2.5 per kg.

So, I seek the approval of this House. If there is any other point to which I can reply so far as my Ministry is concerned, I shall be happy to do that. I commend this resolution for passing.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order. I am not speaking on the motion of the Minister, but I am speaking on the violation of article 343 of the Constitution. Under that article, two languages, Hindi and English have been recognised as the official languages of the Union.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I have asked for Tamil also.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It will take its own time, we will discuss it later on when it comes.

The House expects, not only expects but demands, that Government should strictly observe and conform to the provisions of this article.

Will you kindly have a look at the notifications issued by the Government in this connection on the subject of turmeric and raw cotton? I am confining myself to turmeric. We have been supplied with copies of the notification issued by the Government in the Gazette of India as also the Explanatory Memorandum to the Notification, in English as well as in Hindi. I wonder who has been remiss in this matter, remiss or careless or negligent in this matter, whether the Minister has had a close look at this particular matter, or he has not had the time or the energy to go into this matter.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Cotton growers do not understand Hindi!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Please have a look at the Gazette Notification. In English, of course, it is turmeric. I have no objection to

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
that, but in the Hindi notification also,
भाग दो नारीख 20 जनवरी
There also you will find in the first
column the word "तमरिंक" Now,
please have a look at the Explanatory
Memorandum in Hindi व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन
जो हमारे पास था गया है उसकी प्रतिलिपि भी है.
There, the word used is "हल्दी". That
is the right word. But in the Gazette
Notification in Hindi, it is "तमरिंक".
Is it adulteration of language?

SHRI K. GOPAL: Because turmeric
is adulterated!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
It is not only violative of the Consti-
tution but it is also jarring upon the
ears, and on the mind and spirit.
व्याख्यात्मक ज्ञापन में "हल्दी" शब्द लिखा है,
लेकिन नोटिफिकेशन में "तमरिंक" लिखा है।
I do not know what is the logic, why
this has been done and why this in-
consistency. This is a violation of
article 343 of the Constitution. I know
that whenever speeches are made out-
side or inside, there is a mixture of
languages. That is not adulteration:
it is mixture only. That can be allow-
ed because we speak extempore. But
when the Government, specially the
Ministries, issue notifications in the
Gazette in Hindi and English separa-
tely, there should not be adulteration
of language. I am a lover of words.
Every word is a living entity to me.
Every word should be taken care of
and used properly. It is no use hav-
ing a mixture of languages. I do not
know if in Hindi it is called turmeric.
I do not know; I have not heard. In
Hindi, it is *halad* or *haldi*.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): In
eating no language is used.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
The hon. Minister knows that eating
is unparliamentary inside the House.

In conclusion, I would request you,
Sir, to direct the Government, to be
more careful in future with regard to
the use of language. Language is a

living thing. It should be used pro-
perly and correctly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as
the word "turmeric" is concerned, I
suppose, it is an English word. It
must be a mistake in translation and
it might be a typist's or a translator's
or a printer's devil. But as far as the
violation of the Constitution is con-
cerned, I do not see any violation of
the Constitution because the notifica-
tion has been issued in Hindi. What
you are pointing out is a misuse of
of the word. I think, it will be cor-
rected.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I very
much appreciate the concern of the
hon. Member and I regret this mistake.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Resolu-
tion moved:

"That in pursuance of sub-sec-
tion (2) of section 8, read with
sub-section (3) of section 7, of the
Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of
1975), this House approves the fol-
lowing notifications of the Govern-
ment of India in the Ministry of
Finance (Department of Revenue),
namely:—

(1) No. GSR 21(E), dated the
9th January, 1979, increasing the
export duty on raw cotton to
Rs. 2500 per tonne; and

(2) No. GSR 34(E), dated the
20th January, 1979, levying an
export duty at the rate of Rs. 1500
per tonne on turmeric in powder
form and at the rate of Rs. 2000
per tonne on turmeric in any
other form, under the new Head-
ing No. 25 in the Second Schedule
to the said Act,

from the date of issue of the said
notifications."

Now, there are amendments to be
moved.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur):
I beg to move:—

That in the resolution,—
in part (1)—

for "Rs. 2,500" substitute
 "Rs. 701". (1)

That in the resolution,—

in part (2)—

(i) for "Rs. 1,500" substitute
 "Rs. 201"; and

(ii) for "Rs. 2,000" substitute
 "Rs. 200". (2)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
 (Chittoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
 I am quite against this proposal. The
 Government is not having any definite
 export policy with regard to agricul-
 tural commodities.

After the Janata Government came
 to power, they made it a duty to see
 that the prices of agricultural com-
 modities go down. They have totally
 banned the export of agricultural com-
 modities. If you take any commodi-
 ty, the price has gone down. For
 example, in regard to jaggary, it is
 only one-third. They have banned
 the export of even vegetables. They
 say that in the interest of consumers,
 if there is no surplus, it is not pos-
 sible to export. In the name of con-
 sumers, instead of helping them, they
 are helping the capitalists, the indus-
 trialists and the upper salaried peo-
 ple. I want to know whether the
 Janata Government is committed to
 supply of raw materials that is, agri-
 cultural goods to the capitalists and
 the industrialists and also to the peo-
 ple who are getting higher incomes at
 lower rates. Is that the policy? Of
 course, we are committed to a policy
 of supplying goods to low-income gro-
 ups at low rates. In the name of
 poor people, the Janata Government
 has formulated a policy of helping the
 capitalists.

Now, the policy of the Janata Party
 is dictated by the capitalists. With
 regard to agricultural prices, the capi-
 talists are ruling the country and they
 are dictating terms. With regard to ex-
 port and import policies also, they are

doing it. It is high time we had a
 separate Committee to formulate a
 policy on export and import, so that
 the agricultural prices may not come
 down.

With regard to export of agricul-
 tural commodities, we are not having
 any exploration. We are having Em-
 bassies, but we are not having any
 trade representatives in the Embassies.
 If we can have these trade represen-
 tatives in Embassies, then they can
 explore the possibility of exporting
 our commodities.

We are having an Agricultural Pri-
 ces Commission, and the reference
 given to the Agricultural Prices Com-
 mission is that remunerative prices
 should be given. There is no diffi-
 culty about that. But with regard to
 giving incentive prices, the Agricul-
 tural Prices Commission should take
 into consideration the economic posi-
 tion of the poor people and also the
 situation in the country. Therefore,
 with regard to giving incentive prices,
 there may be dispute, but with regard
 to giving remunerative prices for agri-
 cultural commodities, there should be
 no dispute at all.

Now, the policy of the Government
 is to fix an arbitrary price. This
 price is fixed without any data. The
 Agricultural Prices Commission is not
 having any machinery to collect the
 data. Unless the Agricultural Uni-
 versities and the independent econo-
 mic institutes are authorised to collect
 the cost of cultivation and unless the
 fixation of prices for agricultural com-
 modities is based on scientific data,
 the agriculturists will not get any
 justice.

In this respect I want to say that,
 when sugar was selling at a higher
 rates, when the Government was get-
 ting Rs. 500 crores per year, they
 transferred the money to the General
 Revenues. Now, sugar is selling at a
 lower rate and Government is saying

[Shri P. Rajapogal Naidu]
that the cane-growers should get a lower price. If those Rs. 500 crores had been transferred and constituted into an 'Equalisation Fund', then it would have been possible for the Government to subsidise, when the prices came down, and help the agriculturists.

Here, Rs. 2,500 per tonne for raw Cotton, Rs. 1,500 per tonne for turmeric in powder form and Rs. 2,000 per tonne for turmeric in any other form, are sought to be levied as export duty. I want the Government to spend it for the sake of those people who produce cotton and turmeric: if they do not do it, then it is no use. Always the export policy will be like this when the prices are very low, the agriculturists agitate and represent to the Government; and when it is decided to export, then all the raw produce will come into the hands of the merchants, and when export is allowed, the profit will go to the merchants, not to the agriculturists. Therefore, Government should constitute an Agricultural Price Stabilisation Corporation, and it must take the responsibility of purchasing all surpluses and selling them in foreign market and also internally through the National Agricultural Marketing Federation. If this money is not going to be constituted to help the producers, then at least it can be constituted into an 'Equalisation Fund' and it can be utilised when the price comes down.

Therefore, once again I have to say that there must be a revision of export policy in respect of agricultural commodities. For that, there must be a permanent body to look into the prices of agricultural commodities export, internal consumption and other things and suggest ways and means and advise the Government with regard to prices of agricultural commodities and export and import policies.

श्री जीम प्रकाश त्वागी (बहराइच) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ और सरकार को

बधाई देता हूँ कि जो मिडिल मैन अधिक लाभ हड़प जाता था उसको आपने रोका और उस पर अधिक ड्यूटी लगा कर उसे लिया है। अंदाज है कि जो कपास है जिसे देशी कपास भी कहते हैं उसकी पर कैंडी कीमत देश में 2,900 रु. है जब कि विदेश में उसी कैंडी कीमत 6,500 रु. है इस प्रकार जो मिडिल मैन इतना मुनाफा खाता था उस पर आप ने रोक लगायी। इसी प्रकार हल्दी की कीमत जे देश में और विदेशों में है उसमें भी बड़ा अन्तर रहता है। आपने ड्यूटी लगा कर मिडिलमैन के मुनाफे में से हिस्सा ले लिया तो यह अन्याय नहीं है, बल्कि एक अच्छा कार्य है। परन्तु एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जो उत्पादनकर्ता है किसान उसके माल की बाहर विदेश में ज्यादा कीमत है और देश में कम कीमत है, तो अभी तक जो मिडिलमैन लाभ हड़प रहा था उसमें आपने सरकार का हिस्सा बना लिया, अच्छा किया, लेकिन उस बंचारे किसान का क्या हुआ ? उसका क्या बना ? उसको कुछ लाभ मिलेगा कि नहीं ? हमारी जनता सरकार की नीति है कि किसान को लाभ पहुँचाये, देहात को भलाई हो, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उन्नति हो। अभी तक उस बंचारे किसान का यह हाल रहा कि माल वह पैदा करता है और उसके माल के आधार पर दुनिया लाभ उठाती है—सरकार, मिडिलमैन, मॅन्यूफैक्चरर,—सभी लाभ उठाते हैं। कपास का कपड़ा बन कर फिर उसकी छाती पर अधिक कीमत पर थोपते हैं। कपास की कीमत गिर रही है और कपड़े की कीमत ऊँची रहती है। यहां भी मूल्यों में अन्तर आये। आपने बीच में से लाभ हड़पा है, ठीक है। और जो बीच में मिडिलमैन के बिंग हाउसेज बन रहे थे वह न बनें यह भी हमारी नीति है। हमारी नीति यह भी है कि आर्थिक असमानता समाप्त हो। उस दिशा में यह कदम सराहनीय है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात क्यों नहीं आयी कि अगर किसान की वस्तु पर विदेश में निर्यात करने से अधिक लाभ होता है तो किस तरह से उस लाभ को किसान तक पहुँचाया जा सकता है ? अगर उसको लाभ मिलता है तो यह होगा कि आज देश में जो अनाज और चीनी पड़ी हुई है और कारखाना

भी मारा मारा फिर रहा है, अपने गन्नें को लकड़ी के भाव से बेच रहा है तो वह उसका छाड़ कर हल्दी और कपास पैदा करेगा जिससे देश को भी लाभ होगा और आपका भी अच्छी ड्यूटी मिलेगी। तो इस प्रकार की आपने नीति क्यों नहीं अपनायी? मिडिलमैन को हम निकालना चाहते हैं यह हमारी नीति है, उत्पादनकर्ता और उपभोक्ता के मध्य में ही लाभ हानि रहे, यह हमारी नीति है, लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि देहली में ही जो चीजें लघु और गृह उद्योग में बन रही हैं उनको बना कर उत्पादनकर्ता सड़क बाजार में लाता है और वहाँ जो मिडिलमैन बैठे हैं 90 प्रतिशत लाभ वह मिडिलमैन ही खा जाते हैं, या फिर बाजार में बैठे हुए व्यापारी लोग उसका फायदा उठाते हैं। जो चीजें बनती हैं, उस का कोई लाभ नहीं है। अगर मिडिलमैन को ही बीच में से निकालने की बात थी, तो आप के पास एस.टी.सी. है, दूसरे विभाग हैं, जिन के द्वारा आप एक्सपोर्ट करने की नीति को अपना सकते थे, आप स्वयं निर्यात करें, अपनी एजेंसी के द्वारा करायें ताकि उसका पूरा लाभ आप को मिल सके। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या ऐसा सम्भव नहीं था कि गवर्नमेंट इन चीजों की खरीदारी खुद करती? जैसे आप दूसरी चीजों के लिये सपोर्ट प्राइज फिक्स करते हैं, यदि उन की कीमतें नीचे गिर जाती हैं, तो सरकार उन की खरीदारी खुद करती है, जिस तरह से आप गेहूँ और गन्नें के मामले में करते हैं, उसी तरह से आप हल्दी और कपास के लिये भी कर सकते थे, सरकार उस को अधिक दाम पर खरीदे और किसान का अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुँचाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है? आप ने इस को मिडिलमैन पर क्यों छाड़ दिया—यह बात मेरे दिमाग में अभी भी उलझी हुई है, गवर्नमेंट ने किसानों का फायदा पहुँचाने के लिये इस दृष्टि से क्यों विचार नहीं किया?

तीसरा प्रश्न यह है—कपास और हल्दी की बात तो आप ने एकड़ ली, लेकिन अभी भी इस प्रकार की दूसरी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जिन को मिडिलमैन बाकायदा एक्सपोर्ट करता है, जिन की यहाँ की कीमत और विदेशों की कीमत में जमीन-आसमान का अन्तर है। हण्ड-

लूम इण्डस्ट्री की चीजें एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं, हाथ की बनी हुई चीजें बाहर जा रही हैं, हमारे मुरादाबाद में बर्तन बनते हैं—बनाने वालों को क्या मिलता है और विदेशों में जा कर उन की क्या कीमत है—आप जरा इस पर गौर कीजिये। जो चीज 4 रुपये में हमारे यहाँ बनती हैं, विदेशों में वह 150 और 200 रुपये में बिकती है, लेकिन यहाँ बनाने वालों को उस का कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, सारा फायदा मिडिलमैन और विदेशवाले खा रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं मंत्री महादय से प्रार्थना करूँगा—हल्दी और कपास की तरफ आप का ध्यान गया, इसके लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन दूसरी वस्तुओं की तरफ भी आप ध्यान दीजिये और दीखें कि मिडिलमैन उन वस्तुओं में कितना प्रॉफिट ले रहे हैं। उन के ऊपर भी नियंत्रण लगाइये और साथ-साथ अपने दिमाग में यह बात भी जरूर लाइये कि उत्पादन करने वालों को अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुँचे। आप खुद खरीदारी कीजिये, खुद उस का निर्यात कराइये और उत्पादनकर्ता को अधिक से अधिक दाम दीजिये ताकि उस को भी उस का कुछ पैसा मिल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा (नागौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महादय, सरकार ने यह जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी रुई और हल्दी पर लगाई है ताकि मिडिलमैन को जो ज्यादा फायदा हो रहा है, उस में से कुछ हिस्सा सरकार को भी मिले—सिद्धान्ततया यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है। लेकिन मैं सरकार को इस मौके पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ—खास तौर से जब से इस नई सरकार का यहाँ पर आना हुआ है, तब से एग्रीकल्चरल-प्रोड्यूस की कई चीजें, जो आम तौर से एक्सपोर्ट होती थी, उन को कई जगहों पर एकदम रोक दिया गया और बाद में उन के वापस एक्सपोर्ट की इजाजत भी दे दी गई। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इन के बारे में एक पॉलिसी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। जैसे जिरा है, हमारे देश में काफी पैदा होता है, इस का उपयोग दवाइयों और दूसरी चीजों में होता है, अमरीका और दूसरे मुल्कों में काफी भंजा जाता है। लॉंग है, कालीमिर्च है, दूसरी

[श्री नाथूराम मिर्धा]

कामिश्नियल क्राप्स हैं, जैसे कोकोनट—इन सब का उत्पादन हमारे देश में काफी बढ़ रहा है और भविष्य में भी बढ़ेगा। इसीलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उन सारी चीजों के लिये जिन का एक्सपोर्ट हो सकता है, मार्केट कहां-कहां हैं—उन सब चीजों के लिये सरकार पूरा सर्वे कराये, ताकि सरकार को और दूसरी प्राइवेट एजेंसीज को इन कामों में प्रोत्साहन मिले कि किन-किन चीजों का, किन-किन मुल्कों में कितने अर्से तक मार्केट रहेगा ? यह तबचीज अगर सरकार नहीं करेगी, तो जो मुसीबतों समय-समय पर किसानों के ऊपर आ रही हैं, वे दूर नहीं होंगी। चीजों के भाव गिर जाने से उन में गरीबी आती है।

इम्पोर्ट की पालीसी के बारे में भी सरकार ने ऐसा ही किया है। वह एड-हाक डिस्सीजन्स लेंती है। थोड़ी सी तेल की कमी नजर आई, 2 लाख टन या तीन लाख टन तेल की जहां जरूरत थी, वहां उसने 12 लाख टन मंगवा लिया और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि हमारे देश के अन्दर आयलसीड्स के दाम बहुत ज्यादा गिर गये। इस तरह से रुई के दाम बहुत ज्यादा गिर गये और किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ। हमारे यहां की जो देसी बंगला रुई है, उस की मांग बाहर के देशों में बहुत ज्यादा है। लांग स्टेपल काटन जैसे हाईब्रिड 4, और दीक्षिण की वरलक्ष्मी और दूसरी वेराइटीज जो लांग स्टेपल काटन की हैं, उन की डिमान्ड दुनिया में बहुत ज्यादा है। दुनिया के बहुत से कन्ट्रीज यह चाहते हैं कि इन की प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाई जाए और भारत एक रेंगुलर एक्सपोर्ट पालीसी बनाए। वे लम्बे स्टेपल का काटन हमारे यहां से खरीदने को तैयार हैं लेकिन लम्बे स्टेपल का जो काटन होता है, उस से कपड़ा आदि बनाने के लिए मशीनों में परिवर्तन करना पड़ता है। होता क्या है कि हमारे यहां की सरकार एक साल उस काटन को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए एलाउ करती है लेकिन दूसरे साल कहती है कि हम एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे। इस से काटन के दाम देश में गिरते हैं और फिर किसानों का जो अगले साल का प्रोडक्शन है, उस में कमी होती है। ऐसी स्थिति होने से किसान अपनी क्राप्स का प्लानिंग भी नहीं

कर सकते। अगर एक साल दाम कम हो जावे हैं, तो इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि अगले साल उत्पादन उस चीज का कम हो जाता है। आज चीनी की जो हालत हम देख रहे हैं, उस का असर आप को एक, दो साल बाद दिखाई देगा। आप चाहे कितने ओप्टीमिस्टिक गन्ने के बारे में हों, इस का असर आगे चल कर पड़ेगा। अभी कल परसों में मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि कुछ अखबार वाले हरियाणा और पंजाब गये थे। वहां पर उन को किसानों ने बताया कि हम बासमती चावल नहीं बोएंगे क्योंकि उस में उत्पादन कम होता है और एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में कई तरह के टन्टे हैं। उस को भेजने नहीं देते हैं और दाम भी उस के उन को कम मिलते हैं और उस का प्रोडक्शन एक हैक्टैयर में कुल 18 क्वींटल होता है जब कि आई. आर. 8 का 57, 58 क्वींटल होता है और आई. आर. 8 को यहां की एफ.सी.आई. को और सरकार की दूसरी एजेंसियों का खरीदना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उस की एम्योर्ड मिनीमम प्राइस गारंटीड है। आज इस देश में किसान के लिए अगर मिनीमम प्राइस गारंटीड है, तो सिर्फ दो चीजों की हैं और वे हैं गेहूं और चावल। कुछ एजेंट्स कम होने से कभी-कभी उस में दिक्कत आ जाती है पर कुल मिला कर किसानों के लिए अगर मिनीमम गारंटीड प्राइस है, तो वह गेहूं और चावल की हैं। इसीलिए अब किसान यह सोचने लगा है कि हम कुछ नहीं बोएंगे सिवाय गेहूं और चावल के और वर्स्ट क्वालिटी का चावल बे पेंदा करने की सोचते हैं क्योंकि परहेक्टैयर इन्सुल उस की ज्यादा होती है। इस तरह से आप देखें कि क्वालिटी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटे होती है और इस तरह से आप का जो प्रोडक्शन का प्रोग्राम है, वह भी सेंटिल नहीं होगा। इसीलिए एक्सपोर्ट की पालीसी और इम्पोर्ट की पालीसी एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन के साथ-साथ आज के दिन इस देश में बड़ा महत्व रखती है। आप ने एड हाक तौर पर हल्दी के बारे में यह कर दिया लेकिन मैं आप को बताऊं कि किसानों को हल्दी का दाम, कम्पैरेटिवली दूसरी चीजों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम मिला। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि जीरे का दाम पिछले साल 22 रुपये किलो था और अब उस का दाम 11, 12 रुपये किलो है। इसी तरह से हल्दी में दुगने का

फर्क है। अगर इस वक़्त किसानों को उस की कीमत नहीं मिली, तो किसान तो मारा जाता है। उस की कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन करीब करीब वही की वही है और दाम उस को कम मिलते हैं। तो फिर वरीयेंशन्स आते हैं क्राप प्रोडक्शन के प्रोग्राम में। किस चीज की कितनी डिमांड है और कितना उस का सरप्लस है, इस के बारे में हर साल आप अगर एस्टीमेट नहीं बनाएंगे और उस के अनुसार किसान अपनी योजना नहीं बनाएंगे, तो इस से किसान भी लुटेगा और किसानों के बीच में जो मिडिलमैन हैं, उस को उतार-चढ़ाओं करने का बहुत मौका मिलेगा। मिडिलमैन को किस तरह से बैलेंस करें, यह आप को सांचना पड़ेगा। अब आप की काटन कार्पोरेशन है, उस का जो उपयोग होना चाहिए, वह नहीं होता है। कभी वह बाजार में लट जाती है और बाजार में जाती है तो अपने साधनों के साथ नहीं जाती है, कुछ चीज खरीदती है और कुछ नहीं खरीदती है। इस तरह से बीच के जो इन्सट्रुमेंट्स हैं, जो मार्केटिंग में जरूरी हैं, उन के लिए नये इन्सट्रुमेंट्स बनाने की आवश्यकता है जिस के बारे में वृषि आयोग की रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश है। मार्केटिंग लीवल पर क्या नई व्यवस्था जमानी है। इन सारी चीजों को आप को देखना चाहिए।

आप ने जो पिसी हल्दी पर 1500 रुपये और अन्य रूप में हल्दी पर 2,000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से निर्यात शुल्क लगाया है, यह ठीक है। पिसी हल्दी में जो आप ने 1,500 रुपये लगाया है, थोड़ा कम या ज्यादा जो किया है, क्योंकि उस के पीसने में कुछ लोगों को काम करना पड़ता है, यह ठीक ही है लेकिन इस के बारे में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि इस से जो पैसा आप लें उस के लिए एक डेवलपमेंट फंड किसानों की दृष्टि से आप बनाइए। हल्दी से या रुई से या दूसरी जो इस तरह की चीजें नार्मली एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं, उन से इस तरह का जो पैसा लिया जाए, उस को एक अलग फंड बना कर आप उस में डालिये और उस फंड का उपयोग आगे एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन को ठीक तरह से रेगुलेंट करने के लिए, उस की साइंटीफिक प्रोग्रेस के लिए, जिस से किसानों को लाभ मिल सके, किया जाना चाहिए। इस तरह की योजना

बननी चाहिए जिससे आम तौर पर किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। जो पैसा किसानों से आता है वह पैसा जनरल फण्ड में न डाल कर के एग्री-कलचर पर खर्च करना चाहिए क्योंकि एग्री-कलचर ही इस देश का रियल बेंस है और गांवों में 90 परसेन्ट लोग खेती करते हैं। इस से किसानों को यह लगंगा कि उनके द्वारा कमाया हुआ पैसा, उनके विकास पर ही लग रहा है। फिर उनको जो इस बात का दर्द रहता है कि उनके विकास के काम में पैसा नहीं आ रहा है, वह उनका दर्द भी कम होगा। इस पर यह मैंने सुझाव दिया है, आशा है सरकार इस पर गौर करेगी। इन शब्दों के साथ आपने जो यहां प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (खजुराहो) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जी ने इस के बारे में जो कारण बताया है कि हल्दी और कपास का ज्यादा निर्यात हो रहा है और उसमें बिचौलिये ज्यादा मुनाफा उठा रहे हैं। इसीलिए उस मुनाफे को कम करने के लिए सीमा शुल्क लगाया है जिससे उस मुनाफे का हिस्सा सरकार में आये। लेकिन इसका क्या असर होगा? इससे किसान की चीजें सस्ती हो जाएंगी और जब उसकी चीजें सस्ती हो जाएंगी तो उसको उसकी उपज का उचित दाम नहीं मिलेगा। एक तरफ तो सरकार कहती है और जो सांचने-समझने वाले लोग हैं वे भी कहते हैं हमें किसानों के हितों पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना है, किसान जो उत्पादन करता है उसका उसको वाजिब मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। जब तक आप अच्छी तरह से इस बात के लिए आश्वस्त नहीं हो जाते हैं कि किसान को उसके उत्पादन का पूरा मूल्य मिल रहा है तब तक इस तरह की जो क्रिया आप कर रहे हैं उससे किसानों के हितों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। इसीलिए यह जो सुझाव दिया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। अगर सरकार यह देखती है कि कोई दूसरा मुनाफा कमा रहा है तो सरकार को खुद खरीद करनी चाहिए। जैसे आपने आलू के बारे में किया है कि आलू को बाहर भेजा जा सकता है क्योंकि आलू ज्यादा पैदा होता है। लेकिन आलू बिगड़ने वाली चीज है। कुछ व्यापारी उसको बाहर ले जायेंगे लेकिन कुछ को वेगन नहीं

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

मिलेंगे, कुछ को जहाज समय पर नहीं मिलेंगे। इस तरह से आलू जल्दी बाहर नहीं जा सकेगा। सरकार के पास ऐसे साधन हैं कि वह उसे खरीद कर विदेश भेज सकती हैं। इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में भी चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसको भी एक्सपोर्ट कर के बाहर भेज। चूँकि कुछ लोगों को ज्यादा मुनाफा हो रहा है इसलिए उस पर सीमा शुल्क लगा दे यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। इससे किसानों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। सरकार का ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे किसानों को उनकी चीजों की वाजिव कीमत मिले। यह ठीक है कि उपभोक्ता भी यह चाहते हैं कि अगर बाजार में ज्यादा फ्रीज रहेंगी तो उनको सस्ती चीजें मिलेंगी। इस चीज का निरीक्षण करना सरकार का काम है, ऐसी नीति निर्धारित करना सरकार का काम है। सरकार की नीति ऐसी बनानी चाहिए जिससे उत्पादन करने वालों को भी नुकसान न हो और जिसके दूरगामी परिणाम अच्छे हों। इस तरह से सीमा शुल्क लगाने का तरीका ठीक नहीं है। मैं इस बात का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। इससे किसानों पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी बजाय आप को आय कर लगाना चाहिए। इसके लिए तो आपको कर्मचारी तैनात करने पड़ते हैं। वे कर्मचारी फिर गड़बड़ करते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। इस तरह से सीमा शुल्क लगाने से तो किसान की आमदनी पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा। उसको ऊपर उठने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा। आप को ऐसा तरीका निकालिये जिससे मिडिलमैन भी ज्यादा मुनाफा न कमा सकें और किसान पर भी बुरा असर न पड़े। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी इस पर पुनः विचार करें।

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government has come forward to seek the approval of this House to the notification already issued with regard to increasing the export duty on raw

cotton and levying export duty on turmeric in powder form.

Sir, only a few days back, the Finance Minister, during his budget speech had told the House that the export of agricultural products had to be encouraged and in this connection, had mentioned some of the items also. But at the same time, the Government has come here seeking the approval of this House to this enhancement or levying of the export duty. There are only two items on which the levy is sought to be imposed or increased. On the other hand, actually, the Government should have come with a policy statement on the basis of the announcement already made in the House by the Finance Minister.

The Hon. Minister of State while moving his resolution in the House said that he would reply to certain questions concerning his Ministry. Is the Finance Ministry concerned with the revenue and expenditure only and it is not concerned with the economic policies of the Government? And if the Finance Ministry is concerned with the economic policy, is it not the concern of the Finance Ministry to know what export policy the Government or the various Ministries are adopting? Shri Mirdha and other hon. Members have rightly emphasised that there is need for an export policy for the agricultural products. They are just exporting or importing without any clear-cut policy.

There is one more important point that I would like to place before the House. There is discrimination in so far as the agriculture and industry are concerned. For the industry, the Government comes forward from time to time with the policy of export concessions. There are a number of Export Promotion Councils which deal with the encouragement of export of industrial products as also their input availability. When a factory wants to export certain items, they can get import licences for raw materials, for inputs etc. Then, again

there is compensatory support for the industries. There are certain industries where hundred per cent production is encouraged for exports. On the other hand, what is the policy of the Government regarding export of agricultural products? Thus, there is a clear discrimination between the two.

When the agriculturists produce more, the produce goes to the trading community and whenever it suits them, the trading community can export this after getting necessary licences etc. And supposing they get something more, then the Government comes in with this sort of notification for mopping up the profits. Many hon. Members of the House have asked as to what about the producers. Actually, when there is no export policy as such for agricultural products the agriculturists or the cultivators cannot draw up their programme for production. If the Government says that these are the items to be exported, cultivators can specially plan their programme of, for example, cotton or whatever it is. Now, this year many States have asked for export of cotton. The Government of Maharashtra have procured lakhs of bales of cotton and have asked the Government for permission to export cotton. What would happen if the Government says that they are levying an export duty to mop up the profits? In Maharashtra, the State Government or the Marketing Cooperatives Federation is purchasing cotton, and they guarantee an adequate or reasonable price. In all the other States, Government must come out with a policy that whenever they want to export, they can export but that it must be through the State trading agency or a cooperative agency.

There is the State Trading Corporation. It deals with exports and imports. So, why should it not deal with the export of raw cotton? They can purchase from the open market here and export, and give the benefit to the State Trading Corporation, and to the country. Mopping of profit

need not be done only by taxes. It can be done through market operations. Government of India has a number of institutions which can deal with exports. Even some of the cooperatives are doing it. The cooperatives and the STC can do it. In spite of all these institutions, Government has come out with a proposal to support the private trade.

I want to ask the Minister whether this is the policy which is going to be adopted in future, with regard to agricultural exports—the policy which has been announced by the Finance Minister. The private trade is purchasing it at a cheaper price during the production season and it is allowed to export agricultural produce—from rice to cotton; and then Government's function is only to levy the export—is it the policy of the Government? I hope the Finance Minister will enlighten the House and assure us that henceforth the export duty will be used not only to mop up profits, but to give benefits to the agricultural producer. Here they actually have the Bengal Desi cotton, but 'haldi' is still in season. The season has started. Government can purchase it with the help of the State cooperative societies. They can purchase and then export. Bengal Desi might have been purchased by the private traders, but it is not the case with 'haldi'. If the Government has really any intention to support cultivators, so that they can get better and remunerative prices and the cost of production by harvesting—if it is a proclamation of the Janata Government—let them say that, and also that henceforth agricultural production will be exported by the cooperative institutions or the STC. That is the declaration we want.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali): I really sympathize with Shri Satish Agarwal, because as he himself has said, he is only an executive person, to execute what the administrative Ministry tells him to do. I wish somebody from the Ministries of Industry and Commerce were here to listen to this debate. Obviously it seems as if

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

it is a very reasonable step, that some profits of the middle-men are being mopped up; but behind this facade is concealed a long story of lethargy, inefficiency and even collusion. I will tell you how. I know the whole story. It is the story of total incompetence of the Cotton Corporation of India. Last year, The Cotton Corporation of India was allowed to export 25,000 bales of Bengal Desi cotton. It could not do so. With great efforts, it could export only 10,000 bales. 15,000 bales of Bengal Desi cotton were lying in the godowns of CCI, deteriorating in quality and getting pink in colour. This year the whole world knew that we were surplus in Bengal Desi and that prices were crashing, but Government did not announce that exports would be allowed. It wanted the CCI to clear its older stocks first; and then the Government would announce permission to export. Meanwhile, the poor farmers could not wait. He had to sell his cotton at distress price. Today a very small quantity of Bengal Desi cotton is trickling down in the market; most of it has already been mopped up by the traders before exports were announced. When all this cotton had been cornered and garnered by the big traders government came forward and said: now we allow exports, knowing very well that the benefits will not go to the farmers but it will go to the traders. Whether it was the result of deliberate, conscious collusion or it was incompetent effort to protect the operating failures of the CCI, I do not know but the result has been that the total benefits of these exports have gone to the traders and not to the farmers.

15.00 hrs.

Even this time, out of 50,000 bales of cotton, 10,000 bales have been reserved for CCI. Till this day CCI has not been able to fetch order for a single bale while private traders have been able to fetch orders for many more bales than what they have been allowed. The hon. Minister spoke of

international prices. There is no such thing. There is only one country which buys our Bengal Desi; that is Japan. We do not use it; Japan is a highly industrialised country; it uses it. If Japan does not buy anything from the CCI that is the tragedy. The Cotton Corporation of India has not been able to establish its credentials with Japanese importers they do not rely on its time schedule or quality or its dealings. It is a great tragedy. CCI must improve its performance and must go to the fields and buy cotton of good quality at fair price to the farmer, in fact offer higher prices to the farmer and buy cotton for export; then there would not be profiteering by private trade. The CCI as a public sector undertaking must go in a big way to buy cotton and export it and establish links with the Japanese importers.

40,000 bales were allowed for private traders. What are the conditions on traders who want to export this cotton? He must deposit Rs. 500 per bale with the Textile Commissioner. No small trader or exporter or farmer who organises into a cooperative and decides to export their cotton directly, they cannot do it. It is a big amount—Rs. 500 per bale. There is another condition that this export must be completed before March end. This policy was declared in mid February; within one and a half months it has to be done. It means only big traders can do it with the result that Saksarias and such big traders alone would benefit from it. Now it is a poor sop to us and we are told that we have mopped up their profits.

Japan is the only buyer of Bengal Desi. Incidentally, it is not grown in Bengal but is mainly grown in Punjab, Rajasthan and a small quantity in Haryana also. I find that in Japan there is demand not only for Bengal Desi but also, a small demand, for hand ginned desi cotton. In good old days, cotton used to be ginned by hand by our womenfolk in the villages. There is a charki and with this, our women during noon time

used to gin cotton and remove the seeds. When mill-ginning came, hand-ginning was almost exterminated but still there is some demand for this cotton in Japan. I went to my people and asked, "Can you revive it?" They said, "Yes, we can revive it". I told the Commerce Minister, "Why don't you reserve some quantity for hand-ginned cotton? It will give employment to four or five thousand people in my constituency and in other parts of Rajasthan." He agreed. 2000 bales have been reserved for the export of hand-ginned cotton. Today in my constituency in six villages in Bikaner, 3000 people are employed in hand-ginning only because there is a demand in Japan. The Textile Commissioner says, this also must be exported by March end. Hand-ginning is not mechanised, so you cannot gin 2000 bales in 1-1½ months. This time must be extended. Then they say, you must deposit Rs. 500 per bale. This is not possible because they are small people. It is true that hand-ginned cotton fetches a slightly higher price and it will give us more foreign exchange. But it is not very high. The difference is hardly 10 to 12 cents. per kg. But hand-ginning costs are higher and it will give employment to 5000 to 10,000 women in remote villages of Rajasthan. I would appeal to the Minister to consider exempting hand-ginned cotton from this export duty because there is not much profit in it. Even now when cotton has gone out of the hands of the farmers, at least a part of it is going back to the poor villagers in the form of employment.

Lastly, I would strongly support the demand of Mr. Nathuram Mirdha. I am not talking of the general import-export policy which is a larger issue. But this Rs. 160 lakhs that the Government is mopping up is a wind-fall and secondly it amounts to defrauding the poor farmer. This margin at least must have gone back to the farmer. This money must be earmarked and given to the Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana Governments to spend for the further development

and growth of deshi cotton in these States.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, most of the points have been covered. While supporting the points raised by my hon. friends, I would suggest that it is high time this attitude of dealing with problems in a piecemeal and *ad hoc* manner, which the Government has shown by this notification, was given up. For years Members of Parliament in this House and farmers outside have been requesting for a national cotton and textile policy. There is no parity between cotton prices and textile prices. There is no general loot. Whenever production goes up in the case of an agricultural commodity, whether it is sugarcane, cotton, or turmeric or any item, you find that the prices crash. All that the Government says is that the Agricultural Prices Commission has fixed a certain support price and we will come to the rescue of the farmer only if it goes below the support price. That means, you do not want the agriculturists to get remunerative prices. This year, for example, the cotton prices fell. But did the prices of cloth fall? No. What are you doing with the middle men and the textile industry? When the Government themselves have a large number of textile mills under their control, they have no policy. They just quibble about supporting the farmers. Even the present budget will go to help only the very big farmers, and the ordinary poor farmer, like the ordinary consumer, would suffer because of the rise. Here you are waking up and bolting the door of the stable after the horse has escaped. How are you going to benefit the agriculturist by this mopping up?

I remember that we examined this problem in the PAC. Bengal Deshi is exported only to Japan, and 80 to 90 per cent is exported by only one party based at Bombay. I do not want to name that party. For years he has been doing forward contracts. My friend, Shri Nahata, was saying that Japan is not willing to purchase from

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

the STC. It is a conspiracy between this company here and the only importer, that is, Japan, which also believes in free trade. They would not buy from you. I say this is an eye wash.

I welcome the little bit that you are trying to mop up. Fair enough; but who is benefitting? The benefit goes to those people who have already minted money by the forward contracts. They have made their loot.

After all, this is not a party matter. When you are thinking in terms of progressive reforms as a national policy, are you going to allow this policy of letting the traders make the loot of the farmers and the consumers, although your administrative Ministry recommended to you and you agreed to share the loot? So, both the Government and the traders want to loot the consumers and the small people. This attitude of taking a share in the loot must be given up. It is high time that you must give up such a policy and evolve a constructive policy and announce it.

It is not to be taken lightly and you just bring an *ad hoc* Resolution saying that on a particular commodity the trade is making a profit and so you increase the duty. Tomorrow you will come with a Resolution for duty on some other item. So far as critical items which affect the farmers are concerned, why not the State itself be trader? When I talk of State trading, I do not have in my mind the bureaucracy managing State trading. That is another fallacy which we have. When we talk of nationalisation or taking over, immediately the bureaucrats come in, though they do not know the difference between different varieties of cotton or some other crop. The result is that they fail in the international market. So, why do you not utilize the expertise of the private trade? There is nothing wrong in it. But tell them that they do it on behalf of the nation, see

that the entire margin of profit goes to the country and for the benefit of the farmers.

Here, I would request only one thing. In keeping with your declared policy of helping the farmers, let a gesture be made by seeing that all the moneys that come from this tariff increase is put in a development fund for the benefit of the farmers producing turmeric as well as Bengal Desi cotton. You have not mentioned here Bengal Desi. Tomorrow it may apply to other cottons also. I do not see "Bengal Desi" in the resolution. You have said "duty on raw cotton".

SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL: You have not seen the notification.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I go by your resolution. Anyway, if it is clear in the notification, it is all right.

There was a committee of experts which had worked out a formula on parity. It was submitted to the previous Government just before the general elections. You will be having it with you. Study it, work out a formula, a national policy for the production of raw materials as well as finished products including exports.

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I rise to support the resolution tabled by the hon. Minister.

There has been a criticism that the Government have no policy on exports. I say that the Government have followed a general policy of export and import. What is this general policy? The nation exports commodities for the purpose of acquiring and conserving foreign exchange, and also to give benefit to the producer, the consumer and the trader, whether it is the private trader or a Government corporation. Also, the export and import policy depends upon more production and international prices. If these matters are considered, I think in exporting Bengal cotton and turmeric, Government have followed the real policy, the general policy of export and import. So, I claim that

the Government is not at fault in export of Bengal cotton and turmeric.

As the hon. Minister has stated, Government is getting thousands of rupees profit in its turn. If there is much profit, as has been suggested by some hon. Members, let a portion of the money be reserved to give subsidy to the producers when it is needed by them.

So far as turmeric is concerned, it is grown to a great extent in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere. In Orissa, mostly the Adivasis of the Pulbhani and Koraput districts, which are hilly districts, grow it. In Andhra Pradesh, in the hilly areas, it is grown widely and mostly by the Adivasis and the Harijans. They do not get a proper price.

It was complained that the middle-man was taking the lion's share of the profits. The Tribal Welfare Department set up cooperative committees to purchase it. As a result, the Adivasis and the Harijan producers were thrown out of the frying pan to the fire. They did not do justice to the producers. In the last 50 years, even before Independence, there has been a hue and cry that the middle-man is taking away the profit and the producers do not get the benefit.

The various corporations have been set up. I am going to give an example of one Corporation, that is, the Food Corporation of India. They purchase rice. But they are the greatest suckers and the exploiters in the society. In our side, the rice is harvested from the month of November till January. During this period, the FCI agents do not go to the villages and do not purchase rice at all. But the farmer, the cultivator, the producer, is in need of money and, therefore, he is compelled to sell rice or any sort of produce, whether it is rice or wheat or maize or bajra or anything at lower rate. These FCI agents do not purchase it. At the nick of the moment, when the cultivator, the producer, requires some money, they sell it at a very much lower price and stealthily, secretly and in a concocted

way, through some other people, the FCI agents purchase it at a very much less price and they get a profit. They do it for their personal ends.

I do not appreciate this hue and cry that the Government should make purchases and carry on the business. The experience that we have got in the last 30 years is that they are not doing any justice to the producers. Whether it is the Government corporation or it is the private purchaser, whoever purchases it, they must give the benefit to the producers. The Government should see that the producer gets a proper price, whoever the purchaser may be. In view of the profit which the Government now gets on the Bengal type of cotton and turmeric, the area under cultivation of these crops should be extended and the producers must be given all help and aid by the Government for growing more turmeric and Bengal type of cotton.

With these words, I support the resolution.

श्री अनन्त दत्त (कच्छ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाने के बारे में यहां कहा है, उसका मैं बिल्कुल समर्थन नहीं कर रहा हूं। यहां बहुत से लोगों ने और नहाटा जी ने भी कहा कि इससे मिडिल-मेन के पास जो मुनाफा जा रहा है उसको हम नहीं जाने देना चाहते हैं इसलिए हमने एक्सपोर्ट पर ड्यूटी बढ़ायी है। मैंने टरमेरिक पर एक क्वेश्चन किया था कि उस पर जो बोन है, उसको उठा लीजिए जिससे किसान को उसका मुनाफा मिले। उसके उत्तर में यह कहा गया था कि टरमेरिक का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है इसलिए हम बोन नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। जैसे बंगाला देसी का उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है वैसे ही शंकर चार का उत्पादन भी बढ़ रहा है। मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में शंकर चार का बड़ा उत्पादन हुआ। प्राइवेट फार्मजों पर से वह कागस निकल गई है। बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों ने उसको बहुत कम दामों में उससे ले लिया है। शंकर चार पर जो दंडायां डिडको जाती हैं, फर्टिलाइजर का

[श्री अनन्त दवे]

इस्तेमाल किया जाता है चूंकि ये सब चीजें बहुत महंगी होती हैं इस वास्ते उनका खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जाता है। लेकिन उनको पूरी कीमत नहीं मिली है। व्यापारी लोगों ने इसको उनके पास से बहुत कम कीमत में खरीद लिया है। अब आज जाकर आप जो एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ा रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं है। जो चीज बंगला देशी पर लागू होती है वही शंकर चार पर भी होती है। जो उसके लिए आप करते हैं वही आपको शंकर चार के लिए भी करना चाहिये। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटी छोटी जिन्निंग प्रसिस हैं जहाँ पर रूई का जिन्निंग हो रहा है उन पर ड्यूटी कम लगनी चाहिये। जहाँ पर कामगार मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं या फार्मर्स को कोआप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज जहाँ जिन्निंग कर रही हैं उन पर कोई ड्यूटी नहीं लगनी चाहिये।

सी० सी० आई० के लोग भी रूई की खरीद करते हैं। मैं आपको एक बड़ी ही इंटरैस्टिंग मिसाल देता हूँ। जो लोग वहाँ खरीद करने जाते हैं सी० सी० आई० के लोग उनको कोई ज्ञान रूई के बारे में नहीं होता है, जो सी० सी० आई० का क्लर्क आदि खरीदने के लिए बाजार में जाता है वह जानता नहीं है कि यह किस जात की रूई है और वैसे ही वह खरीद लेता है। उसका नतीजा यह है कि आज सी० सी० आई० के पास बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में वह रूई पड़ी हुई है और इससे देश को नुकसान हो रहा है। टरमेरिक और रूई पर जो ड्यूटी लगी है उसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। जो मुनाफा है वह मिडल मैन ले जाएगा और फार्मर्स के लिए आपने कोई इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। जो रकम आपके पास आएगी आपने यह नहीं कहा है कि उसको आप सबसिडी के तौर पर किसान को देंगे या और किसी तरह से आप उसकी मदद करेंगे। इस वास्ते इस ड्यूटी को आपको कम करना चाहिये और जो पैसा आए वह आपको फार्मर्स पर खर्च करना चाहिये, यह पैसा फार्मर्स के पास जाना चाहिये।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this Resolution. By and large, this Resolution has got wide support from all sections of the House...

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): No. Please go through the record leisurely.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Members have availed themselves of this opportunity to highlight some of the grievances that they had in their mind with regard to the problems pertaining to the growers, and they have highlighted them. I have benefited very much by their views.

Mr. Dajiba Desai at the very outset questioned the propriety of what I stated in this House and asked as to why I should not reply to all the points, whether they concerned my Ministry or not. I can only say in this behalf that I am not accustomed to encroaching upon the fields of others, and as laid down in the Government of India Rules of Business, I keep myself confined to my own subject, and during the last 20 months, the hon. Members would not have come across any such discussion anywhere where I have crossed those limits. But the reply was very well given by my friend, Mr. Amrit Nahata. So far as this Resolution is concerned, there were proposals from the administrative Ministries for levying this duty. Suppose this House rejects this Resolution. Then what is the result? Do the cotton growers get any benefit out of it? Do the growers of turmeric get any benefit out of it? It is the men who had already made certain purchases or who are in a position to make purchases hereafter will get the benefit of the huge wind-fall gains, that is, the difference between the domestic price and the international price. So far as this Resolution is concerned, the only idea behind this levy had been only

this. The Revenue Department in the Finance Ministry do not do on their own all these things. I quite agree and I share the concern of many of the hon. Members of this House, whether it is Mr. Dajiba Desai or Mr. Rajagopal Naidu or Mr. Nathuram Mirdha or Mr. Vasant Sathe or Mr. Amrit Nahata or Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan or Mr. Naik. I share the concern of all the hon. Members, and I say that there is a need to have a fresh thinking on those lines. For example there should be a separate Export Corporation to boost up the exports of agricultural products. Presently, there is a separate wing in the concerned Ministry—the Ministry of Commerce or the Industries Ministry, to see what particular item and what particular agricultural product can be exported. But I quite agree with Shri Nathuram Mirdha that there is a need for having some market surveys and there is a need for boosting our exports of agricultural products and there should be an assessment in advance as to what particular agricultural products can be exported, in what quantities, when and through what agencies. There is a need for it and that is why the House will be glad to know that whatever allotments have been made to other individual traders, now there is a proposal under consideration because when this matter was raised in the other House also, I assured them that we shall take up the matter with the administrative Ministry.

I am now told at this juncture that from the new crop 20,000 bales of high-priced cotton, 20,000 bales on first-come-first served basis and 20,000 bales to CCI have already been allotted. But the high priced cotton and the first-come-first served allotment have been released for export.

Now, in addition to the above, proposals for allotting 5,000 bales to each of the three Bengal Desi cotton-growing States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan are under con-

sideration. This proposal envisages allotting the quantity to the co-operative federations of these States. There is also a proposal to allot 5,000 bales to CCI to undertake export of Bengal Desi cotton as agents of cotton growers/primary societies.

I think to some extent this will help the growers and the export corporations of these various States or whatever agencies they have in their mind. I think they would be able to take advantage of this additional proposal. It is under consideration of the administrative Ministry—I have been told just now. So, in that case, these three States—Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan...

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Gujarat?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: At the moment, I have been informed about these three States only. I will verify and let you know. So if they make certain purchases directly from the cotton growers and they pass on this benefit to them and enter into the market, then I think the growers will benefit. But under the existing circumstances or the mechanism that exists to-day, there is no other go for the Revenue Department but to agree to the proposal of the administrative Ministries. 'Yes, this much cotton is being released to-day. They are going to be exported. They are going to make certain profits and so this much levy of Rs. 2.5 per Kg. be levied.' The domestic price is said to be Rs. 8 and the international market price and the price in Japan is Rs. 21. So there is a difference of Rs. 13. We said, 'All right, there is a case for a levy of Rs. 2.5 per kg. by way of export duty.' And that we have levied.

Then the other point raised by the hon. Members will also be met in case this proposal is approved by the Ministry of Commerce or the concerned administrative Ministry.

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

Then there are certain other points that have been raised—that there should be a market survey, etc. That should be there. Sometimes it happens in our agricultural economy that things are very uncertain and nobody knows and I am told that this could not be assessed, that this will be the cotton surplus. This was one good reason why last year we were importing viscose under OGL and all that and there was a 10 per cent compulsory obligation on the mills to use viscose but this year cotton production has been so comfortable that we have done away with all that and we use more cotton. So we cannot say what will be the surplus. But there is a need for a survey. I realise the need for some agency or some corporation or some mechanism to assess, to have a market survey and to boost up our agricultural exports and to eliminate the middleman from this export business so as to get the maximum price for the grower for the product, we export.

Then I come to the question of creation of a separate fund. Some of the hon. Members made a very strong pleas that this Rs. 1.6 or 2 crores—whatever revenue we get out of this levy—should be created out of the Consolidated Fund of India and earmarked. If this Rs. 2 crores is sufficient, I will not mind it...

SRI K. GOPAL: But you make a beginning.

SRI SATISH AGARWAL: That is why there is a case for the administrative Ministry to frame a scheme and set up a corporation and see if any budgetary support is required for that. I can assure the hon. Members that if such a proposal comes to the Finance Ministry, it will receive our best attention and sympathetic consideration. But, in the absence of that, only funding this much with a separate fund will not help the grow-

ers or anybody else. Of course, there may be a need, but, it is for the Commerce Ministry or the Industries Ministry or the Agriculture Ministry to frame a scheme in that behalf and put up the proposals to the Ministry of Finance for some budgetary support and that in order to boost up the export of agricultural products, this much budgetary support is required, then, of course, those proposals will receive our best of attention.

In this particular connection, some hon. Members were saying—why should not the Government export and why the poor farmers are going to suffer on this account? As I stated earlier, of course, some of the exports are done through the S.T.C. and other exporting agencies. But, so far as this particular case is concerned, this is being done through the C.C.I. It has been given some quota. But, they are not in a position to export even that. If they do it and if and when the decision is taken that these special quotas or allotments are made to various respective State Governments and the C.C.I., then, I suppose, the position will ease out to a large extent and the growers will also benefit. But under the existing circumstances whatever mechanism exists for these exports I think there is no other option for the Revenue Department of the Ministry of Finance but to have a little share of profit. It is not a loot as Mr. Sathe illustrated it. Suppose we leave it. Who benefits? The grower does not benefit here.

As for the problems of the growers, it is either for the Agriculture Ministry, the Commerce or Industry Ministry. We do not come into the picture that way.

So, you have to sympathise with me, at least, with the Finance Ministry. So far as the general condition of the poor farmers is concerned, after all, we are going to do as best as we can. We have done much more

in the rural sector. It is rural biased budget and not urban biased budget. What is done for the rural sector, I need not reiterate. Now we are getting a lot of abuses on account of the present budget. It is very much in favour of the rural economy.

Those points have of course no validity that way. So far as the point made by Shri Nahata is concerned, he made one valid point that handginned cotton should be completely exempted. I do not agree with this suggestion at the particular moment. As he himself agreed, the handginned cotton's cost or its price in the domestic market is a little bit more. But, then the handginned cotton fetched more price in Japan. That is also a fact. So far as the margin is concerned, if the hon. Members are very much interested in figures, I can get that calculated. On the basis of the figures, I can only say that the machine ginned Bengal Deshi's cotton price is Rs. 3,000; spot to Bombay is Rs. 125/-. Loading and Unloading charge is Rs. 10.00. The cost of transit insurance is Rs. 25; export duty at new rate is Rs. 890.00; purchase tax at 4 per cent comes to Rs. 120.00; the cost of loss in weight at 1 per cent. comes to Rs. 30.00; freight and insurance to Japan comes to Rs. 400.00; survey fee comes to Rs. 5.00 and the shipping expenses at port comes to Rs. 75.00. They total to Rs. 4680/-. Realisation is at 105.50 cents which gives a figure of Rs. 6,700/-. It comes to near about Rs. 2,000. This is with regard to the ginned Bengal Deshi. And then this duty we are charging on exports.

So far as handginned Bengal Deshi is concerned, that would require definitely a further expenditure of Rs. 600/- to Rs. 700 on additional labour cost for employing labour for the purpose of ginning. This additional expenditure of Rs. 600/- per candy can be earned by the exporter of handginned cotton by way of a

premium because of handginning. Therefore, the exporter of handginned Bengal deshi is not at a particular disadvantage and is on par so far as profitability of export is concerned.

Despite this, it is not possible for the Customs Department to distinguish between the machineginned cotton and the handginned cotton. So, it may be misused. But, then, I am prepared to give this assurance that if the administrative ministry can certify or if we can come to a conclusion that the margin of profit or this type of handginned cotton will be much less in comparison to that, we can have a much more detailed study and examined it. It is not going to be exported by March end.

I can only assure you that as regards the small scale or rural or cottage industries for the poor people, that has to be examined in details. On this point if the cost is more the price in Japan is also more. But the margin of Profit for both types of Bengal Deshi cotton is practically more. There is no case for the outright exemption on this account.

So, I do not agree with you on that. At the moment one valid point was raised. That is the period is going to expire on 31.3. It is not possible to take advantage of this. It will not be possible for the people to export handginned cotton by March end. On that score I can only assure you the hon. Members, through you, the whole House that this particular sector needs sympathetic consideration. and I will do my level best that this limit of 31st March if it is not possible to export hand-ginned cotton by that time then an extension for a further period necessary will be considered and I will take up the issue with the concerned administrative ministries.

339 Notifications re. MARCH 5, 1979 Rly. Budget, 79-80—Genl. Dis. 340.
Export Duty on raw cotton and turmeric (St. Res.)

[Shri Satish Agarwal]

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: Time should be given for all the varieties.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: How can I give an assurance on behalf of other Ministries. It is for the administrative ministry concerned to take a decision.

So, Sir, the criticism of Mr. Anant Dave was based on mis-understanding about the present levy. This present levy has been levied particularly in the background that I have submitted. There is no question of funding it separately. There is no need for it. It will not serve any purpose. If there is a separate export council and as to what budgetary support should be given that can be considered separately.

Lastly, Sir, I once again thank all the hon'ble Members who have participated in the debate and made valuable contributions. I have been benefited very much by their views. All the relevant points will be taken up by me with the concerned ministers. So, I request all the members to pass this Resolution unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are two amendments—amendments Nos. 1 and 2—by Mr. Dajiba Desai. He is absent. I shall now put them to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 8, read with sub-section (3) of section 7, of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) this House approves the following notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), namely:—

(1) No. G.S.R. 21(E) dated the 9th January, 1979, increasing the export duty on raw cotton to Rs. 2500 per tonne; and

(2) No. G.S.R. 34(E) dated the 20th January, 1979 levying an export duty at the rate of Rs. 1500 per tonne on turmeric in powder form and at the rate of Rs. 2000 per tonne on turmeric in any other form, under the new Heading No. 25 in the Second Schedule to the said Act, from the date of issue of the said notifications."

The motion was adopted.

15.44 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1979-80—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up general discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1979-80.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think our Railway Minister must have been deriving some satisfaction that he has been able to present this year also a surplus budget. We do not grudge his satisfaction. What is surprising to note is that in his speech on the railway budget he said that the increase in freights and fares will not affect the railway users. But does he realise that by a single stroke he has imposed a burden of Rs. 178 crores on the railway users? In effect it represents 7 to 8 per cent. of the total traffic receipts of the railways. There is therefore no doubt that prices of all commodities will go up. In fact, it has been calculated—roughly of course—that price increase of food-grains will be like these:

Rice and wheat is likely to rise by 14 paise more per quintal.

In respect of other commodities the rise is as follows:

Pulses—16 paise.

Salt for edible use—24 paise.

Gur Shakkar and Jaggery—35 paise.
paise.

Khandsari sugar—35 paise.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Why don't you quote in terms of kilograms? It will appear less.

15.46 hrs.

(SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair)

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: You can calculate this. Increase in edible oil is 54 paise. Increase in chemical manure like urea is 1.75 rupees. In reagr d to chemical manure like sulphate of ammonia it is Rs. 1.51 and in respect of sugar 11 paise.

Sir, the likely increase in freight rate per tonne in respect of other commodities is as follows:

Coal—4.5.

Iron and Steel like angles and bars—15.40.

Iron ore—5.50.

Manganese ore—1.90.

So, Sir, when they say that that is not a burden on the railway users, I cannot accept this proposition.

This burden will be more so in the North Eastern Region. The people who are living far away from the main areas will be hard hit.

Already we have been getting frantic telephone calls and also telegrams that kerosene and other essential commodities are out of the market in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh and other areas. The effect of this has already been felt on the entire north-eastern region. The people there have to depend for their essential goods

from distant places, from Bihar and other places, which are beyond 500 K.M. where you have imposed the surcharge of 10 per cent on all goods. This will affect the entire economy of the entire eastern region.

For industrial raw materials also they depend upon areas far away from their own areas. All these cumulatively will affect the entire economy of the region. By better and by efficient administration the Railways could have avoided the loss during the year.

We find the Railways expect to carry 205 million tonnes of goods this year, as against 211 million tonnes during last year. This is in effect about 40 million tonnes less than the target. I may say, this shortfall is not out of control of the Railway Ministry.

We know that there was a demand for wagons all over the country. But the Railways could not supply the wagons in time. Number of trains were also stopped. It was stated in the House. It is said that there were no coal supplies and so some trains were cancelled. But the coal authorities say that there were sufficient stocks, but the Railways have failed to lift the coal from the pit-heads. The Railway Board did not anticipate all these things. There has been lack of coordination and so all these losses came about.

Then there are other areas where substantial savings could have been made.

My friend, the hon. Railway Minister should remember that when he used to speak from this side of the House as an opposition Member he used to speak that there is considerable scope for reduction of wasteful expenditure in the Railway Board. We don't know what has happened to him now. I say this because expenditure on the Railway Board it is increasing year by year.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): He still holds the same view; but unfortunately he is not able to do anything!

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: There is substantial scope for reduction in wasteful expenditure on the Railway Board.

I don't know why he has failed to do anything in the matter. It is increasing year by year. In the last 3 years it has increased by 60 lakhs or so.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Look at the entire working expenditure. It has gone down.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: When you were on this side of the House, you used to speak about the Railway Protection Force which is incurring heavy expenditure. I think, you have not forgotten that you used to say that it is not RPF, that is, Railway Protection Force but pilferage force. The expenditure on the RPF has been increasing tremendously. In reply to a question in this House, you stated that the GRP has intensified its efforts and has taken all the preventive measures, but in spite of that, we know what has been happening. People are afraid of going by train. Everyday, we hear about reports of robberies, looting of trains and other crimes. This all shows that in spite of the expenditure having gone up on RPF, there is no effect thereof. That is because there is mismanagement in the Railway administration and it is failing to take effective measures in this direction.

The number of pilferage and theft cases is increasing. During emergency, we all know what happened. In stations like Mughalsarai, we were able to minimise the damage, but now again it has gone up. The persons engaged in this sort of activities are back on their job in a big way. What preventive steps are you going to take in this direction? There is no indication in your speech to this effect.

Then, we are aware of the extent of corruption that is rampant in the Railways. Starting right from the reser-

vation of seats, it is there even at the stage of entry into service. It has been brought to my notice that in the North-Eastern Railways for entry into the lowest cadre, people have to pay a premium. This is known to the Railway Board and the Railway Administration. Who has to stop that? We hope, the Railway Minister, who is an honest man, will look into these things very seriously and take some stern measures to end corruption.

The hon. Railway Minister has taken certain very good steps, for which all hon. Members would, no doubt, congratulate him. For example, he has introduced long distance classless fast moving trains. However, I would like to point out that you have not connected the North-Eastern region with any classless fast moving train. Tinsukhia train is, of course, an important and good train, but it is not a classless train. In view of the policy enunciated by you in your speech, we expect that you will introduce a classless superfast fast train right upto Dibrugarh, the farthest eastern point in the railway map. Further, you can save four to five hours in the journey time in the train. This train is for catering to the needs of the people in the eastern region, comprising Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura etc. For that reason, the New Jalpaiguri should be the last point. Beyond that, there may be less number of stoppages. It can come direct to Delhi with a few stoppages. In that way, you can save another four to five hours.

As I was saying, Tinsukhia mail is a very good train. There is a corridor system also in that train. Some time back when I was travelling by this train, I found that all the corridor was packed with passengers. When all the coaches and berths are reserved, I do not know, how these passengers could get entry into the coaches. This should be looked into. These trains are meant for long-distance passengers. More amenities should be provided and there should not be overcrowding. Persons and railway officials is responsible for

this should be found out, and steps taken against them.

We are also glad that the Railway Minister have visited our area personally to study needs of the area. The north-eastern region deserves special attention from the Railways. It has been neglected all these years. I do not know why. Even during the days of the previous Government, that area has been neglected. It has continued to be neglected. About the six projects, these are also old projects. You have given clearance to them. Here also, your intention is not clear.

The only project for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge is between New Bongaigaon and Gauhati. For that the sanction which was given this year is very meagre. I do not know whether you can complete that work in 1980 as you have said. If you can assure us about it, we will be glad.

You have taken up 6 projects in the north-eastern region, for each of which you have provided Rs. 70 lakhs. Only in one project, that is, the construction of Gauhati-Barnihat, you have provided Rs. 1 crore. I do not know within how many years you will be able to complete these projects. These are small projects. If there is a will in the Ministry, it can be completed this year alone. What is your intention? Please tell us.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will complete it and then go.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Out of these 6 projects, 3 are in my district, Cachar, Silchar. You have said that you have already appointed a General Manager, to look into the new Brahmaputra bridge project, and all these 6 projects. If possible, you can have the headquarter of this new General Manager at Silchar. It will help your work, and the local people will also get some benefit. Our people, i.e., the people in the area, are demanding this.

The 3 projects, namely, Lalaghat to Bhairavi, Silchar to Jiribam and Dharma Nagar to Kumarghat, have to start from this district alone. So, our demand is that the Project G.M.'s headquarters should be at Silchar.

There are certain local problems in my constituency. It is said that most of the branch lines are running at a loss. There are reasons for that. The Railway Administration does not look after these branch lines properly; for example, we have the Katakhal-Lalaghat line in my constituency. It is really a wonder how the trains move there. There is a thread-like track. The distance is about 38 Kms. It takes 3 hours to cover that distance. It comes to about 10 to 12 kilometres per hour. Our people call it the bullock cart train. Kindly remove this bad impression from the people's mind. In the modern days, even bullock carts go faster. That again this branch line, Katakhal-Lalaghat branch line which is owned by a private company. I have been demanding for a long time that this should be nationalised and I insisted upon the present Railway Minister that he should take immediate action on it. Last time, when we met, I suggested that it should be nationalised and in his letter dated June, 22, 1978, the hon. Railway Minister had written:

"During the meeting of Members of Parliament in respect of North-east Frontier Railway, you had raised a point that the Katakhal-Lalaghat line should be nationalised as, without nationalisation no improvement of the section is possible. Your proposal to nationalise this line has been noted for examination."

16 hrs.

But till now I have not got any reply from him. I hope by this time you have taken a decision on it, because the new line which is going to Mizoram has to start from Lalaghat and as such half of it is under your operation and half of it will be in private hands.

[Shri Nihar Laskar]

This cannot be; so an immediate decision should be taken and I hope you have already taken a decision on this; when you give reply I hope and expect that there will be some positive response to my request.

Because of partition, our district has been cut off from the main area and the only communication to Gauhati is through the hill areas. After my long agitation both in and outside the House the fast train from Silchar to Gauhati, Barak Valley Express has been introduced. It is a very popular train, so always then is a rush. It is difficult to get entry into this train and we were therefore demanding another fast train. It was conceded once. Now when I raised it in the Board's meeting, I got a strange reply from the Railway administration and they said:

"One more pair of additional train from Cachar to Gauhati on the Lumding-Badarpur Hill section is not possible at present due to limited sectional capacity of the section and non availability of MG diesels."

This cannot be the ground for negating a popular demand from this area. This is not only serving Cachar but also entire Mizoram and Tripura. We hope that this demand for an additional fast train from Cachar to Gauhati will be conceded.

Silchar Railway station is an old station, it is a terminus also. No improvement is there. It is one of the great revenue earning stations. It has only one platform. If there are two trains, people are put to a lot of difficulties. There is a need for another platform and also provision of other passenger amenities. It needs modernisation and improvement, construction of overbridge, etc. This should be done.

In respect of some other small matters, I have had some correspondence with the General Manager of that N. F. railway. There is need for

a flag station between Talbhum and Chndkinra on Dharmanagar-Karimganj line. I do not know what has happened. Till now this flag station has not been sanctioned; it should be sanctioned immediately.

There are some other matters which should be locally adjusted, such as a small crossing to be provided on the PWD road just immediately north of Kani Bazar on Karimganj-Dharmanagar line. I had raised it in the Boards meeting and it was said that due to lack of cement it was not taken up. It is an astonishing reply; I do not understand it. At least by now the railway crossing should have been provided on the PWD road north of Kanai Bazar on Karimganj-Dharmanagar branch line. The gates should be provided there immediately.

They say because of lack of cement they could not do it. It is really astonishing.

In my constituency there are a large number of stations where electricity connection has not been provided. All stations should be provided with electricity.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We have said about that in the Budget.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Whatever other suggestions I have made, I hope the Railway Minister has taken a note of them and he will look into them.

श्री हरिकश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): सभा-पति महोदय, एक बार फिर मुनाफ़े का रेल वजट पेश करने के लिए मैं रेल मन्त्री जी को हार्दिक बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। आज़ादी के बाद यह पहला मौका है, जबकि जनता पार्टी के शासन में आने के बाद मन्त्री महोदय ने लगातार तीन बार मुनाफ़े का रेल वजट पेश किया है। पिछली दो बार किसी भी प्रकार का किराया नहीं बढ़ाया गया था। इस बार भी लम्बी दूरी के यात्रियों का किराया नहीं बढ़ाया गया है।

कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि उपनगरीय रेल-सेवा के भाड़े में जो वृद्धि की गई है, उससे वहां के लोगो की कठिनाइयों में इजाफ़ा हुआ है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उन लोगों की स्थिति पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें, और अगर उन्हें कुछ राहत दी जा सके, तो वह देने की व्यवस्था करें।

हम मन्त्री महोदय के इसलिए भी शुक्र-गुजार हैं कि इस वर्ष उन्होंने देश के राजस्व में 245 करोड़ रुपये प्रदान किये हैं। इतनी बड़ी धनराशि देकर रेल विभाग ने राष्ट्र के हित में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। अगर हम रेलवे के 125 वर्ष के इतिहास को देखें, तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते हैं कि इससे पहले रेलवे के फ़िनांशल सिस्टम में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया था। यहां तक कि जब 1924 में रेलवे फ़िनांसिज को जेनेरल फ़िनांसिज से अलग किया गया था, उस समय भी रेलवे के फ़िनांशल सिस्टम में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने कैपिटल स्ट्रक्चर रीव्यू कमेटी को सेंट अप करके एक रैडिकल चेंज किया है।

इस परिवर्तन का यह परिणाम अवश्य होगा कि देश के तमाम पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में रेलवे लाइनें जायेंगी, उनका विकास होगा और रेलवे की भी बहुमुखी प्रगति होगी, जिससे राष्ट्र की प्रगति में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल वर्ष में रेल बजट में बच्चों को जो सुविधा दी गई है, उस लिए सरकार, मन्त्री महोदय तथा रेल विभाग धन्यवाद पात्र हैं। दुनिया के तमाम देशों में रेल विभाग द्वारा बच्चों को सुविधा उनकी हाइट, ऊंचाई के हिसाब से दी जाती है। लेकिन हमारे देश में यह सुविधा बच्चों की उम्र के हिसाब से देने की परम्परा रही है। पहले तीन वर्ष तक के बच्चों को सुविधा दी जाती थी, अगर मन्त्री महोदय ने उसको बढ़ा कर पांच

वर्ष किया है। इससे देश की गरीब जनता को बहुत बड़ा लाभ होगा। जहां तक धनी लोगों की बात है उनके बच्चे और वे वायुयान में भी यात्रा कर सकते हैं, रेलवे कंस्ट्रक्शंस में भी यात्रा करते हैं और एयर कंडीशंड कोच में यात्रा करते हैं लेकिन हमारे देश के गरीब लोग जो द्वितीय श्रेणी से आगे बढ़ कर नहीं यात्रा कर सकते, उनके बच्चों को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। यह एक समाजवादी कदम है। इसके लिए माननीय मन्त्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं।

सभापति महोदय : सभी को फायदा होगा।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सभी को फायदा होगा लेकिन खास तौर से हमारे देश की गरीब जनता को फायदा होगा जिसको कि हमने तमाम वादे किए थे, जिस को हमने आश्वासन दिया था कि हमारी सरकार जब बनेगी तो उनके हित का कार्य करेगी, उनके हित में यह बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है।

साथ ही किसानों को जो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बजट के माध्यम से राहत दी है कि अगर किसान की टोली रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट को विजिट करेगी या प्रदर्शनी को देखने के लिए जायगी तो उनको भी कंपेंशन दिया जायेगा, यह भी एक बहुत सराहनीय कदम है और इस के लिए मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

बजट की एक सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि अभी तक जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स रेलवे लाइन्स के बनाए जा रहे थे वे इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोजेक्ट्स और एंटेड हुआ करते थे, लेकिन अब की बार एग्रीकल्चर और एंटेड रेलवे लाइन बनाने का प्रस्ताव माननीय मन्त्री जी ने किया है। इससे किसानों को भी फायदा होगा और कृषि के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होगी। साथ ही उस की मार्केटिंग बगैरह की फसिलिटीज बढ़ाने में भी काफी सुविधा मिलेगी।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था में भी इस बजट में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने काफी सुधार लाने की कोशिश की है। अभी तक जो कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था थी उसमें अधिकांश कांटेक्ट्स के ही माध्यम से कार्य हुआ करता था। कुछ डिपार्टमेंटलाइजेशन भी रेलवे ने किया था लेकिन अब की बार जो व्यवस्था की गई है उससे यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि सभी या कम से कम मध्यम वर्ग तक के स्टेशनों पर और साथ ही सभी मेल और एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में रेल विभाग की तरफ से कैटरिंग की व्यवस्था की जायगी। इससे भी यात्रियों की सुविधा में वृद्धि होगी।

ड्रिंकिंग वाटर की फ़ैमिलटी देने का जो निर्णय माननीय मन्त्री जी ने किया है वह भी बहुत ही सराहना की बात है। गर्मी के दिनों में प्रायः रेल यात्रियों को पानी की बहुत असुविधा हुआ करती थी। अब पीने के पानी की जो व्यवस्था हो रही है इसमें रेल यात्रियों को जहाँ सुविधा होगी वहीं पर तमाम ऐसे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा जो कुटीर उद्योग धंधों के माध्यम से अपनी जीविका चलाते हैं और देश की सेवा करते हैं।

जब से जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है तब से आज तक लगभग 307 गाड़ियां नयी चलाई गई हैं जिसमें छः ऐसी गाड़ियां हैं जिन को हम क्लासलेस ट्रेन कहते हैं। उसमें केवल सेकंड क्लास के ही कोच हैं लेकिन उसमें फ़र्स्ट क्लास की सभी सुविधाएं यात्रियों को दी जाती हैं। इस कार्य के लिए हम सरकार की सराहना करना चाहते हैं।

साथ ही जो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने 177 रेलगाड़ियों की दूरी को बढ़ाने का कार्य किया है इससे भी यात्रियों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने में जो सराहनीय योगदान उन्होंने दिया है उसके लिए भी हम उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं।

डबल हेडड ट्रेन्स चलाने का जो प्रस्ताव बजट स्पीच में माननीय मन्त्री जी ने किया है

जिसका कि एक्सपेरिमेंट तमिलनाडु एक्सप्रेस में हो रहा है उससे उम्मीद है कि यात्रियों को काफी सुविधा मिलेगी तथा ट्रेन के एकमोडे-शन में वृद्धि हो सकेगी।

अब की बार का जो बजट भाषण माननीय मन्त्री जी ने संसद् में किया है उसमें एक व्यवस्था यह भी है कि इस देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों में रेलवे का कुछ न कुछ कार्य अब आरम्भ हो रहा है जिससे कि देश के सभी भाग और सभी राज्य एक दूसरे से जोड़ दिए जाएंगे। देश के किन्हीं स्थानों पर रेलवे लाईंस का कन्वर्शन किया जा रहा है, कुछ जगहों पर डबल लाईन बनाई जा रही है, कहीं पर सर्वे का काम हो रहा है और कहीं एलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन का काम हो रहा है। इन सारे कामों से हमारे देश के लगभग सभी राज्य रेलवे लाइन से जोड़ दिए जाएंगे।

पिछली सरकार के समय में काम करने का एक यह तरीका था कि जब कभी सरकार के ऊपर क्वाच पड़ता था तो वह नये प्रोजेक्ट तुरन्त स्वीकार कर लेती थी। चाहे उन प्रोजेक्ट्स का पूरा कर सकें या न कर सकें लेकिन उन का स्वीकार कर लिया जाता था और स्वीकार करने के बाद कागज फाइलों में रख दिया जाता था, वह कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ जाता था। लेकिन अब की बार जो यह बात सोची गई है कि जो भी प्रोजेक्ट पहले लिए जाएं उन का पूरा किया जाय उस के बाद दूसरे नये प्रोजेक्ट लिए जाय, इस से देश के विकास में काफी कुछ सहायता मिलेगी, यात्रियों को सुविधाएं दी जा सकेंगी और देश के लोगों के एक जगह से दूसरी जगह आने जाने की व्यवस्था रेल के माध्यम से करने का जो सरकार का इरादा है उस में वृद्धि होगी तथा उस में सफलता मिलेगी।

एक्सीडेंट्स के मामले में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 1977 में काफी एक्सीडेंट्स हुए थे। और उन एक्सीडेंट्स से देश के लोगों में बहुत चिन्ता हुई। लोगों को ऐसा लगा कि रेलवे में यात्रा करना रिस्की है। लेकिन यह सराहनीय बात है कि उसके बाद जो व्यवस्था की गई, चाहे पेंट्रीलिंग हो चाहे या आर. पी. एफ. या जी. आर.पी. के माध्यम से या ऑटोमिक्

वार्निंग सिस्टम अपनाकर एक्सीडेंट्स को घटा दिया गया है, और गत वर्ष में कोई भी मंजर एक्सीडेंट किसी प्रकार का नहीं हुआ। इसके लिये माननीय मंत्री जी और साथ ही रेल कर्मचारी भी बधाई के पात्र हैं। रेलवे में जो पहले यात्रा करते समय यात्रियों को डकैती, चोरी आदि का सामना करना पड़ता था उसमें भी सुधार हुआ है, और अब ऐसी कोई भी घटना नहीं हो रही है।

जिस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी और माननीय दंडवत जी रेल मंत्री बनते तो लोगों के मन में शंका हुई थी कि ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर को रेल मंत्रालय सौंप कर अच्छा नहीं हुआ, हां सकता है कि इससे रेल कर्मचारी मनमाने तरीके से काम करें और रेलवे में घाटा हो तथा यात्रियों को असुविधाएं बढ़ें। और कुछ लोगों ने इस बात को जगह-जगह पर अभिव्यक्त भी किया। लेकिन प्रसन्नता की बात है कि माननीय दंडवत जी के रेल मंत्री बनने के बाद रेलवे में सर्वांगीण विकास हुआ है और जिस प्रकार की शंकाएं थीं वह निर्मूल सिद्ध हुई हैं और रेलवे कर्मचारियों ने बड़े लगन के साथ काम किया है। जितनी बार रेल मंत्री जी ने रेल बजट पेश किया उसमें मुनाफा ही हुआ, और उसके लिये सारा श्रेय रेल कर्मचारियों को देना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में देश को बहुत बड़ी छिदमत की है और जिस जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपने उत्तरदायित्व को निभाया है उसके लिये वह सराहना के पात्र हैं।

लेकिन जहां यह मानता हूँ कि रेल कर्मचारियों ने हमारे देश के राजस्व में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी है वहीं पर उनकी सुविधाओं का भी ध्यान रखना होगा। हम मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देते हैं कि उन्होंने तमाम ऐसे काम रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये किये हैं, उनकी ऐसी मांगों को माना है जिससे लगभग 126 करोड़ रु. का अधिक बोझा रेलवे पर पड़ा है, और 126 करोड़ रु. के राहत कार्य कर्मचारियों के लिये किये गये हैं। लेकिन अभी भी कर्मचारियों के मन में एक बात बैठी हुई है उसकी तरफ मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना होगा। और वह बात बोनस की है। क्योंकि इस सवाल को बराबर उठाया

गया है, और यहां तक कि मंत्री जी जब ट्रेड यूनियन में काम करते थे तो उन्होंने इसके लिये संघर्ष किया था। हम अनुभव करते हैं कि मंत्री जी के ध्यान में वह बात अवश्य है और उसके लिये वह प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस बजट में बोनस के लिये कुछ कहा जायगा। कुछ बातें जरूर कहीं गयी हैं, लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि आने वाले समय में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाय और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार निर्णय करे। इस में मंत्री जी को पहले करनी पड़ेगी।

कम्पेशनेट ग्राउन्ड्स पर जो रेल कर्मचारियों को प्रमोशन मिला है। इस में कोई सन्देह भी बहुत से लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पिता की मृत्यु हो गई है लेकिन अभी उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिल पायी है। इस काम को इस प्रकार करना चाहिये कि लोगों की कठिनाई दूर हो और जो लोग नौकरी के लिये एप्लीकेशन दे चुके हैं उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी नौकरी मिले। साथ ही जो एम्प्लॉईज लगभग 20, 25 साल से काम कर रहे हैं उनमें अधिकांश का प्रमोशन मिला है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं कि प्रमोशन के एक्ज्यूज बड़े हैं, फिर भी इन को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की दशा में सोचना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ लोकल प्राब्लम्स की तरफ आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। बाराबंकी-गोरखपुर, समस्तीपुर को आप ने 1980 तक पूरा करने की बात कही है—यह बहुत सराहनीय है। हम चाहेंगे कि यह काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाय।

दिल्ली में उपनगरीय सेवा आरम्भ किये जाने की तरफ मैं मंत्री जी से विशेष अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश के तीन बड़े नगरों में ऐसी सेवा है, यदि दिल्ली में भी तुरन्त इस को शुरू किया जाय, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

ऋषिकेश-कर्ण प्रयाग, खलीलाबाद-बलरामपुर का जो सर्वे हो रहा है, उस को भी शीघ्र पूरा किये जाने के लिये अनुरोध करूंगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा पेश किये गये बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

हूँ और उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय राजस्व में जो बहुत बड़ी अभिवृद्धि की है—वह उन्होंने एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती (भिवानी) : चेंबरमैन साहब, हमारे सामने रेल मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस के समर्थन में रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। उन्होंने इतने सालों के बाद एक नफे का बजट पेश किया है और साथ-ही-साथ वह यात्रियों को सुविधाएँ देना भी नहीं भूलें हैं।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव आप के सामने रखना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में ट्रांसपोर्ट के ज्यादातर साधन जल और थल के हैं। समुद्र में तो जहाज चलते हैं, लेकिन हमारे ईस्टर्न-रिजन में बोट्स के जरिये सामान और यात्रियों के खाने-ले जानें का काम होता है। इसी तरह से थल पर रेलवे के अलावा ट्रकों से सामान लाने-ले जानें का काम होता है। ट्रकों से यह काम बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है। सिर्फ उन जगहों पर ही नहीं, जहाँ रेलवे नहीं है, बल्कि दूसरी जगहों पर ट्रकों के द्वारा यह काम बहुत ज्यादा होता है। हालाँकि ट्रकों का इंजिन से लेकर दूसरी चीजों तक बहुत सारा सामान बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ता है, उस में इस्तेमाल होने वाले डीजल को भी हमारे यहाँ कमी है, वह भी हमें बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ता है। रेलों का भाड़ा सस्ता होने के बावजूद भी ट्रकों से बहुत ज्यादा सामान मंगाया जाता है और यह काम ज्यादातर प्राइवेट हाथों में है। इस का सारा नफा प्राइवेट लोगों के हाथों में जाता है। क्योंकि छोटे ट्रक आपरेटर्स बहुत कम हैं, ज्यादातर बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिन के हाथ में सारे अन्तर्देशीय रूट्स हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह रेलवे के लिये एक कम्पीटीशन ही नहीं, बल्कि एक चुनौती भी है—इस तरह मंत्री जी को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक विशेष बात की तरफ मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। जो लोग रेलवे से सामान मंगवाते हैं, वे रेलवे के प्लेटफार्म वा गोदाम की जगह पर इस्तेमाल करते हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस के लिये कोई समय निर्धारित

करना चाहिये और उस के बाद उन के सामान को नीलाम कर देना चाहिये।

रेल मंत्री (प्रो. मधु बंडवले) : प्री-टाइम के बाद 7 दिन रखा है।

श्रीमती चन्द्रावती : जिन लोगों का सामान डेमेज हो जाता है, उन में से कुछ लोगों का क्लेम पास करने में आप का विभाग ज्यादा टाइम लगा देता है, लेकिन कुछ लोग, जिन का 25 फीसदी सामान डेमेज होता है, आप के कार्मिशियल डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों के साथ मिल-जुल कर 75 से 90 फीसदी तक क्लेम पास करवा लेते हैं और बीच में खा जाते हैं। मैं यह मानती हूँ कि आप के यहाँ ईमानदार आफिसर्स भी हैं, लेकिन बेईमान भी हैं। चेंबरमैन साहब, मैं यह मान कर चलती हूँ कि ट्रांसपोर्ट एक ऐसा साधन है, जिस में घाटा नहीं हो सकता, यदि उस में ईमानदारी से काम किया जाय। यह एक ऐसा धन्धा है—जिस में शाम-के-शाम नकद पैसा आता है, घाटे का तो सवाल ही नहीं है। अगर ईमानदारी और एफिसियेंसी से काम किया जाय। जहाँ तक उन की तनखाहों का तालुक है—उन की तनखाहें दूसरे के मुकाबले ठीक हैं, अपने देश के स्टैंडर्ड को देखते हुए ठीक हैं, लेकिन फिर भी यहाँ पिलफरेज होती है, सामान में पिलफरेज होती है और उस के बाद हम को उस का ज्यादा क्लेम देना पड़ता है। इस के लिये आप के रेलवे कर्मचारी दोषी हैं, बल्कि मेरे कानों में तो यह बात भी आई है—पिछले दिनों हमारे एक एम.पी. की रेलवे एक्सीडेंट में मृत्यु हुई थी, उस एक्सीडेंट में कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों और पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने चोरों से मिल कर चोरी करने के इरादे से वह एक्सीडेंट कराया। तो मैं यह चाहती हूँ कि किसी जज से इस बात की इन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिए। मैं ऐसा समझती हूँ कि इस तरह के जो रेलवे के एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उन में किसी का सेवोटेंज होता है और चोरी करवाने के लिए वे होते हैं। अगर एक्सीडेंट्स इनफेफिसियेंसी या लापरवाही से होते हैं, जिन में जान और माल दोनों जाते हैं, तो ऐसे लोगों को माफ नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और चाहे वे कितने साल पहले हुए हों, उन की नये सिर से इन्क्वायरी करवा कर ऐसे लोगों को

सख्त दंड देना चाहिए। जो लोग अपना पेट भरने के लिए दूसरों की जान पर खेल जाते हैं, उन को सख्त दंड दिया जाना चाहिए।

मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे रेलवे मंत्री जी ने सैकेंड क्लास में सोने के कोच में कुशन्स दिये हैं। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है लेकिन इन कुशन्स का पिलफरेज लागू कर लेते हैं, कुछ लोग लाइट के बल्ब उतार कर ले जाएंगे। ऐसा करने वाले ट्रैवलर्स भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन इन चीजों की रक्षा करने वाले जो लोग हैं, पुलिस के कर्मचारी—एक तो सी.आर.पी. के होते हैं और दूसरे आर.पी.एफ. के लोग होते हैं—, उन के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि सी.आर.पी. का तो मुझे ज्ञान है कि उस में स्टेट की पुलिस के लोग होते हैं लेकिन रद्दी से रद्दी जो पुलिस के मुलाजमीन होते हैं, उन को उस में भेज दिया जाता है और वे लोग चोरी करने में मदद करते हैं। ये लोग यात्रियों को अपने साथ भी ले जाते हैं और इस तरह से पैसा कमाते हैं। अगर आप इस काम के लिए पुलिस के लोगों को रखते हैं, तो दो तरह के आदीमियों को मत रखिये, एक तरह के लोगों को ही रखिये। वे ज्यादा एफी-शियन्ट होंगे और उन की जिम्मेदारी ज्यादा होगी। आज तो हांता क्या है कि उन को पता है कि वे जबर्दस्ती भेज दिये गये हैं, इसलिए ठीक से काम नहीं करते हैं। जो खराब पुलिस कर्मचारी होते हैं या जिन की रेपुटेशन खराब होती है, उन को वहां रख दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिस को आप रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स कहते हैं, उस के आदीमियों को ही वहां रखिये। अगर स्टेट के आदमी लेते हैं, तो अलग से उन को भर्ती किया जाए क्योंकि रद्दी आदमी वहां न जा सकें।

आप ने जो गाड़ियों में पानी की व्यवस्था की है, यह बहुत ही अच्छी बात है। दूसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमेंट्स में कई बार स्त्रियां और बच्चे सफर करते हैं और प्लेटफार्म से पानी लाने में उन को बड़ी दिक्कत होती है। भारत जैसे मुल्क में जहां 9 महीने गर्मी पड़ती है, उस में गाड़ियों में जो आप ने पानी का इन्तजाम किया है, वह बड़ी अच्छी बात है

और इस को मैं एक नई चीज समझती हूँ। पुराने जमाने में पियाऊ लगाना एक बहुत बड़ा धर्म का काम था। मिट्टी के बर्तन रखे जाएंगे, यह अच्छी बात है। अगर वे टूट जाते हैं तो इस से लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा जैसे आप ने बजट भाषण में बतलाया था और इस से पीने के पानी के लिए प्लेटफार्म पर दाँड़ना नहीं पड़ेगा।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि गाड़ियों में टायलेट की सुविधा अच्छी नहीं है। अगर कहीं पर यह सुविधा है, तो वह बहुत गन्दी है।

सभापति महोदय : आप पांच मिनट ले चुकी हैं, दो मिनट में खत्म करिये।

श्रीमती चन्नावती : अब मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूंगी। दिल्ली से रिवाड़ी बाया हिस्सा जो रेल बन्द कर दी गई थी, उस को फिर से चालू किया जाए। इसी तरह से रिवाड़ी से सतनाली होते हुए जो गाड़ी लुहारू जाती थी, उस को शीघ्र चलाने का वायदा आप ने किया था। इन गाड़ियों को जो शीघ्र चालू करने का वायदा आप ने किया था, उस को आप एक वें महीने में पूरा कीजिए, तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं सरकार को यह बताना चाह रही हूँ कि प्लेटफार्मों पर बहुत गन्दा और महंगा खाना मुसाफिरों को मिलता है। हम एम.पी.ज. जाते हैं, तो हमारे लिए खाना बन जाता है। पहले से ही टेलीग्राम दे देंगे और अच्छा खाना मिल जाएगा लेकिन जो आम नागरिक हैं, उन को अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता है। उस की वजह यह है कि रेलवे के छोटे-छोटे कर्मचारी उन से मुफ्त खाना खाते हैं, चाय मुफ्त पीते हैं। मुसाफिरों को जो पूरी या फुलका मिलता है वह अच्छा नहीं मिलता है और दही तो नाम को नहीं मिलता है। और ऐसा मिलेगा कि कोई आदमी उसको खा नहीं सकेगा। रेल से इतने लोग सफर करते हैं और रेलों में इस तरह का खाना मिले, एडल्टरीटिड खाना मिले तो उससे लोगों को बहुत सी बीमारियां

[श्रीमती चन्द्रावती]

हो जाती हैं। अगर मधु जी के रेल मंत्री होने के बाद भी कामन मैन को रेलों में अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलेगा तो फिर कब मिलेगा।

चेअरमैन साहब, एक बात मैं रेलवे लाइन पर जो नक्के हांत हैं उनके बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ। बहुत सी जगह तो ये नक्के ही नहीं हैं और जहां हैं भी, उनमें बहुत सी जगहों पर आदमी ही नहीं होते। इससे किसान को अनाज और डंगर इधर-उधर ले जाने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मंत्री जी रेलवे लाइनों पर सभी जगह नक्के बनायें। इस से आदमियों को नौकरी मिलेगी और देश में अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट कम होगा।

आखिरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि रेलवे बोर्ड में और यूजर्स कमिटी में पंचायत के लोग, कॉन्ग्रेशन सांसायटीज के लोग और म्यूनिसिपल कमिटीज के लोग भी रखे जाने चाहिए। इन को ऐसा सिस्टेमीटिक बनाया जाए जिससे कि रिटायर्ड आदमियों को इनमें काम न मिले क्योंकि रिटायर्ड आदमियों को कोई परसनल लायल्टी नहीं होती है, उनकी जिन्दगी का ऐम खत्म हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन में न तो रिटायर्ड और न टायर्ड दोनों ही किस्म के लोग नहीं लगने चाहिए। यह मेरा सुझाव है। आशा है आप इस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN (Arkonam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my other friends in congratulating the hon. Railway Minister for having presented three consecutive surplus budgets.

AN HON. MEMBER: Hat trick.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Some call it a hat trick. But I do not believe that it is a hat trick. It is a very genuine thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was a cricketer in the past.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: If you take the two years 1977-78 and 1978-79 together, though the estimates have varied, if you add up the two,

it comes up to the same. He has produced a surplus of Rs. 154 crores. For the Budget year, he has converted a deficit of Rs. 89 crores into a surplus of Rs. 89 crores by imposing stiff levies on passenger and carriage of goods. If he had avoided that, my congratulations would have been unreserved. But now it has to be qualified. When the hon. Railway Minister presented his budget, we did not have the General Budget before us. Add the levies that have been imposed in the General Budget to the kindness of the hon. Railway Minister. It presents a huge figure. It is a very stiff dose of taxation on the people. Add the hike on postal charges. It easily comes upto Rs. 1,000 crores.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you suggesting that in future the Railway Budget should follow the General Budget?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am not suggesting that. We now have the benefit of a full picture when we discuss your Budget. To imagine that this stiff dose of taxation of Rs. 1000 crores and huge uncovered deficits both last year and this year, will not push up the prices and the people will not suffer more and inflation will not increase is to ask for an economic miracle. Even with the best of luck, the Janata Government cannot have such a miracle. All this will add to the miseries of the people by increasing costs, prices and so on and so forth. Another similarity I found is, when you add the social costs that are credited to the Railways under the head concessions to passengers in fares, suburban and non-suburban, etc., it comes to about Rs. 70 crores and he has got this amount by taxing the suburban passengers and other short distance second class passengers. He is trying to completely wipe out the passenger concessions and he wants to reap the full benefit. He does not leave anything under that head.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is Rs. 36 crores.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: You add up Rs. 22 crores and another Rs. 8 crores. My only hope is my sister here, Mrs. Mrinal Gore...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: She is the common sister of both of us.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: She has already launched an agitation in Bombay and, I think, she has already persuaded the Railway Minister to make a reduction in the hike of the suburban fares.

16.35 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

Madam, I would also like to say that I represent a suburban constituency...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another sister here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Like the other sister, don't start an agitation from the Chair!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot give you any promise.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: My hon. friend to the left, Mr. Mohanaraman also represents a suburban constituency. I earnestly appeal that if you cannot completely eliminate the hike in the suburban fares, you should at least mitigate the severity and the hardship of it.

My hon. friend, Mr. Sheo Narain, is an old friend of mine. Perhaps, Madam you may be aware that I had something to do with the Railways about a quarter century back under the affectionate guidance of the late lamented Lal Bahadur Shastri. Naturally, I am tempted to compare the railways then and the railways now. This is the picture one gets. No, of

passengers has gone up three times from 1275 million to 3500 millions. Passenger earnings have gone up six times from Rs. 107 crores to Rs. 622 crores. Goods traffic in terms of originating revenue traffic has gone up two times or slightly more from 92 million tonnes to 210 million tonnes. Goods earnings have increased seven times from Rs. 177 crores to Rs. 1300 crores. Gross receipts have gone up $6\frac{1}{2}$ times from Rs. 316 crores to Rs. 2134 crores. Working expenses have gone up seven times from Rs. 266 crores to Rs. 1781 crores. Dividend to general revenue has gone up $6\frac{1}{2}$ times from Rs. 36 crores to Rs. 227 crores.

This reflects a tremendous growth. If I was a *vamana*, my hon. friend, the Railway Minister is a *trivikrama*. He has grown so much.

Now, it is not merely the quantitative development or growth, it is the qualitative growth that matters more. Our technological capabilities have very much increased. The Railways have been attaining progressive self-sufficiency in every field except in certain critical aspects. For instance, the import content in the manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives varies between 8 per cent to 15 per cent. In those days we were struggling to manufacture our own steam locomotives in Chittaranjan. After 20 years, you have stopped the manufacture of steam locomotives and you have switched over to the manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives. These two tractions, namely, diesel traction and electric traction account for 83 per cent—I think, your figures are correct—with regard to goods haulage in terms of gross tonne kms. and 43 per cent with regard to passenger haulage in terms of train kms.

We had just then started the Parambur Coach factory with a capacity of 350 coaches per year. That has now grown and now it produces double the number. Not only that.

[Shri O. V. Alagesan]

We are in a position to export locomotives and coaches to countries in South-East Asia and Africa.

The Indian Railways' technical and economic services and construction experience are being made available more and more abroad.

The Railways are aiming at greater self-sufficiency and providing for expansion by establishing the following. (1) planning a second Coach Factory besides the one at Madras; (2) a Wheel and Axle Plant near Bangalore; (3) a unit for the manufacture of diesel loco spares; and (4) undertaking modernisation of workshops.

The dependence on foreign imports is rapidly decreasing, and I think a day will come soon when our dependence on imports will completely vanish.

I would also like to congratulate the Railway Minister for having given the actuals for 1977-78. The Finance Minister was not doing it before and there was criticism in the House regarding that. I am glad that the present Finance Minister has done it.

I would congratulate the Railway Minister also on the decision he has taken with regard to railway catering. This departmental catering, if I may say so, was started by me. The struggle that I had to put up to bring the departmental catering was very hard. The monopolists in the field of railway catering on the Railways went to all the High Courts in the land; they did not leave even one High Court; it was such a hard struggle and ultimately this was started. After that, it was in danger of being given up because departmental catering was incurring losses. Now I am glad to find that not only you are expanding departmental catering to more stations and more long-distance trains but the departmental catering is also making a sizable profit. I think, your idea to have a Railway Catering Corporation

is a good one, and I hope that you will go ahead.

Regarding passenger amenities, the hon. Railway Minister has enumerated, in detail, the various measures in his Budget speech itself. He is spending Rs. 5 crores. I do not think that he can be proud of that. Because, long ago, more than 25 years ago, at my request, the then Railway Minister, Shri N. Gopalaswamy Iyenger, allotted Rs. 3 crores to be spent every year. Therefore, his saying that he is going to spend Rs. 5 crores does not enthuse me much.

He has also talked about long distance trains like Tamil Nadu Express. I shall give you my experience. The other day I went to the Station to receive no less a person than my wife who was coming from Madras. . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can he quote any one who is not a Member of this House?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not quoting her. He went to meet her. He is quoting his experience. I hope you stand corrected, Mr. Minister.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: It was such a pell-mell. The train was taken to another platform; it was running; there was no platform. Shelter. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fortunately there was no taxi strike at that time, I hope.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: At that time 'no'.

You have to create such facilities also like lengthening of the platform, the place where each carriage will stop, and so on. So many other facilities have to be provided to make it really good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can tell us what you said to her, but you should not say what she said to you. That is the Minister's point.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I would like to know whether he actually met his wife or some one else. Was he able to locate her?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As a lawyer, he is referring to mistaken identity.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: While the Railway Minister is fully justified in the pride he takes and the euphoria he exudes on achieving an all-time record surplus of Rs. 126 crores in the 125th year of the Railways, namely, 1977-78, I would request him to see whether the operational efficiency of the Railways has gone up. That is the most important thing.

The increase in leads he speaks of in the Budget speech in the movement of foodgrains, fertilisers, cement, petroleum products and finished steel has to be examined from the point of view whether there has been unnecessary and uneconomic movements. In the above commodities, except foodgrains, all others are manufactured goods. It has to be seen whether it is due to regional imbalances in their location. If so, such regional imbalances should be corrected in future.

Then there is the usual controversy between the Railway Ministry and the Energy Ministry we are accustomed to. On the day when you were reading your Budget speech, you were claiming that you have moved all the coal to the cement plants, the steel plants and other industries. But the hon. Energy Minister in the morning was telling this House and asserting that huge stocks of coal were lying at the pitheads without being moved. I know for want of coal hundreds of trains have been cancelled in all the Zonal Railways but we also saw the spectacle of the hon. Energy Minister claiming that he is having all the coal in the world and that it is only the railways that are not moving it. This spectacle of

mutual bickering and accusation and making mutually contradictory claims should cease and I hope the Ministries or the Ministers will set up a co-ordinating cell where they will work more co-operatively and see that this country does not suffer...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has all the wagons and they have all the coal.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And you have the bandwagon.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Now let us take up some indices of efficiency of the railway working... Mr. Minister, kindly listen.

The average revenue earned per ton kilometre has come down from 8.86 paise in 1976-77 to 8.64 paise in 1977-78. I will now compare the last year of the previous regime with the first year when you have taken over. I am not casting any aspersion but I am only drawing your attention to these deficiencies so that you may be more vigilant in the future and try to improve them.

Though there has been an increase in the average lead from 677 km. in 1976-77 to 713 km in 1977-78 and though the freight traffic output in terms of net tonne kilometres has recorded an increase of 4.3 per cent, the goods earnings have increased only marginally from Rs. 1276 crores to Rs. 1299 crores i.e. less than 2 per cent. What does that mean? That means the Railways have been carrying the goods over long distances and earning less on such carriage. How has this happened?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member's time is up.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I have just started...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. I have a list of your Party and I had also a reminder from your whip.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I want to say a lot, Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you have to tell your whip.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I do not know whether it is my good fortune or misfortune that you are in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am guided by convention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You wasted a lot of your time on your wife!

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I shall now quickly go through the rest. You should also take some of the jovial interruptions into account.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I have. That is why I let you go on without interrupting at all. Now, please conclude.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: For instance, the engine utilisation in terms of engine kilometres per day has come down in 1977-78 as compared to 1976-77 both for broad gauge and metre gauge. For broad gauge, for diesel it has come down from 402 to 396 and electric from 500 to 484. In the metre gauge, for electric it has come down from 380 to 365. So also the average speeds of goods trains in Kms/hr. has come down both for broad gauge and metre gauge.

Now, we go to wagon turn-round, that is, the time taken between two successive loadings of a single wagon in days. This was showing improvement from 1973-74 to 1976-77 but it has again gone up in 1977-78. For the Board Gauge it has gone up to 13.3 days from 13 days and for the metre gauge it has gone up to 11.5 days from 11.1 days. And then if you multiply that by 4 lakhs wagons in daily use, you will have an idea of the time wasted in the wagons remaining less utilised. Now, the Minister was patting himself on his back that he has brought down the time for settle-

ment of claims from 46 days to 37 days. But, look at the picture between 1976-77 and 1977-78. The number of claims went up by 5 per cent; the amount of compensation went up by 5 per cent. Under iron and steel, the claims went up from 85 lakhs to 111 lakhs of rupees. Iron and steel is not a perishable material. It is entirely due to theft and pilferage. A huge expenditure is on your R.P.F. which comes to Rs. 30 crores. What is their strength—60,000 people. This is not at all justified. Either the R.P.F. is colluding with the anti-social elements or they are not doing their duty properly.

Similarly, thefts have increased from Rs. 156 lakhs to Rs. 195 lakhs on both the booked consignments and also on the railway material and fittings. This is also a sad reflection on the functioning of your R.P.F. I do not want to enumerate the unfavourable trends further. Suffice to say that punctuality has suffered. Ticketless travels are being tackled with less vigour. The accidents have worsened. The only feature that is welcome, Madam, Chairman, is under the man-days lost where you have claimed that it is only 1858—the lowest. This is creditable. I do agree that as against the average loss of 1,32,828 mandays during the previous ten years omitting the railway strike period of 1974, this is a very good record and all should be happy about it. But I was scratching my head as to what brought about this thing. I found that there was only one reason namely that we have Shri Madhu, as Railway Minister and Shri George as a member of the Central Cabinet. Now, I feel, Madam, this is a small price to pay. These two people should be permanent fixtures in the Central Government and they should be there in future Central Government, also. I do not know whether they would remain permanently. Our recommendation is that these two people should be there permanently to maintain the level of the man-days lost.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will wait for you to become Prime Minister!

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Then, Madam, he talked about classless travel. I can understand the reduction in the number of classes and upgrading of comforts to lower class passengers. When he claims that classless and comfortable travel has been introduced. I think, it is a little too much because even in the old days we used to have four classes of railway travel, namely, I class, II class, Inter. class and III class. We have four classes of government employees and railway employees, that is, class I, class II, class III and class IV. Whatever happens these four classes remained. So, what is enshrined in the Gita seems to be continuing to be true:

चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टम् , गुण कर्म विभागशः
So, you are also left with four!

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you to conclude now.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I am coming to the subject which is very dear to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That makes no difference.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the other members of your party will do justice.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: I also know it is very difficult to tempt you. Regarding the budget, I want to say that you have neglected the Southern region.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will kindly conclude now.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Especially about Tamilnadu...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to call the next speaker now. I am sorry. You conclude now.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Tamilnadu does not find a place with respect to any new line. When we talk of conversion of metre-gauge line into broadgauge line or electrification, Tamilnadu has got nothing out of these things. We have been granted a survey of Karur to Dindigul and Mathurai to Tuticorin. Many people are accustomed to reciting Urdu couplet in this House but, I want to recite an English couplet which I composed for the occasion. I would put it like this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you can end with that couplet.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Not necessarily so.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I shall have to call the next speaker.

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: "If there is a will, there is a Railway; If there is no will, there is a Survey." What is the survey about a broad-gauge line conversion? Mr. Minister, you should straightway start converting metre-gauge into broad-gauge from Trichinopoly to Tuticorin. No survey is needed for the purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I call the next speaker, Mr. Mhalgi.

*श्री आर. के. महालगी (धाना) : माननीय महोदय, रेल मंत्री जी और मेरी मातृभाषा एक है, इसलिये मैंने मराठी में भाषण देने का फैसला किया। मंत्री महोदय ने पुरानी स्थिति को बनाए रखने की बात नहीं सोची बल्कि विकास की नई परियोजनाएं हाथ में लीं, और उनको पूर्ण करने का निश्चय किया। इसके लिये वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। मंत्री महोदय की विशेष सफलता दूर जाने वाली गाड़ियां और दूसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये सुविधाएं हैं, इसके लिये आपकी प्रशंसा जरूर होगी, लेकिन हम बम्बई-निवासी, इसमें पूरी तरह से शामिल नहीं हो पाते। बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता के उपनगरीय सीजन टिकटों के किराये में वृद्धि हमें मंजूर नहीं है। कलकत्ता और मद्रास की

[श्री आर. के. महालगी]

तरफ से उनके प्रतिनिधि बोलेंगे। मैं बम्बई के लिये बोलूंगा। देश भर में 3 करोड़ यात्री उपनगर में रहते हैं। मंत्री जी बम्बई के रहने वाले हैं, मैं उनको क्या बताऊं? लेकिन कभी-कभी ऐसे मौके आते हैं कि उन्हें बताना पड़ता है। किरायों में वृद्धि तीन मुद्दों पर की जा रही है। एक बात यह है कि उपनगरीय गाड़ियों में रेलवे को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि बहुत दिनों से भाड़े में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। और तीसरी बात यह कि पराजंपे समिति की रिपोर्ट पर वृद्धि की जा रही है। जहां तक नुकसान की बात है, मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि नुकसान सिर्फ रुपये-पैसे से नहीं नापा जा सकता। बम्बई में सिर्फ अमीर ही नहीं, बल्कि लाखों गरीब लोग देश के कोने-कोने से रांटी कमाने के लिये बम्बई आते हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से हजारों लोग पेट के वास्ते इस शहर में आते हैं। हरराज, करीब 300 लोग बम्बई में आते हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों से आने वालों की मदद करने की जिम्मेदारी रेलवे की है। पिछड़ेपन और नुकसान इन दोनों कल्पनाओं पर फिर से विचार करना चाहिये। सारे भारत में सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन करने वाला शहर है, बम्बई। पूरे देश से मिलने वाले आयकर में, 1/3 आयकर बम्बई में वसूल होता है, और यह सारा पैसा श्रमिकों के पसीने से आता है, सिर्फ अमीरों की जेब से नहीं। उपनगरीय गाड़ियों के यात्रियों में सिर्फ 10 प्रतिशत यात्री अमीर होते हैं, बाकी 90 प्रतिशत यात्री श्रमिक हैं। दूसरी बात यह कही जाती है कि किरायों में कई वर्ष से वृद्धि नहीं हुई। लेकिन यह गलत है। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में बम्बई से कल्याण तक का किराया 1962 में 35.45 रुपये था, वह 15 सालों में बढ़कर 1977 में 89.50 रुपये हो गया है, अर्थात् इसमें 125 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। यात्रा के लिये द्वितीय श्रेणी का सीजन टिकट 1962 में 11.85 रुपये था, वह 1977 में 17.30 रुपये हो गया है अर्थात् उसमें 44 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है। तीसरी बात यह है डा. पराजंपे समिति की रिपोर्ट की। यह रिपोर्ट अस्थायी है। हां, सरकार अस्थायी रिपोर्ट पर भी निर्णय ले सकती है, लेकिन भवाल यह है कि जिनके साक्ष्य पर यह रिपोर्ट

आधारित है, उनके विचार बिना सुने ही रिपोर्ट पेश की गई और हमें तो इसकी जानकारी बजट में ही पहले-पहल मिली, लेकिन हम यह तो कह सकते हैं कि यह ठीक है या नहीं। जब तक संबंधित लोग इस पर अपनी राय नहीं देते तब तक वृद्धि नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह रिपोर्ट जनता के सामने रखी जानी चाहिए और इस पर पूरी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये। बम्बई में लांग 30—40 मील की दूरी से काम पर आते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें नजदीक घर नहीं मिलता। उनके मालिक सरकार हो या उद्योग-पति या और कोई, इन लोगों को घर दे, नहीं तो वाइन दे, या वाहन का भत्ता दे। इसमें कुछ मुश्किलें सामने आ सकती हैं। कानून मंत्री से सलाह-मशवरा करके बाद में निर्णय लेना चाहिये। तब तक तीन महीनों के लिये वृद्धि रोक दें। इससे रेल मंत्रालय को 28 करोड़ कम मिलेंगे लेकिन बजट में 88 करोड़ का नफा है, सां. सरकार को 60 करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे ही। अगर रेलवे को पैसा कमाना है तो राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का किराया बढ़ा दें। इसमें अमीर लोग या कम्पनी से भाड़ा पाने वाले लोग सफर करते हैं। उन अमीरों की जेब से पैसे कमाए जा सकते हैं। सरकार को किरायों में वृद्धि करने का कानूनी अधिकार है, लेकिन नैतिक अधिकार नहीं है।

1977 में रेल दुर्घटना में 2634 लोग मरे तो 1978 में 2907। कुछ गलती लोगों की होगी लेकिन रेलवे की भी त्रुटियां हैं। रेलवे में इतनी अधिक भीड़ होती है कि गाड़ी में सांस लेना दूभर हो जाता है। कलकत्ते में हालत इतनी बुरी नहीं है। मेरी मांग है रेलवे मंत्रालय 3 साल की एक योजना उपनगरों की गाड़ियों के लिए तैयार करे और उसके लिये उच्च अधिकारों वाले दल की नियुक्ति करे।

श्री एस. एस. सोमानी (चिर्साईगढ़) : रेल मंत्री जी ने जो रेल बजट पेश किया है उसकी बहुत अनुकूल प्रतिक्रिया हुई है और इस बजट को पेश करने के लिए वह बधाई के पात्र हैं। डिफिसिट नाम को इन्होंने लोगों की जेबान से भुला दिया है, रेल किराए की बढ़ोतरी

जा हुआ करती थी उसको भी इन्होंने लोगों की जुबान से भुला दिया है और किताया न बढ़ाते हुए भी सामान्य नागरिकों के लिए जो सुविधाएँ जुटाई जाती हैं उनको बढ़ा दिया है। इस सब के लिए वह और जनता सरकार दोनों बधाई की पात्र हैं।

कुछ बातें हैं और कुछ एश्यांरीस हैं जो दिए जाते हैं और उनको पूरा करने का यदि काम किया जाए और बजट में उनको समाहित करने का यदि प्रयास किया जाए तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। लोक सभा में जो प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाते हैं और उनमें जो आश्वासन दिए जाते हैं उनकी ओर भी अगर थोड़ा ध्यान दिया जाता तो मुझे यह शिकायत करने का अवसर नहीं मिलता। मैंने पिछली बार दो प्रश्न रखे थे। एक तो दिल्ली से उदयपुर तक चेतक एक्सप्रेस के सम्बन्ध में था और दूसरा चित्तौड़ से उदयपुर और चित्तौड़ से रतलाम के सम्बन्ध में। उनका इस बजट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है कि यह आश्वासन जो दिया गया था कि चित्तौड़ से उदयपुर और चित्तौड़ से रतलाम के लिए एक बड़ा गेज तो नहीं बना सकते हैं परन्तु मीटर गेज को डबल लाइन बनाने पर विचार करेंगे इसका आप कब पूरा करेंगे। दूसरे आपने बार-बार कहा है कि लम्बी गाड़ियों पर सुविधाएँ अधिक देने का प्रयास करेंगे। चेतक एक्सप्रेस जैसी लम्बी गाड़ी में सुविधाएँ देने के बारे में मैंने निवेदन किया था और यह भी कहा था कि इसको स्पीड अप करने के लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं, क्या इसमें डीजल इंजन लगा सकते हैं? आपने स्पीड अप करने की बात को स्वीकार किया था...

प्रो. मधु बृंडवत : कल उदयपुर जा कर उसकी घोषणा कर दी है।

श्री एस. एस. सोमानी : चेतक एक्सप्रेस जो दिल्ली से उदयपुर तक चलती है उसमें बहुत अधिक रश रहता है और बहुत तकलीफ होती है। इस वास्ते इसके बारे में मैं तीन चार मद्दों आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इन मद्दों को मैंने प्रश्नों के रूप में भी रखा था और लिखा भी था। इस तरह की चीजों का यदि यथासमय समाधान हो जाय करे और उत्तर मिल जाय करे तो अधिक उपयुक्त होगा। चेतक एक्सप्रेस के लिए कपासन नामक स्टेशन

पर मैंने स्टापेज के लिए निवेदन किया था। जुलाई 1977 में इस स्टापेज के लिए मैंने आपको लिखा भी था। नवम्बर में मुझे उत्तर आया कि नीति तय कर रहे हैं। बाद में जवाब दूँगे। मुझे आश्चर्य और दुख है कि आज तक उस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है, क्या कार्रवाई की गई है कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। ऐसे-ऐसे स्टेशनों पर गाड़ियों को रोक दिया जाता है जहाँ एक दो पैसेन्जर भी नहीं होते हैं लेकिन यहाँ रोक नहीं जाता है जहाँ काफी पैसेन्जर उतरने और चढ़ने वाले होते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कपासन के स्टापेज वाले मामले पर आप विचार करें।

एक और बहुत छोटी सी बात चेतक एक्सप्रेस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अजमेर से दिल्ली तक खंडवा कांच में एंटीडेंट नहीं चलता है। कुछ समय पहले, एक साल पहले वह चलता था। हम लोगों को चित्तौड़ से आते समय खंडवा कांच में जगह मिलती है। उदयपुर, भीलवाड़ा, चित्तौड़, बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर और इधर के जितने चालीस विधायक और एम पीज हैं उन सब लोगों को एंटीडेंट नहीं होने के कारण बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। कई बार कहा है लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। जहाँ-जहाँ जरूरी हो वहाँ-वहाँ आपको चाहिये कि आप एंटीडेंट की व्यवस्था कराएँ।

चेतक एक्सप्रेस में फर्स्ट क्लास की एक कांच आप जयपुर से उदयपुर के लिए लगाते थे। चार पांच महीने से उसको आपने बन्द कर दिया है। रेल अधिकारियों से बातचीत करने पर पता चला कि उनको भी पता नहीं कि यह एबरप्टली क्यों बन्द की गई है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि अफसर जो अपनी ड्यूटी पर जाना चाहते हैं राजधानी से दूसरी जगहों पर वे रिजर्वेशन नहीं मिलने के कारण नहीं जा पाते हैं। पिछली बार मेरे साथ दो डिप्टी डायरेक्टर एग्रीकल्चर विभाग के यात्रा कर रहे थे और शिकायत कर रहे थे कि हमें टूर प्राग्राम कौंसल इस वास्ते करना पड़ा है...

प्रो. मधु बृंडवत : उदयपुर जा कर उसका भी एनाउंसमेंट कर दिया है।

श्री एस एस. सोमानी : इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ ।

कोटा वाली बात को भी आप देखें । आप इसका पता लगाएं कि बड़े बड़े स्टेशनों पर कितने कोटे की आवश्यकता हैं । चित्तौड़ में स्लीपर और फर्स्ट क्लास का जो कोटा है वह बहुत कम है और उससे बहुत तकलीफ होती है । इस तरह से कुछ रेलवे ऐसी हैं जिनका मैं जिक्र करूंगा । मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मावली से बड़ी सादड़ी रेलवे लाइन को बन्द न करने का आश्वासन दिया है । मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब यह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर पहुँचने में 5. 6 घंटे ले लती है तो आप बताइये उसमें कौन ट्रेंडल करेगा । आप इस लाइन को फिर देखें इसमें मालगाड़ी और पैसेंजर गाड़ी साथ रहती हैं, इसीलिए लोग बसों और ट्रकों में जाना पसन्द करते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस लाइन को और भी ध्यान आप अर्पण करें ।

पिछली बार के बजट के समय अहमदाबाद-दिल्ली मेल के लिये यह बात बताई थी कि इसको भी बाइगैज के कार्यक्रम में शामिल कर लिया गया है और उसके लिये कुछ अलाटमेंट जल्दी ही करेंगे । परन्तु हम राजस्थान के संसद सदस्यों को यह जानकर बड़ी निराशा हुई कि पिछले बजट में जो कुछ आपने किया था, उसका जिक्र तक इस बजट में नहीं है । हम सब को मालूम है कि दिल्ली से अहमदाबाद जाने वाली यह मेल ट्रेन दिल्ली, राजस्थान और गुजरात 3 प्रदेशों से गुजरती है और यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेन है । ऐसी स्थिति में इसका बाइगैज न बनाना या उसके लिये कोई काम न करना, अलाटमेंट न करना वगैरह यह बात समझ में नहीं आती । इसीलिये निवेदन है कि जब कभी रियाइज करें तो दिल्ली अहमदाबाद मेल को अवश्य ध्यान में रखें ।

इसी तरह कुछ शटल ट्रेनें चल रही हैं । अजमेर-बयावर वाली शटल ट्रेन के लिये हम बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं, आपने आश्वासन भी दिया था परन्तु इसके बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ । चित्तौड़-अजमेर चल रही है, इसी तरह से चित्तौड़ रतलाम चलाना भी बहुत उपयोगी होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस पर भी विचार करें ।

पिंपि सिटी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से जयपुर के लिये राजधानी से राजधानी के लिये बहुत अच्छी गाड़ी है परन्तु उसमें कठिनाई यह आ रही है कि स्टेशन पर व्यवस्था ठीक न होने के कारण कई लोग इन्फ्लू टी. पकड़े जाते हैं और मुझे बताया गया है कि 3 महीने में लगभग 70 हजार रुपये बिना टिकट के यात्रियों से वसूल किया गया है । इस तरह से कई प्रकार की असुविधाएं होती हैं, इसीलिये इसको ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है ।

कुछ छोटें कर्मचारियों की सुविधा की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा और वह यह है कि दिल्ली स्टेशन पर गाड़ियों में जो अटेंडेंट आते हैं, उन लोगों को यहां प्लेटफार्म पर पड़े रहना पड़ता है । उनका कहना है कि उनके लिये किसी रैस्ट हाउस की व दूसरी सुविधाएं नहीं हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके हाते हुए इन लोगों को यह कठिनाई हो, यह उचित नहीं है । इस पर भी ध्यान देने की कृपा करें ।

आपने इस वर्ष 5 वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों को सुविधा दी है, देश भर में इस बात की बहुत अनुकूल और अच्छी प्रतिक्रिया हुई है । परन्तु मैं इतना निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि काश्तकारों को भी यदि आप कुछ और रियायतें दें तो अच्छा होता । आपने 20 लोगों के ग्रुप को सुविधा प्रदान की है अगर इस सुविधा को 10 और 5 के ग्रुप को, जो की टूर पर निकलें, आप दें तो यह ज्यादा सुविधाजनक होगा और अधिक लोग इसका लाभ उठा सकेंगे ।

बोनस की बात भी हमारे किसी भाई ने कही थी । जब रेलवे इतने अधिक लाभ में है तो इस पर भी विचार करें । रेलवे कर्मचारियों से भी विचार कर के अगर कुछ अंश उनको दें सकें तो यह बहुत उपयुक्त होगा ।

307 नई गाड़ियों और 177 गाड़ियों के एक्सटेंशन का एक रिकार्ड कायम कर के आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम भविष्य में भी आपका जारी रहेगा, ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ ।

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के 6 राज्यों की रेल लाइनों के बारे में आपने विशेष रूप से कहा। यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है इस पर जनता सरकार विशेष ध्यान दे रही है। परन्तु उन क्षेत्रों में सामान्य लोगों के आने जाने के लिये सड़कें भी नहीं हैं, इसलिये मैं आपको आगाही के तौर पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आश्वासन आपने लोकसभा में दिया है, इस पर आपको ज़टना पड़ेगा। वहाँ लगभग ऐसी स्थिति है कि पगडंडी भी ठीक नहीं है। हमारी सेना के जवान वहाँ पर सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हैं, उनका कोई प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं। जैसे आपने कुछ उद्योगों के लिये, कुछ कृषि कार्यों के लिये रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की बात कही है। वहाँ पर हमारी सेना के जवानों की सुविधा की दृष्टि से भी आप विचार करें। अगर इस प्रकार की योजना बनाकर काम करेंगे तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में हयलीलिंग से बालांग तक पगडंडी भी नहीं है, जिस पर लोग आ जा सकें वह बहुत तम्बा-चौड़ा क्षेत्र है। इस पर गंभीरता से विचार के ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे वहाँ के लोगों को सुविधा मिल सके।

इस बजट में जिन सुविधाओं की घोषणा की गई है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महादय उन्हें तत्परता से कार्यान्वित करायें, ताकि हमारी रेलवेज अधिकारधिक प्रगति करे और देश की जनता की सेवा कर सके।

इन शुभकामनाओं के साथ, और इस बजट के लिए मंत्री महादय को बधाई देते हुए, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM (Chengalpattu): Madam Chairman, I am really glad today for the opportunity being given to me to express some of my ideas on the railway budget. I congratulate our Railway Minister for having . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 5.30 p.m. we will take up the calling attention.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My request is, at the fag end of the day, when the House is so thin . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker announced it in the morning.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: True, but you are in the Chair now and I am requesting you and also for the consideration of the House, because the decision was taken at the instance of the House. If the House agrees, we can take it up tomorrow, so that if some concrete measures are taken by the Government and tomorrow there is some relief, it will be better.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are prejudging the case.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No. All of us in whose name the notice stands are agreeable to have it tomorrow, if the Minister does not disagree and if the House does not disagree, so that more people can participate and respond to it. None of us has any objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think hon. members want to have the statement?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you looking at the Minister?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Some Ministers like to say yes to everything. So, I was not looking at the Minister, I was looking at the other Members. So, at 5.30 we would take up the calling attention. Then, a short statement will be made before we rise for the day by Shri Sher Singh in reply to a matter raised under Rule 377 by Shri Malikarjun. Now, Mr. Mohanaragam may continue.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I congratulate our Railway Minister for having given us continuously a surplus budget for the past two years. He is very sincere and honest in his attempt to give answers to the points raised by hon. Members on the railway budget. Also, I want to congratulate him for another reason. Whenever we write a letter to the Railway Minister asking for something to be done in our consti-

[Shri Ragavalu Mohanrangam].
tuency or about some matter, he always sends his reply saying that this will be done or considered. Whether it is done or not, definitely you will get a reply within a week of sending your letter. For that also, I congratulate them.

My voter, Mr. Alagesan, has elaborated on the railway budget and with his personal experience, he has compared the position of the railways 25 years before with what exactly is the stage at which the railways stand at present. In fact, I wanted to hear more my voter, Mr. Alagesan, but unfortunately the person in the Chair, as per the rules, did not agree to hear his lecture. I want to continue from where he has stopped.

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I correct you Mr. Mohanarangam? I bowed to the democratic principle of the wishes of that party, because a large number of members of this party wanted to speak.

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: I said "as per rules". Anyhow, I am not going to elaborate on that.

Coming to the railway budget, I want to stress that I am a railway passenger, second class as well as first class. For the past 30 years, from my fifth class, I have travelled from Tambaram to Beach, first in third class and, when I became the Chairman of the Municipality, in first class. So, I know fully well the advantages and disadvantages of first, second and third class travel.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about goods train?

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARANGAM: My physical structure will not allow me to get into a goods train.

Before dealing with the various aspects of the budget, I would like to say something about passengers. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned—I have not travelled the length and breadth of the country and so my remarks will be confined to Tamil Nadu—if you go to the Central Station and want to purchase a ticket and have reservation, they will say there is no ticket. I went the other day to get some tickets for Trivandrum. They said that they are sorry that "even though you are an MP, we are not in a position to give tickets for Trivandrum". Within a few minutes, a friend of mine, just by spending Rs. 20 for each ticket, could get five tickets in five minutes; that is to say, Rs. 100 for five tickets. So, corruption starts with the reservation of tickets.

Then if you go to the toilets in the Central Station or the Egmore Station, they are in a filthy condition. Taking up another passenger amenities, the provision of janata food, a passenger who travels for 24 hours from Madras to New Delhi cannot be satisfied with the janata meal because of the quality of the rice which is provided by the railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohanarangam, you may continue your speech tomorrow.

17.28 hrs.

Re: CALLING ATTENTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Calling Attention Notice.

Shri Sayeed.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I call the attention of the Minister of Shipping and Transport to the following matter of . . .

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Where is the Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): Sir

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Where is the Minister? This is not fair. We were requesting for a postponement only because of this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sathe. Mr. Chand Ram is busy in the other House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We know that he has written a letter to the Speaker that he is busy in the other House. That is why we said that it should be taken up tomorrow. This is not fair. You should not take the House for a ride.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: The Speaker has permitted it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no question of the Speaker permitting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Chand Ram has written to the Speaker, stating that he is busy in the Rajya Sabha. So, he has requested his colleague to reply to the Calling Attention to be taken up at 5.30 p.m.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under which rule is it permitted?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Rules of Procedure say: "'Minister' means a member of the Council of Ministers, a Minister of State . . ."

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): The statement simply says "Shri P. M. Sayeed and others". We do not know who are the other Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the questions are put up you will know.

SHRI K. GOPAL: It should be circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the names. They are: Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri M. V. Chandrashekhara Murthy.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The rule is very clear. It says:

"A member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date."

Here is a Calling Attention Notice given to the Minister in charge of the Subject. And notice was given. Mr. Chand Ram took notice of the Call Attention Motion. The Statement by Mr. Chand Ram, Minister of state in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport is before us. The question is, the notice for Call Attention Motion for which a statement is expected of the Minister of Shipping and Transport, was given to the Minister of Shipping and Transport and it was taken notice of by the Minister of Shipping and Transport. The statement was prepared by the Minister of Shipping and Transport. The question is whether that statement can be read out by any Minister. It is impossible because it does not stop with the statement. That is the essence of it and questions will have to be answered, and the Minister who was nothing to do with the Department, on the basis of the questions cannot, with authority, reply to the

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questions asked. It is not a perfunctory exercise. It is a powerful weapon in the hands of the members, a very fruitful weapon, and the Members must not be cheated of it. That is what I am to say. Here the heading is "Statement". On the basis of this, questions are being put, replies are being given. Only the Minister concerned with this can give a reply to this.

Rule 197 of the Rules of Procedure says:

"A Member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date:

Provided that no Member shall give more than two such notices for one sitting."

Therefore, only the Minister to whom the notice is given can make a statement and here is another Minister coming and reading out the statement made by Mr. Chand Ram. He is doing the reading. Why should he read it to us? We can read it ourselves. Who is to reply to the questions is the matter. I submit it will be absolutely a misuse of the procedure of the House and the rules and an infructuous utilisation of the rulers and the instrument given to the Members and if this sort of usurpation by another Minister of the functions which must be performed by a particular Minister is permitted, this process will become absolutely useless and the House will get nothing from out of the Minister by putting the questions. Therefore it cannot be permitted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have another point of order or you are speaking on his point of order?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am speaking on his point of order.

Madam Chairman, it has been read out to you what "a Minister" means. Therefore, I would not take the time of the House on that. Mr. Dharik Lal Mandal is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and he is responsible to the Union Territories and Delhi is a Union Territory. Therefore, if he gives a reply on this issue, it really makes no difference. I am not losing sight of one very important thing that in view of the difficulties and the hardships that are being experienced by the people in millions in general today, it cannot wait, it would be done here and now and I thank you for listening to me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But who will reply to the questions?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you also on the same point of order?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, I am on the same point of order. Kindly consider this. In reply, certain things have been stated. He says: "I have taken up the matter . . ."

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat what Mr. Stephen has said.

MR. VASANT SATHE: I am not repeating. Kindly see that the reply contains certain actions which he has taken. He has contacted certain authorities. All that is there in the Statement. Now, when we ask questions, how can the Minister for Home, who has not taken these steps, who does not know about these steps, who cannot even own it up, answer those questions? Because, in this statement it is stated as 'I'—"I have contacted these people, I have asked them to do this" etc. So, how can another Minister of state own it and reply to the questions? All our questions will be infructuous because he will say: 'I will refer the matter to the Minister' etc. Therefore, in spite of the urgency—this issue has been raised in the morning and newspapers

tomorrow will carry how the House is agitated—I am not in agreement with Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that we should get a perfunctory reply to our questions. Tomorrow he can come with better preparation, we do not mind, the heavens will not fall during the night, but if we get perfunctory replies from the Minister . . .

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: For your information, the strike has been withdrawn.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please be fair to us. We will not get a fair reply.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): These are all superficial objections. A Minister may entrust his work to any Minister to reply in Parliament.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Only the Prime Minister can.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The Speaker can allow it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There have been occasions when one Minister has piloted a Bill on behalf of another.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing to be agitated about.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The Prime Minister was sitting there. I did not know that he had left. He was in charge of the Transport Ministry also, and so I was under the impression that in the absence of Mr. Chand Ram, the Prime Minister was going to reply. In fact, it was under that presumption that I called for the statement. Meanwhile I found the Minister of State, Home Affairs, Shri Mandal got up to reply. He is in charge of Union Territories, not only Delhi but also Andaman; and other areas, but he is primarily concerned with the law and order situation. As far as transport and the Delhi Transport Corporation

are concerned, he is not at all concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seat. I had already called Mr. Tiwary whom you interrupted.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The difficulty today is so great that it took me more than 30 minutes to come here from my house. I do not know how I shall go back. The matter is very urgent, and if the Minister wants to reply, there should be no bar. He knows everything about Delhi, and he will reply. Why not this matter be discussed today and be finished?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should not the Prime Minister do it?

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Any Minister who is entrusted with it can do it. They have joint responsibility.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we should discuss this without getting heated about it. He did not interrupt you when you were speaking. Let him have his say, because I would like to hear him even if you would not. Otherwise, how am I to decide, unless I hear what he has to say?

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नाथक (खजुराहो) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि विरोध पक्ष को शासन से बहुत जल्दी जवाब लेना चाहिये। अगर शासन यह कहता कि हम आज जवाब नहीं देंगे, कल देंगे, तो विरोध पक्ष को उन्हें जल्दी जवाब देने के लिये पहल करनी चाहिये थी। यह जवाब जल्दी आना चाहिये। जवाब देने की जिम्मेदारी सम्मिलित होती है, मंत्री जी तैयार हो कर आये हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस को अभी लिया जाये और फॉरन शुरू करना चाहिये।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I want to add one point. If you go through the form of notice that we are to give, that will show "a minister". We will have to mention the name of the particular Minister, that has got to be mentioned in the notice that we give. That is

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there. Therefore, it is to a Minister according to the choice of the person concerned that we mention it. Here, the question is not whether Delhi is under somebody. That is not the question. In fact the whole of India is under every Minister. But each Minister is in charge of some portfolio. Here the portfolio is "transport". That is under a particular Minister. We want information from that particular Minister and therefore when we draw up the notice we say "such and such a Minister" and if we mention a particular Minister, then the rules say "the Minister". With respect to the other sections, it is stated that the mover may authorise somebody else. That is specifically stated. But as far as chapter 16 is concerned, that is not stated at all. This is what I have got to say. In fact, as far as the urgency of the matter is concerned, this matter is extremely urgent and that is why I tried to raise it this morning. There were some objections and all that. Now the Minister should have come here or somebody who could answer the questions that are going to be put should have come here. The question and answer is the essence of the whole exercise and if the person cannot with authority reply to the questions and can only read what Mr. Chand Ram had to tell us, that would be a perfunctory sort of exercise of the rights and functions of the Members. That will not serve the purpose. It is a question of rule. (Interruption) I am raising a point of order. My point of order is this. When a Call Attention notice is given, under chapter 16, it is addressed to a particular Minister. When that is taken up by the particular Minister, when the statement is prepared by the particular Minister, can the word 'the Minister' be usurped by some other Minister who has nothing to do with it? It is a question of rule, of procedures. It is not a question of convenience or expediency. I am saying that the rule does not permit even the Speaker to

authorise some other Minister to come in and take charge of what the other Minister must perform. There is no provision in the rule which authorises the Speaker to give permission to another Minister under chapter 16. There are other chapters which give that authority to the Speaker, but not under this chapter. Then Prime Minister was here. It is a very important matter. He is the person who is in charge of it. He is the person who could give us the information.

If you go through the rules regarding Bills, you will find that if the Minister in whose charge it is, is not present, he can with the permission of the Speaker authorise some other Minister. Wherever authorisation is contemplated, there is a provision for authorisation. But under chapter 16, there is no provision for authorisation. The words used are "notice to a Minister" and "the reply by the Minister." There is no authorisation at all. 'The Minister' will be guided by the subjects we are dealing with and will be guided by 'the Minister' to whom the person giving notice addresses it. If the notice is addressed to a wrong Minister, the notice is infructuous and it cannot be taken note of, taken notice of and listed upon. But here, the notice was correctly addressed, it was correctly taken notice of, the notice has been correctly replied to by a statement laid on the Table of the House. The words used are "the Minister" and therefore, some other Minister cannot come in. It is not a question of definition. The Minister must come and reply to the questions. Nobody else can come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you allow the same Member to go on repeating the same set of arguments, consuming the time of the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. Kindly do not make insinuations either against the Members of the House or

against the Chair. If you have any point to make, kindly make it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam Chairman, everybody agrees on both the sides, including the Chair, that the matter is a very important and urgent one. When this matter was raised in the morning, the Speaker said that he had admitted a Calling Attention notice and that it will be taken up today in the evening itself.

Considering that the Minister who has to answer the Calling Attention has to give concrete replies to the House. Whether a Minister of State can answer it or a more responsible person or the most responsible person in the Government, that is, the Prime Minister...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Here, it is not a question of a Minister of State but a Minister in another Ministry.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I do not think Mr. Stephen's objection is to this being replied by Mr. Chand Ram. He is not here. The only person who can give such a reply is the Prime Minister. He can assume the charge of any Ministry. The Prime Minister was here. Unfortunately, the party quarrel has dragged him out. It is better you summon the Prime Minister to come and make a statement before the House.

17.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI K. GOPAL: We asked her to summon the Prime Minister. She has summoned you.

MR. SPEAKER: She has a right to summon me also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I suppose you heard it in your chamber.

MR. SPEAKER: I was in the Committee.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I had raised a point of order. She did not give a ruling on that.

This is my point of order. You have to give a ruling on that. We are now having a Calling Attention. This is under rule 197, Chapter XVI. If you see rule 197, the notice will have to specifically state "a Minister" in charge of it. There are two expressions used, "a Minister" and "the Minister". It is for the member who gives a notice to say, which Minister, and if the notice is addressed to a wrong Minister, the notice falls. It says that a member may call the attention of "a Minister" to an urgent matter of public importance and "the Minister" may make a statement thereon or ask for time to make a statement later on. Therefore, my submission is on a particular subject, if the notice is given to "a Minister" and if the Minister takes notice of it, "the Minister" in charge of that particular subject has to make a statement.

Here, it so happens that the Minister has prepared a statement and sent it. My point of order is that it is for that Minister to give a reply. That is necessary because we have got to ask questions and the concrete replies will have to be given to those questions. A Minister who is not in-charge of the portfolio will not be able to give the replies to the questions that we will be putting to him. He can read out the reply. But that will not be an effective reply and that will not serve the purpose. We have got before us a statement by Mr. Chand Ram; he admits it is his portfolio and he says, it concerns the Delhi Transport Authority and the Motor Vehicles Act. That is entirely under him. He has stated what all things he has done, he has made an appeal also.

We have to put further supplementaries on that. In the absence of Mr. Chand Ram, the Prime Minister is the most competent man to give replies on

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this very important and urgent matter. It so happened that the Prime Minister was here and, for some reason or other, the Prime Minister had to go away. Either the Prime Minister must give a reply to this or Mr. Chand Ram must give an answer to the queries that we are to put.

This is the point of order. It is not a question of expediency, it is a question of rules; it is a question of procedure. It is a question of the right of the member to get a reply from the Minister concerned. A perfunctory exercise will be an insult to the member concerned who has given notice of it. It will be an insult to the member concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU...the Chair in her wisdom at that time had read out...

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Chair is neuter gender.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ...the definition of "a Minister" which makes it amply clear that Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal is quite competent to reply as a Minister on behalf of Mr. Chand Ram. It is nothing uncommon; it is very often done in this House. Secondly, Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs looking after the union territories. The happenings in Delhi are well within his domain. Since he is the Minister responsible for union territories he is amply competent to look after this matter and reply to the best of his ability.

Thirdly, thousands of people have undergone—and I gather that they are still undergoing—severe hardship due to this taxi and scooter strike. Therefore, the matter should be solved as quickly as possible.

Fourthly, this very morning, on the floor of this House, Mr. Stephen thought that the matter was so very urgent that he should be allowed to

make a statement on the floor of the House, and you in your wisdom allowed him. Now, he says that it can wait till tomorrow.

AN HON. MEMBER: No, no. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would strongly suggest that the Call Attention motion be taken up right now, and Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal be asked to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty here is that some Members have given notice to the Home Minister and some Members have given notice to the Minister for Transport. Which Minister should answer, whether it is relevant or not under 197, is for the Member who gives notice to say. The Member says, 'I give notice to such and such Minister'. Here the difficulty has arisen because different Members have given notices to different Ministers, probably because of the situation. At any rate, there has been a change of opinion in this case. In the morning everybody thought that it was very urgent. Later the urgency has disappeared. First Mr. Bosu appears to have represented to the Secretary that it may be taken up tomorrow. . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have categorically told your secretariat that I am ready to come to the House today. You are quoting something which is highly improper. Your utterances are unwarranted and uncalled for.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, now it is all futile. There are hardly five minutes more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have it tomorrow.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I had the Public Undertakings Committee meeting from 3.00 to 6.00. I said that it would be difficult, but I shall make myself available. When your Deputy Secretary telephoned to me, I said

that I would be coming in five minutes, I did not want the matter to wait.

MR. SPEAKER: Three other Members have sent a written letter to me saying that it may be taken up tomorrow. Anyway, there are hardly five minutes more. One need not decide about the matter. We shall take it up.

Prof. Sher Singh to make a statement.

17.54 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PURCHASE OF
TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT G-222
MANUFACTURED BY AERITALIA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF.
SHER SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir,
Hon'ble Member, Shri Mallikarjun,
made a reference in the House on 2nd
March, 1979, about an Italian transport
aircraft, G-222, manufactured by
Aeritalia.

I regret to have to point out that
the Hon'ble Member's statement is
based upon obvious mis-information.

It is not at all true that Government
have taken any decision about the
purchase either of G-222 aircraft, or
for that matter of any other transport
aircraft, to replace the existing fleet of
Packets and Dakotas. The question is
still at a stage of examination far
removed from that of any such
decision.

We have need for a transport air-
craft to provide for the ultimate
replacement of the Packets and
Dakotas. Half a dozen offers have
been under consideration in this behalf
involving as many countries.

A team of experts composed of
representatives of the Army Head-
quarters, Air Headquarters, HAL and
the Defence Research and Develop-
ment Organisation, has been set up to
evaluate all possible options. The
team has yet to collect and put
together all the necessary information

about various types of aircrafts in
terms of their operational character-
istics; prices; costs, and other impli-
cations of production in India, delivery
schedules; and other connected mat-
ters. Its report will then be consid-
ered at an inter-Ministerial level by
senior representatives of the Ministry
of Defence, Ministry of Finance, Army
HQrs, Air HQrs, HAL and the Defence
Research and Development Organisa-
tion. It is only thereafter, that some
recommendations will emerge and the
matter will be ready to be placed
before the concerned Cabinet Com-
mittee.

It will thus be seen that far from
any decision, no recommendation even
in favour of any particular aircraft
has been evolved yet, at any level. The
reports which have appeared in
certain sections of the Press on the
basis of which the Hon'ble Member
seems to have thought it fit to mention
the subject in the House, therefore are
—to say the least—erroneous and mis-
leading.

There was a demonstration of the
Italian G-222 recently. Following
requests made jointly by representa-
tives of the Italian Embassy in New
Delhi and manufacturers for the
demonstration on the ground that the
aircraft for which they sought per-
mission to demonstrate was much
superior to and an improved version
of the aircraft considered earlier. They
claimed that it would meet the
requirements we had in view; it would
be competitive with the other aircrafts
under evaluation, and merit considera-
tion along with them. The demonstra-
tions were allowed on the clear under-
standing that they would not only be
at the manufacturers expense but
wholly without any commitment on
our part. The reports of experts who
witnessed the demonstrations have yet
to be drawn up.

Similar demonstrations have been
given in the past by certain other
competing parties.

[Pro. Sher Singh]

I need hardly assure the House that there will be no question of making any decision or choice in this matter without giving equal opportunity to all competing parties; and without the most careful, thorough and comparative evaluation of all the competing proposals in the light of expert scrutiny.

MR. SPEAKER: The House now stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18. hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
March 6, 1979/Phalguna 15, 1900
(Saka).*