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Monday, November 27, 1978  
Agrahayana 6, 1900 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



*(Vol. XIX contains Nos*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARY  
NEW DELHI**

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No. 6, Monday, November 27, 1978/Agrahayana 6, 1900 (Saka)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

Monday, November 27, 1978/Agrahayana 6, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Demolitions in Tughlakabad, Delhi

\*101. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of demolition operations carried out by DDA recently during which more than one thousand pucca houses at Tughlakabad Extension were razed to ground inspite of resistance of its owners who were legally in their occupation; and

(b) if so, what were the specific reasons which led Government and the DDA to take such action despite assurances that those constructions would not be demolished?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Delhi Development Authority demolished 282 structures comprising largely boundary walls and semi pucca units illegally put up on Government land after 17th December, 1977. Besides these, 10 rooms, 3131 LS—1

2

3 jhuggis and 2 boundary walls were demolished on 21st November, 1978, as these were reconstructions.

(b) These were not only unauthorised construction of a very recent origin but also encroachments on Government land. No assurance had been given that these will not be demolished.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The statement that has been made by the hon. Minister in his reply containing a lot of incorrect information and is evasive in many aspects. Firstly, I would like him to admit these facts viz., that he had given an assurance in June 1977 that constructions upto the end of that month will not be demolished, that about 1000 houses have been demolished, that no notice at all was given, about 141 of these house-owners were paying house-tax, most of them had ration cards and ownership documents, the construction was on private land; in eight cases the houses were demolished inspite of the stay order of the High Court. It is better for him to admit all these facts because I am producing documents here—a demand note asking for payment of rent dated 1st April 1976 for one person in this area occupying House No. RZ/68 in Tughlakabad Extension and the name of the man is Ram Balak, his residential house has been demolished, his ownership document is here. Then there is also a notification of the Executive Officer of DDA concerning regularisation of unauthorised colonies. With reference to this particular colony, this colony is not covered by DDA; so, it is a private land. Finally, there is a stay order granted by the Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court, hon. Justice Goswami in the case of Suresh Kumar vs. DDA and others, where a stay order

was granted not to demolish the construction on 24th October 1978. In spite of the stay order of the High Court, these constructions were demolished. I would like the Minister to admit all these facts before the House and apologise to this House and to say why these utterly brutal and inhuman acts which have exceeded in brutality the notorious episode of Turkman Gate have been committed by the Government.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I am here to answer questions and not to make admissions and apologies to the hon. Member.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** To the House.

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** All right to the House. Of course, apologies to the House will always be given if there is a mistake. Unfortunately the hon. Member seems to have asked his question in a manner that certain answers were not called for at all. Everything that he has stated just now, if he has asked these questions with regard to those specific instances, I would have been very happy to answer those questions. He says, whether the Government are aware of the demolition operations carried out by the DDA. I have given all the details and figures with regard to the demolitions by the DDA. There have been demolition notifications by the MCD in this area also. In this regard, in the statement of the Chairman of the Standing Committee—unfortunately, the hon. Member does not seem to have either read his statement or it has not been brought to his notice—he has made it very clear that there is no doubt that there were houses and there still are houses where house tax was paid, but none of them were demolished. 332 houses were demolished by the Municipal Corporation also which were constructed only after June 1977. All the assurance given by the Government were with regard to the construction prior to 30th June, 1977.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I strongly repeat and reiterate my alle-

gation. I would like to say this much. Will the hon. Minister make full compensation in case it is provided to him that houses which existed before June 1977 were demolished? Will he allow them to be reconstructed? The second part of the question is, will the hon. Minister assure this House that no further demolitions at all will be carried out in Delhi without first having a complete resettlement and rehabilitation scheme?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** I have made it very clear and I have never been vague about making statements about these things that all those structures which have come up after 30th June, 1977 on Government lands, which are encroachments and which are unauthorised constructions will be demolished and will not be tolerated. There is no question of vagueness

about it and, of course, whatever figures I have given, I have given them on obtaining information from the Corporation as well as the D.D.A. and I believe they are absolutely correct.

**DR. SARDISH ROY:** Of these demolished houses, some of them are assessed by the Municipal Corporation. Demolition is done both by the D.D.A. and the Municipal Corporation. May I know from the Hon'ble Minister whether it is not a fact that some of them have at least got documents, legal documents, for the purchase of the land and the D.D.A. in its letter issued some time back have stated "this area does not fall within the development area of D. D. A."? This letter was issued some time in July, 1978 and they have stated that this area does not fall within the development area of the D. D. A. In spite of that, these houses were demolished without giving any notice. Further, they are given no alternative accommodation. They were done during the Emergency period. May I request the hon. Minister to kindly make a personal enquiry into all these complaints so that if anything is done, if the High Court order is there restraining such demolition

work and if something is found wrong, he will modify all these cases?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Unfortunately the demolition carried out by the D. D. A. is being mixed up with the demolition carried out by the Municipal Corporation. The procedure for both is entirely different. In regard to the demolition which was carried out by the D. D. A. the question of house-tax or building tax never arose. Those encroachments only related to the period after December 1977. But according to the information provided to me by the Municipal Corporation....

**DR. SARDISH ROY:** Construction before that date.....

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** According to the information provided to me by the Municipal Corporation, no such house has been demolished.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But no specific case was brought to your notice. . .

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** No specific case was brought to my notice.

**श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री :** प्रश्न के उत्तर को एक प्वाइन्ट पर स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है । प्रश्नकर्ता ने एक प्रश्न पूछा था और स्पेसिफिक उदाहरण दिया था कि दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट द्वारा स्टे-आर्डर था और उन्होंने एक नाम भी बताया । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हाई-कोर्ट के द्वारा स्टे-आर्डर दिया गया था तो उस मकान को क्यों गिराया गया ?

दूसरे, यह तो ठीक है कि उन्होंने इल-लीगल कंस्ट्रक्शन कर लिया था इसलिये सरकार ने गिरा दिया, लेकिन गिराने से पहले क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया कि वह मकान जिस लैंड पर बने हुए हैं, वह प्राइवेट लैंड है या सरकार की लैंड पर एन्क्रोचमेंट है, या उनको ली-गलीइज किया जा सकता था या किसी तरह से नुक्सान बचाया जा सकता था ? दिल्ली की यह एक प्रब्लम है कि यहां पर मकान रहने को नहीं मिलता है तो क्या उनसे कुछ सैटिलमेंट कर के इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता था ?

**श्री सिकन्दर बख्त :** डी० डी० ए० ने जो 282 स्ट्रक्चर गिराये हैं, वह गवर्नमेंट लैंड पर एन्क्रोचमेंट थे, प्राइवेट लैंड का सवाल इसमें नहीं है । अब एक तो लैंड पर एन्क्रोचमेंट है और

दूसरे रीसन्टली ही अन-अथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन की गई थी । दूसरे यह कि प्राइवेट लैंड पर भी अन-अथोराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शन कानून के मुताबिक नहीं किया जा सकता है यह बात मैं बारबार साफ कर चुका हूँ । इसके अलावा जहां तक स्टे-आर्डर का ताल्लुक है, मेरे पास उसकी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है ।

### Management of Public Schools

+

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:**

\*102. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:**

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to bring under their control the managements of the public schools in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any discussions have been held with the societies/organisations which are at present managing the public schools; and

(d) if so, what are their views and when a final decision is likely to be taken in this matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** My question is: "Whether Government are considering a proposal to bring under their control the managements of the public schools in the country;"

**MR. SPEAKER:** The answer is: 'No, Sir.'

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** For the part (b) of my question, the answer is:

"Does not arise". Sir, in this connection. I would read out the statement made by the Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Karpuri Thakur. It is clear from the statement of 1st November. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: What he says is that the Central Government has no proposal. . . .

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: This is what has been said. I quote:

"The so-called public schools in Bihar will no longer exist in their existing form from January 1, next year, the Chief Minister Mr. Karpuri Thakur said here today, the birthday of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and Acharya Narendra Deo".

Further:

"He said the Government would seek legal constitutional advice to overcome any difficulty that might arise in the process of implementation of this decision."

So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to this statement and whether there is difference of opinion between the State and the Centre.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: As I have already suggested, Mr. Karpuri Thakur does not represent this Government. Even then, Shri Karpuri Thakur has stated that the constitutional position should be ascertained. This Government—that means the Central Government—has already ascertained the constitutional position by referring the matter to the Law Ministry. We have been advised that under Art. 30 of the Constitution, in so far as public schools managed by minorities are concerned, it would be violative of that Article. As regards other schools, Art. 19(g) will be violated if we do so. Still, in the new policy on education which we are discussing, we have suggested that there will be a common school system and we should make an attempt to integrate the public schools into the common school

system. But how it will be done will be discussed later. It may be that by negotiation we can do many things in this matter.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: My second supplementary is whether the hon. Minister is aware about the high fees which are charged by these public schools. They are also imparting education only in the English medium, which will create a new class by themselves. Will the hon. Minister laying down some norms or the highest charges which a school can charge?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: The hon. Member is right. This matter is known to the Government and this matter was taken up at a meeting of the Education Ministers and it was placed before the Education Ministers in this way:

'Some schools like public schools charge high fees and remain outside the system of public education. These institutions may not receive aid or support from the State. While some of these institutions provide for admission of students from the weaker sections on a system of scholarships operated directly or through the State, by and large, these remain accessible only to the privileged and fortunate in society. It is necessary to bring these institutions also into the public system of education. It is suggested that these institutions should be integrated with the common school system of education on its neighbourhood pattern, which has been advocated by this Government'.

So, the problem is before us and it is being discussed as to how we can do it, keeping in view the constitutional and legal limitations.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: It is proved beyond doubt that these public schools are centres which produce feudal and aristocratic bureaucrats. I

do not understand the reason why Government is not going to take over or restructure them. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether he has any plan to at least restructure these public schools so that the poor people of this country may also get the benefit out of it.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I have already pointed out the constitutional limitations and, like the Hon. Member, I have also taken an oath to uphold the Constitution. I have said that we are considering the aspect in a different way. I have already indicated that it is included in the proposed national policy.

**SHRI A. E. T. BARROW:** Has the Government carried out a comparative study of the cost of running Central Schools and running of what are known as Public Schools? I am talking about what are technically Public Schools. There are 36 including your Sainik Schools which are also Public Schools. Have you worked out the comparative cost and is the cost in Public Schools very much higher than that being paid by Government for running Central Schools?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** No such exercise has taken place.

#### **Diversion of West Flowing Rivers of Kerala**

**\*104. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister discussed about the diversion of the West flowing rivers of Kerala with the concerned officials and the Chief Ministers of Tamilnadu and Kerala States and whether the Chief Minister of Kerala has given concurrence and agreed to depute a nominee to serve in the Technical Committee constituted for the purpose by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether the Kerala Government have nominated a member to serve in the above Committee and whether the Committee has started functioning?

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

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** I want to know the terms of reference of the Technical Committee constituted in the year 1976 and its composition. Besides, I want to know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted some proposals to the Central Government envisaging utilisation of surplus water from the west-flowing rivers for irrigation proposes in the chronically drought-afflicted parts of the State and the State Government has also committed to meet the entire cost of the project running into several crores of rupee; whether one TMC ft. of water can produce 10,000 tonnes of paddy annually and irrigate 10,000 hectares of land.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** After the formation of the Technical Committee, three meetings have already been held. The first meeting was held on 2nd August, 1978. The Second meeting was held on 4th September, 1978 and the third meeting was held on 20th October, 1978. The next meeting has been fixed for 5th December, 1978. A lot of progress has been made in these discussions. This Committee was set up only after the concerned States have agreed to the formation of this Committee for diverting water of the west-flowing rivers towards the east.

**SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Is it not a fact that the Government of Kerala has deposed before the Irrigation Commission that out of 72,520 m.cu.m. water of 41 west flowing rivers in Kerala, about 40490 m.cu.m. of water flows waste into the sea after meeting the irrigation, power and navigational

requirements of Kerala State; and in view of the fact that Kerala Government officials have conceded before the Irrigation Commission that 9 TMC ft. of water from Achanoil basin are not absolutely useful to the State of Kerala; whether the Centre will sanction this proposal immediately so that 90,000 acres of land in Tirunelveli can be brought under cultivation.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** For supplying information as to what was the statement made by the representatives of the Kerala Government, I would require a separate notice.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** Two years ago, a memorandum was submitted by more than 100 Members of Parliament that water should be brought under the Concurrent List. I am happy to see that the present Prime Minister also has made some announcement with regard to that that water should be a national asset; it should not be left to the State. Out of 41 rivers, if only three rivers, namely, Chaliyar, Periyar and Pambai, are diverted, they can irrigate the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathan Puram and Madurai to the extent of nearly 8.2 lakh hectares. So, I would like to know whether, to begin with, you will request the Kerala Government to divert water of these three rivers. Whether the Government would seriously consider the proposal of bringing water as a national asset.

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** This Technical Committee was set up only for purpose to go into all these matters, whether surplus water is available, what quantity of surplus water is available, in which of the rivers water is available and how it can be diverted towards east. So, all that has to be looked into by the Technical Committee.

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** I was amused to hear the two hon. colleagues. The Kerala Government and the people of Kerala are not against giving surplus water to Tamilnadu

but the way these friends are posing the question, it appears as if the needs of Kerala are not to be met. So far as Periyar is concerned, the problem is that of salinity. Unless the water is flushed out the entire belt will be affected. So far as Pambai is concerned, the rice bowl of Kerala is affected. This can be protected by flushing out the salinity.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have given a lot of information to the Government.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** My suggestion is that together with diverting the water, we should also be permitted to migrate to Tamilnadu.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That is not the question which we have.

**SHRI B. RACHAIAH:** Though the Committee was constituted in 1976, very little progress has been made. When is the Committee expected to submit its report?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The member from Kerala was nominated only on 1st July, 1978 and after that, as I have submitted, already three meetings have taken place and fourth has been fixed for 5th of December.

**Violation of Established Fishing Rules**

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\*105. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that despite protest "morchas", hunger strikes, and finally official assurances that the rights of traditional fishermen will be protected, violations of the established fishing rules still continue; and

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



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

*Statement*

There are no established fishing rules as such exact that the Government of India has suggested certain guidelines to the State Governments for consideration. Most of the Maritime States have accepted the guidelines in principle and have taken steps to implement the suggestions through executive orders. Some States like West Bengal, Karnataka and Gujarat have not found any serious problems of conflicts and are of the opinion that in the absence of legislative support it would be difficult to enforce the guidelines legally.

A draft 'Marine Fishing Regulation Bill' drafted by the Committee on Delimitation of Fishing Zones was referred to the Ministry of Law and their opinion is that the coastal States may take up the legislation themselves on the centre can legislate after the resolution of the State legislatures of the coastal States are passed, requesting for central legislation. Accordingly the States are being consulted.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am glad that the Government has taken note of the seriousness of the matter. But I am afraid about the delay which has taken place in implementing, what to talk of drafting the law.

On all the sea coast—Goa, Karnataka and other areas—clash is the regular feature of the day. We welcome the mechanisation of the marine industry because millions of fishermen must be living on the country's crop. But the Government should protect them. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister, even though you drafted the Bill you are waiting for the concurrence of the Resolution by the States. What steps have been taken to expedite the matter?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have written to all the State Governments. We have received comments from some State Governments. But some of the State Governments have not written to us. We are taking up the matter with them.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Government has already launched coast guards scheme—after passing the Bill. May I ask the hon. Minister, till it is passed, to avoid clash between the mechanised boats fishermen as well as traditional fishermen, whether he will seek the help of the coast guards to prevent any such clash and to see that the present demarcation or the distance fixed for the purpose is maintained?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have not received complaint from any area except some complaints from Goa. Already steps have been taken in Goa for monitoring the implementation of that order and some committees have been formed by the Panchayats—of the fishermen and also with the help of the police. Patrolling of that area is done and the check is maintained.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the guidelines have already been given to the State Government suggesting their view points in this regard to formulate the Central law. This is not the question only with regard to the traditional fishermen. As far as Lakshadweep is concerned not only traditional fishermen, but Japanese fishermen and local fishermen have been in clash; in Taiwan also. May I know from the hon. Minister, when they formulate the law, will this aspect be taken into account?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We have received information from Lakshadweep. They have mentioned that there is no conflict in the Union territory and there is no necessity of demarcating the areas. So far as poaching by other countries is concerned,

we are taking note of that and we are trying our best to keep them away from our waters.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** The statement as laid on the Table of the House by the Minister, lacks in substance because there is a petition now pending before the Petitions Committee and I am absolutely certain that the Petitions Committee has summoned officials of the Ministry of Agriculture to enlighten the Petitions Committee about the truthfulness of the petition and also asking them to elaborate it.

A deputation consisting of fishermen both from East Coast and West Coast came to Delhi and met scores of Members of Parliament and also submitted a petition to the Prime Minister and in that they clearly stated:

"Our rights are continuously trampled upon by the 400 odd mechanised boats, trawlers who have engine power to go in deeper waters but they come close to the beach because their sole interest is to catch and export prawns to Japan and America. In the process of trawling and purseining they brutally kill fish-eggs and destroy breeding grounds"

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in this context as to what immediate steps he proposes to take to at least stop this destroying of fish eggs and breeding grounds? Will he also enlighten the House what is this 5-fathom rule that is prevalent and why it is being allowed to be violated?

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** The guidelines provide that upto 5 kms from the sea coast only the traditional fishermen can do fishing. Beyond 5 kms upto 10 kms. small mechanised boats can operate and beyond 10 kms bigger vessels of more than 25 tonnes can operate. So far as West Bengal, Karnataka and Gujarat are concerned, these States have written to us that

there is no dispute there and they need not implement these guidelines. So, they are not taking up the guidelines even.

So far as destroying of fish eggs and breeding ground is concerned, I will look into this matter.

#### **Allotment of Plots in Delhi to D.Ps.**

\*108. **SHRI K. GOPAL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether a representation was received by Government from Association of displaced persons from East Pakistan declared eligible for allotment of plots in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's action thereon?

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

(b) The suggestion of the Association is not considered feasible.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** The hon. Minister has very easily brushed aside the suggestion by saying that it is not feasible. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that a commitment was made by the Government in 1966 to give plots to 2794 persons. 2000 persons were given plots. Only 794 persons were left without plots. Again there were 80 plots and they resorted to draw of lots which had never happened in the case of refugees. In the case of resettlement of refugees from Punjab, draw of lots was never resorted to. I regret to say that the Minister has told a deputation that Bengalis have no place in Delhi. I would like to know whether Government would consider providing plots to these people in Chitrangan Park or in the alternative to provide plots in other colonies which are being developed by DDA?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Primarily I would to correct the information of the hon. Member that this scheme was considered only with regard to a particular number of persons. About 2000 plots were developed. Applications were invited and in the first instance, 1750 applications came out of which 1453 applicants were found to be eligible. All of them were given plots. Some plots were still there. So, again applications were invited on 13th August, 1967; 752 persons applied out of which 467 persons were found eligible. All of them were accommodated. 82 plots still remained. As far as the original part of the commitment was concerned, it was fully met.

Again, as many of them as applied for allotment of plots were given and all of them were fully accommodated. It was only for the 82 plots which were left that applications were invited and this time 794 applications came. So, there is no question of enlarging the scope of this particular scheme. Of course, there are five plots of 450 sq. yards and 50 plots of 533 sq. yards which remain. There are three schemes under consideration. One is whether they can be developed as smaller plots. Supposing 160 yards plots are developed, between 100 and 120 persons can be accommodated and if it is used for the construction of multi-storied flats, about 300 persons can be accommodated. So, this particular area can be utilised for allotment of plots to more persons, but, definitely, not all of them can be accommodated.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He says that you have stated that Bengalis have no place here and you are making a distinction?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** The scheme that has been drawn up is being fully met.

**MR. SPEAKER:** But did you make the statement that Bengalis have no place here?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** The Chittaranjan Park Colony itself is a EBDP colony; where East Pakistan refugees are to be settled. So, to say that it was stated that they have no place here is not correct.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** First of all, I would like to question the Minister's statement that they had fixed a particular number of refugees. It is not so: the criterion was that those who were gainfully employed for four years up to 31st March 1966 were entitled. No number was fixed: you will agree with me. So, don't say that 2000 persons or some other number was fixed.

Secondly, what is the answer in regard to the second part of my supplementary as to whether you are prepared to rehabilitate these refugees in other parts—not necessarily in Chittaranjan Park but in other areas which the DDA is going to develop?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** Those people who were entitled under the scheme as originally conceived have all been allotted. No further development of lands in Chittaranjan Park is under consideration.

**SHRI K. GOPAL:** You have still not answered. Your scheme was to rehabilitate who ever was gainfully employed for four years as on 31st March 1966. Am I right or not? That was the criterion: the criterion is not when you receive the applications. Some may apply first and some may apply later.

So, will you please consider allotment of plots in any other area and not necessarily in Chittaranjan Park?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** He is very right, but the only thing is that the date is not right. It was 31st March 1958 originally but it was relaxed later on. The original date was 1958 but later on, because some plots had still not been allotted, it was relaxed to 31st March 1966. But the basic idea was to place this entire colony at the disposal of the EBDPs.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I asked whether the Government will consider their rehabilitation not necessarily in Chittaranjan Park but in any other area.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: It can be only to the extent of the remaining 82 plots in the Chittaranjan Park, plus 50 plots of 533 sq. metres plus five plots of 450 sq. metres. There is no further scheme which the Government is considering.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : उन लोगों को जो पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से आए थे सरकार ने मकान बना कर दिए थे और उनकी कीमत इंस्टालमेंट्स में ली थी। ईस्ट बंगाल के जो रिफ्यूजी हैं उनमें से आधों को तो सरकार ने मकान बना कर दिए हैं और बाकी आधे ऐसे हैं जो अपने पास से पैसा खर्च करके मकान नहीं बना सकते हैं और इस वास्ते क्या गवर्नमेंट उनको छुद मकान बना कर देगी। डी० डी० ए० या बकर्स मिनिस्ट्री की मार्फत और उन से इंस्टालमेंट में पैसा बसूल करेगी? क्या इस तरह की पालिसी आप अपनायेंगे?

जो एलिजिबल हैं और जिन को बसाने की गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है उन को अगर चित्तरंजन पार्क में रिहैबिलिटेड नहीं किया जा सकता है तो दिल्ली के दूसरे इलाकों में जहाँ डी० डी० ए० हजारों फ्लैट्स बना रही है उन में से दो ढाई सो निकाल कर इन को रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाएगा? जो गवर्नमेंट की कमिटमेंट है उसको पूरा करने के लिए इन दोनों चीजों पर क्या सरकार गौर करेगी?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : पहली चीज तो यह है की इस पाटिकुलर कालोनी में मकान बनाकर देने की स्कीम सिर्फ सीमित थी और उस हद तक जो प्लॉट 538 स्क्वायर मीटर के या 450 स्क्वायर मीटर के बताये, उनके बारे में सोचा यह जा रहा था कि डी० डी० ए० मल्टी स्टोरीड फ्लैट बनाकर हायर पवर्चें बसिम पर ईस्ट पाकिस्तान रिफ्यूजीज को दे। जो बताया गया कि 250 प्लॉट और निकाले जायें, वह मसला गवर्नमेंट के जरे-गौर है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The question is very simple and plain. Now the question is regarding the eligibility

for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan. The eligibility criterion was the same in the case of those who have already been rehabilitated. But my question is: whether it is not the commitment of the Government of India to rehabilitate all the eligible persons in Delhi, particularly in this case? That is why the Government is going back upon the commitment in the case of 690 displaced persons who are found to be eligible and in view of the fact that the Government made a statement on 4th August 1978 in this very House that "the Government shall take every effort to rehabilitate all these persons who are eligible for rehabilitation", May I know from the hon. Minister why the Government is going back upon the commitment made to the House?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The Government is not going back upon the commitment. As far as this particular scheme was concerned, this scheme was totally outside the scheme conceived for the rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan. This was in fact a special scheme undertaken for special reasons. The question of rehabilitation is there. But the commitment is not there as far as these refugees are concerned.

SHRI BIJOY SINGH NAHAR: I would like to know from the Minister whether there was a commitment to rehabilitate these people in Delhi if they are eligible. The hon. Minister is talking about a particular scheme. Our question is; how this particular scheme is going to rehabilitate these persons? Whether he would say that they are going to be rehabilitated in this particular scheme or any other scheme in the near future?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question of rehabilitation cannot be taken up afresh as in 1948. The question was taken up in 1966 and all the applicants had been provided for— whoever was available and who were falling in that category, they had been provided. This cannot be allowed to continue or remain open for all the time to come.

**NCERT National Science Talent Search Scheme**

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\*109. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

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

(a) whether the NCERT grants scholarship to talented school students to build up India's scientific manpower;

(b) if so, the amount spent by NCERT each year on this account;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that several National Science Talent Search Scheme Scholars go abroad to study; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check brain drain in National Science Talent Search Scheme scholars?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately Rs. 40 lakhs per year.

(c) The N. C. E. R. T. does not have any record about the number of national Science Talent Search Scholars who have gone abroad for higher studies. However, upto now 90 awardees have applied for continuation of NSTS Scholarship for studies abroad and only 24 have been paid marginal assistance.

(d) Since study abroad is not considered as a brain drain, Government do not propose to take any steps in this regard.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Sir, the N. C. E. R. T. is primarily engaged in educational policy from the secondary school level to the University level. I have reasons to behave that

there is a lot of favourism and nepotism going on in the N. C. E. R. T. for the last several years. The body which is primarily established to look after the educational system in this country has sadly and badly failed to achieve its purpose. For example, the Minister says that there is no provision for giving scholarship to students going abroad.

I want to know from the Minister specifically, when Prof. Nurul Hasan was the Education Minister, did he enunciate the policy to give scholarship to students studying abroad under NCERT scheme; if so, is the Minister aware that Prof. Nurul Hasan's children were abroad under such a scheme? Whether they were recipient of this benefit through NCERT?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have already said that the NCERT started this scholarship for encouraging study in basic science. Now, this has been expanded also to include not only the basic science but also the engineering, medicine, social sciences and agricultural sciences. Now some of these scholars want to go out and study abroad. Only 90 awardees have applied for continuation of NCERT scholarship for study abroad. Out of these, only 24 have been given some marginal benefit. Which particular Minister's son has been awarded that or not, that information is not with me. I would like to have a notice for that.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants notice for that.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: In the rejoinder to the Minister's reply, this is not my supplementary. He has mentioned in his original statement about marginal benefit. He does not spell out what is this marginal benefit.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not asked for that. You may now put your second supplementary.

SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: How many students, who have received

NCERT scholarship during the last five years are sons and relatives of VIPs like Ministers; IAS officers and political leaders and what is the number of such students who belong to ordinary common families? In view of the existing conditions in the NCERT, whether the Minister will consider appointing an expert committee which will include some of the Members of Parliament to go into the whole affair of the NCERT in awarding this national talent scholarship and whether the Minister will promise that hence-forward the students receiving such benefit from the NCERT and going abroad and if they do not come back to India, this is a colossal national waste he would take steps to prevent such waste.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** As regards question No. one, I have no record here. So, if he gives a notice for that, then I can give a reply. As regards his second question, the Administrative Staff College of Hyderabad was asked to review the activity of the NCERT and a report is being considered and accordingly steps will be taken. As regards parliamentary committee, in view of the Administrative Staff Committee's Report, I don't think that would be necessary. Members of Parliament have got many more better things to look after.

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** ये जितने विद्यार्थी आप की छात्रवृत्ति ले कर विदेशों में गए हैं क्या इन विद्यार्थियों के भेजने में आप ने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट ऐंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए जो कोटा आन इंडिया सर्विसेज में निर्धारित होता है उस आधार पर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के विद्यार्थियों को भी भेजा है ? यदि भेजा है तो कुल विद्यार्थियों में कितने विद्यार्थी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हैं ? यदि नहीं भेजा है तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

**डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र :** मान्यवर, विदेशों में पढ़ने के लिए 3150 योग्य थे, उन में से 90 एवार्ड्स ने स्कालरशिप चालू करने के लिए दरखास्त दी थी। उन में से सिर्फ 24 को यह

स्कालरशिप दी गई बाहर पढ़ने के लिए। शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का जहां तक सवाल है अगर वह उस के लिए नोटिस दें तो मैं बता सकता हूं।

**श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :** मैंने पूछा था कि जो फिक्स्ड कोटा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए उस के आधार पर उन के लिए रिजर्वेशन किया या नहीं किया ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Even in the scope of this question, the question relating to the Scheduled Castes does not come. I cannot give any answer off hand. I require notice.

**श्री राम बेनी राम :** मेरा प्रश्न है कि आजादी के बाद फारेन कंट्रीज में विद्यार्थियों को भेजने के मामले में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की तरफ कभी भी ध्यान नहीं गया है, फेवॉरिज्म के आधार पर ऊंचे वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को ही भेजा गया है— क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** I have no statistics on that.

#### **Irrigation Projects from Andhra Pradesh**

\*113. **SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the schemes of major and medium irrigation projects referred by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval to the Central Government and how many are pending for approval and approved upto 31st October, 1978?

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

#### **Statement**

15 major and 77 medium schemes were received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for approval from the First Plan period upto 31st October 1978. Of these, 10 major and 68 me-

dium schemes have been approved. 5 major and 9 medium schemes are under examination at present.

1. List of major and medium schemes approved upto 31st October, 1978:

*A. Major*

- 1 K. C. Canal
- 2 Tungabhadra L.L.C.
- 3 Kadam
- 4 Tungabhadra H.L.C.—I.
- 5 Nagarjunasagar
- 6 Pochampad Stage—I.
- 7 Tungabhadra H.L.C. Stage—II.
- 8 Godavari Barrage
- 9 Vamsadhara Stage—I.
- 10 Somasila Phase—I.

*B. Medium*

- 1 Bandakethu Channel
- 2 Bhimanapalli
- 3 Bhairvantippa ..
- 4 Chennarayanaswamigudi
- 5 Gambhiramgadda
- 6 Kalangi
7. Koilsagar
- 8 Krishna Barrage
- 9 Lower Sagilleru
- 10 Malimagudu
- 11 Nagavali Right side Canal
- 12 Nakal Gandhi
- 13 Narayanapuram Anicut
- 14 Paleru Reservoir
- 15 Pincha
- 16 Ramperu Drainage
- 17 Rallpadu Stage—II.
- 18 Sarda Sagar
- 19 Seetanagaram Anicut
- 20 Siddalagandi
- 21 Sirala
- 22 Upputeru Lower Anicut
- 23 Upper Penner
- 24 Vidyaranya Swamigudi
25. Vegavathi Anicut

- 26 Musi Project
- 27 Rajorisunda Diversion Scheme
- 28 Jutapalli
- 29 Paidgam
- 30 Paleru Bitragunta
- 31 Salivagu
- 32 Zurreru
- 33 Lakhnapur
- 34 Ramadagu
- 35 Torvigedda
- 36 Swarna
- 37 Bahuda
- 38 Vottigedda
- 39 Pampa
- 40 Varaha
- 41 Lankasagar
- 42 Nallavagu
43. Kotipallivagu
- 44 Guntur Channel
- 45 Pedankalem
- 46 Krishnapuram
- 47 Thandava Reservoir
48. Kanupur Channel
- 49 Ukachattivagu Project
- 50 Ganipalam
- 51 Gajuladinne
- 52 Pulivandla Canal
- 53 Kothanpally Lift Irrigation
- 54 Paddavagu Reservoir
- 55 Mukkamamidu
- 56 Boggulavagu
- 57 Jurala Lift
- 58 Maddigedda Reservoir
- 59 Pedderu Reservoir Stage—I.
- 60 Jallaru Reservoir
- 61 Raiwada Reservoir
- 62 Suvarnamikhi Gomukhi
- 63 Vottivagu
- 64 Malluruvagu
- 65 Konam Reservoir
- 66 Gundlavagu
- 67 Satanala
- 68 Taliperu



II. List of major and medium schemes which are at present under examination:

A. Major

1. Pochampad Project Stage—II.
2. Singur Project
3. Yeleru
4. Modernisation of Krishna Delta System A.P.
5. Modernisation of K. C. Canal of Tungabhadra Project.

B. Medium

1. Thammileru
2. Gandipalem
3. Krishnapuram Reservoir
4. Madduvalasa Reservoir Scheme
5. Cheyyeru Project
6. Jhanjhavathi Reservoir
7. Modernisation of L.L.C. of Tungabhadra Project
8. Modernisation of H.L.C. of Tungabhadra Project
9. Varadarajaswamy

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

According to the statement 15 major and 77 medium schemes were received from the Government. Of these 10 major and 60 medium schemes have been approved. Out of these how many have actually been executed? How much money has the Government of India contributed for these projects to be constructed or completed from the 1st Plan to 31st October, 1978.

MR. SPEAKER: That is very difficult to give. It is a very long thing.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

The answer has been given that in the First Five Year Plan 230 and odd. . .

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Out of these ten approved major schemes, four have been completed. Out of 68 medium approved schemes, 46 have been completed and the allocation made in the First Plan was Rs. 37,46,00,000.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

I would like to know the names of the completed projects.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Completed major projects—

- 1 K. C. Canal
2. Tungabhadra L.L.C.
- 3 Kadam
- 4 Tungabhadra H.L.C.—I

and out of medium—

May I give the list?

MR. SPEAKER: You please place it on the Table because this is a long list.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

Yes, it is a long list.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:

In the 22 medium projects, there are backward people. Backward people are suffering. Will the Government consider to declare these areas as backward areas to enable them as take the benefits of backward areas?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

There is no question of declaring those areas as backward areas and there is no consideration for that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:

May I know about the modernisation of K. C. Canal of Tungabhadra Project whether the estimates have been submitted by the State Governments and whether any clearance had been given by this Government for the early execution of modernisation of K. C. Canal?

Is there any scheme for supply of water from River Krishna to Madras City linked up with the diversion of Krishna water of Royalseema? Have the estimates of these projects also been submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh jointly with the other scheme for approval? If so, what is the action that Government proposes to take in this matter?



**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:**  
About modernisation of K. C. canal of the Tungabhadra Project, the State Government has been asked to furnish the requisite information as per letter dated 3rd February, 1977. Replies have not yet been received. That is the position.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You please place the answer on the Table.

**Women's Development Corporation**

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\*114. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**  
**SHRI RAMACHANDRAN**  
**KADANNAPPALLI:**

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

(a) whether the States have been asked to examine the need for setting up Women Development Corporation to promote economic activities of women particularly in rural and urban slums;

(b) if so, whether Department of Social Welfare has drawn the attention of the States that the status of women can be raised only if their contribution to family income and gross national product is recognised;

(c) whether the Union Territories including Lakshadweep has been asked to do the needful; and

(d) if so, what are the reactions of the States and Union Territories in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) to (c). The need for setting up Women's Economic Development Corporation in all States and Union Territories including Lakshadweep, to promote economic activities of women was discussed in the Conference of State Ministers of Social Welfare held in Delhi on 25-26 September, 1978. In the Conference, emphasis was given to, among others, the need

of recognition of women's contribution to family income and gross national product.

(d) The reaction of the States and Union Territories is reflected in the resolution passed at the Conference which says:—

"Consistent with the new Plan Strategy for generating employment opportunities in rural areas and recognising the need for augmenting family incomes, the women may be enabled more and more to take part in economic activities and accordingly it is resolved to set up, in as many States as may elect to do so, Women's Economic Development Corporations as Government Companies, in which the Central Government, the State Government, the Women beneficiaries and other developmental or financial institutions may participate."

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** It is a happy co-incidence that the question concerns about the formation of women development corporations and hon. Minister happens to be the woman Minister. The hon. Minister has already visited my area, Lakshadweep. She knows that there is no elected Government there. I want to know whether any invitation was offered to Lakshadweep Administration; if so, who represented Lakshadweep in this very conference?

**SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI:** The meeting was held in the last quarter of September only and the representative of the Lakshadweep Administration was present in the meeting. The suggestions are under consideration of the State Governments as well as the Government of India. The Lakshadweep Administration was also considering the matter. Uptil now, we have not received any request from Lakshadweep.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Who represented Lakshadweep in that conference?

**SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI:** Representatives from the

**Administration of Lakshadweep represented.**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** How many States have opted for forming the women development corporations and what would be the share of the Central Government if all the State Governments and Union Territories opt for forming such corporations?

**SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI :** Uptil now, there are two corporations—one in Andhra Pradesh and another in Maharashtra. After this conference many State Governments are in dialogue with us. Punjab has practically decided to form this type of corporation.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Government Accommodation for the Employees of Botanical Garden, Calcutta

**\*103. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware about the fact that the employees of Botanical Survey of India stationed in Calcutta are being denied of their entitlement of residential accommodation from General Pool, Calcutta on the plea that Indian Botanical Garden is not within Howrah Municipality;

(b) if so, whether the Minister is also aware that this is in violation of an agreement between the authorities and the employees Association; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :** (a) Employees working in Offices located outside the limits of the Calcutta Corporation and the Howrah Municipality are not eligible for allotment of accommodation from the general pool.

(b) No Sir. We are not aware of any such agreement.

(c) Does not arise.

### Break-through in Rural Development

**\*106. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise break-throughs which Government have made in the field of rural development to bring about a comprehensive employment generation effort; and

(b) particulars of the monitoring done with regard to rural development projects and the findings made so far by such monitoring?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH) :** (a) Removal of unemployment and significant underemployment has been recognised as one of the principal objectives of the current plan. The achievement of employment objective depends crucially on increased labour absorption in agriculture and allied activities. This means increasing the productivity of land through irrigation, multiple-cropping and improved technology. The main thrust of planning strategy, therefore, would be to expand area under irrigation as rapidly as may be possible and develop agricultural practices which optimise the use of land and water resources. To maximise employment in agriculture, it is proposed not only to provide for infrastructure and inputs which increase

physical productivity but also (i) to push forward the implementation of land distribution programme and schemes for the consolidation of holdings. (ii) To regulate the growth of farm mechanisation to ensure maximum labour use consistent with optimum land and water utilisation. Enhanced employment opportunities are sought to be created by development in animal husbandry, horticulture, forestry and fisheries sectors also where the scope for expansion is even higher than in agriculture. A marked increase in agricultural employment is expected to lead to a significant growth in secondary employment in rural area, in distribution and transport and in tertiary employment in other economic activities generated by the growth of rural income.

On a review of on-going special programmes of rural development, Government have decided to take up an intensive Programme of Development with the specified objective of achieving the goal of full employment in 1000 blocks by March 1981 and another 1000 blocks by March 1983. Additional allocation of funds over and above the present allocation of Rs. 5 lakhs per block to achieve this objective will be considered. Besides, intensive block-level planning will also be undertaken in 300 blocks in the year 1978-79, to which 300 blocks will be added every year upto 1982-83. Thus the number of these blocks where block level planning will be taken up will go up to 3500 blocks by 1982-83. Though the provision per block in the current year is only Rs. 2 lakhs, this can be stepped up suitably later on. Various beneficiary-oriented schemes in the fields of minor irrigation, agriculture, animal husbandry, etc., besides construction works by State and private institutions are expected to generate significant employment opportunities. Though the schemes to be taken up are expected to be beneficiary-oriented, the individual schemes will be meshed into the overall area plan so that the schemes undertaken

not only assist the individual but also add to the growth potential of the area concerned and generate a self sustaining process of growth. The new strategy that has been drawn up also takes account of the crucial role to be played by rural industries and rural artisans programme if a significant dent is to be made on the problem of unemployment. Attempts will, therefore, be made to promote rural industries and artisans programmes and to improve the quality of production in rural industries, increase productivity, reduce cost and expand their market. The District industries centres which are expected to progressively cover the whole country will open new avenues of employment in subsidiary occupations, small industries, trade and services activities, etc., by playing a positive role in identifying and assisting entrepreneurs to set up small industries and market their produce. It is hoped that this new approach to the rural development will result in a major break-through and lead to a comprehensive employment effort linked with the creation of productive assets.

(b) The new strategy in the field of rural development has just been evolved. The monitoring that has been done so far therefore relates to on-going rural development programmes such as the SFDA, DPAP and CAD. These programmes are being regularly monitored. It may be said that broadly the programmes have achieved the objectives set for them. Monitoring done in respect of the three special programmes of SFDA, DPAP and CAD has, however, indicated certain constraints which have adversely affected the performance of these programmes. In respect of SFDA there had been time-lag in the enrolment of identified farmers as members of Cooperatives; there have been deficiencies in the distribution of inputs in a number of projects. Minor irrigation schemes do not make desired progress on account of fragmentation of holdings, incidence of failed wells, difficult terrain, procedural delay

in sanctioning loans etc. The monitoring has also revealed that dairy development schemes hold out promise of success where such schemes were organised under the aegis of efficiently managed cooperatives which cover different stages of operation such as collection of milk, processing and distribution. Under the DPAP, efforts to switch over to a watershed management concept have been slow in many parts of the country. Also, the Command Area Development approach was not adopted in the irrigated areas; field channels were not constructed and efforts at water management were often lacking. In afforestation, farm forestry and social forestry have been neglected and emphasis has been mostly on raising forests on Government land. A notable development effort has been the establishment of cattle and sheep breeders societies in some of the districts, particularly with World Bank assistance. Under the Command Area Development Programme, the flow of long-term loans to farmers from the financial institutions has been tardy. A number of Command Area authorities could not make sufficient progress on account of inadequate organisational set up. In some cases, the working season available for executing On Farm Development work is very short, as in the Chambal Command Area of Rajasthan. To correct this situation, crop compensation has been given to farmers in the Rajasthan Chambal CAD Project area who would have to forego one crop.

Under the new programme of Integrated Rural Development, efforts are being made to minimise the problems which have adversely affected the performance of the on-going special programmes. Also an integrated approach is proposed to be followed so as to bring about integration in development of agriculture including its allied activities, village and cottage industries, tertiary sector employment in the various marketing and processing services, labour mobilisation, training in acquiring new skills etc.

प्राथमिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े लोगों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा

\* 107. श्री अर्जुन सिंह सदौरिया: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समाज के प्राथमिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े लोगों को निःशुल्क शिक्षा देने के लिए व्यवस्था कर रही है अथवा ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम उसके विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख). शिक्षा, मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकार को जिम्मेदारी है तथा इसकी व्यवस्था ज्यादातर उन्हीं के द्वारा की जाती है। सांविधानिक निर्देश के अनुसार, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल को छोड़कर, जहाँ शिक्षा केवल प्राथमिक स्तर (कक्षाएं I-IV, V) तक लड़कों के लिए निःशुल्क है, सभी राज्यों में शिक्षा कक्षा VII (मिडिल स्तर) तक पहले ही निःशुल्क है। 16 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में भी लड़कों तथा लड़कियों दोनों के लिए शिक्षा माध्यमिक स्तर तक निःशुल्क है, जबकि अन्य 5 राज्यों में यह केवल लड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क है।

इसके अलावा, निःशुल्क शिक्षा तथा मध्य-निःशुल्क शिक्षा माध्यमिक स्तर के आगे भी बढ़ रहे निधन छात्रों के लिए उपलब्ध है। इसके साथ-साथ, अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों सहित समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिए भारत सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा काफी बड़ी संख्या में छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्रदान की जाती हैं।

#### Retention of Government Accommodation by Deputationists

\* 110. SHRI B. P. MANDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Works and Housing has amended rules to facilitate Central Government Officers to retain accommodation at Delhi if on deputation to Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) whether such facilities will be utilised by such officers even if they get accommodation or accommodation

allowance at the aforesaid places and thereby may have double accommodation facilities, namely, one at Delhi and the other at the deputed station; and

(c) what is the justification of providing such facilities to these officers when large number of officers are without accommodation?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) In June, 1978, orders were issued permitting retention of General Pool accommodation in Delhi on the following grounds, by Central Government employees deputed to these places :

(i) Their children are studying in higher classes or in colleges in Delhi.

(ii) The health of the family members or immediate dependents requires continuous medical attention.

(b) There is no bar to the officers utilising this concession even if they get accommodation at the place of their deputation.

(c) The concession has been given keeping in view the difficulties the officers have been facing at these places.

#### **Houses for the Economically weaker sections in Kerala**

**\*111. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Housing Board has evolved certain schemes to provide houses for the economically weaker sections in the State;

(b) whether the Board has sought financial assistance from the Centre for their implementation; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject. The Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes including housing is released only to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' and not to the State Housing Boards. No specific scheme for construction of houses exclusively for the economically weaker sections has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

However, Housing and Urban Development Corporation have sanctioned 21 schemes (including one Rural Housing Scheme) of Kerala State Housing Board which amongst others includes construction of 27,647 EWS tenements.

#### **Committee to study Sugar Industry's Plight**

**\*115. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to study the sugar industry's plight in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). No Committee has been appointed by the Government to study the sugar industry's problem in general. However, a Ministerial Committee was constituted to finalise the matter concerning take over of certain sugar mills which either do not start crushing on an appointed date, stop crushing before the end of the average period or have arrears of cane dues above a certain

limit. Accordingly, the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 was promulgated on 9th November, 1978.

दिल्ली में मकानों के नक्शों की वैधता की अवधि

\* 116 श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्वा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली में बनाये जाने वाले मकानों के नक्शों की वैधता की अवधि बढ़ाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्यों और कितनी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिक्कर बल्ल) : (क) तथा (ख) जी, नहीं। तथापि, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अपने एक कार्यकारी आदेश द्वारा बट्टे मंजिले, संस्थानिक तथा गुरु आवास भवनों की कतिपय श्रेणियों के मामले में स्वीकृत प्लानों की वैधता की अवधि दो से तीन वर्ष तक और बढ़ा दी है। ऐसा भवन निर्माताओं/भवन के स्वामियों को (i) भवन निर्माण सामग्री विशेषकर सीमेंट, इस्पात आदि की खरीद में (ii) ऋण देने वाले विभिन्न प्राधिकरणों से ऋण लेने में और (iii) स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों से जल और सीवर कनेक्शन लेने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए, किया गया है। ई०ई०ए० के अधीन अन्य भवनों के मामले में वैधता की अवधि 2 वर्ष हो रहेगी लेकिन, पाटियों के लिये इस अवधि के भीतर वैधता की अवधि बढ़ाने या निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ करने की मूचना देना आवश्यक नहीं होगा।

### New Housing Policy

\*117. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI JANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government have evolved a new housing policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) : (a) and (b). According to

the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey and the estimates made by the National Buildings Organisation, the housing shortage on the eve of the Fifth Five Year Plan was 15.6 million housing units in the country. A perspective plan has been drawn up by the Government to aim at clearing the housing backlog and meeting the additional demand due to population growth and replacement of unusable houses over a period of 20 years.

2. During the current Five Year Plan (1978-83), an outlay of Rs. 1538 crores, which is two and a half times more than the allocation made in the last Plan, has been made. An amount of Rs. 500 crores has been exclusively earmarked for rural housing. This scale of investment will hardly be sufficient to solve this gigantic problem. Suitable action is being taken for restricting utilisation of public funds for construction of houses for low income and economically weaker section target groups. Provision of incentives to private investors in housing in the shape of tax rebate, availability of land at reasonable prices, etc. are being considered, so as to attract the private sector towards the building industry.

3. To make the optimum use of resources in the low cost housing sector, the programme of 'Sites and Services' will be given the highest priority so as to provide shelter to the largest number of persons in this category.

### Houses for Workers under Hire Purchase Scheme

\*118. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI D. AMAT :

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

(a) the number of Industrial Workers provided houses by the Central Housing Board under the hire purchase scheme during the last one year; and



(b) the names of the States which have implemented this scheme?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (b). The Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community is executed by all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, executed by all the State Governments/ pura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh, Lakshadweep, Mizoram and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. It envisaged, as far as industrial workers are concerned, provision of housing on rental basis only.

The Government of India have taken a decision to permit the State Governments to sell the houses built for the industrial workers under this scheme, to the existing occupants, and this decision has been communicated to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the 9th February, 1978.

According to the information received from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, the above decision has not been implemented by them so far. However, the matter is under consideration, at various stages, by the State Governments.

**बिल्सो दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध ठेकेदार की जमानत की राशि वापस करना**

\* 119. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जमानत राशि वापस करने के बारे में दिनांक 24 जुलाई, 1978 के प्रतारफित प्रश्न संख्या 1191 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जमानतों की 3,380,34.41 रुपये की राशि किन किन ठेकेदारों की थी और यह राशि किस अवधि के लिये थी ;

(ख) उन ठेकेदारों की जिन्होंने दुग्ध की सप्लाई सम्झौते के अनुसार की परन्तु जिनकी भ्रष्टाचारियाँ रोक ली गई थीं, 1971 के पश्चात की जमानत की राशि क्या है ;

(ग) वर्ष भर दुग्ध की सप्लाई में असफल रहने के कारण 1972 से अब तक कितने ठेकेदारों की जमानत राशि जन्त की गई है और इस प्रकार जन्त धनराशि कितनी है ; और

(घ) क्या बहुत से ठेकेदारों ने 1972 से 1978 के बीच रोकी गई राशियों की व्याज के साथ भ्रष्टाचार की मांग की है, और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में ज्योरे क्या है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) उन ठेकेदारों के वर्षवार नामों का प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है, जिनकी जमानत की चमा राशि 3,38,834.41 रुपये थी। [प्रत्यक्ष में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—2867.78]

(ख) 1,54,325.07 रुपये।

(ग) उनके द्वारा किए गए समझौते के अनुसार वर्ष भर दुग्ध सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ रहने के कारण वर्ष 1972 से 134 ठेकेदारों की 2,49,036.47 रुपये की जमानत की जमाराशि जन्त कर ली गई है।

(घ) केवल एक ठेकेदार ने रोकी गई रकम की व्याज सहित भ्रष्टाचार की मांग की है और हाल ही में उसकी निमूंकित की स्वीकृति दे दी गई है।

### Operation Flood Programme

\*120. SHRI NATHUNI RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Operation Flood Programme' is implemented through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), a private organisation registered under Bombay Charitable Trust Act in 1966;

(b) whether Chairman of the National Dairy Development Board is also Chairman of Gujarat Milk Marketing Federation, was General Manager of Amul and is now Chairman of the Managing Committee D.M.S and if so, steps taken to protect the interests of Government Milk Schemes;

(c) whether "Gift Milk Powder" was sold to D.M.S. at Rs. 12 per Kg. but the same was sold at Rs. 6 per Kg. to Mother Dairy and if so, details thereof; and

(d) how much of the Gift Milk Powder, butter, butter oil was diverted to Amul during 'Operation flood period'?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) : (a) The Operation Flood Programme is being implemented through the Indian Dairy Corporation, a Government company established under the Companies Act. The National Dairy Development Board was established by the Government of India and is not a private organisation. It is the apex technical advisory and consultancy body to Government of India in dairy development.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Anand pattern of co-operative organisation has been accepted by Government to be the basis for dairy development in the country. This is the organisational structure which the Operation Flood Programme seeks to create in all States. Successful experience in the implementation of the Anand pattern in Amul and around in fact provides the logic for the Chairman NDDB and IDC being appointed to look after the D.M.S. as Chairman of its Management Committee. In fact, this arrangement is expected to protect the interests of the departmental scheme.

(c) No, Sir. S.M.P. from gift supplies from W.F.P. have been sold to both the dairies at the same price of Rs. 6.50 per kg. However, some allotments of SMP have also been made to DMS by Government out of the commercial quota at the pool price of Rs. 12 per kg. Allotment from the commercial quota at the said pool price for Mother Dairy has also been begun in the last year.

(d) A total quantity of 4,805 tonnes of WFP skim milk powder and 1829 tonnes of WFP butter oil was supplied to Amul Dairy from 1970-71 to 1977-78 under Operation Flood Programme out of 1,00,068 tonnes of SMP and 34,571 tonnes of butter oil received in all. Further these quantities were released against supply of liquid milk to the Greater Bombay Milk Scheme as provided in the operation Flood Programme.

986. SRHI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a representation dated 24th December, 1977 from CWPRS (Central Water and Power Research Station) Khadakwasala, Pune (Maharashtra) regarding "Application of concordance Table and Five Year review promotion system" to Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken or propose to take in regard to the same?

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

(b) The officers of the C.W.&P.R.S. (Central Water and Power Research Station) constitute a Scientific Cadre. As per the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, the application of Concordance Table for the purposes of fixation of pay are applicable only to organised non-technical Services and are not to be extended to officers of scientific cadre. For scientific cadre, scheme of flexible complementing or Five Year review promotion scheme are the other alternative suggestions which are under consideration of Government.



### Accumulation of Fertilisers with Fertiliser Units

987. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge stock of fertilisers have accumulated with several veral fertiliser units; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action taken by Government to clear such stock so that it may reach the consumers?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

### Committee to review implementation of Land Reforms in States

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

(a) whether his Ministry constituted a committee to review the implementation of Land Reform implemented by the States;

(b) if so, the findings of that committee, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre for time-bound implementation of Land Reforms and the States which have not so far achieved the target?

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

(b) The Committee has recently submitted its first report wherein it has recommended that all land reform laws assented to by the President should be included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, the present Explanation in the said Schedule should be deleted, and the machinery for disposal of land reform cases should be strengthened.

(c) As is well known, administration of land reform laws is a State subject. However, the Government of India have been constantly urging State Governments to accelerate the pace of implementation and to remove patent shortcomings in their legislations.

### दिल्ली प्रशासन को बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनाओं के लिए धन

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

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना के लिए मांगे गए धन पर किम तारीख से मंजूरी दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) क्या शाहदरा क्षेत्र से पानी निकालने के लिए कोई योजना प्रारम्भ की जा रही है, यदि हां, तो कब तक और इस योजना पर कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण स्कीमों की मंजूरी और संघ राज्यों क्षेत्रों को धनराशि का आवंटन भी निर्धारित पद्धति और विनियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुरोध पर, वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के लिए 4.48 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। इसके प्रतिरिक्त हाल ही की बाढ़ों के कारण जहरी खर्च के लिए 3 करोड़ रुपये की अग्रिम योजना सहायता उपलब्ध की गई है। दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा और धनराशि दिए जाने का एक अन्य अनुरोध विचाराधीन है।

(ख) शाहदरा क्षेत्र में मुख्य और आउटकाल नालों के निर्माण के लिए 3.14 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत वाली, बाढ़ के जल का निकास करने की स्कीम अनुमोदित की गई है और 1972 से इसका क्रियान्वयन किया जा रहा है। अक्टूबर, 1978 तक 5.1 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय हो चुका है। इस कार्य के 1981 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

### Committee on Funds to State Cooperative Banks

990. SHRI NATWAR LAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Co-operative Union of India (NCUI) had submitted to Government an expert Com-

mittee's report in the matter of supplying funds to State Co-operative Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

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

### Renovation of Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi

991. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to renovate the Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the salient features thereof?

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

(b) Rs. 1.83 crores approximately.

(c) (1) Renovation of Main Hall, Committee/Commission rooms, V.I.P. rooms and lounges with new furniture, carpets and curtains, false ceiling and acoustic treatment of walls. Seating capacity of main hall, Commission and Committee rooms would be increased and additional space for lounges would be provided.

(2) Sound system is to be improved and simultaneous interpreter channels are to be increased.

(3) Lifts are to be replaced. Air-conditioning capacity will be increased.

### पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय के शीघ्रित उपक्रम

992. श्री मत्स्यकुमार बस्ताव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में नगरीय सरकारी उपक्रमों के नाम, उनके स्थान तथा उनके मुख्यालय कहां स्थित हैं तथा उनके चेयरमैन, प्रेसिडेंट और प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम क्या हैं (और यदि ये पद दो व्यक्तियों ने संभाले हुए हैं तो उनका पूरा व्योरा क्या है) और उन सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों के नाम तथा उनके मुख्यालयों के स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मुख्यालय तथा मुख्य कार्यालय भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर स्थित हैं और भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों पर कब से स्थित हैं ; और

(ख) इन उपक्रमों को क्या कार्य सौंपा गया है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में उनकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री सिकंदर बख्त) : (क) पूति और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन केवल एक सार्वजनिक उपक्रम—पुनर्वासि उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड है। इसका मुख्यालय कलकत्ता में है। कलकत्ता स्थित इसके मुख्यालय में कार्यस्त अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबन्ध निदेशक के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

अध्यक्ष श्री दुर्गा प्रसाद चक्रवर्ती  
प्रबन्ध निदेशक श्री एस० सी० बनर्जी

(ख) निगम का मुख्य कार्य लघु क्षेत्र में निगम द्वारा चलाए जा रहे औद्योगिक यूनिटों के माध्यम से तथा निगम से सहायता प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के ऐसे ही यूनिटों में बिस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वासि प्रदान करना है। इस प्रकार निगम अपने प्रबन्ध में निम्नलिखित यूनिट चला रहा है :—

- (1) माल्हा सिल्क यूनिट
- (2) खोश-बाग मोहल्ला हैडलूम यूनिट
- (3) तेहरपुर हैडलूम यूनिट
- (4) हाबड़ा हैडलूम यूनिट
- (5) म्योरापुर हैडलूम यूनिट
- (6) टैक्सटाइल प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट, बान हुगली
- (7) सैबर वर्क्स यूनिट, बान हुगली
- (8) फूट कैनिंग यूनिट, बान हुगली
- (9) गारमेंट फैक्टरी, बान हुगली

- (10) टैट मेकिंग यूनिट, बान हुगली
- (11) कास्ट फायरन फाउन्ड्री, दुर्गापुर
- (12) एस० ई० इन्सुल्यू यूनिट, बान हुगली
- (13) शीट मेटल फैक्टरी, बान हुगली
- (14) इलेक्ट्रिकल एन्सीलरी यूनिट, बेहला।

निगम ने निजी उद्योगपतियों को भी इस शर्त पर ऋण दिए हैं कि वे भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आए विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देंगे। निगम द्वारा पांच औद्योगिक सम्पदाएं भी स्थापित की गई हैं और स्टैड्स बोर्डों का भी निर्माण किया गया है जिन्हें निजी उद्योगपतियों को इस शर्त पर किराए पर दिया गया है कि वे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार पर लगाएंगे। लगभग 5,000 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को, प्रत्यक्ष एवं अप्रत्यक्ष दोनों तरीकों से, रोजगार प्रदान किया गया है। अपने निजी औद्योगिक यूनिटों के उत्पादन और बिक्री के संबंध में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान निगम की उपलब्धियां नीचे दी गई हैं।

वर्ष	उत्पादन	बिक्री
	(कीमत लाख रुपयों में)	
1975-76	89.00	85.82
1976-77	127.60	121.01
1977-78	170.15	164.92

### U.G.C. Grants to Universities in Bihar

993. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the grants given by the U.G.C. to the Universities in Bihar during the last three years (1975-76 to 1977-78) yearwise, University wise;

(b) whether the number of the students in a University is taken into consideration while grants are sanctioned by the U.G.C.; and

(c) whether the said criterion is also applied at the time of sanctioning grants to the Universities of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the details of grants given to the Universities in Bihar during the last three years, are as follows:—

Name of the University	Grants paid during		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Bhagalpur . . . . .	9,32,812.13	21,78,975.50	16,52,782.62
Bihar . . . . .	11,09,407.94	6,27,570.00	25,46,401.40
Mithila . . . . .		81,245.16	97,371.57
Patna . . . . .	14,13,821.32	47,92,213.86	1,72,642.32
Ranchi . . . . .	35,32,640.96	22,21,510.00	14,30,547.37
Magadh . . . . .	3,45,604.95	16,45,027.36	15,25,750.62
K.S.D. Sanskrit . . . . .	1,35,000.00	5,34,500.00	4,66,000.00
Rajindra Agricultural . . . . .	..	..	20,633.26

(b) Development grants to all Universities are sanctioned by the University Grants Commission on the recommendations of the Visiting Com-

mittees appointed by the Commission to assess the programmes proposed by the Universities during each plan period and the financial requirements

to implement them. These Committees also take into account the stages of development of various Universities including the student enrolment in the teaching departments.

(c) Yes, Sir.

### Central Aid to Flood Affected Ladakh

994. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister for AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided during the current year to flood torn Ladakh; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 26.35 lakhs has been allocated to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir as advance Plan assistance in the current financial year to meet the excess expenditure necessitated by the floods for the following items:

(Rs. in lakhs)

#### I Public Works

1. Restoration works of Stakna Hydel Project . . . . .	4.50	
2. Restoration works of Iqbal bridge Hydel Scheme at Kargil . . . . .	0.50	5.00

#### II. Restoration of Irrigation and flood control works of P.W.D.

##### 1. Irrigation works

(a) Canals . . . . .	1.00	
(b) Khuls . . . . .	4.00	

2. Flood protection works . . . . .	0.50	5.50
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#### III. Restoration of Irrigation and flood control works of C.D. and NES Departments.

(a) Canals and Khuls . . . . .	3.30	
(b) Embankments . . . . .	0.70	
(c) Foot paths and foot bridges . . . . .	0.49	4.49

IV. Restoration of roads and bridges affected by floods . . . . .	5.00	5.00
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V. Reclamation of land and rehabilitation of displaced persons who have lost their lands . . . . .	5.00	5.00
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VI. Restoration of damaged water Mills. . . . .	0.18	0.18
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VII. Assistance to provide ex-gratia payment at the average rate of Rs.2,00/- per house for reconstruction/repair of residential houses . . . . .	0.18	0.18
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VIII. Free supply of saplings for reforestation programmes to compensate loss/damage due to floods . . . . .	1.00	1.00
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TOTAL		26.35
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In addition, the Government of India have also allocated 217 tonnes of wheat as grant for distribution as gratuitous relief in the current financial year in the flood affected areas.

गोतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली में नागरिक सुविधाएं

995. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कई संसद सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान यमुनापार की अनधिकृत बस्ती, गोतमपुरी, शाहदरा में सड़कों, गलियों और नालियों की तुरन्त मरम्मत किये जाने की आवश्यकता की ओर दिलाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि जिन सड़कों, गलियों और नालियों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा नहीं किया जा सका, उन पर अब भी काम नहीं किया जा रहा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अनधिकृत बस्ती में कब तक नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाएंगी तथा यदि वहां नागरिक सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं की जानी हैं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) जी हां। प्रश्नों के जरिए।

(ख) और (ग) अनधिकृत कालोनियों में नागरिक सुख सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था दिल्ली निगर निगम या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपने संसाधनों से की जा रही है। यह कालोनी दिल्ली निगर निगम के क्षेत्र के अधीन है। सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों के लिए इस प्रयोजनार्थ दिल्ली निगर निगम द्वारा वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए 50 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। गोतमपुरी अनियमित कालोनी में दिल्ली निगर निगम द्वारा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान अभी तक 41,000 रुपये की लागत से इंटों के खंडजे बिछाने तथा नालियां बनाने का कार्य किया है। दिल्ली निगर निगम सभी अनधिकृत कालोनियों का सर्वेक्षण कर रहा है तथा इस कालोनी का भी बाकी कालोनियों के साथ सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा।

#### Education of Children of Rehabilitation Camps

996. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the children in the rehabilitation camps are giving up their studies because of their poverty;

(b) is it a fact that those children had made a representation to the Government to give leading facilities to all the students who are studying so that they could carry on their studies further; and

(c) what decision has the Government taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. No such information has been received.

(b) and (c). No such direct representation has been received by this Department. However the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, Maharashtra has forwarded a representation from 43 High School Students of Chandrapur (Maharashtra) for the grant of stipends in relaxation of the existing instructions. A decision is to be taken by the Government.

पब्लिक स्कूलों को राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा से जोड़ने की प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा

997. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज-कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में कुल कितने तथाकथित पब्लिक स्कूल, मान्यता प्राप्त और गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पब्लिक स्कूलों को राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा के साथ जोड़ने की प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा के बाद अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्राथमिक शिक्षा स्तर पर फीस के नाम पर तथाकथित पब्लिक स्कूलों को फीस या बन्दे की बड़ी धनराशि वसूल करने से रोकने के लिए कदम उठाने का है ;

(घ) क्या पब्लिक स्कूलों में जाने वाले बच्चों के परिवारों का कोई सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या यह सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (अ० प्रताप चन्द्र कृष्ण) : (क) पब्लिक स्कूलों का अभि-  
 शम, सामान्यता उन स्कूलों से है, जो सोसायटी पंजीकरण  
 अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत एक स्थायित्व संस्था,  
 भारतीय पब्लिक स्कूल सम्मेलन के सदस्य है। सारे  
 देश भर में इस समय 54 स्कूल हैं, जो इस सम्मेलन  
 के सदस्य हैं। ये सभी स्कूल मान्यता प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार, प्रत्यक्षियों के सांख्यिक  
 अधिकार को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए, पब्लिक  
 स्कूल को सार्वजनिक शिक्षा की प्रणाली के माध्यम से  
 कलित करने के विभिन्न प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही  
 है।

(घ) जो, नहीं।

(ङ) इस समय ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### **Compensation to Owners of Land Under Water since Farakka Barrage Complex Operation**

998. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether Government have considered the desirability of compensating the owners of lands which were formally arable and have for years been under water since Farakka Barrage complex operation was started?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): All the land which gets submerged and area which is required for the operation of the Farakka Barrage Project, has been acquired or is under acquisition at the cost of the Project. In respect of the low-lying areas in Pagla and Bansloi river basins and Damos Beel which get inundated due to the sustained flow in the feeder canal of the Farakka Barrage, the West Bengal Government desired that instead of acquiring the land, arrangements should be made for providing relief to these areas from flooding. Accordingly, it has been decided to construct

regulators at the mouths of the Pagla and Bansloi rivers and drain the low-lying area in a northward direction into the Ganga.

#### **Stock of Foodgrains**

999. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to his statement made on September 17, 1978, at Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the Government would not require any import of foodgrains and that it has sufficient stocks of foodgrains to feed the people in spite of heavy floods in the country; and

(b) how much stock of wheat, rice and other foodgrains Government presently has till the next crop comes into the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The total production of foodgrains during 1977-78 reached an all time high level of 125.6 million tonnes. The prospects of production during the current year also appear to be bright despite the fact that the crop during the kharif season had been affected by floods in certain areas. For the country as a whole the over-all food production and supplies situation is quite good. Accordingly there is no need to import foodgrains for the present.

(b) According to the latest available information, the stocks of cereals with the Public agencies as on 1st November, 1978 were approximately of the order of 163.5 lakh tonnes comprising 102.1 lakh tonnes wheat, 60.7 lakh tonnes rice and 0.7 lakh tonnes coarse grains. The kharif food grains from the current kharif crop (marketing season November and October) have since come in the market.

**Central grant to Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation**

1000. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN:  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to  
state:

(a) the reasons for the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation not getting its share of the Centres financial contribution in time; and

(b) the remedial action taken or proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A request for Central equity was received from the Corporation in May 1978. Its release is held up because the Corporation has yet to (i) finalize the accounts for 1977-78 which is a pre-condition for release of Central equity in terms of the assurance given by the Ministry to the "Committee on Papers laid on the Table" and (ii) intimate the projects for which equity is required, expenditure likely to be incurred on them during the current year and other relevant details sought by the Ministry.

(b) The Corporation has been advised to finalize the accounts and furnish the required information speedily.

डी० डी० ए० की आबंटन नीति के बारे में बाबेजा समिति के निष्कर्ष

1001 श्री अन्नन्तराम जायसवाल : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यक्रम के बारे में बाबेजा समिति द्वारा की गई जाँच के दौरान यह पता चला था कि डी०डी०ए० ने आपात स्थिति के दौरान 7,000 प्लट ऐसे व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किये थे, जो डी०डी०ए० में पंजीकृत तर्क नहीं थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान अनियमित रूप से आवंटित किए गये प्लेटों की संख्या का ट्राईबलर और कालोनीवाद ब्यूरो क्या है;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कतनी है, जिन्होंने ऐसे प्लैट आवंटित किये गये थे ; और

(घ) इसके लिए उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों और उन आवंटियों के विरुद्ध, जिन्होंने ऐसा आवंटन हुआ था, क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

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

(ख) और (ग) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण से कहा गया है कि वे इस मामले में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें ।

मध्य प्रदेश में गुप्तकालीन मंदिरों के रख-रखाव पर व्यय

1002. श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गुप्तकालीन मंदिरों के रख-रखाव के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 को प्रतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को 1975 से मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि में गुप्तकालीन मंदिरों और अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों के रख-रखाव पर खर्च की गई धनराशि के बारे में शिकायत मिली है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी उपयुक्त अवधि में वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई;

(ग) क्या यह मंच है कि कागजों में दिखाई गई धनराशि का वास्तविक मर्ममत और रख-रखाव पर खर्च नहीं किया जा रहा था तथा सरकार इस तथ्य का पता लगायेगी कि स्थानीय अधिकारी स्वयं इस कार्य को कराते हैं तथा ठेके जाली नामों से दिखा दिये जा ; और

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित वर्ष के बारे में पुनः जाँच की जायेगी जिससे वास्तविक खर्च तथा अनिवार्य खर्च का पता लग सके ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) : (क) और (ख) : दिनांक 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के प्रश्न सं० 5305 में निर्दिष्ट स्मारकों के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं है । परन्तु वर्ष 1977 के दौरान सर्वेक्षण को जिला शिवपुरी के सरवाया मंडी नामक स्मारक के बारे में तीन शिकायतें मिली

(ग) इस स्मारक की विशेष मरम्मत में किया गया खर्च पुस्तक में निर्धारित आवश्यक प्रांकड़ों पर प्राधारित है। जब कभी कोई विशेष आरोप लगाया जाता है तो सरकार निष्पक्ष भाव से आवश्यक जांच करवाती है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

### Price of Cotton

1003. SHRI AHMAD M. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton production in the country quality-wise, upto the 31st May, 1978 during the current year;

(b) whether the price of cotton has come down gradually; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The total production of cotton in the country during 1977-78 is estimated at 71.03 lakh bales. Quality-wise (varietywise) information generally becomes available from different States with a time-lag. Complete variety-wise break-up is available for 1975-76 and is given in the enclosed statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2868/78].

(b) Yes, Sir. As compared to the high prices of cotton in 1976-77, there has been a gradual decline in its prices during 1977-78. The annual average wholesale price index which stood at 207.7 in 1976-77 declined to 178.1 in 1977-78 cotton year (September to August). Recently the wholesale price index has increased marginally from 167.8 in September to 168.9 in the first week of November, 1978.

(c) The gradual decline in the price of cotton starting from July/August 1977 may be attributed to increase in the domestic production of cotton from 58.39 lakh bales in 1976-77

to 71.03 lakh bales in 1977-78, further expectation of a good crop in 1978-79, increased consumption of man-made fibres by mills and comfortable stock position of the commodity.

### Working Group for Flood Control Project

1004. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI A. C. GEORGE:

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

(a) whether Government have identified the causes of the disastrous floods which recently struck several parts of the country and in particular the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have appointed a Working Group to prepare a Flood Control Project together with a plan of action; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The recent floods in the country, including those in Ganga Basin, were caused primarily by heavy and persistent precipitation, concentrated in limited time and spread over extensive areas, and also due to drainage congestion.

(b) and (c). The Government have appointed a Working Group of Experts in various disciplines to prepare an outline of an integrated project and a plan of action comprising engineering works, soil conservation and afforestation, which can be implemented in a course of 5 to 7 years for controlling and mitigating the damage due to floods in the Indo-Gangetic basin. The report of the Working Group is expected shortly.



### Increase of Floor Space Index in Bombay

1005. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 1099 dated the 24th July, 1978 regarding proposal to increase floor space index in Bombay City and state:

(a) whether information has since been collected from State Government concerned; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that there is no proposal to increase floor space index in the city of Bombay. As such it will not have any effect on the future development and already overburdened civic amenities in the city of Bombay.

### Bad condition of Road to Pitampura, Delhi

1006. SHRI KACHARULAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the very bad condition of the road going to Pitampura Residential Scheme Delhi from the Prem Bari Pul on the Ring Road;

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to get it repaired; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, whether it is proposed to see the condition of the road by deputing some responsible officer so that necessary repairs could be done?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The condition of road from Prem Bari Pul to Pitampura Residential Scheme is not bad. Some portion of it needed patch work, which has been completed.

(c) Does not arise.

सिलचर में फलों को डिब्बा बन्द करने के लिये कारखाना

1007. श्री रामसेबक हजारी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र के सहयोग से मिलचर, ग्रामाम में फलों को डिब्बा बंद करने के लिए एक कारखाने की स्थापना की जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य उन राज्यों में भी ऐसे कारखाने स्थापित करने का है जहाँ बहु-तायत में फलों का उत्पादन होता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). अनुनास, संतरा और टमाटर का विधायन करने के लिए फल और सब्जी विधायन संयंत्र लगाने के लिए जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र और राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ के विशेषज्ञों ने मिलकर कुछ समय पहले एक तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। यह संयंत्र ग्राम में सिलचर भयवा उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में किसी अन्य उपयुक्त स्थान पर स्थापित किया जाना था। जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र से मशीनों की लागत पूरी करने के लिए ऋण के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता मिलने की आशा थी। इस परियोजना की स्थापना की सम्भावना पर राष्ट्रीय कृषि सहकारी विपणन संघ विचार कर रहा है।

(ग) कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने फलों का विधायन करने के लिए फैक्ट्रियां लगाई हैं। व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करते हुए इसी प्रकार की परियोजनाओं पर विचार किया जाएगा।

### Sea Wall Scheme in Orissa Coast

1008. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa's ambitious anti-cyclone sea-wall scheme to protect the long coastline of about 550 Km. economically weak and

vulnerable coastal districts from the onslaughts of repeated cyclones seems to be stuck on the rocks of intra-departmental squabbles and zealous defence of departmental jurisdictions;

(b) whether it is a fact that immediately after the 1971 cyclone the State Government set up a technical committee to examine various measures to reduce the effects of cyclones and tidal bores and recommended a coastal embankment, with certain suggestions all along to shore line to a depth of one kilometre so as to break the speed of the wind; and

(c) if so, the assistance provided by the Central Government and the progress thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that anti-cyclone sea wall scheme has been affected due to inter departmental differences.

(b) and (c). In November, 1971 the State Government of Orissa had appointed a Technical Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. N. Khosla, then Governor of the State, to study flood and cyclone problems in the coastal belt and to recommend measures that could be adopted economically to protect coastal belt area from future cyclones and tidal waves. The Committee *inter-alia* gave a general recommendation for the construction of a protective coastal embankment with plantation on the land side and afforestation on sea side in a width of one kilometre. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Expert Committee, steps are being taken by the State Government of Orissa to provide coastal plantation for having a shelter belt.

The Central Government have approved a scheme for raising a continuous one kilometre wide shelter belt of mixed plantations covering a length of 2080 km. of coast

in Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts at an estimated costs of Rs. 773.45 lakhs spread over a period of five years commencing from 1978-79, which would be fully financed by the Central Government. An amount of Rs. 78 lakhs has been allotted for taking up plantation for a length of 35 km. during the current financial year 1978-79. The State Government have intimated that plantation work is in progress. The State Government have also informed that the recommendation for providing a protective coastal embankment will be investigated and will be included in future programmes depending on the success of shelter belt.

#### River Erosion of Kaim Bhasani in Gopalpura District

1009. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India or any of its Flood Control Boards have formulated any scheme/or propose to do so to protect river erosion of Kaim Bhasani in Dhubri, Hamidabad and Mahisal in the Gopalpura District of Assam;

(b) whether the State Government emphasised the need to provide protection; and

(c) if so, the details and the steps taken to protect river erosion and giving assistance to victims of river erosion?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission (BFCC) of the Government of Assam had prepared a scheme for providing anti-erosion measures on the right bank of Brahmaputra river near Kaim Bhasani in Dhubri district of Assam. The scheme was considered by the Board of Technical Consultants of the BFCC in their

meeting held in October, 1978. The scheme was not recommended by the Board of Consultants as it was found that the area proposed to be protected was within the flood plain of the river and liable to inundation, and that the proposals in the scheme were not adequate. It was also found that the cost of providing dependable anti-erosion works may be as high as Rs. 400 lakhs to Rs. 500 lakhs which would not be economically justifiable for the protection of 1060 ha. of agricultural land and buildings and houses costing Rs. 10.5 lakhs. The proposals in the case of Mahisa are under preparation as per views expressed by the Board of Consultants in their meeting of December, 1977. Regarding protection to Hamidabad the State Government has reported that the situation is under observation.

The question of providing protection against erosion has to be viewed in the context of the benefits that would result from the outlay required to achieve them. Each case would have to be evaluated accordingly.

#### **Licence to Big Business House for Sea Fishing and Trawlers**

1010. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leading big business house with diversified interests has recently been given a licence for undertaking sea-fishing and import of trawlers;

(b) whether the application for licence submitted by this big business firm was not referred to Monopoly Restrictive Trade Practices Commission as is the usual practice in the case of applications for new licences by Industrial houses which are covered by Monopoly Restrictive Trade Practices Act; and

(c) if so, the reasons for circumventing the provisions of the law in their case?

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THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member may please indicate specifically the name of the concerned big business house. The Government of India have not circumvented the provisions of the Monopoly Restrictive Trade Practices Act before giving permission for undertaking sea-fishing and import of trawlers to any big business house registered under the MRTP Act.

#### **Licences to Multinationals Like Wimco and Union Carbide etc. for Fishing in Bay of Bengal**

1011. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether multinationals like Wimco, Union Carbide etc. have been given licences for fishing in Bay of Bengal;

(b) if so, the precise principles on which such licences are granted and whether such principles form part of an overall strategy; and

(c) the concrete benefits envisaged as a result of such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) whether a company is a multinational or not, fishing, as such, is not a licensable industry. However, permission for fishing through chartered vessels is given depending on the merits of the case.

(b) Deep sea fishing is a capital intensive activity and in view of paucity of information on the deep sea fishery resources and lack of expertise for deep sea fishing operations, permission is given for chartering foreign vessels for a limited period, to enable the entrepreneurs take investment decisions.

(c) Acquisition of knowledge on fishery resources of the regions beyond

the conventional fishing areas transfer of technology through training of man-power in deep sea fishing operations and foreign exchange earnings.

मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराना

1012. श्री राघवजी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को बुवाई के समय इस वर्ष पर्याप्त मात्रा में उर्वरक उपलब्ध नहीं कराये जा सके;

(ख) पर्याप्त मात्रा में रासायनिक उर्वरक वितरित न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) रबी 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के लिए उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता का जायजा मौसम प्रारम्भ होने से पहले राज्य सरकार की सलाह से लिया गया था। राज्य सरकार द्वारा बताई गई मासिक आवश्यकता के अनुसार, अगस्त-अक्तूबर, 1978 की अवधि के दौरान पोटाशयुक्त उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता से अधिक सप्लाई की गई थी। इसी अवधि के दौरान परिवहन की कठिनाइयों, बन्दरगाहों पर श्रम-समस्याओं तथा कारखानों में उत्पादन की समस्याओं के कारण नाइट्रोजन और पी० ए० की सप्लाई में मामूली कमी आई थी। इसकी पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उर्वरक आयोग के लिए किए गए हैं और इसके फलस्वरूप चालू मौसम के लिए आयातित यूरिया तथा डी० ए० पी० की सम्पूर्ण आवश्यकताएँ राज्य सरकार को पहले ही उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं। किसी राज्य में उर्वरकों का अंतरिक वितरण राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है और स्थानीय कमी से बचने के लिए उपाय करना उसका कार्य है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) सरकार राज्य के अनेक क्षेत्रों में बफर स्टॉक रख रही है। राज्य के भाण्डागारों में 31-10-1978 को लगभग 47,000 मीट्री टन पीचक उर्वरक उपलब्ध था।

## Reduction in Price of Fertilisers and Pesticides

1013. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether there is any representation from the people to reduce the price of Fertilizers and Pesticides; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There are occasional references to the prices of inputs and the need to reduce them. It is the policy of the Government to keep prices of fertilisers as low as possible. It was in this context, prices of fertilisers were reduced six times during the period 18-7-1975 to 12-11-1977. In addition, the following steps were also taken by the Government:

(a) Countervailing Duty on Muriate of Potash was abolished.

(b) Excise Duty on Single Superphosphate was reduced.

(c) Subsidy on indigenous  $P_2O_5$  was introduced.

(d) Custom Duties on Phosphoric Acid and Rock Phosphate were also reduced.

(e) Retention Price Scheme for indigenous manufacturers of Nitrogenous fertilisers was also introduced.

As regards Pesticide, it has been declared as Essential Commodity so that its price can also be regulated.

**Pollution**

1014. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL  
PAIDU:

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

(a) whether a high-level Committee has been constituted by the Delhi Administration to look into the problem of atmospheric pollution in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions and when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) and (b). With a view to take an overall view in the Union Territory of Delhi to coordinate industrial, agricultural and civic activities to prevent pollution of water, air soil and other problems of environmental degradation, a high level Environmental Committee was constituted by the Delhi Administration in December, 1977. The composition of this Committee is given at Statement-I. This Committee has recently appointed a sub-committee to suggest measures for detection, control and prevention of air pollution in Delhi. The composition of this Sub-Committee is at Statement-II. The Sub-Committee is expected to meet shortly and give their suggestions.

**Statement-I**

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Composition of Environmental Committee for the Union Territory of Delhi.

1. Chief Executive Councillor	Chairman
2. Mayor of Delhi	Member
3. Dr. Amar Nath Kumar, Member Metropolitan Council	Member
4. Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration, Delhi	Member
5. Chairman, Delhi Transport Corporation	Member
6. Vice -Chairman, Delhi Development Authority	Member
7. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi	Member
8. Development Commissioner, Delhi Administration	Member
9. Deputy Commissioner, Delhi	Member
10. Director of Industries-cum-Secretary (Electricity), Delhi Administration, Delhi	Member
11. President/Secretary, New Delhi Municipal Committee	Member
12. Director of Transport, Delhi Administration, Delhi	Member
13. Chief Engineer (Floods), Delhi Administration, Delhi	Member
14. General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking	Member
15. Dr. Nilay Chaudhuri, Chairman, Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution	Member
16. Shri S.S. Shafi, Additional Chief Planner, Town & Country Planning Organisation	Member
17. Shri Bharat K. Bansal, Senior Specialist, Department of Science and Technology	Member
18. Secretary, (Local Self Government Department) Delhi Administration	Member

Deputy Secretary, Local, Self Government will be Secretary to the Committee.

**Statement-II****Composition of Environmental Sub-Committee.**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Chief Secretary Delhi Administration Delhi . . . . .  | Chairman         |
| 2. Dr. Amar Nath Kumar, Member, Metropolitan Council . . . . .   | Member           |
| 3. Dr. Nilay Chaudhuri, Chairman, Central Board of the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution . . . . . | Member           |
| 4. Dr. R.P. Singh, Head of the Department of Chemistry Delhi University Delhi . . . . .                    | Member           |
| 5. Dr. N.L. Ramanathan, Director (PEG) Department of Science and Technology . . . . .                      | Member           |
| 6. Shri P.K. Dass, Director General Meteorological Department, Lodhi Road, New Delhi . . . . .             | Member           |
| 7. Adviser, (PHEE), Ministry of Works and Housing. . . . .   | Member           |
| 8. Dr. J.M. Dave, School of Environmental Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi . . . . .       | Member           |
| 9. Dr. S.P. Chopra, Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi . . . . .                                     | Member           |
| 10. Police Commissioner, Delhi . . . . .   | Member           |
| 11. Commissioner M.C.D., Delhi . . . . .   | Member           |
| 12. President, New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi. . . . .   | Member           |
| 13. Secretary (LSG) . . . . .  | Member-Secretary |
| 14. Deputy Commissioner, Delhi . . . . .   | Member           |
| 15. Labour Commissioner, Delhi . . . . .   | Member           |
| 16. Dr. O.P. Sharma, Director, Health Services . . . . .   | Member           |

**Shortage of Drinking Water**

1015. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 33,305 villages in Rajasthan State no fewer than 24031 suffer from the shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in most of the villages where water is available it is quite unfit for human consumption;

(c) if so, whether Government of Rajasthan has sought the financial assistance from the Central Government and has submitted plan for the approval of the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (d). Out of the problem villages reported in 1971-72, 3122 problem villages remained unprovided as on 1st April, 1978. Provision of safe drinking water to these villages is being arranged under the Minimum Needs Programme. To accelerate the pace, additional funds are being provided to the State under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

As per the State Government's subsequent survey, the number of problem villages remaining uncovered in August 1, 1978 is reported to be 14660.

The eligibility of the additional villages now reported by the State Government will be considered only after the number of villages which had already been reported by the State are fully covered under the programme.

**माडन बैकरीज में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी**

1016 श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) माडन बैकरीज, दिल्ली में कुल कितने श्रमिक हैं;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में श्रेणी एक, दो, तीन और चार के कर्मचारियों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इस बैकरी में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या अनुपात से कम है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इस बैकरी में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की कितनी कितनी प्रतिशतता है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) माडन बैकरीज के दिल्ली युनिट में कर्मचारियों (जिनमें ग्रुप ए और बी शामिल हैं) की कुल संख्या 199 है।

(ख)	जोड़	ग्रुप	अनुसूचित जातों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रतिशतता	अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रतिशतता
	7		शून्य	—	शून्य	—
	8		शून्य	—	शून्य	—
	79	सी	4	5%	शून्य	—
	105	डी	13	12.04 %	1	0.95%

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) यह ऊपर (ख) में बताया गया है।

#### **Recreational Green Area in Trans-Jamuna Area, Delhi**

1017. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much area was reserved for recreational Green in trans-Jamuna area of Delhi in the Master Plan;

(b) how much area out of this has been squatted upon; and

(c) how Government propose to compensate the recreational green

area and which are the areas which can be identified and whose land use can be changed?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) 953.6 Hects.

(b) Survey is being conducted.

(c) While re-drafting the new plan of the trans-Jamuna area, this aspect will be taken into account.

#### **Aid from F.A.O. for Rural Productivity**

1018. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the state-

ment of the Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation, reported from Jakarta on October 19, 1978, to the effect that over 532 million people in Asia had been classified as living in absolute poverty, most of whom are packed in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia; if so, how many of the people in India are classified as living in "absolute poverty"; and

(b) the details of the aid offered, committed or sought by Government from the Food and Agriculture Organisation for increasing rural productivity in India, with a view to extricating this country from the aforesaid conditions?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation has no information regarding the reported statement of Director General of Food and Agriculture Organisation on 19th October, 1978 from Jakarta.

(b) The major activity of FAO in the field of food and agriculture is by virtue of its being executing agency of United Nations Development Programme for projects for assistance to Governments in its field of responsibility. The FAO also provides consultancy services of FAO Experts as and when required by member countries. In 1976, the FAO created a Technical Cooperation Programme Fund of \$ 18.5 million out of the regular budget for 1976-77 with the aim of enabling the developing countries to have aid from FAO from its regular funds for filling up significant gaps in agricultural development by providing experts or equipment. So far FAO has offered/committed an aid of \$ 8,95,000 to India under its Technical Cooperation Programme. India has sought Technical Cooperation Programme assistance of \$ 11,75,000 approximately for a number of other projects.

### Project for Oil Seed Development and Creation of an Oil Marketing Network

1019. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has submitted a proposal to the Union Government to start a project for oilseed development and creation of an oil marketing net work with the help of cooperative League of U.S.A.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A proposal has been formulated by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to help the cultivators to adopt production techniques which would decrease the vulnerability of the groundnut crop to climatic variations while also raising yields and offering year to year price stability thereby increasing grower's income. For this purpose, production, processing and marketing of groundnut would be coordinated by organising a federation of oilseeds growers cooperatives. The main features of the scheme are:

(i) Arrange production of seeds and supply the same to the growers cooperatives by establishing farms at suitable sites. The farms may also serve the purpose of adaptive research.

(ii) Procurement of the produce at a coordinated price and arrange for processing.

(iii) Marketing of vegetable oils through consumers' cooperatives.

The Government of India has since conveyed its approval to the National Dairy Development Board to the draft agreement proposed to be entered into between the Board and the Cooperative League of U.S.A. for the purpose.



### **Membership of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies**

1020. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total number of Membership in the agricultural credit cooperative societies which are claimed to be the back bone of the cooperative Movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): As on 30th June, 1977, the total membership of primary agricultural credit societies in the country was 448.31 lakhs.

### **Number of SCs & STs Employees in the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Supply**

1021. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in each class of service in the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation against whom there are adverse remarks in their Confidential Records and the kinds of adverse remarks and effect of them; and

(b) what steps Government propose to do justice to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the matter of such indiscriminate remarks, marring their promotions?

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

(b) The question whether remarks made on any such employee are indiscriminate or not, will depend on the merits of the case and the sustainability

of the remarks. Government instructions on the procedure to be adopted in the maintenance of annual confidential records and the safeguards and remedies available against any unsustainable assessment as applicable to all Government employees will be adopted on any aggrieved employee invoking such provisions.

### **Licence fee for fishing in Delhi**

1022. SHRI SHRIKRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether licence fee for fishing in Okhla, Delhi is only Rs. 1.25 per day;

(b) whether licence fee in fishing spots, developed by Delhi Development Authority, is Rs. 5.00 per day;

(c) the reasons for charging by Delhi Development Authority four times of the licence fee charged at Okhla; and

(d) whether Delhi Development Authority propose to reduce the licence fee to promote fishing as a sport in their spots and if need be, by limiting the quantum of catch, say 5 kilos, per licence, per day?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Okhla water area is divided into two parts for the purpose of amateur fishing. Daily licence for amateurs including the reserved notch is Rs. 2.50 and for areas excluding the reserved notch is Rs. 1.25.

(b) Yes Sir. The Delhi Development Authority charges Rs. 5.00 per day for fishing at spots, developed by the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Fishing spots developed by the Delhi Development Authority are in static water and ponds and not flow-

ing water. These spots recreational and considerable amount is spent on their maintenance. The fees are commensurate with costs.

(d) There is no proposal for reduction of licence fee.

**जल संसाधन परिषद् की स्थापना करना**

1023. श्री रामानन्द सिंघाणी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिंचाई आयोग ने जलसंसाधन परिषद् की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सिफारिश के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :**  
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अंतर्राज्यीय नदियों के जल के उचित प्रबंध और इष्टतम समुपयोजन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त संस्थात्मक प्रबंध करने के प्रश्न पर, जिनमें जल संसाधन परिषद् की स्थापना करने की बात भी शामिल है, सरकार कुछ समय से विचार कर रही है । चूंकि इन प्रस्तावों में संवैधानिक और विधि संबंधी मामले निहित हैं और इसका संबंध केन्द्र और राज्यों के बीच के संबंधों के एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पहलू से है, इसलिए इस बारे में राज्यों के विचारों पर अच्छी तरह विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है । सरकार इस मामले के महत्व को समझती है और एक व्यवहार्य निर्णय पर पहुंचने के सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, हालांकि इसमें अभी कुछ समय लगेगा ।

**Brahmaputra River Board to control Flood Water**

1024. SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA:

SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to constitute the Brahmaputra River Board in order to control the flood water of the Brahmaputra River in Assam;

(b) if so, when it is likely that the Board will be declared and work started; and

(c) if not, what are the constraints against the continuation of the Board and steps taken to remove them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). A draft bill for the constitution of the Brahmaputra River Board under the Central Government for the preparation of a Master Plan for the control of floods, bank erosion and the improvement of the drainage in the Brahmaputra valley, having regard to the development and utilisation of the water resources of the basin for irrigation, hydro-power, navigation and other benefits, and also the construction of multipurpose river valley projects and other connected functions, is included in the list of bills to be introduced during the current session of Parliament.

10+2+3 शिक्षा प्रणाली पर निर्बंध

1025. श्री जगदीश प्रताप माधुर :  
श्री विजय कुमार नलहोत्रा :  
श्री प्रोमप्रकाश त्वाणी :  
श्री बी० जी० हांडे :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार 10+2+3 शिक्षा प्रणाली को लागू करने का है; और

(ख) शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अनिश्चितता की स्थिति को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कब तक निर्णय किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र ज्योति) : (क) और (ख) नई दिल्ली में 13-15 जुलाई, 1978 को हुए राज्यों एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिए गए हैं:—

“शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में देश की औपचारिक शिक्षा के ढाँचे पर विचार किया गया । सम्मेलन ने यह बात नोट की कि 26 राज्यों तथा संघीय क्षेत्रों ने 10+2+3 प्रणाली,

अर्थात् 12 वर्ष को स्कूल शिक्षा तथा तीन वर्ष की कालेज शिक्षा लागू करा दी है, जैसा कि शिक्षा आयोग 1964-66 और राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 1968 में सिफारिश की गई थी।

सम्मेलन ने प्राथमिक शिक्षा के प्रति राज्यों के दायित्व पर भी विचार किया और उसका यह मत है कि जब तक छाठवीं कक्षा एक मान्य स्तर है शिक्षा की यह प्रणाली किसी भी प्रकार से राज्य नीति के निदेशक सिद्धांत के प्रतिकूल नहीं है।

सम्मेलन इस बात से सहमत है कि स्कूल शिक्षा की प्रणाली 12 वर्ष की अवधि की प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा शामिल होनी चाहिए।

उच्चतर शिक्षा का अवसर-स्नातक स्तर तीन वर्ष की अवधि का हो सकता है। तथापि, यदि राज्य सरकार चाहे तो यह अवधि पाठ्यक्रम के लिए दो वर्ष की और प्रान्स पाठ्यक्रम के लिए तीन वर्ष की हो सकती है।"

#### Return of Soviet and other Wheat Loans

1026. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat borrowed from Russia and other Countries which India has to return to fulfil the agreement;

(b) how much wheat has been returned to Russia up till now and how much quantity remained to be fulfilled by the Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether any wheat loan from any country is still to be repaid in kind or money by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Excepting from the USSR, India has not imported foodgrains from any other country in the form of loan returnable in kind. As against a quantity of 14.98 lakh tonnes of wheat to

be returned to the USSR in repayment of the balance quantity of wheat loan received from that country in 1973-74, a quantity of about 8.73 lakh tonnes has already been shipped upto 15th November, 1978 and shipment of the remaining quantity of 6.25 lakh tonnes is to be completed by end of June, 1979.

(c) and (d). The only other country which has provided foodgrains to India on the basis of loans is the USA. By an agreement signed on 15th June, 1951, the USA provided a loan of US \$189.56 million, intended to finance the purchase of 2 million tonnes of wheat. The loan is repayable in dollars and the amount of this loan outstanding as on 1st April, 1978 is US \$138.691 million. Apart from this, since 1967 the USA has supplied a portion of food and other agricultural commodities against convertible currency credit loans under P.L. 480, which are repayable in dollars.

#### Relief to Agricultural Refugee, in M. P.

1027. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister is aware that the agricultural refugees of Usrar, Satna District, M.P. have suffered heavy loss due to excessive rain;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering grant of relief to them; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have reported that, on account of continuous rains and flood, Khariff crops in the Rehabilitation Project at Usrar in Satna District have been damaged.

(b) and (c). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have been informed to afford appropriate relief as in case of the other flood affected population in the State.

**Allotment of Accommodation to Recognised Political Parties and Social and Cultural Organisations**

**1028. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) details regarding Party-wise break-up of number of houses/Bungalows/suites with built area allotted to various recognised Political parties and Social and Cultural Organisations, their Office bearers and other individuals as on 30th Sept., 78 at concessional rates;

(b) the names of organisations and individuals under various categories who have been allotted Government houses, Bungalows at concessional rates during the past sixteen months;

(c) whether Government have received representations regarding the discrimination in such allotment and revision in policy of allotting the Government Bungalow to various social and cultural organisations and individuals and details thereof;

(d) what is the total amount of House rent arrears to be recovered upto 30th September, 78 from such organisations and individuals; and

(e) if so, measures Government propose to take in this direction?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (d). Three statements showing the information are laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2869/78]. These do not include Press Correspondents.

(b) Two suites in Vithalbhai Patel House have been allotted to the Janata Party and one type IV house to an individual.

(c) Some representations have been received from time to time and were examined. No separate statistical compilation of the representations received is kept.

(e) Efforts are made to effect recovery of arrears of licence fee as expeditiously as possible and where necessary, action under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 is also taken.

**Temporary Teachers of Affiliated Colleges of Delhi University**

**1029. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:**

**SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

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

(a) whether the University of Delhi has decided that all temporary teachers employed in private affiliated colleges will be given extension in service even though there may not be any teaching work for them;

(b) whether the U.G.C. has waived its rule of teacher/pupil ratio in the above mentioned cases; and

(c) whether it is the policy of the University that a teacher once employed against a purely temporary vacancy in the University or an affiliated college will stay on to be permanently absorbed?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

### Plan for Control of Floods

1030. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for control of floods all over the country;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached with Nepal for implementation of such a plan;

(d) if so, facts about such an agreement;

(e) whether enquiries have been made regarding extraordinary passage of water from different dams and barrages in different parts of the country, particularly in West-Bengal accentuating the flood situation in the State; and

(f) if so, facts about the findings of such enquiries and the measures proposed by the Government for dealing with such a situation in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). In order to evolve a coordinated, integrated and scientific approach for a long-term strategy on flood control, the Central Government have set up the Rashtriya Barh Ayog to study, in depth, the problem of flood control, taking into consideration the experience gained in the implementation of flood control measures during the last two decades. The Ayog is expected to submit its report by the end of 1979.

On the advice of the Planning Commission, the Department of Irrigation had constituted a Working Group to recommend strategy, policies and programmes for flood control during the 5 year period from 1978 to 1983. In its interim report, the Working Group has recommended an outlay of Rs. 680 crores. The Working Group in its

final report has recommended expeditious completion of on-going schemes, and the commencement of work on new schemes required immediately, and lays stress on the need for adequate maintenance, speedy finalisation of long range plans and flood plain regulation. In the light of the extensive flood damage this year, a higher outlay has been recommended.

Another Working Group has also been constituted to prepare a multi-disciplinary action plan for flood control for implementation in a period of 5 to 7 years. The report of this Working Group is expected shortly.

(c) and (d). A flood control plan for the Ganga basin would also cover creation of storage reservoirs on the tributary rivers at suitable locations. Within India, especially in the northern India, good sites with acceptable geological and topographical features are not available for construction of dams to give reservoirs with adequate storage characteristics. However, the northern tributaries of the Ganga which flow from Nepal to India, do present suitable sites for the creation of storage reservoirs which could be used not only for flood control but also for irrigation and hydro power benefits to both the countries. Agreement has been reached for jointly conducting the additional investigations required for the preparation of detailed project reports for the Rapti (Balubhang) project in Nepal and Pancheshwar project on the Indo-Nepal border and for examining the preliminary issues with regard to the execution of Karnali project in Nepal.

(e) and (f). Storage reservoir projects have been extremely beneficial in moderating floods to a considerable extent. But for the intelligent operation of these reservoirs, the damages due to floods in areas downstream of these storage reservoirs would have been very much greater. In the case of West Bengal, the D.V.C. reservoirs in particular have been instrumental in substantially reducing the flood peak. A peak inflow of 24,300 cumecs

(8.51 lakh cusecs) into the terminal reservoirs of the D.V.C. system was moderated and a release with a peak of only 4,571 cumecs (1.6 lakh cusecs) was affected.

In view of the definite advantage bestowed by storage reservoirs, it is proposed to take up construction of another reservoir in the D.V.C. system and also a dam on the Kangsabati in its upper reaches. Action has also been initiated to acquire additional land upto the gate level in Panchet and Maithon reservoirs which would provide additional storage capacity of about 50 per cent of the existing available storage. This would substantially help in further moderating the flood flows.

#### **Central Grants for Community Tube Wells in Orissa**

1031. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government realise that the Orissa State is the most backward State in India and needs financial assistance from the Central Government for installing Community Tubewells; and

(b) if so, the financial grant provided by the Central Government to that State in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Some areas of Orissa State have been considered as backward. Central assistance for community works including tubewells is being made available under special Central sector programmes like Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) and Command Area Development (CAD) in the form of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent for the benefit of small and marginal farmers. This subsidy is now extended to all the small and marginal farmers outside the special

Central programmes for Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) or A.R.D.C. type schemes duly cleared by the State Ground Water Directorate.

(b) Separate figures of financial assistance provided for community works including tubewells under these special Central programmes are not available. The total project outlay for all the programmes of S.F.D.A. including minor irrigation in Orissa State is Rs. 850 lakhs. Besides, 65 blocks in S.F.D.A. areas of the Orissa State have been selected for the new programme of intensive block development and a provision of Rs. 345 lakhs has been earmarked during 1978-79 under Integrated Rural Development Programme. Minor irrigation schemes including community works are also included under this programme. Under D.P.A.P., the districts of Kalahandi and Phulbani are covered and minor irrigation is also included under this programme. Community tubewells have not so far been proposed by the State Government under this programme. Under C.A.D. programme an amount of Rs. 14 lakhs was incurred towards subsidy for ground water schemes and on-far development during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. Under the I.T.D.P., an amount of Rs. 6 crores was approved for special Central assistance for all minor irrigation programmes during 1976-77 to 1978-79.

#### **Additional Irrigation Potential**

1032. DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the additional irrigation potential created in the country in the years 1976-77 and 1977-78;

(b) the break up State-wise in the medium irrigation; and

(c) the estimated irrigation potential State-wise for the current year and the progress made therein?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Additional irrigation potential created in the country in the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 is as follows:--

1976-77                      21,01,2000 ha;  
1977-78    ...    2,564,000 ha.

(b) The information is given in Statement-I.

(c) The estimated additional irrigation potential State-wise for the current year is given in Statement-II. The progress made therein is not available.

**Statement—I**

('000' hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of State	1976-77	1977-78
1	Andhra Pradesh	17	19
2	Assam .	13	30
3	Bihar .	3	16
4	Gujarat .	7	16
5	Haryana .		7
6	Himachal Pradesh .		..
7	Jammu & Kashmir .	2	1
8	Karnataka .		
9	Kerala .		..
10	Madhya Pradesh .	29	45
11	Maharashtra .	37	20
12	Manipur .		
13	Meghalaya .		
14	Nagaland .	..	..
15	Orissa .	15	13
16	Punjab .		..
17	Rajasthan .		9
18	Sikkim .	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu .	2	9
20	Tripura .	..	..
21	Uttar Pradesh .	61	56
22	West Bengal .	7	7

## Statement—II

('000' ha.)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	Target of additional potential to be created
1	Andhra Pradesh	214
2	Assam	69
3	Bihar	434
4	Gujarat	125
5	Haryana	61
6	Himachal Pradesh	5
7	Jammu & Kashmir	21
8	Karnataka	115
9	Kerala	60
10	Madhya Pradesh	295
11	Maharashtra	191
12	Manipur	36
13	Meghalaya	5
14	Nagaland	6
15	Orissa	180
16	Punjab	59
17	Rajasthan	79
18	Sikkim	1
19	Tamil Nadu	25
20	Tripura	3
21	Uttar Pradesh	1008
22	West Bengal	198

Eviction Proceedings against  
Ex. M.Ps.

1033. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4613 on 28th August,

1978 regarding Eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps. and state:

(a) whether further progress has been made in the eviction proceedings against Ex-M.Ps.;

(b) if so, the details thereof together with the details of rent paid by each of them for their unauthorised occupation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Shri Shankar V. Giri has vacated house on 22nd November 1978, and Shri S. M. Banerjee on 23rd November 1978.

The circumstances under which Sh. Tul Mohan Ram Ex-M.P. is continuously in possession of the premises has been explained in the remarks column of the statement. A statement showing the rent paid and balance still due is enclosed.

## खजुराहो मंदिर के पश्चिमी कॉम्प्लेक्स का सजाया जाना

1034. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नावक : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खजुराहो मंदिर के पश्चिमी कॉम्प्लेक्स पर तेज प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पास 14 लाख रुपये की राशि जमा कराई गई थी; और

(ख) यह धनराशि कब से जमा है तथा अब तक यह कार्य प्रारम्भ न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं तथा कार्य प्रारम्भ करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

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

(ख) यह कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को सौंपा गया है । केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग (विद्युत प्रभाग) द्वारा दिनांक 18-11-1978 को मध्य प्रदेश में खजुराहो के पश्चिमी मंदिर-समूह के



कुछ मन्दिरों पर तेज प्रकाश डालने का एक प्रयोगात्मक प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया गया था। प्रदर्शन के समय दिए गए सुझावों पर आधारित एक प्राक्कलन तैयार किया जा रहा है।

### Revised Incentives for Newly Established Sugar Factories

1035. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are actively considering the question of revised incentives for newly established sugar factories and expansion projects and the problem of huge stocks of sugar with the factories;

(b) if so, whether any final decision has been taken;

(c) the details of the incentives to be given; and

(d) to what extent the sugar units have been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. An inter-Ministerial Group consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Food, Planning Commission, Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been constituted to review and revise the scheme for grant of incentives to new sugar factories and expansion projects established at high costs in the light of changed conditions.

In order to deal with the problem of huge stocks of sugar with the

factories the Government have already taken a number of measures as indicated in the statement attached.

(b) to (d). The report of the Group is expected soon.

### Statement

Measures Taken by the Government to Deal with the Problems of Huge Stocks of Sugar with the Factories.

S. No. Measures taken by the Government.

1. Controls on prices, distribution, releases and movement of sugar have been removed with effect from 16th August, 1978.

2. The Stock holding limits of licensed sugar dealers have been increased by 50 per cent over the existing limits with effect from 9th October, 1978. The State Governments have also been advised to liberalize the issue of fresh licences to other applicants.

3. Export of 6.5 lakh tonnes of sugar (which is the quota in effect for 1978 under International Sugar Agreement) will be permitted.

4. The question regarding further assistance on credit limit of the sugar factories, to cover the additional credit needs in view of larger carryover stocks than last year, is under examination.

### कोसी नहर परियोजना से सिंचित भूमि

1036. श्री बिनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार राज्य में कोसी नहर परियोजना से कुल कितनी जमीन की सिंचाई की जाने वाली थी और मार्च 1977 से पहले कुल कितनी जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकी और 1977 से लेकर आज तक जनता शासन के काल में कितनी जमीन की सिंचाई के प्रबंध किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुदधीत मोंसे बरनाला) : सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

## विचारण

(लाख एकड़)

अन्ततः सिचाई क्षम्यता	मार्च, 1977 से पहले वास्तव में सिंचित की गई कुल भूमि (एकड़)	अतिरिक्त भूमि को सिचाई के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए 1977 से अब तक जनता सरकार की प्रवृत्ति में किए गए प्रयत्न				
	मार्च, 1977 तक सृजित की गई क्षम्यता	मार्च, 1977 तक वास्तविक सिचाई	मार्च, 1978 तक सृजित की गई क्षम्यता	मार्च, 1978 तक वास्तविक सिचाई	1978-79 के दौरान अतिरिक्त क्षम्यता का लक्ष्य	

## कोसी नहरें

1. पूर्वी नहर । .	11.27	6.53	3.607	6.765	3.96	.22
2. राजपुर नहर .	3.05	1.30	0.69	1.555	0.60	.10
3. पश्चिमी कोसी नहर	7.76		कार्य प्रगति पर है।			

National Science Talent Search  
Scholarship Scheme1037. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI  
VAGHELA:

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

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

(a) the number of scholarships awarded by the NCERT under the National Science Talent Search Scholarship Scheme during the academic years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 each year;

(b) the number out of these NSTS Scholars who went abroad and their scholarship was stopped;

(c) the number out of these NSTS Scholars who joined medical or engineering courses and their scholarships were stopped;

(d) whether Government consider engineering and medical education as important ones;

(e) in case Government considers them important, reasons why scholarships have been stopped; and

(f) the action taken to revive the scholarships to the NSTS scholars since 1975-76 to those who have joined engineering or medical courses?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) the number of scholarships awarded by the NCERT under the National Science Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, yearwise is as given below:—

1975-76 . 372

1976-77 . 353

1977-78 . 453 (103 under National Science Talent Scheme and 350 Under National Talent Search Scheme).

(b) Although the scholars of 1975-76 batch are eligible to go abroad for post-graduate studies, none has applied for it so far and, therefore, the question of stopping the scholarship does not arise. As regard scholars of 1976-77 and 1977-78 batches are concerned, they are not yet eligible to go abroad for higher studies.

(c) The number of selected candidates who did not avail of the NSTS Scholarships during 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was 40, 33 and 27 respectively. No information is available whether they joined engineering or medical courses.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Since engineering and medical courses were not covered under the NSTS Scholarship Scheme, the question of stopping scholarships for these subjects did not arise.

(f) Since there was no provision for awarding scholarships for engineering or medical courses under the NSTS, the question of reviving scholarships for these subjects does not arise.

#### Cost of Building Material

1038. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of Building materials such as brick, iron, lime, ce-

ment etc. have recorded a sharp rise during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, rise in the prices of each material in percent between October, 1976 and October, 1978; and

(c) factors responsible for this sharp rise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). All India Index Nos. of wholesale prices of building materials like bricks, lime, cement, logs and timber iron and steel (bars and rods) and paints and varnishes during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 are given in Statement annexed. The percentage increase or decrease in the index numbers of wholesale prices of these building materials between October, 1976 and 1978 is indicated in Statement-II annexed. The prices of building material during this period have generally followed the trends in the general price level except in the case of logs and timber, which are used also for purposes other than building construction.

#### Statement

*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of building materials.*

(Base 1970-71=100)

Material	Index No. of Wholesale Prices		
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. Bricks . . . . .	291.2	344.4	299.6
2. Lime . . . . .	136.3	143.1	141.2
3. Cement . . . . .	170.5	173.6	176.8
4. Logs & Timber	164.5	155.3	220.3
5. Iron & Steel (Bars & Rods) . . . . .	203.3	208.1	208.3
6. Paints & Varnishes . . . . .	194.6	204.9	204.8

## Statement - II

Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the Index Number of Wholesale Prices of building materials between October 1976 and October, 1978.

Material	Percentage increase(+) or decrease (—)
1. Bricks . . . . .	(—)14.1
2. Lime . . . . .	(—)2.3
3. Cement . . . . .	(+)9.9
4. Logs and Timber . . . . .	(+)86.8
5. Iron & Steel (Bars and Rods) . . . . .	(+)19.6
6. Paints and Varnishes . . . . .	(—)0.8

### Reported purchase of Rotten Wheat by F.C.I., Bangalore

1039. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1000 tonnes of rotten wheat was purchased by the Bangalore Branch of the Food Corporation of India from the Railways;

(b) whether the same stuff was refused when offered to the consignee in Faizabad and also by Avadi (Famili Nadu) Branch of F.C.I.;

(c) whether this rotten wheat was purchased by the Regional Manager over-ruling the objections of the District Manager as well as the Deputy Manager;

(d) the way in which this wheat was disposed of by the Bangalore Branch of the F.C.I.; and

(e) the amount of loss, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (e). No rotten wheat

was purchased by the Food Corporation of India from the Railways at Bangalore. However, about 1000 tonnes of wheat despatched from Tapa (Punjab) in the first fortnight of June, 1978 in Box type open wagons was affected by rains enroute. It wrongly reached Faizabad, and was redirected to the original destination viz. Bangalore. The affected stocks were segregated and are awaiting disposal after due categorisation as cattle/poultry feed or for industrial/manurial purposes as per procedure. The assessment of loss by the carriers (Railways) is still awaited.

### Start of Sugarcane crushing by Sugar Factories

1040. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT:

SHRI NARENDRA SINH.

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

(a) whether crushing of sugarcane was started by all sugar Mills from 1st November, 1978; and

(b) if not, the names of defaulting mills together with steps taken by the Cabinet Panel to ensure both crushing on schedule and protection of farmers' interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As per telegraphic intimations received from the sugar factories, 45 factories have reported to have started crushing operations for 1978-79 season upto 1st November as against 32 factories on the same date last year. 115 factories have reported to have started crushing operations for the current season as on 21st November as against 102 factories on the same date last year.

(b) The names of 178 factories which have not reported to have started crushing operations for 1978-79 season upto 21-11-1978 are shown in the enclosed list (List 1). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2870/78]. Government have promulgated the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 which provides for, *inter-alia*, taking over of management of sugar undertakings which have not started crushing by 15-11-1978 for the purposes of Ordinance. Notices under Section 3(1) of the Ordinance are being issued wherever necessary. The list of the remaining factories which had not started on November 1 but started before November 21 is also given separately in List-2. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2870/78].

#### **T.N. Government proposal for Dry Belt**

1041. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was made by the Tamil Nadu Government in the Southern Zonal Council for a dry belt of 25 Kms. for effective implementation of its prohibition programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The need for creating a dry belt around Tamil Nadu was emphasised in the meeting of the Southern Zonal Council held recently and the member States were urged to consider the proposal for implementation. The responsibility for implementing the recommendation of the Council is vested in the State Governments.

#### **Review Committee on Indian Council of Social Science Research**

1042. PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review Committee of Indian Council of Social Science Research was constituted to adjudge its activities during the past few years;

(b) if so, what were its recommendations; and

(c) whether those recommendations were acted upon and made public?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the ICSSR itself set up in 1977 a Review Committee to evaluate its activities during the last 9 years and to make recommendations for its future development. The report of the Review Committee is under consideration of the Council which has yet to make its decisions known to Government. The report of the Review Committee has not been made public.

#### **Living conditions in Burdwan Refugee Camps**

1043. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there are

inhuman living conditions in the Burdwan Refugee Camps;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what measures Government propose to take to uplift the living condition in those camps?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR FAKHT): (a) and (b). The Burdwan Transit Camps had been opened by the Government of West Bengal to provide temporary shelter to deserters from Dandakaranya and places outside it during April-May, 1978. They have been closed down since August, 1978.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Crisis in Sugar Industry in U.P.

1044. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar industry in U.P. is passing through a crisis;

(b) if so, the nature of the crisis; and

(c) steps taken to rid the industry of the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Due to a record production of sugar of 65 lakh tonnes and record off take of sugarcane by the industry of 68 million tonnes during the last season, there was a surplus of sugar available in the country which led to Government's decision to decontrol sugar from 16th August, 1978. Subsequently, Government has received representations from all parts of sugar industry, including from the State of U.P., that the decision of Government to lift all controls regarding prices and distribution of sugar has affected their

average realisation. Hence a package of measures including reintroduction of the monthly releases mechanism has been suggested by them for adoption by the Government. These suggestions have been examined in detail and the Government is of the view that since only three months have passed since decontrol, it would be premature to try to introduce modifications in the sugar policy. However, the situation is being watched and appropriate measures will be taken by the Government if found necessary.

#### Agencies for Adult Education Programme

1045. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI A. R. BADRI-

NARAYAN:

SHRI RAJ NARAIN:

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

(a) whether Union Ministry has so far approved 150 agencies for granting financial assistance to implement the National Adult Education programme;

(b) if so, how many agencies participated in the National Campaign which was launched on 2nd October, 1978;

(c) what is the total cost worked out per learner; and

(d) in how many States and Union Territories the Adult Education Programme has been started?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). 157 voluntary agencies were approved for financial assistance by 2nd October, 1978. The number has since gone up to 177 as on 15-11-78. This number will further increase in future months.

(c) The effective cost per learner works out to Rs. 80.00.

(d) According to information received, in all States and Union Territories the Adult Education Programme has been started.

### Prices of Gur

1046. SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Gur has gone down during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to export Gur in view of the highest production of Gur in the coming season and if not, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to keep the prices of gur to the level of 1975 and 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The wholesale prices of gur have generally ruled lower during the last one year.

(b) The decline in gur prices is attributable mainly to easier availability of sugar and larger arrival of gur into the markets due to higher production.

(c) Even though there was originally a ban on the export of gur, this has been revoked from the last season in view of the large availability of gur. Hence there is no obstacle to the export of gur during the coming season also.

### National Sports Policy

1047. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated any national sports policy in view of the general utility of sports in nation building and the uneven performance of Indian sportsmen in the international field; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) and (b). The question of formulation of National Sports Policy is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the All India Council of Sports.

दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कालोनियों में मूल सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

1048. श्री गंगा प्रकाश सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कालोनियों में सफाई और बिजली की सप्लाई तथा पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति की है और सरकार का पूरी दिल्ली में यह सुविधा कब तक देने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का कार्य पूरा कर लिया है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास 'ख' (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### Sites and Services Scheme in the States

1049. SHRI RAGVALU MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of implementation of the sites and services schemes in the various States;

(b) the plans and programmes for the scheme and the investment envisaged during next five years; and

(c) the quantum of assistance offered by World Bank and the extent to

which such assistance has been utilised so far?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation has, upto 15th November, 1978, sanctioned schemes of sites and services in 18 towns of 6 States on a loan commitment of Rs. 5.37 crores. Under the Scheme of Integrated Urban Development, financial assistance by the Central Government is admissible for schemes of land acquisition and development and sites and services as part of integrated urban development projects in selected cities of some of the States.

(b) In the draft Plan 1978—83, the main emphasis on housing for the economically weaker sections in urban areas is through the strategy of 'Sites and Services'. The Government has decided that funds from the Integrated Urban Development Scheme would be available for financing components of sites and services also.

(c) The World Bank has not offered any assistance specifically for the implementation of sites and services schemes. The Madras and the Second Calcutta Urban Development Projects, which are partly financed by World Bank assistance, contain components of sites and services also.

#### **Share of Yamuna water between Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi**

**1050. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total annual flow of water in the Yamuna and how is it shared between the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) what is the rationale and basis of this decision; and

(c) what is length of the river that lies in each of these States and Union Territory?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The 75 per cent dependable annual flow at Tajewala is estimated to be 9164.76 million cubic metres and the annual flow in the reach Tajewala and Okhla is about 4440 million cubic metres. So far, there has been no comprehensive agreement about the sharing of Yamuna waters amongst the basin States namely Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi. The Yamuna waters upto Okhla at Delhi are, however, at present being utilised extensively in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for irrigation and to a limited extent by the Union Territory of Delhi and Rajasthan for irrigation and drinking water supply. Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are drawing their irrigation requirements at Tajewala in accordance with an earlier agreement of 1954 concluded between erstwhile Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) With a view to evolving some comprehensive agreement, studies with regard to the availability and the existing and proposed uses by the various States in the Yamuna basin have been carried out by the Central Water Commission and the matter is under discussion with the States. No comprehensive agreement amongst the basin States has so far been arrived at. The basis on which the agreement of 1954 between erstwhile Punjab and Uttar Pradesh was arrived at has not been spelt out in that agreement.

(c) The details about the length are as under :

	Km.
Common boundary between Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh	30
Common boundary between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	328
Delhi	48
Uttar Pradesh	970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1376</b>



**Music Teachers Grades in N.D.M.C.**

**1051. SHRI ANANT DAVE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the music teachers grade has been divided into three grades on the recommendation of Third Pay Commission and has been implemented by Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, whether such grades have not been implemented in the case of music teachers employed by Education Department of N.D.M.C.;

(c) what are the reasons for not implementing the grades by N.D.M.C. and number of music teachers so affected; and

(d) what action has been taken by NDMC authority in consultation with Delhi Administration on the representation made by the affected teachers to mitigate their hardship?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) and (b). According to the information, furnished by the Delhi Administration and the New Delhi Municipal Committee, the three grades recommended by the Third Pay Commission and approved by the Government of India in respect of Music Teachers have since been implemented in the Directorate of Education, Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee.

However, the pay scale of Music teachers (Grade IV) was under consideration of the Government and it has now been decided to give them the pay scale of primary school teachers.

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

(d) No such representation has been received by the New Delhi Municipal Committee so far.

**Unsold stock with National Book Trust**

**1052. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust had so far published books of the value of Rs. 2 crores of which half had remained unsold;

(b) whether regard had been kept for bringing down the print order to a realistic level after making a market survey;

(c) what action has been taken against the officials responsible for the lapse of unsold stocks; and

(d) the steps which have been taken for avoiding such like losses in future?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) The trust has published upto 31-3-1978 books of the value of about Rs. 2.28 crores. As on 31-3-1978 only books representing 33.6 per cent of the total value of books produced remain unsold.

(b) No specific market studies have been undertaken so far. However, the print run is determined with due regard to the price and based on a broad assessment of the likely response from the reading public.

(c) The unsold stock of the titles published by the Trust is not due to any lapse on the part of any particular officer. The Trust generally takes up books which serve a social purpose although they are not always commercially attractive. The books are intended to supplement the knowledge of readers who did not have the advantage of higher education. They thus have information and educational value but they are not normally as quick selling for example as novels or books on subjects of topical interests.

Besides, titles in many series are mostly translations from one Indian language to others. Such titles are slow sellers particularly in view of the fact that their authors are not very well known outside their own language areas. The current stock of about 33.6 per cent of the value of books, therefore, cannot be deemed as too unsatisfactory, especially as the general sales have begun to take an upward turn.

Taking action against any official, therefore, does not arise.

(d) The highest priority is being given to the problems of selling and sales promotion. More recently the Trust has taken a number of steps like increasing distributors' network, intensifying publicity, increased participation in book fairs and exhibitions etc. to achieve greater sales. As a result of the various measures taken by the Trust, from time to time, the sales of the Trust's publications have increased gradually. The sales have almost doubled during the last five years from Rs. 13.00 lakhs in 1973-74 to Rs. 25.61 lakhs in 1977-78.

#### **Construction of Trunk Sewer in Pitampura, Delhi**

1053. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the contract for constructing trunk sewer line in Pitampura Residential Scheme of DDA was awarded and the name and other particulars of the contractor;

(b) whether the Contractor has since stopped the work and if so, when he stopped the work and the percentage of work completed by him;

(c) what steps have since been taken to award the work to another contractor; and

(d) the reasons for delay in awarding the contract to the new contractor and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officers of DDA responsible for this delay?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) :** (a) The contract was awarded in two parts on 25th May, 1975 and 29th October, 1975 to M/s. A. S. Parmar and Co., and Shri D. K. Jain respectively.

(b) The Contractors stopped the work in May, 1977 and November, 1977 after completing 90 per cent and 50 per cent of the work, respectively.

(c) Fresh tenders were called and have been received on 9th November, 1978.

(d) The formalities of cancellation of the tenders took some time. Thereafter fresh tenders had to be called thrice. Hence, there was no unreasonable delay in awarding work necessitating action against the officers of D.D.A.

#### **Amount to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat for Prohibition**

1054. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount that has been given so far to Tamil Nadu and Gujarat as assurance for full prohibition; and

(b) the gist of deliberations held in the recent meeting of the All-India Prohibition Council held in New Delhi?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN) :** (a) In accordance with the terms of the policy for payment of

compensation these States are not eligible for any compensation. Hence no payment has been made to them.

(b) The recent meeting held was that of the Central Prohibition Committee (27-9-1978). A statement indicating the decisions taken by it are annexed.

### Statement

The Central Prohibition Committee at its tenth meeting in New Delhi resolved that in pursuance of the consensus reached at its 9th meeting and in consonance with Government of India's guidelines, all States and Union Territories reaffirm their determination to bring about prohibition in four years ending March 31, 1982;

It further resolved that speedy measures be taken to implement the policy in a phased manner in the light of the following agreed decisions:

(a) The Committee recommends that they may take steps for discontinuance of vending of country liquor in the tribal areas wherever this still exists, with effect from 1-4-1979 or as early as possible and also implement other programmes outlined in the Department letter No. P. 11012/18/78-PR Vol. II dated 27-7-1978;

(b) that the neighbouring States may, as far as possible maintain:

(i) Uniformity in observing "dry" days.

(ii) Uniformity in the incidence of excise duty on liquor to discourage and prevent smuggling.

(c) The Committee reiterates its earlier recommendation that all States and Union Territories having common borders with "dry" States may agree to maintain a dry belt of 25 kms. in the common border areas.

(d) The Committee recommends that the State Governments evolve suitable legislative measures to ban advertisements regarding liquor and intoxicating drinks in any newspaper, book etc. or the display of any such advertisement in public places. The Board of Film Censors should enforce more rigorously the rules against depiction of drinking scenes in feature films.

(e) The Committee recommends that all States and Union Territories undertake a quick survey to assess the extent of unemployment that would ensue in consequence of implementation of Prohibition.

(f) The Committee recommends that the State Governments may prepare reemployment plans, in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, for absorbing toddy tappers, mahua pickers and others engaged directly or indirectly in this sector in order to open up alternative avenues of employment for those rendered surplus as a result of prohibition.

(g) The Committee recommends that the State and Central Governments may:

(i) Launch a massive publicity programme through all the mass media of communication to publicise the evil effects of consuming alcohol;

(ii) take suitable measures for discouraging the youth especially in the universities from taking to alcohol and drugs;

(iii) involve non-official agencies, especially womens' organisations, in the implementation of prohibition policy and programmes and provide them financial assistance for the purpose;

(iv) establish a special publicity cell in I&B Ministry for coordinated and sustained publicity through audio visual and other media.

(v) make appropriate changes in the legislation with a view to imposing restrictions on the preparation and marketing of drugs and ayurvedic preparations containing alcohol;

(vi) incorporate the educative aspects of prohibition policy as well as evils of drinking into text books and the campaign for adult education.

### Foreign Aid for Flood Relief

1055. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of donations received from various foreign countries and Indian citizens abroad towards flood relief fund during the period August to October, 1978; and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Contributions received from foreign countries for flood relief during the period August to October 1978 are Rs. 75,89,200.27 and from Indian citizens/Indian organisations abroad in foreign exchange Rs. 46,32,589.20. This amount excludes the donations received from Indian Nationals abroad in Indian currency.

(b) Australia, Canada, Libya, Japan, Maldives, Grenada, Hungary, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and U.S.A. have provided assistance in cash while Philippines, Bangladesh, Switzerland and U.S.S.R. have provided assistance in kind. Federal Republic of Germany and U.K. have provided assistance both in cash and kind. Mauritius and Kuwait have promised assistance in cash while Libya has promised in kind. A statement showing assistance/offers from foreign Governments/Organisations for flood relief is enclosed.

### Statement

*Flood Relief Assistance— offers from foreign Governments/  
Organisations*

S. No.	Name of country/ Organisation	Offer	Remarks
1	Australia	\$ 1,00,000	
2	Bangladesh	5 lakh doses of anticholera vaccine.	
3	Bhutan Indo-Bhutan Friend- ship Association.	Rs. 1,37,677	
4	Canada	\$ 1,40,000	For Red Cross Relief Programme.
5	E.E.C.	1,60,000 European Units of Account for flood victims in Midnapore and Howrah Districts.	
6	F.R.G. Government	DM 5,50,000 in cash. DM 5,00,000 in kind.	Through Voluntary Organisations.
	Voluntary Agencies	10 Powered inflatable rubber boats worth DM 1,00,000.	

S No	Name of country Organisation	Offer	Remarks
		Chemical equipment for Water processing worth : DM 67,000 DM 12,36,000	
	Private Donors	DM 35,000	
7	Hong Kong Help the Aged Orga- nisation	3,00,000 doses of cholera vaccine. 2 large inflatable boats.  3 outboard engines of 35 HP 36 cases medicines.	
8	Japan	US \$ 5,30,926.47	
9	Kuwait	Rs. 50,00,000.00	
10	Libya	US \$ 2,50,000 and 3 C-130 plane loads with tents, clothes and medical supplies.	
11	Maldives	Rs. 1,00,000.000	
12	Mauritius Government Seva Shibir, Mauritius	£ 20,000.00 (proposed) 30 tonnes of clothes	
13	Netherlands Red Cross	Df 1.2,50,000  7.112 kilo full cream milk value DM 1.30,365.40	Through Leauge of Red Cross Societies, Geneva.
14	New Zealand	\$ 30,000	As relief assistance.
15	Norway Red Cross	N. Kr. 5,00,000.00	To Indian Red Cross Society.
16	Pakistan Red Cresent	500 tents 105 packages of medicines. 12,500 lbs. milk powder 11 packages and 6 crates of bedsheets.	Do.
17	Philippines Government	5 lakh doses of anti-cholera vaccine.	
18	Singapore Singapore Regional Centre of the World Fellowships of Budhists.	Rs. 53,380.78	
19	Republic of Korea	\$ 15,000.00	
20	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka Rs. 10,00,000	
21	Switzerland Government	2,50,000 cc of Cholera vaccine.  10 tons baby food 5 million water purification tablets.	To Indian Red Cross
	Red Cross	Sw. Fr. 50,000.00	Do.
22	U. K.	£ 2,50,000 100 motor boats	Do.

S. No.	Name of country Organisation	Offer	Remarks
23	U.S.A.	\$ 25,000	By US Ambassador to CARE India for relief work.
	Director Relief Foundation Santa Barbara, California.	13 cartons containing relief supplies.	
	CARE	1 million lbs. of Energy Food ration.	
24	U.S.S.R.	5 boats 5 million units of cholera vaccine. 100,000 units of Typhoid Vaccine. 2 tons of polyethylene pollicle 50 tons of calcium hypochloride 20 tons of monochloromine	
25	Yugoslavia Red Cross	Two tons milk powder US \$ 100,000 worth of relief supplies.	
26	UNICEF	\$ 100,000 18000 vials of anti-cholera vaccine. 5 Pedo-jet Machines.	
27	World Food Programme.	2000 MT skimmed Milk Powder. 200 MT Edible Oil.	
28	Grenada	US \$ 1,840.00	
29	Hungary Government Red Cross	Forint 20,00,000 Forint 5,00,000	} Copy of Embassy's note is enclosed.

**News Item entitled "It is becoming a Sick Versity"**

1056. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item entitled "It's becoming a sick Versity" appearing in *National Herald* dated 24th October, 1978 regarding mismanagement of affiliated colleges by the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The allegations made in the News Item are being looked into.

**Electrical Goods dumped at Exhibition Ground, New Delhi**

1057. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether unserviceable electrical material/goods worth over Rs. 12

lakhs is lying dumped in C.P.W.D. Stores at Exhibition Ground since 1972 and will become rusted if not disposed of early;

(b) if so, the details of the material declared unserviceable and the difficulties being faced by Government in disposing of/auctioning this unserviceable material; and

(c) when it is proposed to dispose it of by auction or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Certain Electrical goods worth about Rs. 11.77 lakhs at book value are lying stored.

(b) and (c). These are dismantled electrical light fittings, switch gear, fans, cables, wires, sundry materials, and accessories and will be disposed of by auction through DGS&D after survey reports are sanctioned by Government.

### Relief to Khandsari Industry

1058. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the problem of the agro-based and labour-intensive khandsari industry which are mostly created by the big sugar mills; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide relief to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government has received representations

from Khandsari Manufactures Associations to the effect that consequent on decontrol of sugar and the free availability of sugar in the market the khandsari industry has been facing difficulties in the disposal of their products. They have suggested certain relief measures like reduction of excise duty and exemptions from local taxes like purchase tax.

(b) These proposals have been examined in detail and it is seen that the excise duty on khandsari sugar is already quite low. Hence since most of the controls on the khandsari industry are in the hands of the State Governments, they are being consulted in regard to further exemptions or reliefs from local taxes. The Banking Division has also been made aware of the problems of credit faced by the Khandsaris.

नेहरून तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार सेवाओं में प्रारक्षण

1059 श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री ने जुलाई, 1977 में केन्द्र सरकार सेवाओं में नेहरूनीयों तथा अन्य विकलांगों के लिए 3 प्रतिशत स्थान प्रारक्षित करने की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घोषणा को कार्यान्वित करने के आदेश 4 नवम्बर, 1977 को परिचालित किये गये थे और यदि हां तो इन आदेशों को परिचालित करने के पश्चात् 30 अक्टूबर, 1978 तक केन्द्र सरकार सेवाओं में विभाग-वार तथा पद-वार कितने नेहरूनीयों तथा अन्य विकलांग व्यक्तियों को नौकरियां दी गईं; और

(ग) क्या कुछ राज्यों ने भी विकलांगों के लिए नौकरियां प्रारक्षित करने के आदेश जारी किये हैं और यदि हां तो उक्त राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्दा) (क) जी हां। यह प्रारक्षण केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन हुए "ग" और हुए "ब" के पदों तथा केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र उपक्रमों में ऐसे ही पदों के लिये लागू है।

(ख) इस संबंध में आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं इन आदेशों के अनुसरण में नियुक्त किए गए विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में निम्नलिखित सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) निम्नलिखित राज्यों ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार में धारण किया है या उनकी नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है:—

1. आंध्र प्रदेश
2. गुजरात
3. जम्मू और कश्मीर
4. महाराष्ट्र
5. उड़ीसा
6. राजस्थान
7. त्रिपुरा
8. उत्तर प्रदेश
9. पश्चिम बंगाल

#### Central Housing Loans to Jammu and Kashmir State

1060. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government has approached Central Government with a proposal for long term loans for constructing Housing colonies in the State; and

(b) if so, what is the Central Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT):** (a) and (b). The State Government of Jammu and Kashmir propose to borrow Rs. 20 crores from Housing and Urban Development Corporation for rural and urban housing schemes during the next plan period (i. e. 1979-83). The HUDCO have requested the State Government to send specific schemes which will be examined on merit and considered by them (HUDCO) provided these are as per the guidelines laid down by HUDCO.

प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में भाग ले रही रजिस्टर्ड संस्था 1'

1061. श्री सुखेन्द्र सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गये हैं कि (2 अक्टूबर से आरम्भ हुए) प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में भाग ले रही संस्थाएं उन्हें दी गई वित्तीय सहायता का दुरुपयोग न कर पायें ;

(ख) इन संस्थाओं द्वारा कितने प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित करने का लक्ष्य है ; और

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन में कोई सरकारी संस्था भी भाग ले रही है और यदि हां, तो उसका नाम क्या है और उसके द्वारा प्रौढ़ व्यक्तियों को शिक्षित किए जाने का क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चण्ड) : (क) प्रत्येक स्थितिगत एजेंसी की प्रगति रिपोर्ट और जांच लेखे बिबरण भेजना होता है। कुछ मामलों में मीके पर निरीक्षण भी किया जाता है। संस्कृति की एक प्रति उन राज्य सरकारों को पठाई जाती है जिन्हें इस बात का निरीक्षण करना होता है कि निधियों का उपयोग किम प्रकार से किया जाता है। इसके अनुरिक्त सरदार पटेल आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक अनुसंधान संस्थान, अहमदाबाद जैसी संस्थानों द्वारा क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों का मूल्यांकन भी किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग) इस समय 134 नेहरू युवक केंद्र, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में भाग ले रहे हैं। राजकीय तथा गैर-राजकीय एजेंसियों के लिए अलग लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किए गए हैं। किन्तु लगभग 10 करोड़ निरक्षर व्यक्तियों को 1983-84 के अन्त तक शामिल करने के उद्देश्य से इसका विस्तार निम्नलिखित कुल वार्षिक चरणों में किया गया है :—

(करोड़ों में)

वर्ष	वार्षिक शामिल कुल शामिल	
1978-79 (तयारी का वर्ष)	. 15	. 15
1979-80	. 45	. 60
1980-81	. 90	1. 50
1981-82	1. 80	3. 30
1982-83	3. 20	6. 50
1983-84	3. 50	10. 0



**Ex-M.Ps' in possession of Government accommodation**

1062. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all former Members of Parliament who are still occupying government accommodation;

(b) Whether the said persons are paying subsidised rent or commercial rent;

(c) full facts regarding (a) and (b) above, giving reasons why the said premises are not vacated by the persons concerned;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to get the possession of the houses from the said persons; and

(e) whether Government have prosecuted one or more of such persons for any offence of law and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) Only one Ex-M.P. of Lok Sabha and 15 Ex-M.Ps of Rajya Sabha are still in occupation of Government accommodation. Two statements showing their particulars are laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2871/78].

(b) S/Shri Jai Ram Das Daulat Ram and Mahavir Tyagi are paying rent under FR. 45-B with Departmental Charges. Remaining Ex-MPs are paying at Market Rate.

(c) and (d). Full facts and the steps taken to get the accommodation vacated are given in the statements referred to in part (a) above.

(e) This Ministry takes action as per provisions of Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास**

1063. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की मकान आवंटित करने की वर्तमान सरकार की बही पुरानी नीति चली आ रही है या उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों के आवास उपलब्ध कराने में कोई सुधार हुआ है ; और

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

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री ( श्री सिकंदर बख्त ) : (क) से (ग) . सरकार अधिक से अधिक सरकारी कर्मचारियों और विशेषकर निम्न आय वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये प्रयास कर रही है । इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए आगामी 3 वर्षों में दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद, मद्रास, चण्डीगढ़ तथा बंगलौर में सामान्य पूल में 21,300 क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के लिए सरकार ने एक त्वरित कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया है । इन क्वार्टरों में अधिकांश क्वार्टर टाएप-ए, बी और सी के निम्न

**Funds to U.P. for cattle breeding**  
**repuqod**

1064. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any special plan to allocate sufficient funds to the Uttar Pradesh State for augmenting fine breed cattle potential in the National interest; to meet food shortage; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Government are allocating funds for the purpose by way of implementing the Central/Centrally

**Sponsored Programmes in the National/regional interest in Uttar Pradesh as well as in other States/U.Ts.**

(b) The following major schemes concerning cattle development are already functioning or are being proposed under 6th Five Year Plan in Central/Centrally Sponsored Sectors:

(i) Intensive cattle development project, Meerut/Ghaziabad districts in Milk-shed areas of Delhi Milk Scheme for enhancing productive potential of local milk cattle and buffaloes;

(ii) Establishment of an Exotic Cattle Breeding Farm at Babugarh. (UP) has been sanctioned during 1978-79, for production of high quality pure exotic bulls of jersey breed for cross-breeding programmes in the State;

(iii) Establishment of a Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Andesh Nagar, Lakhimpur Kheri District for production of high quality and meritorious pure-breed bulls of Holstein-friesian breed for cross-breeding programme;

(iv) Progeny testing programme to produce proven sires at Chak-Ganjaria Farm in District Lucknow for producing high quality Sahiwal Bulls for extensive use through frozen semen technology on local herds in order to bring about systematic genetic improvement;

(v) Expansion of A.I. work, health cover and fodder development Activities in six districts of the State under drought Prone Area Programme;

(vi) Integrated programme of social forestry and cattle development in Banda and Allahabad districts in collaboration with Bhartiya Agro-Industries Foundation;

(vii) Expansion of frozen semen bull stations for cross-breeding local cattle with exotic dairy breeds is being proposed under the 6th Five Year Plan.

### **Reclassification of Government Accommodation**

**1065. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many times classification of houses with reference to entitlements of Government employees for different types of accommodation have been revised;

(b) what were the reasons for each revision; and

(c) whether Government propose to review cases of hardship wherein the Government employees who were otherwise entitled to higher type of accommodation but due to the envisaged reclassification of houses, are adversely affected?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT):** (a) When the new allotment rules were introduced in 1963, classification of residences was changed. It is proposed to change the existing classification from 1st December, 1978. The entitlements of officers have been changed twice after the introduction of new rules. It is also proposed to revise the entitlements from 1st December, 1978.

(b) The revision of entitlement was necessitated by the revision of pay-scales of Government employees as well as the necessity for constructing more quarters within the available resources to meet the housing needs of a larger number of Government employees.

(c) Officers who become entitled to lower types than the ones in their occupation as a result of revision of entitlement or reclassification of residences, will be allowed to continue in the residences in their occupation.

if they are otherwise eligible. However, for the purpose of new allotment the revised entitlement norms will be followed.

#### घान के लिए भंडारण क्षमता

1066. डा० सन्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृ.ध. और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान घान की अधिक मात्रा में वसूली होने के कारण उसके भंडारण की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त होगी ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके लिए अतिरिक्त भंडारण क्षमता की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मानू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . सरकारी ऐजेंसियों के पास उपलब्ध सारी समची भण्डारण क्षमता को देखते हुए यह क्षमता चालू वर्ष के दौरान अधिप्राप्त घान के भण्डारण के लिए पर्याप्त होगी । विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं जैसे कि अतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता का निर्माण करवाना, विभिन्न स्रोतों से किराये पर लेना, आदि । कंप स्टोरेज (कवर और प्लंब) का भी प्रायासिक स्थिति में उपयोग किया जाता है ।

#### Opposition to implementation of Subarnarekha Project at Chandel

1067. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep opposition from the people of Chhotanagpur for the implementation of the Subarnarekha Project at Chandel resulting in recent firings; and

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard and the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). There has been some resentment among the people likely to be affected by the construction of Chandel dam over the amount of compensation for their land. As regards the recent firing at Jaida, the Government

of Bihar have reported that the riotous mob comprised largely of persons from neighbouring districts of West Bengal.

The estimate of Subarnarekha multipurpose Project prepared by the State Government provide an amount of Rs. 8.41 crores for acquisition of land and for rehabilitation of the displaced persons under the Chandel reservoir. The State Government is looking into the question of adequate and fair compensation to the affected persons.

#### Abolition of Public Schools

1068. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme for abolition of public and fancy schools for children;

(b) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the reaction of the Prime Minister to the education of children studying in public schools expressed in an interview to *Illustrated Weekly* published from Bombay; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). In an interview published in *Illustrated Weekly* of India dated October 1, 1978 the Prime Minister has made the following observation in regard to public schools:—

"He (Mahatma Gandhi) did not believe in sending his children to public schools. I (Morarji Desai) too think that they (public schools) turn out snobs. My (Morarji Desai's) own children were not educated in any public school. In fact I (Morarji Desai) believe that they should be

abolished. Of course, it cannot be done overnight. We will have to see .... You have to change people's ideas by personal example."

Sometime back the matter of abolition of public schools was examined and the legal opinion tendered to Government was to the effect that any action to abolish public schools will be violative of Article 30 of the Constitution in so far as the public schools managed by minorities are concerned and it would be violative of Article 19 (g) of the Constitution in so far as non-minority public schools are concerned.

However Government are considering the question of bringing the public schools also into the system of public education.

#### Bureau of Soil and Land use Survey

1069. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish a National Bureau of Soil and Land use survey with its headquarters at Nagpur;

(b) if so, details of the proposal containing the nature of work and the areas, order of investment etc. for the next three years;

(c) whether the work on the project is being executed as scheduled and the reasons for slow progress, if any; and

(d) why the headquarters of the organisation continue to remain at New Delhi, and the the action taken/proposed to ensure shifting of the headquarters to Nagpur as scheduled?

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

(b) (i) The nature and areas of work are as follows:

(a) Progressive reconnaissance soil survey and mapping covering the different states of the country starting with priority areas like districts selected for integrated rural development programmes, drought or flood prone areas, backward region, special problematic or potential areas etc. and preparation of soil and land use maps at Tehsil, district, state and country levels by abstraction and compilation. All the above maps and Soil Survey information will be utilised for compiling the Soil map of India on 1:1 million scale.

(b) Conduct research for a detailed characterisation of Benchmark soils, their genesis, classification and interpretation; hydrological properties of soils; use of remote sensing technique in a soil survey inter-disciplinary and inter-institutional research projects etc.

(c) Conduct need based training programmes for nominees of State Governments in Soil Surveys, mapping and soil classification and correlation.

(d) Coordinate Soil Survey activities, participate in field reviews and undertake correlation work.

(e) Conduct workshops and seminar on themes covering Soil-Production linkages and land use planning.

#### (ii) Order of investment:

The outlay proposed for the next 3 years is:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1979-80	112.86
1980-81	61.52
1981-82	48.23

(c) The work of the bureau is being carried out as per schedule. The progress of work in relation to the staff is satisfactory. Field scientists in the required number are not available as yet. However, with additional recruitment of staff in the coming years,

as proposed, the expected targets are likely to be achieved.

(d) The headquarters of the Bureau was shifted to Nagpur in June, 1978. The shifting from Delhi was done as soon as the temporary buildings to house the Bureau became available after renovation.

**महाराष्ट्र में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था**

1070. श्री हरिसंकर महाले : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान पीने का पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य को कितनी धनराशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) क्या उम राज्य के 8000 से अधिक गांवों में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है ; और

(ग) हम समस्या के समाधान के लिए सरकार का क्या ठोस वाक्यांश करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिवान्दर बहत) : (क) छठी योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। अतः महाराष्ट्र को नियत की गई राशि बताई नहीं जा सकती।

(ख) 1971-72 में सूचित किए गए समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्रामों में से 1 अप्रैल, 1978 को 3872 समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्राम ऐसे थे जिन्हें कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नहीं लाया गया था।

(ग) पेयजल की व्यवस्था करने का विषय राज्यों का है। शेष समस्या-ग्रस्त ग्रामों को स्वच्छ पेयजल देने के लिए राज्य सरकार न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निधियों की व्यवस्था कर रही है। इस कार्यक्रम में गति लाने के लिए 1977-78 में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित स्वयं प्राप्ति जलपूर्ति कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त निधियाँ उपलब्ध कराई जा रही हैं।

#### **Project on River Porwan, Bakru and Konkai**

1071. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3485 on the 21st March,

1978 relating to proposal from Bihar regarding project on River Porwan, Bakru and Konkai and state;

(a) whether the Central Government have been informed of the progress made in that regard by the State Government of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details of the progress made so far and what is the expected progress likely to be made during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) whether the Central Government will carry out the survey to protect the people thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Bihar have split-up the Parman flood control scheme into two phases. The scheme for Phase I was prepared in May, 1978 for an estimated cost of Rs. 789.60 lakhs. It envisages the construction of embankments downstream from the National Highway. The Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) has examined the scheme and comments thereon have been sent to the State Government for clarification. Replies thereto have not been received by Ganga Flood Control Commission so far. The scheme for Phase II for the construction of embankments from Indo-Nepal border to the National Highway has not yet been submitted by the Bihar Government. The protection works along Bakra river are included in the above schemes.

Finalisation of the Konkai embankment scheme and also the Parman Flood Control Scheme Phase II will have to be matched with the corresponding schemes to be prepared by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. The Nepalese Government have been requested to expedite topographical surveys and the study of flood control measures on Lohandra and Singhi in Nepal as already agreed to, as these are required for finalising the Parman

**Flood Control Scheme in India.** During recent discussions, His Majesty's Government of Nepal have assured that they would take steps to implement the measures already agreed upon.

#### **U.G.C. Guidelines to Universities**

1072. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has recently issued new guidelines and have emphasised generally on the Universities to take steps to secure the fullest advantage of the new pattern of education; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the introduction of new methods of teaching, examination reforms and grant of autonomous status to colleges, essential features of sessional evaluation, grading and semester systems?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission has circulated the guidelines for reorganisation of courses at the plus three stage under the new pattern of education in September, 1978. The guidelines suggest, among others, that teaching methods should include problem-solving exercises, Seminar discussions, case studies, tutorials, etc., for which specific time should be allotted. Formal lecturing should not constitute more than two-third of the teaching-learning situation which in the final year, could be reduced further by laying greater emphasis on guided self-study. Classroom lectures should increasingly be substituted by Seminar discussions. Efforts should be made to make project work an integral part of the curriculum besides making provision which requires every student to use the library for reference work.

On examination reforms, the guidelines indicate that the purpose of sessional evaluation should be to bring about inter-action between teaching and learning on a continuing basis and to test the skills and abilities which cannot be tested through a written examination alone at the end of the term or course. The philosophy of grading system is to reduce subjectivity and irrationality in the choice of subjects and at the same time bring about better comparability in performance in different subjects. The Semester system, properly linked with unit courses and credits enables students to have greater flexibility in the combination of courses, besides enabling them to take up part of the courses in neighbouring institutions and facilitating student mobility. The essential features of all these reforms should be incorporated in the courses to bring about proper integration of teaching, learning and evaluation.

The guidelines indicate that since the proposal to restructure undergraduate education may not be easy to introduce in all affiliated colleges simultaneously, greater autonomy may be given to colleges to enable them to experiment with new courses, methods of teaching and evaluation and thus set the pace for change in the whole system.

#### **Representation from the Inmates of Mana Camp**

1073. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the refugees inmates of Mana Camp, District Raipur, Madhya Pradesh about the self-settlement facilities to them; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this matter?

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

(b) Shri Manindra Chandra Das and 20 other migrant families who were rendered off-dole in the past for one reason or the other such as desertion from camps, refused to move to rehabilitation sites, etc., were given a last chance to avail themselves of the resettlement benefits as a special case on compassionate grounds and were readmitted into Manā Camp with all relief and rehabilitation benefits in June, 1977. They were offered two chances for dispersal to Tawa Project for further settlement but on their refusal to move to Tawa Project, they were discharged from the camps. As such they have rendered themselves ineligible to any relief or rehabilitation benefits thereafter.

**Central team to Flood Affected areas of Himachal Pradesh**

1074. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total damage in terms of life and property in Himachal Pradesh caused due to last floods and heavy rains in that State;

(b) whether any Central team was sent to the State for making an on the spot study in the affected areas in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) what was the composition of the team;

(d) if no team was sent what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) what was the central assistance given in this respect district-wise against State demand?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) According to the preliminary reports received from the State Government,

a population of about 25.00 lakhs were affected in the last floods and heavy rains. Crops over an area of about 86,000 hectares and 6773 houses were damaged/destroyed. About 272 human lives and 766 heads of cattle were also lost in these floods. The State Government estimated a total loss of private and public property at about Rs. 46 crores.

(b) to (d). A Central Team led by an Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and consisting of a representative each of the Planning Commission, Department of Irrigation, Department of Health and Department of Expenditure, visited Himachal Pradesh State from the 14th September to 16th September, 1978 for making an on-the-spot assessment of the situation caused by floods and requirement of Central assistance for relief operations in the affected areas.

(e) On the basis of assessment made by the Central Team after taking into consideration the extent of damage caused and the resources of the State Government and recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief an Advance Plan assistance of Rs. 6.99 crores has been sanctioned by the Central Government. Apart from this 9,000 MTs of wheat have been released for free distribution in the affected areas among flood victims. Central Assistance for meeting the situation arising out of natural calamity is given for the State as a whole and not District-wise.

**Discontinuance of Work on Gandak Project**

1075. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on Gandak Project has been discontinued; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?



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

(b) Does not arise.

### **Drug Addiction among Students**

1076. **SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 25th September, 1978 that according to a survey covering more than 4,000 students at Jaipur, every third college or university student has had some experience of drugs, including tobacco and alcohol;

(b) whether it is also a fact that incidence of drug use among students with Convent and public school background is higher than among students educated in non-public schools; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the study of this survey and the reaction of Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes, it is one of the findings of the study in Jaipur.

(c) A statement containing details of the study and main findings is appended.

The Government is seized of the problem. The Government commissioned studies in the cities of Bombay, Jaipur, Madras, Delhi, Hyderabad, Varanasi and Jabalpur. Reports have been received in respect of Jaipur, Jabalpur, Varanasi and Madras. The reports of studies at Delhi, Bombay

and Hyderabad are yet to be received. Suitable measures will be considered after all the reports become available.

State Governments have been already addressed regarding the need for vigilance to discourage students from the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

### **Statement**

(1) The study covers the undergraduate and post-graduate students of colleges and university departments in Jaipur city.

(2) The period covered by the study is 1976-77.

(3) Important findings of the study are:

(i) Every third College and University students has had some experience of drugs including tobacco and alcohol.

(ii) Alcohol and tobacco were found to be major drugs of abuse.

(iii) Only about one-fourth of the college students were found to be current users of drugs including alcohol and tobacco.

(iv) Two-third students use depressants, one-fourth use narcotics and one-tenth use stimulants and hallucinogens.

(v) Ratio of male drug users to female drug users is about 8:2.

(vi) Incidence of drug use varied with the age groups of users.

(vii) The incidence of drug use is more among students who had education in public and convent schools.

(viii) Affluent students tend to experiment drugs more than those who come from lower socio-economic strata of population.



जहांगीरपुरी; दिल्ली के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना

1077. श्री राज नारायण: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की जहांगीरपुरी के लिए बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना के श्रियान्वयन के लिए कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) इस योजना को कब प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा और यह कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) जहांगीरपुरी को बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बचाने की स्कीमें दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तैयार की जा रही हैं ।

#### Employment Generated for Agricultural Graduates in Madhya Pradesh

1078. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of employment generated for the Agricultural Graduates in rural areas of Madhya Pradesh during the years 1977-78, till October, 1978.

(b) the total Central assistance provided to Madhya Pradesh during the last two years; and

(c) whether the Central assistance proposed to be provided to the State was less than 75 per cent and if not, facts thereof?

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

#### Cut down in Sugar production due to its Decontrol

1079. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sugar Factories in the country have

threatened to cut down production of sugar as a result of decontrol of sugar; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No threats regarding cutting down of production of sugar as a result of decontrol have been received by the Government from sugar factories. However, in the interest of maintaining production and availability of sugar, Government promulgated. The Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978 on 9th November, 1978 providing for the takeover of the management of such sugar mills as do not start crushing operations by the stipulated date or having started manufacture of sugar cease manufacturing before expiry of the average period.

#### Establishment of Forest Survey of India

1080. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of a Forest Survey of India for National forestry planning is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes Sir. There is a proposal to convert the existing preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources into Forest Survey of India and the same is still under consideration.

(b) The main points of the proposal are as under:

The Forest Survey of India will provide adequate data support for forestry planning to Government of India, the State Governments, Forest Development Corporations and other bodies. Most of the information will be stored in the form of a Data Bank using a Computerised system.

A sample survey of low intensity will be carried out on a continuous oasis to estimate growth, mortality and cut in the forest of the country and likely environmental consequences of alternative land uses and forest management.

For the above purposes, the organisation will have 5 Units:

(1) **Forest Resources & Mapping:** The Mapping Directorate of forest Survey of India will make forest resources map at 1 : 50,000 scale. Such maps will be compatible with the maps of soil, geology etc. presently under preparation by the respective departments. This work will be done in collaboration with the Survey of India, the National Remote Sensing Agency and the Indian Space Research Organisation.

(2) **Forest Inventory Unit:** This Unit will compile the existing information from the Working Plans and annual administrative reports and develop a data bank. In addition, sample plots will be laid down to estimate growth, mortality and cull.

(3) **Data Banking Unit:** The main job of the data banking is to provide computer services to the Forest Survey of India, State Forest Departments and other forest organisation.

(4) **Macro Planning Unit:** This Unit will collect forest statistics, market data etc. and develop data base for macro level planning in forestry and coordinate the national and State Plans.

(5) **Coordinator & Consultancy Unit:** This Unit will take up micro-planning projects related to social and environmental forestry. It will also have a

nucleus to train the inventory staff of the organisation.

(c) Does not arise.

**Rehabilitation Ministry Employees Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi**

1081. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

SHRI SHIV NARAIN  
SARSONIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the replies given in respect of Lok Sabha Question Nos. 6870 and 1831 dated 12th April, 1973 and 27th June, 1977 respectively, regarding allotment of 60 crores of land to the Rehabilitation Ministry Employees' Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi and to state the reasons;

(a) why there has been inordinate delay in allowing the Society to go ahead with development of Land thereby enabling them to make allotment of plots to its members;

(b) why there has been so much delay in fixing the price of the land allotted to the Society; and

(c) the date by which the above matters will be decided satisfactorily?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c). After a similar question was answered on 27th June, 1977, Government are examining the matter afresh as certain aspects of the allotment warrant it.

**Rural Water Supply Schemes in Gujarat**

1082. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in the country and particularly in Gujarat:

still lacking in adequate and safe water supply;

(b) when these villages are likely to be covered under the Rural Water Supply Scheme; and

(c) in view of the fact that we have still to go a long way, will Government consider giving top priority to the problem of providing water supply in rural areas and allocating larger outlays in the Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT):** (a) According to survey carried out in 1971-72, the number of problem villages which did not have safe drinking water was 153000 of this, 2262 villages were located in Gujarat State.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to cover the problem villages during the current Five Year Plan. With a view to achieving this objective the allocations in the State sectors have been substantially increased and in addition, sizeable allocations are being made available since 1977 under Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural water supply programme to solve this problem within the stipulated period jointly.

#### **Resettlement of Repatriates from Sri Lanka in Tamil Nadu**

1083. **SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many Sri Lanka repatriate families have been resettled in Tamil Nadu so far;

(b) what is the cost of such resettlement borne by the Central and State Governments;

(c) how many families are yet to be resettled; and

(d) how many more families are expected to be received from Sri Lanka in the coming years?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT):** (a) So far, 41894 Sri Lanka repatriate families have been resettled in Tamil Nadu;

(b) An amount of Rs. 21.35 crores (Rs. 12.41 crores as loan and Rs. 3.44 crores as Grants-in-aid) has been released to the Government of Tamil Nadu for resettlement of Sri Lanka repatriates. Full cost of resettlement is borne by the Central Government.

(c) About 7,500 Sri Lanka repatriate families are yet to be resettled in Tamil Nadu.

(d) According to the two agreements signed between the Government of India and the Government of Sri Lanka in 1964 & 1974, a total of 6 lakh persons of Indian origin together with their natural increase were to be repatriated to India by 1981. But by the end of September, 1978 only 2,36,000 accountable persons together with their natural increase of approximately 66,000 persons were repatriated leaving behind 3,64,000 accountable persons plus their natural increase yet to be repatriated. At the official level talks held in August, 1978 between the officials of the Government of India and Sri Lanka, it has been agreed to repatriate tentatively the accountable persons at the rate of 35,000 persons per annum and at this rate, the remaining accountable persons together with their natural increase will be repatriated in about 11 years time, that is by the end of 1989 or in 1990.

#### **Amendment to Land Reform Acts**

1084. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have amended the existing land acts recently; and

(b) how far their amendments have helped the rural poor and details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Nearly all States have amended their land reforms laws in broad conformity with the National Guidelines. These amendments have yielded larger ceiling-surplus areas. According to the latest information available with the Government of India, nearly 15.76 lakh acres of ceiling-surplus land have been distributed already among nearly 10.55 lakh beneficiaries after the laws were amended in the light of the National Guidelines.

**आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन**

1085. श्री श्यामलाल धुबे :

श्री चतुर्भुज :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इस वर्ष कोई नई योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ध्येय क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) से (ग). आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कई योजनाएं बनाई

जा रही हैं। उनमें से टेपिघोका तथा शकरकंद के विकास से संबंधित एक स्कीम योजना प्रायोग द्वारा मंजूर की जा चुकी है और इसे शीघ्र ही स्वीकृत किए जाने की संभावना है।

**Unauthorised Construction in East of Kailash, New Delhi**

1086. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2132 on 31st July, 1978 regarding unauthorised construction of mezzanine floors in the multistoreyed buildings in the DDA Community Shopping Centre of East of Kailash and state:

(a) whether information called for therein has since been collected and if so, whether he would lay it on the table of the House; and

(b) what penal action has been taken against the owners of such buildings for having deliberately violated the approved plan by constructing the mezzanine floors, thus giving them perennial additional rental income and why DDA failed to check it at the construction stage?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement is annexed.

#### Statement

*Unstarred Question No. 2132 dated the 31st July, 1978 by Shri K. Lakkappa—Unauthorised construction in the D.D.A. approved plans in East of Kailash, Delhi.*

Question	Answer
(a) whether Government are aware of unauthorised construction of mezzanine floors by plot builders of multi-storeyed buildings in the Community Centre, East of Kailash in contravention of the plans approved by DDA.	(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) if so, what penal action has been taken against these plot holders for increasing their covered area in such an unauthorised manner and getting rent therefor ;	(b) Notices have been served on the plot holders to rectify the deviations.

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- (c) what action DDA took to rectify the deviation at the construction stage and whether these plot holders acted in connivance with the DDA officials and in spite of this deviation completion certificates have been issued to these errant landlords; and
- (c) The buildings under construction are inspected by the staff of the DDA before the owners apply for 'C' 'D' forms required under the sanitary bye-laws or at the time of completion. The construction by that time is almost over. As such, the question of DDA asking the plot owners to rectify the deviations at the construction stage, does not arise. Owners are supposed to follow the sanctioned building plans and in cases where deviations have come to notice, completion certificate has not been issued so far to the plot holders.
- (d) the number of cases in which the properties in which the plots in the Community Centre, East of Kailash which were originally in the name of one holder who later transferred to a number of persons after the multi-storeyed buildings came up and whether the extra coverage by putting up of mazzanine floors were kept in view while permitting the transfers of one plot to a number of persons.
- (d) No case of transfer is in the notice of the Delhi Development Authority.

#### **Purchase of Plant of Coca Cola Corporation by Modern Bakeries**

1087. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Modern Bakeries have purchased the erst-while plant of Coca-Cola Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount paid for the purchase; and

(c) the precise direction in which the plant has been or is proposed to be utilised by Modern Bakeries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Modern Bakeries, are considering a proposal for the purchase of the plant but no final decision has yet been taken.

(c) The plant has facilities for production of concentrates and caramel required by Modern Bakeries for its beverage business. It has also laboratory that can be used to meet research and development as also

quality control requirements in connection with the activities of Modern Bakeries.

#### **Sugar Cane Price**

1088. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed a new minimum price for cane;

(b) if so whether sugar industry has complained that the States are asking to pay more;

(c) whether the industry has also complained that sugar decontrol is affecting its profitability; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) No official communication from the representatives of the sugar industry has been received by the Government to this effect.

(c) Government has received representations from the representatives of the sugar industry that consequent on decontrol there has been a steep fall of sugar prices and, hence, there should be certain regulatory measures like reduction in excise duty, resumption of monthly releases, etc., to offset their difficulties.

(d) The Government has taken note of the points mentioned in the above representations but it has been felt that in view of the fact that only three months have elapsed since the de-control of sugar, it would be too early to pass judgement on its effects. A close watch is, however, being kept on the sugar situation and appropriate measures will be taken if required.

### Teaching of Punjabi Language in Universities

1089. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the Universities in India which provides the teaching of Punjabi language upto Post Graduation;

(b) whether the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh are in short of Punjabi teachers and lecturers in schools and colleges;

(c) what is the number of students in Chandigarh and Delhi who have requested to learn Punjabi language; and

(d) how many teachers have been appointed in the years 1977-78, 1978-79 in Delhi and Chandigarh to teach Punjabi language?

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

(a) According to information available, the following five Universities provide teaching of Punjabi language upto Post Graduate level:

1. Delhi University
2. Guru Nanak Dev University

3. Jammu University
4. Punjab University
5. Punjabi University

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

दिल्ली में यमुनापार के क्षेत्रों में प्राथमिक स्कूलों में मूल सुविधाएं

- 1090 श्री गोबिन्द नुंढा :  
श्री एस० एस० सोमानी :  
श्री रामजीलाल सुमन :  
श्री रामदेव सिंह :

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

(क) यमुनापार के क्षेत्र गोतमपुरी, शाहदरा, दिल्ली-53 के प्राथमिक स्कूल में प्रथम कक्षा से पांचवीं कक्षा तक के कुल छात्र कितने हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि छात्रों को जो मूल सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहियें, वे उन्हें नहीं मिल रही हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पढ़ने के समय छात्रों को फर्ज पर बैठना पड़ता है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप मलेरिया तथा अन्य रोगों से बीमार पड़ने का भय सदा बना रहता है ; और

(घ) इस स्कूल के छात्रों के बैठने के लिये छोटी डेस्कें तथा अन्य सुविधाएं कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेंगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) नगर निगम, दिल्ली द्वारा उपलब्ध की गई सूचना के अनुसार, यमुना पार क्षेत्र गोतमपुरी, शाहदरा में ब्रह्मपुरी 'टी' ब्लॉक में एम० सी० प्राथमिक विद्यालय नामक क्षेत्र एक नगर निगम प्राथमिक स्कूल है। प्राथमिक विद्यालय की संख्या की पाली में 300 बच्चे तथा शोम की पाली में भी 300 बच्चे हैं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) बच्चे, टाट-पट्टियों पर बैठते हैं जो कि स्कूल की उपलब्ध की गई हैं। नगर निगम में उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, कोई भी बच्चा मलेरिया अथवा किसी अन्य बीमारी से पीड़ित नहीं है।

(क) निगम प्राधिकारियों द्वारा स्कूल के बच्चों के उपयोग के लिए डेस्क उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कथम उठाए जा रहे हैं।

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों पर अधिभार लगाया जाना**

1091. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के फ्लैटों पर मनमाना अधिभार लगाए जाने के बारे में 28 अगस्त 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 4707 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने मायापुरी के मध्यम आय वर्ग के 132 फ्लैटों जिनके बारे में मूल्य घोषित किए गए थे और आवेदन पत्र मंगाए गए थे, को पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों को देने की बजाए निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय को बेचने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और मंत्रालय को ये फ्लैट किस मूल्य पर बेचे गए हैं;

(ग) क्या अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4707 के भाग (क) में उठाये गए प्रश्न से उपरोक्त निर्णय पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों से आवेदन पत्रों को आमन्त्रित करने से पूर्व यह

राजौरी गार्डन (जी-8 क्षेत्र) में मध्यम विवरण आय वर्ग के 132 फ्लैटों के विक्रय मूल्य के द्वाीरे

निर्णय न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस कार्य पर बेकार के व्यय और आवेदकों को हुई असुविधा के लिए किन व्यक्तियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है ?

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

(ख) दिल्ली में तैनात सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकारी आवास की अत्यन्त कमी को पूरा करने के लिए और निधियों को बढ़ाने के लिए ताकि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण फ्लैटों के निर्माण कार्य को तेज कर सके, राजौरी गार्डन में मध्यम आय वर्ग के 132 फ्लैटों को नकद आधार पर संपदा निदेशालय को देने का निर्णय लिया गया था। इन फ्लैटों के लिए वसूल की गई कीमतें वहीं हैं जिस कीमत पर ऐसे फ्लैट जन माधारण को दिए जाते हैं। ब्यौरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) इस निर्णय को लेने के कारण उपर्युक्त (ख) में दिए गए हैं। कोई निष्फल खर्च नहीं किया गया है क्योंकि टैगोर गार्डन के सामने राजौरी गार्डन में निर्माणाधीन 512 फ्लैटों में से 132 आवेदकों को मध्यम आय वर्ग के फ्लैट दिए गए हैं जो दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के विचार से, तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अच्छे क्षेत्र में स्थित हैं। यद्यपि, इस प्रक्रिया से कुछ असुविधा हुई है फिर भी अब ये आवेदक तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अच्छे क्षेत्र में आवंटन के पात्र होंगे।

फ्लैटों का विवरण	फ्लैटों का टाइप	कुर्सी क्षेत्रफल (वर्गमीटर में)	भूमि का प्रीमियम	कुल कीमत
		व० मी०	र०	र०
राजौरी गार्डन (जी-8) (तीन मंजिले) (टाइप-ए/बी) निचली मंजिल		91.27	6400.00	67,500.00
पहली मंजिल		99.96	5100.00	63,300.00
दूसरी मंजिल		93.72.	5100.00	59,700.00
(टाइप-‘सी’)				
निचली मंजिल		98.55	7300.00	72,000.00
पहली मंजिल		101.91	5400.00	65,000.00
दूसरी मंजिल		101.91	5400.00	66,000.00

### Demand, supply and cost of Fertilisers

1092. SHRI RAMJIWAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the annual demand, supply and cost of different chemicals fertilisers in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The agronomic requirements of fertilisers of each State and Union Territory are assessed before each cropping season on the basis of the projected area under various crops and an assumed percentage increase in the consumption. The net requirements so assessed for the year 1978-79 are as under:

(in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Total
34.23	10.99	6.38	51.60

Against the above requirements, following supplies have been made from domestic production and imports till end of September, 1978:

(In lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	Total
19.15	5.41	3.28	27.84

The balance supplies will be made in the remaining months of the current Rabi season. The maximum selling prices of urea, Ammonium Sulphate & Calcium Ammonium Nitrate are controlled statutorily and they are the same for both imported and indigenous fertilisers of these three. A statement indicating the retail prices of Pool Fertilisers is enclosed.

### Statement

S. No.	Name of Fertiliser	Price (Rs. per tonne)
1	2	3
1	Urea (46%N)	1550
2	Urea (45%N)	1510
3	Amm. Sulphate (21%N)	985
4	Calcium Amm. Nitrate (25%N)	1015
	(27%N)	1100
	(28% N)	1140
	(26% N)	1060
5	Amm. Sulphate Nitrate	1060
6	Amm. Chloride	995
7	D.A.P.	2218
8	M.A.P.	2325
9	Triple Super Phosphate	1575
10	M.O.P.	795
11	S.O.P.	1295
12	ANP (20:20:0)	1590
13	ANP (23:23:0)	1760
14	ANP (24:24:0)	2045
15	ANP (25:14:0)	1555
16	ANP (19:20:0)	2030
17	N.P.K. (15:15:15)	1520



1	2	3
18 14:14:14	.	1450
19 14:28:14	.	1855
20 13:13:13	.	1340
21 12:24:12	.	1570
22 11:11:11	.	1150
23 17:17:17	.	1810
24 13:13:20	.	1905
25 17:17:16	.	2090
26 28:10:10	.	1770

### Memorandum from Employees of Mother Dairy

1093. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deputation of Mother Dairy Employees Union (Regd.) handed over a memorandum to him on 1st September, 1978;

(b) if so, the main contents of the memorandum;

(c) reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) why the Government has not intervened to solve the difficulties of the employees of Mother Dairy who are agitating in protest against the dismissal of their President, the agitation having started on 27th August 1978 and six employees arrested and one employee sitting on fast unto death till now?

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

(b) The main request was for the reinstatement of Shri Kanwal Jeet Singh, Driver-cum-Salesman, who had been dismissed by Mother Dairy from 24th August, 1978 (after duty hours);

(c) and (d). The Mother Dairy is being looked after by the National

Dairy Development Board. Its management is autonomous and has authority to take appropriate decisions in the best interests of the organisation. In the case of Shri K. J. Singh, the organisation seems to have taken the decision to terminate his services strictly in accordance with provisions of the contract. The dismissal of Shri Kanwal Jeet Singh, Driver-cum-Salesman, has now become the subject matter of conciliation proceedings in the Office of Labour Commissioner, Delhi in accordance with the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Conciliation Officer has also advised the workers to stop the realy hunger strike forthwith.

### Upper Wardha Project

1094. SHRI SANOTSHRAO GODE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether upper Wardha Project; is being delayed for want of funds;

(b) what is the schedule of completion of this irrigation project;

(c) will the Government see that roads are constructed in the command area of this project simultaneously with the construction of the project; and

(d) will the Government adhere to the promise given by the Government of Maharashtra to the project sufferers to rehabilitate them well in advance of the complement of Upper Wardha project?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). The Government of Maharashtra have reported that the Upper Wardha Project is not being delayed for want of funds. They have further intimated that the head works of the project are proposed to be completed by March, 1985 and both right and left bank canals by June, 1987 in all respects.

(c) and (d). The State Government have informed that attempts will be made to construct the roads in the Command Area of the project simultaneously with construction of the project and to rehabilitate project sufferers well in advance of the completion of the project.

#### Refusal of Aid for Adult Education Programme

1095. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations for refusing aid for adult Education Programme launched on 2nd Oct. 1978 from Social, Literary and Public Schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove discrimination?

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

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

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा ठेकेदारों को सफाई के लिये दी गई राशियों में कमी**

1096. श्री आर. एल. शरील : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम, लखनऊ द्वारा सफाई प्रयोजनाय

ठेकेदारों को दालों की कितनी मात्रा दी गई और इसमें कितनी मात्रा की कमी हुई और किसमें कटौती करने और दालों को भस्वीकार करने के परिणामस्वरूप इसमें कितनी मात्रा में कमी हुई और हानि हुई ; और

(ख) इस हानि के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) :** (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान 1974 मीटरी टन (अनुमानतः) की मात्रा ठेकेदारों को साफ करने के लिए दी गई थी। वजन में कोई कमी नहीं हुई थी और न ही भारतीय खाद्य निगम को कोई हानि हुई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा विदेश भेजे गये व्यक्ति**

1097. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता सरकार बनने के बाद मंत्रालय द्वारा अब तक विदेशों में भेजे गये व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं, उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी तारीखों को विदेशों की यात्रा की और इन विदेशी यात्राओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च हुई ; और

(ख) उनकी विदेश यात्राओं का प्रयोजन क्या था ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा लोकसभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**नेपाल में भारत द्वारा बनाये जा रहे पुल का ढह जाना**

1098. श्री दयानन्द शास्त्री : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल में भारत द्वारा बनाया जा रहा एक पुल ढह गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पुल पर दोनों देशों द्वारा कितनी राशि खर्च की जानी थी और क्या इस पुल के गिर जाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के बारे में कोई जांच की गई है इस मामले में कितने अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) यह पुल सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन भारत सरकार द्वारा 48.50 लाख रुपये की लागत से बनाया गया था। पुल के ढह जाने के कारणों का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद ही कोई जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न पैदा होगा।

#### दुग्ध उत्पादन के बारे में राष्ट्रीय योजना

1099. श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार दुग्ध उत्पादन के लिये भ्रगले वर्ष एक राष्ट्रीय योजना लागू करने का है, और यदि हाँ, तो उसकी लागत क्या होगी तथा इससे कितने लीटर दूध उपलब्ध होगा तथा इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : आपरेशन प्लड 2 नामक एक राष्ट्रीय डेरी विकास परियोजना मंजूर की गई है, जो 1978-85 की अवधि के दौरान क्रियान्वित की जायेगी। इस परियोजना पर 485.50 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय होगा और इसके अन्तर्गत 1985 में प्रतिदिन 1082 लाख लिटर दूध उपलब्ध करने की योजना है। इससे लगभग 100 लाख फार्म परिवारों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से लाभ पहुंचेगा। अनुमान है कि यह परियोजना पूरी हो जाने पर 185 लाख व्यक्तियों के लिये वर्ष भर उपयोगी रोजगार सृजित करेगी।

#### स्त्रियों की शिक्षा की योजना

1100. श्री युवराज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्त्रियों के शिक्षित होने और उन्हें शिक्षित किये जाने की प्रक्रिया बड़ी धीमी रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 1951 में निरक्षर स्त्रियों की संख्या 1620 लाख थी जो कि 1971 में बढ़ कर 2150 लाख हो गई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि निरक्षर स्त्रियों की संख्या शहरों में 129 लाख तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 816 लाख है ;

(घ) क्या स्त्रियों को शिक्षा सुविधाएं देने की मांग बहुत पुरानी है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्त्रियों की शिक्षा पूर्व निर्धारित कार्यक्रम पर निर्भर करती है ; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो स्त्रियों की शिक्षा के लिये कार्यान्वित की जाने वाली योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ। गति इतनी तेज नहीं रही है जितनी यह होनी चाहिए थी।

(ख) और (ग). 1971 की गणना के अनुसार निरक्षर महिलाओं की संख्या निम्नांकित थी :—

1951 में	1971 में
(आंकड़े लाखों में)	
1626 (92.1%)	2147 (81.3%)
ग्रामीण	शहरी
1855 (86.4%)	292 (57.9%)

(घ) से (च) . भारतीय महिलाओं के स्तर से सम्बन्धित समिति ने स्वतंत्रता से पहले, उसके दौरान तथा बाद में महिला शिक्षा की प्रगति की समीक्षा की थी तथा समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची कि स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्यों द्वारा की गई सीधी कार्रवाई के बावजूद महिला शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में संतोषजनक प्रगति नहीं हुई है। अतः समिति ने यह पुरजोर सिफारिश की थी कि महिलाओं की शिक्षा को एक प्रमुख और विशेष समस्या समझा जाए। लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा के विकास के लिए समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में अनेक कार्यक्रमों की सिफारिश की थी। लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा से संबंधित सभी मामलों के बारे में सरकार को सलाह देने के लिए सन् 1959 में राष्ट्रीय महिला शिक्षा-परिषद् का भी गठन किया गया था। लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए समय समय पर अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। लड़कियों और महिलाओं की शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम तो 1957-58 में ही आरम्भ कर दिए गए थे। इनमें छात्राओं के लिए उपस्थिति—छात्रावृत्तियाँ, स्कूल माइनों की नियुक्ति, अध्यापिकाओं के लिए बर्बादों का निर्माण और शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रमों हेतु शिक्षावृत्तियाँ

की आवश्यकता, क्वार्टरों भ्रमण छात्रावासों का निर्माण, पुस्तकों, स्लेटों तथा लेखन सामग्री व स्कूल बसों की निःशुल्क आपूर्ति, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्य करने वाली अध्यापिकाओं के लिए विशेष भत्ता, छात्राओं की शिक्षा के कार्यक्रम, महिला पालिटेक्निकों की स्थापना, और संक्षिप्त शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रमों की देखरेख करने के लिए राज्यों के शिक्षा निदेशालयों में अलग से स्थापित करने आदि की व्यवस्था शामिल है। अब हमले 10 वर्षों के अन्दर अन्दर ही प्राथमिक शिक्षा को व्यापक बनाने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, छात्राओं सहित, 6-14 आयु वर्ग के सभी बच्चों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

लड़के तथा लड़कियों की शिक्षा के अन्तर को कम करने, तथा सभी राज्यों में प्राथमिक शिक्षा को व्यापक बनाने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु कुछ राज्यों को छोड़कर सभी राज्यों ने, 14 वर्ष तक के बच्चों को अनिवार्य शिक्षा देने से सम्बन्धित कानून पास कर दिये हैं। इस वर्ष अक्टूबर में प्रारम्भ किये गये राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में, महिलाओं की शिक्षा की उच्च प्राथमिकता दी गई है और इसमें शहरी एवं ग्रामीण माध्यामिक हेतु शैक्षिक कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना भी की गई है। महिलाओं के लिए, प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रमों को कक्षाओं पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों, जन संचार, भ्रमण इन सभी के सम्मिश्रण के माध्यम से आयोजित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य महिलाओं को अपने अधिकारों तथा दायित्वों के प्रति सजग करना, उनके लिए दूसरे क्षेत्रों, विशेषतया स्वास्थ्य, बच्चों की देखभाल, पोषण, परिवार नियोजन इत्यादि, की जानकारी प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था करना, तथा उन्हें साक्षर बनाकर तथा अन्य आवश्यक कौशल एवं संसाधनों का बोध कराकर, अधिक सुदृढ़ता प्राप्त करने में उनकी सहायता करना है। वर्ष 1983-84 के अन्त तक इस राष्ट्रीय प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम में, महिलाओं सहित, 15-35 आयु वर्ग के लगभग 10 करोड़ निरक्षर लोगों को शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है।

#### विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार कार्यालय

1101. श्री मुख राज : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण विभाग ने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को उपयुक्त रोजगार देने के लिए देश के मुख्य नगरों में रोजगार कार्यालयों में विशेष अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अपने उन कर्मचारियों को, जो अंधे हैं या जिनके शरीर के निचले अंग बेकार हैं, सरकारी भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय खोले गये हैं तथा गत तीन वर्षों में इन रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए पांच लाख और उससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले 8 शहरों में एक-एक अधिकारी नियुक्त करने का निश्चय किया गया है।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्ध या शरीर के निचले अंग बेकार होने के कारण अपांग कर्मचारियों को अधिकतम 50 रुपये प्रति माह सवारी भत्ता देने का निर्णय किया है।

(ग) सोलह विशेष रोजगार केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं तथा गत वर्षों में इन रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से 4562 विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला है।

#### वन्य पशुओं का संरक्षण और उनकी संख्या

1102. श्री सुरेश ना सुबब : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में पाये जाने वाले ऐसे जंगली पशु कौन कौन से हैं जिनका वंश क्षय तीव्रता से हो रहा है ;

(ख) इन दुर्लभ पशुओं की वंश नाश से बचाने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन पशुओं की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिये कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और यदि हाँ, तो क्षयोन्मुख पशुओं की संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) विलोपन के खतरे में पड़े भारतीय वन्य प्राणी की एक सूची संलग्न है।

[प्रकाशक में रची गई। देखिए संख्या LT 2872/78] .

(ख) और (ग) :

दुर्लभ और खतरे में पड़ी हुई जातियों की सुरक्षा के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उठाए गए कदम :

(1) वन्यप्राणी (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 के लागू होने के साथ, जिसे अब नागालैण्ड को छोड़ कर सभी राज्यों द्वारा अपना लिया गया है, बाघ सहित खतरे में पड़ी जातियों का दुरुपयोग न हो इसके लिए उन्हें विशेष कानूनी संरक्षण दिया गया है और अधिनियम से प्रावधानों के उल्लंघन के लिए कठोर सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(2) विशेष रूप से भारत के 1976 में वन्य पशु तथा वनस्पति के खतरे में पड़ी जातियों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार सम्मेलन का सदस्य बन जाने के बाद से अधिकांश खतरे में पड़ी जातियों के निर्यात पर नियंत्रण लगा दिया गया है।

(3) राष्ट्रीय पार्कों तथा आश्रय स्थलों के रूप में अधिक क्षेत्रों को लेकर जिनमें वन्य प्राणी का ठीक तरह से पालन हो सके, वामस्थलों की वृद्धि की जा रही है, जहाँ वन्य प्राणी को सभी संभव संरक्षण दिये जा रहे हैं। इन खतरे में पड़ी जातियों को संरक्षण देने के लिए दम चुन गए वाम स्थलों में बाघ परियोजना शुरू की गयी है।

(घ) भारत सरकार ने दुर्लभ तथा खतरे में पड़ी जातियों के बारे में गणना कार्य करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की है। इन जातियों की गणना करने का कार्य शुरू करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है।

**मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का अनुदान**

1103. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1972 में स्थापित किया गया मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय विद्यार्थियों की संख्या तथा सम्बद्ध कालेजों की संख्या की दृष्टि से बिहार में सबसे बड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इस विश्वविद्यालय के विकास के लिए पर्याप्त अनुदान नहीं दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या सरकार इस विश्वविद्यालय के विकास के लिए उपाय करेगी ?

**शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) :** (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार बिहार में मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय सबसे बड़ा विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है।

(ख) वि० अनु० आ० ने विश्वविद्यालय को अभी तक विकास अनुदान देना प्रारम्भ नहीं किया है।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा स्थापित नए विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए प्रारम्भिक स्थापना व्यय मंजूर नहीं करता है। वि० अनु० आ० अधिनियम के खण्ड 12-क के अन्तर्गत अधिसूचित नियमों के अनुसार 17 जून

1972 के बाद स्थापित किसी भी नए विश्वविद्यालय को विकास अनुदान आयोग द्वारा केवल तभी मंजूर किया जाता है जबकि उक्त विश्वविद्यालय को कुछ शर्तों को पूरा करने के पश्चात् आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए योग्य घोषित कर दिया गया हो। इन शर्तों में अन्य के माथ-माथ, भवन, उपस्कर, पुस्तकालय, छात्रावास, स्टाफ क्वार्टर आदि, जिनकी कुल लागत 2 करोड़ रुपये हो, प्रत्येक विभाग में कुछ न्यूनतम स्टाफ की नियुक्ति आदि के रूप में प्रारम्भिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना शामिल है। हालांकि आयोग से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय को फरवरी, 1976 में पात्र घोषित कर दिया गया था, तथापि आयोग को इस बात में अभी तक अवगत नहीं कराया गया है कि क्या अपेक्षित प्रारम्भिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है, ताकि विश्वविद्यालय की विकास आवश्यकताओं का आयोग द्वारा अनुमान लगाया जा सके और अनुदान स्वीकृत किया जा सके।

**लघु सिचाई के लिये बिहार को केन्द्रीय अनुदान**

1104. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान लघु सिचाई परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बिहार सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दी गई सहायता प्रभावकारी ढंग से इसे क्रियान्वित करने में अपर्याप्त रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राज्य को दी जाने वाली सहायता राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ?

**कृषि और सिचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :** (क) प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार राज्य की प्लान स्कीमों हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण वार्षिक योजना के लिए एकमुश्त ऋण एवं अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है और यह किसी विशेष स्कीम अथवा विकास-शीर्ष से सम्बंधित नहीं होती है। फिर भी, राज्यवार वित्तीय संसाधनों की समग्रता के आधार पर योजना आयोग राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों के परामर्श से खण्डवार-परिव्यय के संबंध में अपनी सिफारिशें देता है। वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान बिहार में सामान्य लघु सिचाई के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत परिव्यय निम्न प्रकार है:—

**रुपए करोड़ों में**

1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
12.45	18.00	23.35

फिर भी, केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र कार्यक्रमों, जैसे लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी, सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम, समेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम तथा कमान क्षेत्र विकास, के अंतर्गत लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य की लघु

सिंचाई संगठनों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर अनुदान पर केन्द्रीय सहायता भी प्रदान की जाती है। इस सहायता का विस्तृत व्यौरा निम्न प्रकार है:—

### दी गई सहायता

(लाख रुपए)

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	लघु कृषक विकास एजेंसी*	174.66	222.77	421.07
2.	सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम** (स्वीकृत परिव्यय)	113.95	141.27	248.90
3.	समेकित आदिवासी विकास कार्यक्रम	—	190.00	210.00
4.	कमान क्षेत्र विकास	112.16	240.93	186.14
5.	राज्य के लघु सिंचाई संगठनों का सुदृढ़ीकरण	—	—	10.40

\*—निर्मुक्त की गयी धनराशि में लघु सिंचाई सहित सभी कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। लघु सिंचाई के लिए विस्तृत व्यौरा अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं है। एजेंसियों को लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों पर कुल परियोजना व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत से 70 प्रतिशत तक संबंधित क्षेत्र की क्षमता के आधार पर व्यय करने की स्वीकृति दी गयी है।

\*\*—केन्द्रीय सरकार का अंश स्वीकृत परिव्यय का 50 प्रतिशत था।

(ख) केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत योजना परिव्यय की धनराशि तथा वित्तीय सहायता वार्षिक योजना पर विचार-विमर्श के दौरान स्वीकृत वास्तविक लक्ष्य को प्रभावी रूप से प्रियान्वित करने के लिए आवंटित की गयी है और यह लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों से ज्ञात होता है कि वित्तीय प्रावधानों में प्रत्येक वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है।

(ग) मध्यावधि योजना के दौरान बिहार की लघु सिंचाई योजना को तेज करने का प्रस्ताव है। मध्यावधि योजना के लिए निर्धारित 90 लाख हेक्टर के कुल लक्ष्य में से बिहार के लिए 14.50 लाख हेक्टर का अस्थायी लक्ष्य है, जबकि वर्ष 1974-78 के दौरान उपलब्धि का अनुमान 4.25 लाख हेक्टर का है। 14.50 लाख हेक्टर के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

### Anomalies in Pay and Allowances of Teachers in Delhi

1105. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have not yet taken a decision in the cases of certain teachers wor-

king in Municipal and Government Schools, Delhi where senior teachers are drawing less than their juniors;

(b) whether a Committee of Secretaries of concerned department went into this question; and

(c) how long it will take to decide the question of anomalies in the pay and allowances of certain senior and junior teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The question of removing anomalies in the pay scales of teachers working in Schools under Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation is under consideration of the Government in consultation with Delhi Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is a complicated issue and efforts are being made to arrive at an appropriate solution as early as possible.

### Facilities for Ginning of Kapas

1106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exist inadequate facilities in the country for the ginning of 'Kapas';

(b) whether due to the poor ginning facilities and working of old gins, the grade of cotton has become much inferior; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to modernise and rehabilitate the Ginning Factories?

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

(b) The grade and quality of some of the long staple cottons are reported to have been adversely affected not because of old gins but due to improper ginning as the gins are not being properly maintained and necessary adjustments are also not made at the time of their operation.

(c) Does not arise.

### Accommodation for Government Employees eligible for allotment of Type II Accommodation

1107. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to Unstarred Question No. 3112 replied on 7th August, 1978 regarding Accommodation for Government Employees where it was stated that there are 1,647 Government employees who have completed 20 years of service and are eligible for Type II accommodation have not been provided with Government accommodation and state:

(a) what are the number of such employees now upto 31st October, 1978;

(b) what is the expected date when Government will be able to provide them accommodation; and

(c) total number of Quarters likely to be allotted to this category by December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) There are 1090 employees entitled to type I accommodation at Delhi/New Delhi who have completed 20 years of service and have not been provided with Government accommodation.

(b) No time limit can be indicated. Government has, however, undertaken a crash programme of construction of 5000 B type quarters during the next three years.

(c) It is not possible to indicate the number of quarters likely to be allotted by December 1978 as allotment depends upon vacation of quarters by other employees and construction of new quarters.

### Funds utilised for Rural Link Roads during 1977-78

1108. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2939 dated 7th August, 1978 regarding allocation of Central funds for rural link roads and state the amount actually utilised for construction of rural link road during 1977-78 and the progress made so far in regard to the construction of such roads particularly in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): As the time available to the States/Union Territories for construction of rural link

roads during 1977-78 was very limited, it has been agreed in most of the cases to allow them to complete the projects, taken up under the scheme, upto 31st March, 1979. The progress reports in regard to the amount actually utilized and physical progress made so far in regard to construction of such roads from States/Union Territories are still awaited.

### Establishment of Houses of Culture

1109. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take in respect of establishing houses of culture in towns and villages; and

(b) what will be structure of such houses of culture and how much expenditure will be allowed on each house of culture?

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

### Repairing Work at Dhar District

1110. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5305 on 3rd April, 1978 regarding maintenance of temples of Gupta period and state:

(a) the nature of repairs work done by each contractor with the amount of Rs. 1,94,869.39, Rs. 1,66,169.63 and Rs. 91,703.06 during 1975-76, 1976-77 and till March, 1977-78, respectively, in Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh and whether tenders were invited before awarding contract and if so, the value of tenders received with names of the parties and whether some work

was also executed departmentally and if so, the nature thereof and whether material was also purchased by the department and if so the nature and value thereof and whether tenders were invited by the department for the supply of material;

(b) whether such a huge expenditure was never incurred on these temples and historic monuments; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to enquire into the whole affair and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No structural repairs were done through the agency of contractors during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78. The expenditure indicated were incurred on special structural repairs and annual maintenance and upkeep of monuments, the works being executed departmentally. The nature of works involved concreting, plastering, restoration of structural members, water-tightening, etc. Materials required for repairs, like stones, metal, lime, sand and other miscellaneous items, were purchased for different monuments after observing the normal purchase rules; the total costs of materials purchased are Rs. 68,373.75, Rs. 40,591.43 and Rs. 33,274.91 during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### शहडोल जिले में मरम्मत कार्य

1111. श्री हुकम चन्द कठुवाय : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री गुप्तकालीन मंदिरों के रखरखाव के बारे में 3 अप्रैल, 1978 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5305 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्रमशः 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में (माच तक) खर्च किये गये 1,146.40 रुपयों, 4,029.25 रुपयों और 1,560.40 रुपयों की राशि से मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में प्रत्येक ठेकेदार ने किस-किस प्रकार का मरम्मत कार्य किया,



क्या ठेके देने से पहले टेंडर मांगे गये थे यदि हां, तो प्राप्त हुये टेंडरों का मूल्य क्या है तथा उन पाटियों के नाम क्या हैं, क्या कु,छ कार्य विभाग द्वारा भी निष्पादित किया गया था, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है, क्या विभाग द्वारा सामग्री भी खरीदी गई थी, यदि हां, तो क्या माल खरीदा था तथा किस प्रकार का था और उसका मूल्य क्या था, क्या विभाग द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए टेंडर मांगे थे,

(ख) क्या गणकालीन मंदिरों तथा ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों पर इनकी अधिक धनराशि खर्च हो नहीं की गई तथा स्थानीय अधिकारियों द्वारा इसे बहुत बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर बताया गया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस पूरे मामले की जांच करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) (क) शहडोल जिले में स्मारकों पर हुआ निर्दिष्ट खर्च केवल अनुरक्षण और रख-रखाव से संबंधित है, जिसमें चौकीदार कर्मचारियों के वेतन, उसके भत्तों और उनकी प्रावण्यकताओं तथा स्मारकों की साफ-सुथरा और सुव्यवस्थित रखने के लिए प्रत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं की पूर्ति पर होने वाले खर्च भी सम्मिलित हैं। वर्ष 1975-76 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान ठेकेदारों के माध्यम से अथवा विभागीय स्तर पर कोई भी संरचनात्मक परम्पत का कार्य नहीं कराया गया।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मार्डन बेकरोज, दिल्ली में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की स्थायी किया जाना

1112. श्री रामजी लाल सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में स्थित मार्डन बेकरी में कार्य कर रहे तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे ऐसे कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें अब तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) तृतीय श्रेणी और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के ऐसे कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं जो गत दो वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है;

(घ) क्या इन कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने की कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के पास है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) ग्रुप सी और डी में केवल 21 तदर्थ कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) 20

(ग) 20

(घ) और (ङ) कम्पनी निर्धारित कार्यविधि के अनुसार इस श्रेणी के तदर्थ कर्मचारियों की नियमित रिक्तियों के प्रति नियमित करने के मामलों की समीक्षा करती रहती है।

चीनी मिलों की स्थापना

1113. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिजय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चानू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान किसान सहकारी शूगर मिल, तिलहर, शाहजहापुर (उ०प्र०) ने कितनी मात्रा में वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की और ऋण के रूप में उसे कितनी धनराशि दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) देश में वे पांच चीनी मिल दिन किन स्थानों पर हैं, जिनकी स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) किसान शूगर मिल, तिलहर जिला शाहजहापुर (उ०प्र०) ने अखिल भारतीय वित्तीय संस्थानों से संयुक्त रूप से 317 लाख रुपये की ऋण सहायता मांगी है। ऋण अभी मंजूर नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) जिन चीनी फैक्ट्रियों को ऋण सहायता मंजूर की गई है उनमें से पांच चीनी फैक्ट्रियों जिन्हें 1978 के दौरान ऋण मंजूर किया गया है, का व्योरा नीचे दिया जाता है:—

1. पोथोरेड़ी पलेम जिला नेल्दोर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
2. अय्याचूल जिला करनल (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)
3. अरभवी/सिंगनापुर जिला बेलगांव (कर्नाटक)
4. जलगांव जिला भीर (महाराष्ट्र)
5. दरियापुर जिला रायबरेली (उ०प्र०)

**Seminar re: Threat to Taj from Environmental Pollution**

1114. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental society organised a seminar this week at Agra regarding the threat to Taj Mahal due to pollution;

(b) whether that seminar expressed concern about Taj; and

(c) if so, the action to be taken by Government to save Taj from the pollution to be created by Mathura refineries?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Indian Environmental Society, a voluntary organisation, organised a seminar at Agra on 23rd and 24th October, 1978, on the effects of pollution on the Taj Mahal, in which some speakers expressed their concern about the adverse effects of pollutants from the Mathura Refinery.

(c) In view of the apprehension raised in various quarters about the possible adverse environmental impact of Mathura Refinery, the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee in July, 1974 to advise the Project Authorities on the measures to be taken for keeping the pollution effects of the Refinery to the absolute minimum. The Committee was also to advise the Government on the pollution aspects of other ancillary and downstream industries. The report of this Committee was placed before both the Houses of Parliament on the 14th August, 1978.

**Balanced Implementation of Land Reforms**

1115. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the pace of implementations of land reforms in the country;

(b) if not, which are the specific sectors of this policy where performance has not matched targets;

(c) whether in some States there have been major deviations from the National policy with the result that they have favoured the more powerful among the agricultural interests; and

(d) steps Government have taken or are contemplated to rectify these deviations and to speed up implementation of land reforms?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). As is well-known, State Governments are entrusted with the implementation of land reform measures. The Union Government reviews progress from time to time and endeavours to evolve common policy guidelines. Various State laws are broadly in harmony with the National Guidelines on land ceilings. In some States, tenancy laws do not correspond to national norms and the matter is being pursued with the State Governments concerned. The Union Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of State Governments to the need to improve performance, especially in the matter of acquisition and distribution of ceiling-surplus land. According to the latest information available with the Union Government, only about 15.76 lakh acres have been distributed although the area declared surplus is reported to be nearly 44.71 lakh acres. State Governments have been urged to endeavour to reduce the wide disparity between the area declared surplus and the area distributed.

**Research in Improvement of Quality of Foodgrain and Cash Crops**

1116. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been conducted regarding the quality of

foodgrain and other cash crops produced in the country with a view to improve their quality keeping in view the international standards; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and kind of assistance Government propose to render to the farmers to improve their quality of their produce?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Recent researches on a number of food crops including wheat, rice, jowar, bajra, barley, pulses, oil seeds and cotton have not only led to increment in yield potential but also in improvement of quality aspects. This technology has been available to the farmers through the multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved varieties.

In Wheat the recently developed varieties such as Sonalika, Arjun, Pratap and Janak possess good protein and chapathi making properties. Some of the varieties such as HD 2122, HD 2204 and WL 711 etc. have the desired amber grain appearance and chapathi making quality besides good protein content. In barley, semi-dwarf hull-less varieties rich in protein have been developed. In maize Opaque-2 composites such as Shakti and Rattan are rich in nutritive quality. CHS-5, CHS-6, CHS-7, CHS-8 new high yielding and good quality hybrids of Jowar are now available. Bajra BJ-104, B.K. 560 and B.D. 331 are superior in their grain quality characteristics. In rice, strains like CRHP-1, CRHP-8, CR 198-13 have been identified with high protein content. The recently developed high yielding varieties of rice like Jayanti and Ratna possess long and fine grains. Pusa-33 and Improved Sabarmati are strongly aromatic. Efforts are being made to develop export quality rice combining the characteristics of Basmati and high yield. A number of such varieties like IET 3578 and IET 3579 have been identified.

In cotton, varieties with better yield and quality have been developed during 1968-74. The release of hybrid cotton "Hybrid-4" and "Varalaxmi" with superior long staple and the extra long staple strains "MCU-5", "Sujata" and "Suvin" constitute a significant milestone in quality improvement of cotton. 'Suvin' and 'Sujata' are capable of spinning upto 100-120 counts and are on par with Egyptian cottons like Gaza-45 and Menoufi. The fibre from these long staple varieties is quite suitable for blending with man-made fibres, thereby offering scope to the Indian Textile Industry for making use of these cottons for blended fabrics. Among oilseeds, it has been observed that there is preferential demand in the International market for bold groundnut kernels for table purposes. Recent research efforts have resulted in developing hand picks selected (HPS) groundnut varieties like M-13, TMV-10, TG-1, TG-18 and TG-19 having extra bold seeds.

The release of sunflower varieties like BSH-1, BSH-2 have resulted in increase in oil content in sunflower.

In addition to research on the improvement of nutritive and consumer-acceptance qualities work is also in progress for improving the storage properties of grains. Also, methods of avoiding the production of mycotoxins in food are being developed.

Whenever results of applied value are ready for being passed on to farmers, appropriate steps are taken to extend the results to farmers, such as the production and distribution of seeds.

#### **Trawler Operation within 5 KM Coastal Area of Goa**

1117. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that while the

Government of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have followed the Central Government directive of banning trawling in the five Km. coastal zone, Government of Goa has not yet issued notification for immediate enforcement of the directive; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Government of Goa has issued an executive order dated 16-9-1978 as follows:—

1. The rampon operators including the non-mechanised traditional fishing crafts shall operate freely without any restriction. However, water upto five fathoms from the shore will be reserved exclusively for those operating the rampon nets and non-mechanised traditional fishing crafts and no other types of vessels shall be allowed to fish within five fathoms.

2. Mechanised fishing vessels shall operate their fishing activities beyond five fathoms line from the coast.

3. Offshore and deep sea fishing vessels, i.e. vessels with 25 Gross tonnes and above shall operate beyond ten fathoms.

#### **Dry Farming and Soil Conservation**

1118. SHRI A. BALA PAJANORE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the schemes launched for promotion of dry farming and soil conservation; and

(b) the results of the study and progress made during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The schemes on dry farming and soil conservation in the country are either development or research oriented. The main features of these schemes are as under:—

#### **I. Research Schemes**

The research schemes are as follows:—

(i) *All India Coordinated Research Project for Dry land Agriculture.*—It is being implemented at 23 coordinated Research Centres located in typical agro-climatic regions of the country to develop technology for improving and stabilising the crop production on dryland/rainfed lands in India.

(ii) *Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute: Dohra Dun.*—Operating with its six centres dealing with problems of conservation of soils and water as a natural resource.

#### **II. Development Schemes**

(i) *Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland and Agriculture Development.*—This scheme is implemented in 24 projects in 12 States. The dryland technology as developed on Dryland Research Centres of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is tested at these projects and are recommended for popularisation on large scale. A sum of Rs. 4.30 crores was released to States as grants and subsidies and Rs. 2.26 crores as loan during Fourth Five Year Plan. The funds released by 1977-78 in the Fifth Plan are about Rs. 5.00 crores. Each project covers a new area of 800 hectares each year where apart from crop husbandry, soil and water management, animal husbandry and grass-land and fodder development programmes, including demonstrations and training are taken up.

(ii) *State sector programme of soil conservation for land development, afforestation, engineering and other biological measures.*

(iii) Centrally Sponsored programme of soil conservation in the catchment of River Valley Projects for treating watersheds and saturating with all types of soil conservation measures in 260 watersheds in 31 River Valley Projects in 20 States/Union Territories.

(iv) Central sector programme of pilot project for protection of table lands and stabilisation of ravine areas.

(v) Central sector programme of pilot project for control of shifting cultivation in the remote hill areas of North-Eastern States and some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(vi) State sector programme of shifting cultivation in North-Eastern Region.

Dry Farming and soil conservation measures are integral part of many agricultural development programme. These programmes also find important place in the components of Drought Prone Area Programme.

#### (b) Research

(i) Suitable varieties giving better yields have been identified. In some areas, such as Bhubaneswar and Ranchi, ragi has been found more stable than paddy.

(ii) Suitable cropping patterns for different agro-climatic situations and inter-cropping; particularly with pulses; more productive and stable in dryland areas have been evolved.

(iii) Fertilisation and weeding have been found effective. Responses to suitable fertiliser doses have been established.

## II. Development

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Dryland Agricultural Development has brought out that the available technology can be extended to larger areas. The results of demonstrations indicate that by adopting the modern dry farming technology the yields can be increased at

least by 50 per cent to 100 per cent over the traditional methods.

(ii) During the last three years some of the salient research findings at the Soil Conservation Centres are given below:—

(a) in the lower Shivalik represented by Chandigarh the run off from steep slope can be considerably reduced. Studies indicate that the rate of sediment was reduced from 80.5 tonnes per ha. to about 7.5 tonnes per hectare.

(b) Technology for utilising such areas for production of Bhabhar grass, which is an important industrial grass, has been developed. The data from Dehra Dun as well as Chandigarh indicate that the storing of run off water in the ponds during the rainy season can provide one or two supplemental irrigations which results in a yield increase of about one tonne per hectare. The relative increase is much more in the years of lower rainfall.

The results achieved under various developmental soil conservation schemes for the last three years and the current year may be summarised as under:—

Achievements of last three Years in '000 hectares.	4292.63
Expenditure in three years in lakh rupees	13079.69
Target current year in '000 hectares.	854.744
Outlay in lakhs rupees	6205.71

कन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा पंजाब बक्फ बोर्ड के कार्यकरण की जांच

1119. श्री अजुन सिंह मलोरिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब बक्फ बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और सदस्यों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच कन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो के माध्यम से की गई है ;

(ख) क्या जुलाई, 1971 में मंत्रालय के सचिव द्वारा कोई जांच की गई थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं । इस प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रौद्योगिकी मौजूद नहीं है कि क्या ऐसी जांच कारवाई जानी चाहिए या नहीं ।

**सरकारी कर्मचारियों की आवास का तदर्थ आघार पर आवंटन**

**1120. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि;

(क) क्या मंत्रालय का विचार सरकारी कर्मचारियों को 1980 तक तदर्थ आघार पर सरकारी क्वार्टर देने का है!

(ख) यदि हां, तो तन्मसंधी तथ्य क्या है;

(ग) कर्मचारियों की कौन सी प्राथमिकता तारीख को उसके अन्तर्गत लाया जाएगा, और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके अनिश्चित कोई अन्य वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था करने का है ?

**निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) :** (क) और (ख) : इस समय तदर्थ आवंटन कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार के लोगों के मामले में चिकित्सा के आधार पर, मृत अधिकारियों के पाल आश्रितों, प्रतिष्ठित व्यक्तियों आदि के वैयक्तिक स्टाफ को किए जाते हैं । किसी अन्य श्रेणी को तदर्थ आवंटन करने का 1980 तक कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता क्योंकि तदर्थ आवंटन के मामले का उग्रता की तारीख से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

### Supply of Gram, Barley & Pulses to Defence Forces

1121. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

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

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India supplies gram, barley and pulses to the Defence forces;

(b) if so, the quantity supplied by it to defence forces during the last three years of each item;

(c) whether some quantity of these items supplied by F.C.I. had been rejected by Army Inspection Officers being sub-standard in quality;

(d) if so, the action taken against F.C.I. for supplying sub-standard quality goods to Defence Forces;

(e) whether action has been taken against private traders for such an offence; and

(f) the reasons for not taking any legal action against F.C.I.?

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

(b) Year	Dols	Qty. accepted in MT	
		Barley	Grams
1975	36558	10654	4053
1976	37418	7566	7439
1977	31064	16796	5044

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The procedure of pre-inspection of stocks by RSD, Lucknow is followed. The stock found substandard are rejected and not accepted for the Defence Forces. So the question of acceptance of substandard stocks does not arise,

Consequently no action is called for against F.C.I.

(e) No purchase has been made from the trade during the period.

(f) No legal action is called for as explained in (d).

### **Spoilage of Wheat**

1122. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI RAMACHANDARAN  
KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) the total wheat so far stored in the Godowns managed by the F.C.I.;

(b) measures taken by Government to see that the wheat does not become unfit for consumption as had happened last year when 22,000 tonnes of wheat stored at Gandhidham was rendered unfit for human consumption; and

(c) whether this year also large quantity of wheat was spoiled due to rains and floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 1st November, 1978, 7.7 million tonnes including 3.1 million tonnes in CAP (cover & Plinth) storage.

(b) The Food Corporation of India stores foodgrains on scientific lines in their own and hired godowns. Technically trained staff are deployed and modern methods of pest control are adopted for proper upkeep of the foodgrains. Pre-monsoon inspection is carried out and repairs undertaken to the godowns.

The following additional steps are also taken to ensure safety of stocks stored under CAP system of Storage:—

(1) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with polythene covers to protect them

from rains which are replaced when necessary.

(2) Nylon rope lashings on polythene covers prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc.

(3) Monofilament nets and cover-tops are also provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather.

(4) Aeration of stocks is regularly done to check moisture condensation.

(c) A total quantity of 2,40,364 tonnes of wheat was affected by rains, floods etc. during 1978-79 till October, 1978, out of which a quantity of 2,18,929 tonnes was affected in CAP storage. The salvaging of affected stocks is in progress and the actual quantity damaged or rendered unfit for human consumption will be known when the salvaging of such stocks is completed.

### **Paddy Rotting in Faridkot**

1124. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of foodgrains particularly paddy worth several lakhs of rupees has been rotting in Government godowns for the last two years in many towns and particularly in Faridkot district due to negligence of the staff;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(c) the findings of the same; and

(d) the action taken against officials held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.



### **Course of Studies at Higher Secondary Stage**

1125. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have given its clearance to introduce the new look, course of studies in the Higher Secondary stage;

(b) if so, details of the new scheme;

(c) when this scheme is likely to take effect; and

(d) whether this scheme has been drawn in terms of the national Review Committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). The Government of India had appointed a National Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University to re-review higher secondary curriculum with special reference to vocationalisation. According to the recommendations of this Committee the higher secondary stage of the new pattern of education comprises General Education Spectrum and Vocationalised Spectrum. Under this system one language would be compulsory for both the spectrums. Socially Useful Productive Work has also been made compulsory for all general education students and General Foundation Course for those taking vocationalised courses. These subjects will have 15 per cent time allocation for each. The electives for the general education course will be introduced with flexibility to suit local conditions. Vocational courses will be selected after vocational surveys, keeping in view socio-economic needs of the area. The semester pattern and credit system will be followed in the States where the universities have adopted it and others following after sometime. Facilities for apprenticeship, vertical

and horizontal mobility will be provided for students of Vocationalised Spectrum. The Working Group on Vocationalisation set up by the Ministry has also reviewed the programme and made recommendations. The recommendations of these Committees were considered at the Conference of the Education Ministers of the States and Union Territories held at New Delhi in July, 1978 and by the Conference of the Boards of Secondary Education in India at a Special Session held in September, 1978. Both the Conferences accepted the recommendations made by the National Review Committee and the Working Group and resolved for implementation of these. Some States and Union Territories have already introduced the Vocationalised Spectrum while other would do so as soon as they reach at the plus 2 stage of the new pattern.

In so far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned it has since revised its scheme of studies for higher secondary classes XI and XII in accordance with the recommendations of the National Review Committee. The new scheme will come into effect in class XI from the academic session 1979-80.

### **शाहदरा के निकट गांव बाढ़ से प्रभावित**

1126 श्री यशराज क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यमुनापार लोनी बाईर के निकट शाहदरा बांध के निकट बसे हुये सभापुर, गुजरांव और सभापुर चौहान गांवों के लगभग दो हजार मकान यमुना नदी के बाढ़ के कारण बुरी तरह से क्षतिग्रस्त हुये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर रहने वाले बाढ़-ग्रस्त लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए क्या प्रबंध करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरमाला) :

(क) दिल्ली प्रभामन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार यमुना पार के क्षेत्र में सभापुर चौहान और सभापुर गुजरांव के दोनों गांवों के 463 मकानों में से 220 मकान बाढ़ के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त रूप से अथवा पूर्णतः क्षतिग्रस्त हो गए थे।



(ख) इन गांवों के बाढ़-प्रभावित मकान मालिकों को मकान बनाने के लिए कुल मिलाकर 51,550 रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता दी गई।

### Distribution of Surplus land to Harijans

1127. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) the acreage of surplus land distributed to landless Harijans during the period from the 1st April, 1978 to

31st October, 1978 in various States and Union Territories; and

(b) the target fixed for the distribution of land during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) A statement showing the available information is enclosed.

(b) No target for distribution of land during the next two years has been fixed, but the States have been asked to distribute the available ceiling surplus land quickly.

### Statement

*Progres in distribution of ceiling surplus land from 1-4-78 to 30-9-78 to Scheduled Castes*

State/Union Territory		Area (in acres)	Number of allottees
1	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	15,036	6,918
2	Assam . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
3	Bihar . . . . .	8,123	7,696
4	Gujarat . . . . .	Nil	Nil
5	Haryana . . . . .	Nil	Nil
6	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	Nil	Nil
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	Nil	Nil
8	Karnataka . . . . .	149	39
9	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	4,944	2,246
10	Maharashtra . . . . .	2,338	843
11	Orissa . . . . .	547	488
12	Punjab . . . . .	Nil	Nil
13	Rajasthan . . . . .	436	N.A.
14	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
15	Tripura . . . . .	5	1
16	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	8,719	8,988
17	West Bengal . . . . .	N.A.	N.A.
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	Nil	Nil
19	Delhi . . . . .	Nil	Nil
20	Pondicherry . . . . .	18	37
		40,320	127,286

### Setting up of Rural Housing Corporation and Rural Hutments Corporation

1128. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Rural Housing Corporation and Rural Hutments Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Post Graduate Centre at Anantapur

1129. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Andhra Pradesh Government to develop the Post Graduate Centre at Anantapur as a University; and

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

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

(b) On the advice of the University Grants Commission, the State Government was requested to formulate a detailed proposal in the prescribed form for further examination by the Commission. The complete information required is still awaited from the State Government.

### बाड़ राहत के रूप में राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों, दालों और आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

1130. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जुलाई से 30 अक्तूबर, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान बाड़ राहत के रूप में प्रत्येक राज्य को केन्द्र द्वारा सप्लाई की गई दालों और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं की मात्रा कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : वर्ष 1977 के बाद से प्रथम प्लान महायता के प्रतिरिक्त केन्द्र प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केवल खाद्यान्न मुफ्त दे रहा है। केन्द्रीय दलों द्वारा स्थल पर किये गये मूल्यांकन तथा उच्च स्तरीय राहत समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर जुलाई से 30 अक्तूबर, 1978 के दौरान बाड़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में प्रभावित लोगों में निशुल्क राहत के रूप में वितरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों एवं दलहनों की निम्नलिखित मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई है:—

राज्य	सप्लाई किया गया खाद्यान्न (मीट्री टन)	
	गेहूं	चावल
बिहार	30,000	—
हिमाचल प्रदेश	9,000	—
जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	217	—
पंजाब	8,000	—
राजस्थान	7,000	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	35,000	—
पश्चिम बंगाल	35,000	30,000—
		500
		दाल मसूर
दिल्ली	2,000	—

### कानपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा चूहों की खरीद के लिए केन्द्रों का खोला जाना

1131. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कानपुर कृषि विश्वविद्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश ने चूहों की खरीद के लिये चार केन्द्र खोले हैं और क्या उन्हें पोष्टिक भोजन पर पालकर उनकी खाल से जूते, दस्ताने, चरमों के खोल और बटुए बनाने का सुझाव दिया गया था; और

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कुछ प्रयोग किये हैं और गत दो वर्षों में उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों में कितनी कीमत के चूहे खरीदे गये ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी।

### Consumption of milk and operation Flood-I

1132. SHRI NATHUNI RAM;

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether per capita consumption of fluid milk has gone down from 137 gm to 107 gm during "Operation Flood-I" period;

(b) if so, the reason thereof;

(c) how much of the accrued money of "Operation Flood-I" was spent to increase milk production in the country, besides import of foreign cows and bulls; and

(d) whether Government have undertaken any objective assessment of the working of Operation Flood-I by technical experts to identify the causes of non-implementation of action item directly related to milk production with a view to remove mistakes of management and organisation so as to avoid them during Operation Flood-II and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The production of milk in the country increased from 21.2 million tonnes in 1966-69 to 23.2 million tonnes in 1968-69 to 23.2 million tonnes in 1973-74. However, the per capita availability of 112 gms per day declined during the period to 109.6 gms. per day on account of faster growth of population than the increase of milk production. It may, however, be mentioned that Operation Flood-I programme was initiated in July 1970, was confined

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ed to a few selected areas in the country and its main emphasis was on processing and marketing of milk and the provision of infrastructure in these areas for enhancement of milk production in the long run.

(c) Of the total disbursements amounting to Rs. 75.10 crores up to 30th September, 1978 out of funds generated under Operation Flood-I, Rs. 15.17 crores were disbursed for the programme aimed at increase in milk production, including import of cows and bulls of exotic breed.

(d) The question of non-implementation of the action items relating to milk production does not arise. A sum of Rs. 15.17 crores was disbursed for implementation of programme for milk production. However, Government have evaluated the implementation of Operation Flood-I with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of Operation Flood-II.

### Block chosen for implementation of Integrated Rural Development

1133. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

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

(a) the names of Blocks chosen under the modified Integrated Rural Development Programme in each State;

(b) the agency actually responsible for its execution; and

(c) whether all the States have given their consent to put the programme into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) An annexure indicating the names of blocks chosen so far under the modified Integrated Rural Development Programme by each state is enclosed. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2873/78].

(b) The SFDA, DPAP and CAD agencies are responsible for executing the programme in the blocks chosen from the area of operation of these three special programmes. In respect of other blocks which have been selected from areas where no special programme is in operation, setting up of implementing agencies is being considered.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की पुस्तकों की अनुपलब्धता**

1134. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद् द्वारा प्रकाशित स्कूल की पुस्तकें स्कूल का सत्र आरम्भ होने के समय उपलब्ध नहीं थी जिससे समूचे देश में छात्रों को भारी असुविधा हुई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति में मुधार करने के लिए सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है ताकि अगले वर्ष स्कूल के छात्रों को इस समस्या का सामना न करना पड़े ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र) : (क) शिक्षा सत्र 1978-79 के शुरु में आवश्यक राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की सभी स्कूल पाठ्य पुस्तकें, कक्षा II के लिए हिन्दी वर्कबुक को छोड़कर, जो तुलनात्मक रूप से कम प्राथमिकता वाली पुस्तक थी, जुलाई, 1978 में प्रकाशित हो गई थी। तथापि, देश की विशालता के कारण दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों तक पुस्तकें पहुंचने में कुछ देरी हुई।

(ख) यह मुनिश्चिन करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं कि आगामी शिक्षा सत्र के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें काफी पहले छप जाएं। दूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में पाठ्य पुस्तकों की बिक्री के लिए वितरण प्रणालियां शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Request from Sugar Mills Association to build buffer stock of sugar**

1135. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHA-WA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the price recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for

Sugarcane for the next crushing season, State-wise;

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to sugar manufacturers in this respect;

(c) whether it is a fact that Sugar Mill's Association have made recommendations to the Government to build a buffer stock of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Agricultural Prices Commission has recommended the price of Rs. 10/- per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below for the 1978-79 sugar season. A Notification fixing statutory minimum price payable to the sugarcane grower at Rs. 10/- per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5 per cent or below and proportionate increase for higher recovery has been issued by the Government on 1st October, 1978 and copies of this have been sent to all the sugar mills.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The subject has been examined by the Government and it is felt that since the decontrol of sugar has been in effect only from August it would be too early to take any measures effecting the play of full competitive forces.

**लालपुर बांध**

1136. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नर्मदा नदी पर रेरण पेठा सिंचाई योजना का इस बीच अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकेले बांध के लिये मंजूर की गई धनराशि से ही लालपुर बांध योजना के अन्तर्गत एक बांध के बजाय चार बांधों के निर्माण के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इस प्रस्ताव को अनुमोदित करने का है ;

(ग) क्या यदि इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लिया जाये तो प्रत्येक किसान को इससे लाभ होगा क्योंकि एक भी किसान की भूमि बांध के कारण पानी में नहीं डूबेगी;

(घ) क्या जहाँ लालपुर बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव है वहाँ राजवासणा बांध से 10,000 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो रही है;

(ङ) क्या प्रस्तावित लालपुर बांध के स्थान से दो किलोमीटर की दूरी पर नर्मदा नदी की एक बड़ी नहर है जिससे इस क्षेत्र की सिंचाई होगी तथा उनके (संसद-सदस्य) के द्वारा इन तथ्यों की जांच कर ली गई है; और

(च) क्या लालपुर में एक बांध के बजाय (एक) लालपुर, (दो) खांटिया बाह, (तीन) प्रसरा और (चार) धनलवा में चार बांधों के निर्माण के लिये प्रस्ताव प्राप्ति हुआ है तथा क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :**

(क) इस प्रश्न का संबंध शायद हेरन नदी पर, जो नर्मदा बेसिन में औरसंग नदी की एक सहायक नदी है, हेरन सिंचाई परियोजना से है। यह परियोजना योजना आयोग द्वारा अप्रैल, 1978 में स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है। इस परियोजना में बढ़ोदा जिले के छोटा उदयपुर तालुक के लालपुर गांव में एक जल-संचय बांध तथा उसके दोनों किनारों पर नहर प्रणाली का निर्माण परिकल्पित है। इस परियोजना पर 25.26 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है और इसमें प्रति वर्ष 36,422 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

(ख) और (ग). गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि माननीय संसद सदस्य से यह सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ था कि लालपुर में एक ही बांध बनाने के स्थान पर चार बांधों का निर्माण किया जाए। राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस सुझाव की जांच की गई थी लेकिन इसे स्वीकार्य नहीं पाया गया था क्योंकि जिन कम ऊंचाई वाले बांधों के निर्माण का सुझाव दिया गया वे वस्तुतः बियर होंगे जो रन-आफ-द-रिवर पर काम करेंगे और उससे इस स्कीम से होने वाले लाभ और विश्वसनीयता में काफी कमी हो जाएगी।

(घ) मीजूदा राजबसना बियर, प्रस्तावित हेरन बांध के अनुप्रवाह में बारह किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है और उससे प्रतिवर्ष 9,700 एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई होती है। इस बियर से सिंचित होने वाला क्षेत्र हेरन परियोजना में शामिल नहीं है।

(ङ) इसका उत्तर प्रश्न के भाग (ख) और (ग) के उत्तर में शामिल है।

**सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कारण गुजरात में बेघर हुए व्यक्तियों का पुनर्वास**

1137. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल ही में गुजरात में सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी है और क्या इन परियोजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप बेघर हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास संबंधी कोई योजना है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार बेघर हुए इन किसानों और आदिवासियों के पुनर्वास के लिये कोई राज सहायता देने का है यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के कारण बेघर हुए लोगों को किन-किन स्थानों पर बसाया जायेगा और इन लोगों के लिये उन स्थानों पर सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रबंध किये जा रहे हैं ?

**कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :**

(क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-घटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### Stocks of Rice with F.C.I.

1138. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stocks of rice with Food Corporation of India have been rising and are now over 5 million tons;

(b) what is the expected production of rice in the new season and the need for distribution;

(c) in view of the surplus whether the F.C.I. have decided to export rice and expects to fetch good profits in foreign exchange;

(d) whether the profits earned in export of rice would channelise for giving increase in the food subsidy for higher rice procurement prices; and

(e) whether a study group of the Commerce Ministry has suggested change in the policy of banning agriculture export and allowing exports of cereals?

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

(b) The estimate of production of rice in the new season i.e. 1978-79 will become available after the close of the agricultural year, i.e. some time in July-August, 1979. The production of rice for 1976-77 and 1977-78 however is placed at 41.9 and 52.7 million tonnes respectively. The requirement of rice for distribution through the public distribution system depends on a variety of factors, such as production, open market availability of rice, difference between prices of rice in the open market and the prices of rice released through the public distribution system, availability of subsidiary food stuff, etc. In view of the large number of variables, it is difficult to estimate precisely the rice needed for public distribution system during the marketing season 1978-79. However, the country has already achieved self-sufficiency in total foodgrains.

(c) and (d). In view of the comfortable stocks of rice with the Food Corporation of India, a limited quantity of rice has been exported/is being exported at the prevailing international prices which may result in small margin of profit. The amount of profit earned in foreign exchange in the export of rice has no connection with the subsidy for higher-procurement price of paddy/rice.

(e) The Report of the Task Force on the Agricultural Export has not yet been received by the Government.

**Land under high yielding variety during VI Plan**

1139. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have drawn up a plan to bring additional land under the high yielding varieties during the Sixth Plan; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed plan?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is planned to bring an additional area of at least 15 million hectares under the high-yielding varieties of different crops during the Five Year Plan (1978-83). The main features of this programme are (i) combining the adoption of high yielding seeds with proper agronomic practices to exploit their inherent potential; (ii) expanding the area under high yielding varieties as rapidly as possible and (iii) developing more location specific varieties which give adequate returns under different agro-climatic situation.

**Report of Randhawa Committee on Agricultural University**

1140. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on Agricultural Universities headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa has since submitted its report to the Government of India;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) whether Government have since considered the recommendations and if so, with what result?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) The Review Committee on Agricultural Universities headed by Dr. M. S. Randhawa submitted its Report to the President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research on the 7th June, 1978.

(b) A copy of the summary of recommendations of the Committee is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2874/74].

(c) The Report of the Committee was forwarded to all State Governments and Agricultural Universities for examination and comments. The Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation also address the Chief Ministers of State Governments to examine the important recommendations of the Committee. Six Universities had forwarded their written comments. The recommendations were also discussed at the conference of Vice-Chancellors of Agricultural Universities held on 16th & 17th October, 1978. Representatives of all the 21 Agricultural Universities participated in the discussion. The Conference arrived at the following consensus:—

1. There was a general consensus that the recommendations of the Review Committee were by and large acceptable subject to modifications in certain areas to suit local conditions.

2. The recommendations which do not involve any outside approval or consultation and which could be implemented by the Universities themselves, may be taken up by the concerned universities for speedy implementation. Action on these should preferably be completed by the end of this year and a detailed report in respect of action taken on each recommendation may be sent to ICAR. While implementing these recommendations, the spirit, rather than the letter of the recommendations, should be kept in view.

3. The progress regarding the implementation of the recommendations may be reviewed by the conference of the Vice-Chancellors in each of its forthcoming meetings.

4. In so far as ICAR was concerned it may reorient its pattern of financial assistance in the light of the recommendations of the Committee wherever this has not already been done.

5. The ICAR may constitute a Deans' Committee for revision of curricula and courses by disciplines—Agriculture, Animal Sciences, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, etc. Each university may

undertake an exercise at the university level and forward the material to the ICAR for use of the Deans' Committee.

6. The recommendations regarding the governance of the universities including management structure, financial support from State Government and transfer of research responsibilities and facilities may be discussed by each university with the concerned State Government. A report on this may be sent to the ICAR to enable to discuss the unresolved issues with the concerned State Government.

7. Each university may examine the question of fixing an overall cadre strength discipline-wise taking into account its existing and proposed activities. Provision should be made for deputation and leave reserve in the proposed cadre strength.

8. Quinquennial evaluation of the performance of each agricultural university and monitoring of progress should be done at the initiative of the Board of Management concerned and ICAR experts may be associated with it. The detailed guidelines prepared by the ICAR for evaluation of the working of the ICAR Institutes may be sent to the Universities for guidance in this regard.

9. The Universities should take the lead and initiative in establishing close linkages with the various development departments in order to ensure speedy transfer of technology. For this purpose they may like to organise periodically one day seminars for senior officers of the Government and the University.

10. Each University should prepare a research and education profile. This should conform to the overall development profile of the State wherever such a profile is available. Normally each development project should have provision for a research and training component which should go to the Agricultural University.



Similarly a manpower developmental profile should also be prepared to strengthen educational and training programmes in areas where there are critical gaps. This would also provide a basis for planning in advance programmes of training in other countries.

11. The question of decentralisation of powers and simplification of administrative procedures in the universities should be taken up on a priority basis.

12. The implementation of recommendation with regard to the maintenance of high academic standard was related to professional ethics on the part of the faculty. Each university should develop appropriate guidelines in this regard. Particular effort should be made to involve senior faculty members in teaching the foundation courses particularly to under-graduates.

#### Setting up of museum in Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta

1141. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up a museum in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta for preservation of letters, writings and photographs of martyrs of the National liberation movements from the first Independence struggle of 1857 upto date; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). Under its new role, as a period museum, the Victoria

Memorial Hall, Calcutta is to provide visual glimpses into the main events and currents of India's history and culture of the period 1700-1900 as a whole. As a part of its re-orientation plan, it is proposed to provide exhibits honouring illustrious Indian leaders in the context of their role in the nation's life.

#### Investigation into Affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University

1142. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the investigation about the affairs of Jawaharlal Nehru University made by the Government have been completed and the report submitted to the Government; and

(b) if so, facts about the findings of such investigation and steps taken by the Government as remedial measures for different problems facing the University?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) and (b). The preliminary enquiry conducted by the Prime Minister into complaints against the Jawaharlal Nehru University authorities has been completed. The enquiry relates to allegations about irregularities in the matter of admissions, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees and arrest of students etc. Steps are being taken to initiate action on the various recommendations/suggestions made in the Report in consultation with the authorities concerned.

#### समस्तीपुर में केंद्रीय विद्यालय

1143. श्री राम सेवक हजारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर उत्तर बिहार का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है तथा क्या वहाँ राज्य और केंद्रीय सरकार के बहुत से कार्यालय स्थित हैं;



(ख) क्या वहाँ पर एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :

(क) से (ग) . निसर्देह, समस्तीपुर उत्तरी बिहार में एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है लेकिन केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना की मांग पर देश भर से प्राप्त ऐसे ही अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ विचार किया जाता है । यद्यपि नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने के लिए प्रति वर्ष भारी संख्या में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होते हैं, लेकिन वर्तमान कोटा असीनिक स्थानों पर प्रति वर्ष केवल चार नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने तक ही सीमित है । नए केन्द्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित करने में स्थानान्तरणों केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की अत्यधिक आवाधी के आधार को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है । अभी तक समस्तीपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है । समस्तीपुर में केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के संबंध में मक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विभिन्न प्रायोजित प्रस्ताव पर ऐसे ही अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

#### Reservation of Jobs for Handicapped

1144. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present quota reserved for jobs for handicapped people in various Union/State, public sector and private sector undertakings;

(b) the criteria for making the above reservations between (i) Physically handicapped, (ii) Blind, (iii) Deaf, (iv) Mute and (v) other categories of handicapped;

(c) whether several complaints have been received that implementation of Government policy is not being followed strictly in various units in particular in Government at State and Union, Public Sector and Undertaking; and

(d) whether Government are going to increase the quota for reservation of the blind and physically handicapped from 3 per cent to 7.5 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The existing orders of the Central Government provide for 3 per cent reservation in groups 'C' and 'D' posts in the Central Government and in comparable posts in Centrally-controlled public sector undertakings.

(b) 1 per cent vacancies each have been reserved for the blind, for the deaf (which includes the deaf and dumb) and the orthopaedically handicapped. They constitute roughly 3 per cent of the population.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government is trying to collect information regarding the actual implementation of the reservation orders.

(d) No Sir.

#### दहेज प्रथा

1145. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दहेज विरोधी कानून के बावजूद दहेज के लेन-देन की प्रथा में कमी नहीं हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) और (ख) इस बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है । तथापि अधिनियम के अंतर्गत आ राधों को संज्ञेय बनाने के लिए दहेज प्रतिषेध अधिनियम, 1961 को संशोधित करने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

#### Lift Irrigation Potential in Country

1146. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Lift Irrigation Potential in the country, State-wise, and how much of the potential is actually utilised in different States; and

(b) impact of power cut in the year 1976-77 and 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Statewise figures of estimated ultimate potential of lift irrigation from ground water and potential actually created are given in Statement-I. Statewise figures of estimated ultimate potential from surface water schemes (including flow and lift schemes) in major, medium and minor irrigation sector and potential actually created are given in Statement-II. Separate figures of flow and lift irrigation schemes under surface water irrigation are not available.

(b) Power cuts/restrictions for agriculture/irrigation were in force in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra

and West Bengal during 1976-77. During 1977-78 power cuts/ restrictions on rural feeders were imposed in the States of Haryana (May 1977 to December 1977), Punjab (May 77 to November 1977), Uttar Pradesh (April 77 to June 1977 and December 77 to March 1978), J&K, (January 1978 to March 1978), Rajasthan (June 77, July 1977 and September 1977), Madhya Pradesh (April 77 to March, 1978), West Bengal (April 77 to March 1978) and Maharashtra (April 1977). Such power cuts can contribute to lower utilisation of the available irrigation potential. Quantitative assessment of the under-utilisation of lift irrigation schemes solely due to power cuts is not possible.

#### Statement I

Ground water (Lift)

(in thousand hectares)

S.No.	Name of the State	Ultimate potential / created till the end of March, 1978	Potential created till the end of March, 1978
	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2200	950
2.	Assam	700	30
3.	Bihar	4000	1200
4.	Gujarat	1500	1260
5.	Haryana	1400	1150
6.	Himachal Pradesh	50	65
7.	Jammu & Kashmir.	150	4
8.	Karnataka	1200	375
9.	Kerala	300	10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3000	900
11.	Maharashtra.	2000	975
12.	Manipur	NE	NE
13.	Meghalaya	NE	NE
14.	Nagaland	NE	NE
15.	Orissa	1500	220

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab . . . . .	3300	2790
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	2000	1450
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	NE	..
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1500	1030
20.	Tripura . . . . .	15	6
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	12000	7000
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	2500	400
	TOTAL STATES . . . . .	39315	19755.5
	UNION TERRITORIES . . . . .	120	43.0
	ALL INDIA . . . . .	39435	19799.5
	or say : . . . . .	40000	19800.0

N. E. : Not estimated.

NOTE : Figures given in this statement have been estimated on the basis of available information and are provisional. These indicate the net irrigation potential created after allowing for slippage on account of depreciation due to ground water structures going out of use.

**Statement—II**  
*Surface water (Flow & Lift)*

(in thousand hectares)

S. No.	Name of State	Major & Medium Irrigation		Minor Irrigation*	
		Ultimate potential	Potential created up to the end of March, 1978	Ultimate potential	Potential created upto the end of March, 1978
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	6480	2803	2000	790
2.	Assam . . . . .	970	76	1000	320
3.	Bihar . . . . .	9229	2301	1900	900
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	2150	958	250	80
5.	Haryana . . . . .	2440	1708	50	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	N.A.	..	250	78.5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	150	99	400	306

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Karnataka . . . . .	2000	1004	900	550
9.	Kerala . . . . .	1000	453	800	275
10.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	3650	1303	1200	450
11.	Maharashtra . . . . .	4100	1144	1500	480
12.	Manipur . . . . .	N.A.	..	100	20
13.	Meghalaya . . . . .	N.A.	..	100	12
14.	Nagaland . . . . .	N.A.		80	35
15.	Orissa . . . . .	3600	1326	800	340
16.	Punjab . . . . .	2480	2254	50	28
17.	Rajasthan . . . . .	3150	1385	400	310
18.	Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	20	10
19.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1610	1176	900	790
20.	Tripura . . . . .	N.A.	..	100	26
21.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	11200	5592	1200	750
22.	West Bengal . . . . .	2310	1406	1300	500
	TOTAL STATES . . . . .	56519	24988	15000	7462.5
	UNION TERRITORIES . . . . .	N.A.	10	200	42.0
	ALL INDIA . . . . .	56519	24998	15200	7504.5
	or say . . . . .	56519	25000	15000	7500.0

N.A. Not Available.

\*Figures given in this statement have been estimated on the basis of available information and are provisional. These indicate the net irrigation potential created after allowing for slippage on account of depreciation due to surface water structures like tanks, etc. becoming derelict due to siltation, breaching, etc.

**Smuggling out of Treasures from Asiatic Society, Calcutta**

1147. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item published in the *Blitz* dated the 23rd September, 1978 wherein it has been stated that Treasure Thieves stalk Calcutta and the evidence reveals that International Art thieves are in Calcutta to pilfer and smuggle out invaluable art and literary treasures from Asiatic Society, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, whether any action has since been taken by Government and if so, with what result?

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

(b) This has been brought to the notice of the State Government and customs authorities and they have been advised to take necessary preventive measures. The management of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta has also been advised to exercise utmost vigilance.

**Complaint from Kerala re. Disparity in Food Subsidy**

1148. DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

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

(a) whether Central Government have since received any complaint from the State Government of Kerala regarding disparity in food subsidy;

(b) if so, nature of disparity pointed out; and

(c) reaction of the Government of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Kerala had written to the Central Government in July last pointing out that while there was a subsidy of Rs. 23.39 per quintal on wheat and Rs. 13.24 on coarse grains, the subsidy on rice was only 4 paise per quintal. He suggested that the available amount of food subsidy should be applied in an equitable manner on wheat, rice and coarse grains.

(c) Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and on the basis of discussions held with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of State Governments on the price and procurement policy of kharif cereals in the marketing year 1978-79, the Government have fixed the support price of coarse paddy at Rs. 85 per quintal against Rs. 77 per quintal in the last marketing season. The issue price of rice for public distribution system has, however, been maintained at last year's level. As a result of this the subsidy on rice is now about Rs. 13 per quintal.

**Demolition in Tughlakabad, Delhi**

1149. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been demolitions recently in Tughlakabad near Delhi;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for demolitions; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of evolving a uniform policy on unauthorised colonies in New Delhi?

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

(b) The reasons were that unauthorised structures had been recently constructed by some people on Government land and other unauthorised constructions had also come up recently without proper sanction.

(c) It had been decided by an order dated 16th February, 1977 that unauthorised colonies, which had come up in Delhi till then would be regularised subject to certain terms and conditions. It has since been decided that residential structures which were put upto 30th June, 1977 will also be regularised.

**Scholarship to S.C. and S.T. for Higher Studies**

1150. **SHRI D. AMAT:**

**SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:**

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

(a) the number of students granted scholarship for higher study and sent abroad during the last 3 years; and

(b) how many of them are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI):** (a) Under the Scheme of Scholarships administered by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs, 867 students were granted scholarships for higher study and sent abroad during the last 3 years.

(b) Out of these, 21 belonged to Scheduled Castes and 5 belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

**Central aid for Minor and Major Irrigation Schemes to States**

1151. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance the Union Government have given to States for minor and major irrigation schemes during last three years, State-wise break-up thereof; and

(b) the amount of assistance demanded by States during the current year and amount sanctioned State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** (a) Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation schemes are planned, financed and implemented under State developmental plans. Central financial assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual sector of development or project.

Government of India have, however, made available advance Plan assistance to certain major, medium and minor irrigation schemes during the last three years. State-wise details are given in Statement I.

(b) The amount of Central assistance demanded by the States during the current year is given in Statement—II. No decision has yet been taken on this matter.

## Statement—I

Rs. in Crores.

Sl. No.	State	Advance Plan Assistance		
		1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.00	0.75	4.00
2.	Bihar	5.00	3.00	7.20
3.	Gujarat	7.30	3.00	18.25
4.	Haryana	5.00	6.50	6.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh		..	0.50
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.75	..	
7.	Karnataka	2.15	3.55	8.14
8.	Kerala	2.10	2.50	6.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	1.75	13.00
10.	Maharashtra	5.50	3.85	22.75
11.	Orissa	1.00	2.00	6.00
12.	Punjab	..	1.50	8.00
13.	Rajasthan	6.00	3.00	5.00
14.	Tamil Nadu		..	..
15.	Uttar Pradesh	15.00	8.00	1.03
16.	West Bengal	1.00	0.50	5.50

## Statement II

Sl.	Name of State	Rs. in Crores
		Central Assistance demanded by the State for the year 1978-79.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.51
2.	Bihar	15.00
3.	Gujarat	30.13
4.	Haryana	10.00
5.	Karnataka	17.85
6.	Kerala	6.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	12.00
8.	Maharashtra	47.16
9.	Manipur	0.60
10.	Orissa	5.00
11.	Punjab	8.00
12.	West Bengal	6.00

## Cold storage Plants for Marine Products

1152. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cold storage plants for marine products set up by the Union Government so far; and

(b) steps the Government propose to take to increase the number of such cold storage?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Two frozen storage for marine products in Cochin and Calcutta are under construction. The Government have identified sites for frozen storages at

Paradeep, Visakhapatnam and Madras. It was, however, decided to defer the proposals for creation of frozen storage facilities at these major ports pending assessment of the impact of the storages at Cochin and Calcutta.

### Visit of Agricultural Prices Commission to Foreign Countries

1153. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the purpose for which the Agricultural Prices Commission was set up and when it was set up;

(b) what is the annual expenditure on the Commission during the last three years; and

(c) whether the Chairman and members of the Commission visited any foreign country during the above period and if so, the details of these visits giving the dates of such visits, purpose and expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January, 1965; the broad purpose for which the Commission was set up and the terms of its reference are contained in the Government of India Resolution dated 8-1-1965 and 26-5-1970 (copies enclosed at Annexure I) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-22/78].

(b) The total annual expenditure incurred by the Commission during the last three financial years is as under:—

1975-76	Rs. 7.87,000/-
1976-77	Rs. 9.81,000/-
1977-78	Rs. 7.06,000/-

(c) Dr. Dharm Narain, former Chairman and Shri Ram Saran, former Member Secretary visited foreign countries on a few occasions during this period particulars of which are given at Annexure II; [Placed in

Library. See No. LT-2875/78] none of these visits was as such connected with the work of the Commission.

### खजुराहों के मन्दिरों में सुविधाएं

1154. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खजुराहो के पश्चिमी समूह मन्दिरों में उद्यान विकास और पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने का कार्य अनेक वर्षों से जारी है और इस कार्य के अब तक पूरा न होने के क्या कारण हैं और इसके कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कार्य के लिए सात लाख रुपये की राशि जमा है ;

(ग) क्या दूल्हादेव, जावेरी ब्रह्मा वावन और चौमठ योगिनी मन्दिरों तक पहुँच मार्ग की तथा पीने के जल की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है और क्या वहाँ इनकी व्यवस्था की जाएगी ; और

(घ) क्या संग्रहालय भवन का शीघ्र विस्तार किया जाएगा जिसमें मूर्तियों को सुरक्षित रखा जा सकेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज-कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (डा० प्रताप चन्द्र खन्ना) : (क) और (ख) : पश्चिमी मन्दिर समूह में दर्शकों के लिए पीने के पानी के प्रबंध की पहल से ही समर्पित व्यवस्था है। पश्चिमी मन्दिर-समूह के श्रेष्ठ में घास के मैदान लगवाने के साथ-साथ भू-सुख निर्माण का कार्य पहले से ही पूरा हो चुका है। फिर भी, जिन स्थलों पर फिर से घास लगाने की आवश्यकता दिखाई पड़ी है वहाँ घास लगाई जा रही है। इन घास के मैदानों के नपापय के लिए पानी की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था हेतु केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण आयोग से नए बुर्ग खूदवाने और पाइप लाइन बिछाने के लिए प्रार्थना की गयी है और इसके लिए 8,51,400 रुपये की अनुमानित राशि का आँकड़ा है। यह कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) ब्रह्मा मन्दिर तक पहुँचने के लिए पहले से ही सड़क है। इस समय एक कच्चा मार्ग वामन मन्दिर तक जाना है और एक खाम सीमा तक दूल्हादेव मन्दिर पहुँचाने वाले रास्ते तक भी एक कच्चा मार्ग है। विशेष क्षेत्रीय विकास प्राधिकरण, खजुराहो मास्टर प्लान में डामर (एस्फाल्ट) की सड़क का इन मन्दिरों तक विस्तार करने के लिए सहमत हो गया है। इस समय जवारी मन्दिर तक कोई नियमित रास्ता नहीं है और सर्वेक्षण वामन और जवारी मन्दिरों के घास-पास, सड़क निर्माण के लिए और इन दोनों मन्दिरों को मिलाने के लिए आरंभिक प्रयास के तौर पर जमीन प्राप्त करने के लिए कदम उठा रहा है। चौमठ योगिनी मन्दिर तक पहुँचने के लिए एक उपयुक्त मार्ग बनाने और इसे पड़ोसी पश्चिमी मन्दिर-समूह



से मिलाने के लिए भी कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। प्रत्येक मन्दिर पर दर्शकों के लिए पीने के पानी का प्रबन्ध करना साध्य नहीं है।

(घ) संग्रहालय का भवन सर्वेक्षण की अन्तरित करने की बात पर मध्य-प्रदेश सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है। अन्तरण के पश्चात् ही वर्तमान भवन के विस्तार पर विचार किया जायेगा।

#### जामने ग्रोरछा पन बिजनी बांध

1155. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रोरछा के समीप डोकमगढ़ जिले में जामने ग्रोरछा पन-बिजनी बांध बनाने का प्रस्ताव बहुत समय से अनुमोदन के लिए सरकार के पास पड़ा है; और

(ख) उच्च शक्ति तथा बिजली आयोग द्वारा जगता कब तक अनुमोदन किए जाने की सम्भावना है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री मुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) जी. नहीं। परियोजना रिपोर्टें केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में अगस्त, 1978 में प्राप्त हुई थी।

(ख) चूंकि यह एक बृहद और बहुउद्देश्यीय परियोजना है, इसलिए इसकी परियोजना-रिपोर्ट को विभिन्न जांच केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त विभागों, केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण और अन्य संबंधित विभागों में भेजी जा रही है। इस परियोजना की स्वीकृति देने में कितना समय लगेगा यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि राज्य द्वारा उन विभागों आदि की दिशानिर्देश प्रभावितियों के उत्तर कितनी शीघ्रता से दिए जाते हैं।

#### Patil Review Committee on Education

1156. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Education Ministry have received the recommendations

of the Patil Review Committee on Education;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) how many have been implemented this year; and

(d) how many will be implemented next year?

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

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Ishwarbhai Patil Review Committee were examined by the Conference of the Boards of Secondary Education in the joint session with the Directors of Education of the States/Union Territories in February, 1978 at Chandigarh as also by the Education Ministers' Conference in July, 1978. The Conference by and large agreed with the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations of the Committee, as endorsed by the Conference of Boards of secondary Education, has been circulated to the State Governments/Union Territories for taking steps for implementation. So far Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, the deletions suggested by the Committee were made effective immediately for the examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education held in March, 1978.

The number of subjects for class X Examination have been reduced for 1979 examination by dropping Economics and Commerce from the core courses.

As far as the changes in the courses and scheme of studies are concerned the Central Board of Secondary Education has decided to implement these changes from the next academic session of Class IX. The new courses are being prepared by the Board in conformity with the recommendations made by the Patil Review Committee.

**Scheme for devoting school hours for socially productive work**

1157. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

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

(a) whether Central Board of Secondary Education has approved a scheme under which 1/5th of school hours will be devoted to socially useful productive work;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposed scheme; and

(c) when is the scheme likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) In the Scheme of studies for classes IX and X of the Central Board of Secondary Education, eight periods out of a total of roughly 45 periods available in a week in the schools have been suggested for the Socially Useful Productive Work.

(b) Socially Useful Productive Work has been made an integral part of school education and it has been given the status of a compulsory subject. As such, every student will have to involve himself in activities related to Socially Useful Productive Work. Socially Useful Productive Work may be described as purposive, meaningful, manual work resulting in either goods or services which are useful to the society. A workshop to develop guidelines for the use of teachers has been organised by Central Board of Secondary Education. These guidelines are being processed.

In order to be eligible for promotion to the next class or to earn the certificate of the Board, pass in Socially Useful Productive Work has been made compulsory.

(c) The Socially Useful Productive Work will be made effective for the admissions in class IX in 1979.

**Amount spent on accommodation occupied by ex-P.M.**

1158. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent on repairs/renovations/alterations, furnishings etc., for the present accommodation that has been occupied by the erstwhile Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at 12 Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of construction has been erected within the compound, and if so, whether sanctions were obtained for the same; and

(c) if so, who has paid the money and the cost of construction if paid by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) In addition to day-to-day maintenance done by work-charged staff, a sum of Rs. 2317.00 has been spent on white-washing, painting, colour-washing and purchase of electrical fittings etc.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, the structure is unauthorised for which Government has not paid.

**Central assistance to West Bengal Government for construction of low cost Houses in Flood affected Areas**

1159. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has urged upon his Ministry to give financial, technical

and other assistances for constructing low-cost houses in the flood affected areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details of the assistances asked for by the West Bengal Government; and

(c) what action if any, has been or is being taken on the West Bengal Government's representation?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal propose to construct small pucca tenements in areas which are repeatedly affected by floods. For the present, they propose to under-take a programme of construction of one lakh such tenements. Each tenement will have a total area of about 190 sq. ft. with a brick wall of 5" thickness and asbestos roofing and would cost about Rs. 5000 excluding the cost of land. Land will be provided by the State Government. The total cost of this project would come to Rs. 50 crores and the State Government propose to finance the project through a loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation. The State Government have requested that the repayment period may be increased from 10 years to 20 years commencing 5 years after the drawal of loan

2. The Housing and Urban Development Corporation have not agreed to increase the repayment period. However, HUDCO have decided to increase the quantum of loan assistance from 50 per cent to 75 per cent.

3. In addition to this, the West Bengal Government have also requested that the Central Government should agree to give a subsidy to them equivalent to the amount that will have to be paid to HUDCO as interest on loan. In this connection, it is pointed out that the Central Government has allocated, on the basis of the

recommendations of Central Teams/High Level Committee, advance plan assistance to the States affected by floods for housing subsidy generally to the extent of Rs. 200 per house/hut damaged/destroyed. Rs. 18 crores have been provided to West Bengal as advance plan assistance.

### Flood Control Schemes for West Bengal

1160. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any long term flood-control schemes for West Bengal;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof including cost of each of the schemes so formulated; and

(c) when the work for those schemes is expected to be started?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The Government of Bengal have prepared an action plan for flood control and drainage works which could be implemented in the next 7 years. Priority I scheme under this plan, with an estimated total cost of Rs. 200 crores, covers the works for Damodar, Rupnarayan, Ajoy, Haldi, Khari-Gangur Ghea, Mahanda, Ganga, Tidal Rivers of South Bengal, Rasulpur, Mayurakshi, Jalangi and Bagmari Pagla, and the break-up is as under—

	Rs. in crores
Engineering works	171.6
Soil conservation	12.00
Afforestation	.. 16.4

In addition, priority II scheme covering mainly engineering works estimated at Rs. 75 crores is also proposed. This will be substantially covered in the medium-term plan for 1978—83.

A Draft Master Plan for the Torsa Basin estimated to cost Rs. 48.41 crores has also been prepared by the Government of West Bengal. The broad break-up of these is as under:—

	Rs. in crores
Construction of embankments	2.76
River training and anti-erosion works	7.35
Drainage	0.8
Afforestation	2.5
Stabilisation of land slips and unstable slopes	4.0
Share cost of multi-purpose dams	30.00
Others	1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38.1</b>

The Master Plan for Torsa is yet to be considered by the Board of Consultants of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission and thereafter by the West Bengal Flood Control Board.

An outlay of Rs. 18 crores has been approved under flood control sector for West Bengal for the year 1978-79.

**मगरमच्छों तथा ग्राहों का संरक्षण ।**

1161. श्री सुरेश बिजम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मगरमच्छों के संरक्षण के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं तथा देश में स्थापित उनकी शरणस्थली पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी ; और

(ख) वहां कुल कितने मगरमच्छ और ग्राहों को रखने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) : भारत में मगरमच्छों की निम्नलिखित तीन जातियां हैं :—

- (1) घड़ियाल (गैवियालिस गनेटिक्स)
- (2) लघुणीय जल या खाड़ी के मगर (क्राको-डाईलस पोरोसस)
- (3) मगर या दलदलीय मगर (क्राकोडाईलस पाजुस्टेव)

भारतीय मगरमच्छों की इन तीन जातियों के संरक्षण तथा प्रबंध के लिए भारत सरकार, खाद्य और कृषि संगठन की तकनीकी सहायता से बड़े पैमाने की एक परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। प्रारम्भ में खाद्य और कृषि संगठन के एक विशेषज्ञ ने 1974 के दौरान एक क्षेत्रीय मिशन चलाया और इस मिशन के फलस्वरूप देश में बड़े पैमाने की एक परियोजना शुरू की गई। मगरमच्छों की इन तीन जातियों के संरक्षण तथा वर्धन की योजनाएं आंध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल में प्रारम्भ की गई हैं। भारत सरकार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन पर 10,00,000 रुपये की राशि खर्च करने का विचार करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में 10,00,000 रुपये के स्वीकृत परिष्यय से "राष्ट्रीय चम्बल शरण-स्थल परियोजना" नामक एक परियोजना स्वीकृत की है। इस परियोजना में घड़ियालों को छोड़ा जायेगा, जहां वे स्थायीरूप से प्राकृतिक परिस्थितियों में रहते हुए अपना वर्धन कर सकते हैं।

इस योजना में गैर-पालतू मगरमच्छ के ग्रहों को एकत्र करने, कृत्रिम रूप से घड़े सेने, उनके बच्चों को पालने और बाद में पाले हुए बच्चों को उनके प्राकृतिक वास-स्थलों में छोड़ने पर विचार किया गया है। देश में ग्राह नहीं पाये जाते हैं।

#### Take over of Sugar Mills By Bihar Government

1162. SHRI S. R. DAMANI  
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH  
SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:

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

(a) Government's reaction to the recent take over of the Sugar-Mills by the Government of Bihar; and

(b) what are the grievances of the sugar industry and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The action of the Government of Bihar in amending the schedule to the Bihar Sugar undertaking (Acquisition) Act, 1976 under Section 17 thereof and thereby acquiring 16 sugar undertakings in

the State recently has been stayed by the Calcutta High Court on Writs filed challenging the validity of acquisition. The decision of the High Court on the Writ Petitions is awaited.

(b) The gist of the grievances of the sugar industry throughout the country (including Bihar) is to the effect that due to decontrol there has been a general fall of prices everywhere. According to the sugar industry this has resulted in an under-realization of their cost of production. They have hence suggested a package of relief measures including resumption of the monthly release by the Government. The suggestions of the industry have been examined in detail and in view of the fact that decontrol has been effective for a very short period, it is the view of the Government that it would be premature to try to modify its sugar policy. It would be better to allow the natural forces of supply and demand to operate and for the prices to find a natural level. However, the situation is being watched and appropriate measures will be taken when found necessary.

### Cotton production

1163. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's new strategy for stepping up cotton production, formulation of cotton prices from the producer's and consumer's angles, the bringing of more cotton area under irrigation and the lines on which cotton-growing in rain fed areas could be made more fruitful than at present;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the yield of cotton, the purity of seeds supplied to the farmers; and

(c) how far the researches made in this direction have yielded the desired results?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government's new strategy for stepping up cotton production consists of:

(i) raising the productivity both in the irrigated and rainfed areas by accelerating the spread of improved production technology;

(ii) stepping up the area under irrigation cotton, particularly under the command of the existing irrigation projects;

(iii) maximising the area under high yielding varieties/hybrid cottons;

(iv) Implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Intensive Cotton District Programme in all the major cotton growing States and its extension to eight new rainfed districts of six States since 1977-78;

(v) Intensifying the production of nucleus and foundation seed of cotton over larger areas and enhancement of the rate of subsidy from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per quintal for certified seed to give a fillip to the pure seed distribution programme; and

(vi) Announcement of a new textile policy by the Government under which the role of the Cotton Corporation of India has been widened, allowing it to make commercial purchases in the open market so that cotton prices do not drop below the prescribed minimum.

The above steps would go a long way in ensuring reasonable prices to the cotton grower, as also to safeguard the interests of the consumer.

(c) High yielding and quality cottons have been evolved in recent years and released for general cultivation. Some of the outstanding hybrid cottons like hybrid-4 and Varalaxmi, and superior long and extra

long staple varieties e.g., MCU-5, Sujata and Suvin constitute a significant milestone in cotton research. These have not only led to a substantial increase in cotton production but also have reduced the need for import of long staple cotton.

### Gandhi Darshan

1164. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI DURGA CHAND :

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned 'Gandhi Darshan goes to people' appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 28th October, 1978;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the average number of visitors who come to visit this daily during the last one year; and

(d) the total annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the

complex under the head 'salaries and allowances of the staff' upkeep etc.?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The facts are as follows: Originally, during the Gandhi Centenary Year 1969, Gandhi Darshan Exhibition was organized as an international exhibition by a National Committee set up by the Government. Though it was meant to be a temporary exhibition, it was decided to make it a permanent exhibit with the objective of acquainting the large masses of people and foreign tourists with the life and teachings of the Mahatma. Subsequently, the activities of the Gandhi Darshan were expanded by the addition of mobile exhibitions which are taken to the rural areas, schools and colleges and re-settlement colonies for educating the people in Gandhian ideology and philosophy. During the year 1977-78 the average number of visitors to the Gandhi Darshan was about 400 per day. The total expenditure during 1977-78 was Rs 10,19,182.83. The break up of the expenditure under the different heads is given below:—

Item	Non-Plan	Account
1. Salaries, Allowances etc.	.	6,10,000 00
2. Maintenance of Gandhi Darshan Samiti Complex (Building, Horticulture, Security, Sanitation and Pavallions, Telephone Vehicle, electricity and Water charges etc.)	.	82,525 03
3. Maintenance of Display and repair of exhibits.	.	20,472 89
4. Activities and Programmes (Exhibitions, Cultural Programmes, Programmes for School and College students, Mobile exhibitions)	.	1,30,953 71
5. Library (Books, Furniture, Tools and implements, Projector, Films)	.	22,541 04
6. Vehicle (Mini Bus etc.)	.	1,19,052 54
<i>Plan Scheme</i>		
7. Maintenance of Photo Studio, Children Corner.	.	33,637 62
GRAND TOTAL		10,19,182 83

**Pilot project on recreational-cum-Religious Resources of Himalayas**

1165. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have sanctioned a pilot project to examine the recreational-cum-religious resources of the Himalayas for planning of tourism and pilgrimages; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, no such project has been sanctioned by the Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

**Provision of compensation to Employees who die or are wounded on duty in Undertakings**

1166. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1072 on 24th July, 1978 regarding provision of compensation to employees who die or are wounded on duty in undertakings and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) the Employees working in the Undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry are compensated under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 or the Payment of Gratuity Act or the Employees Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976 or under their Staff Regulations etc. Besides there is also a provision for giving compensation to employees on touring job under the Group/Personal Accident Insurance Scheme. The employees of Water and Power Development Consultancy Services are also governed by WAPCOS Employees Gratuity Fund Scheme.

**Plan before Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission for flood control and augmentation of Waters of Ganga**

1167. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN:

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

(a) whether Government have submitted a comprehensive plan before the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission for the purpose of flood control and augmentation of waters of the Ganga;

(b) if so, essential features of the proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Bangladesh Government;

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The proposal by India envisages integrated development of the Ganga-Brahmaputra-Meghna System and proposes transfer of the surplus waters of the Brahmaputra to the Ganga through a Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal. Depending on water requirements, at the appropriate stage, phased construction of three storage dams on the Dihang, the Subansiri and the Barak



rivers has also been proposed to supplement the waters in the link canal. The Indian proposal would provide large benefits of flood control, water supply and irrigation, navigation, hydro-power generation, etc., to both the countries.

Bangladesh has also made a proposal which envisages augmentation of the Ganga flows by construction of storage dams within the Ganga basin in India and Nepal for the benefit of these two countries as well as Bangladesh in regard to power generation and irrigation and augmentation of the flows in the Ganga. Some of the stored water in Nepal is also proposed to be utilised in a canal passing along the Nepal terai to Bangladesh through a 30 km. corridor in India in the northern part of West Bengal to provide an international navigation water route to Nepal as well as to augment the flows in the Mahananda and other rivers.

The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has undertaken the preliminary study of the two proposals.

#### **Additional land under Agriculture**

1168. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry have drawn up a plan to bring additional hectares of land for Agricultural purpose during the VIth Plan period;

(b) if so, the total cost of expenditure involved;

(c) in which State more land is likely to be brought under the scheme; and

(d) the main features of the scheme?

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

(b) The proposals suggested in the Report of the Working Group on

Soil Conservation and Land Reclamation would involve an outlay of about Rs. 45 crores during 1978-83. The Report is under consideration.

(c) Maximum land under the scheme is likely to be reclaimed in U.P.

(d) There are two schemes which will bring additional land under agriculture:-

(i) *Central Scheme for protection and development of ravine watersheds.*

Under the scheme shallow and medium ravines will be reclaimed for agriculture and the rest of the reversionary areas will be brought under afforestation on the basis of treatment of a complete watershed with the twin objective of checking further spread of ravines, and utilising the land already ruined by ravines.

(ii) *Central Scheme for reclamation and management of alkali soils and amendment of acid soils.*

Alkali land is treated with gypsum/pyrites and a package of fertiliser and cropping practices to make them fit for agriculture again. Acid soil is already under cultivation.

#### **Proposal to increase price of wheat**

1169. SHRI RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of agricultural components have gone high during the last three years and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that prices of wheat stand still during the same period in view of the fact that prices of agricultural components have gone high; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the prices of wheat and if not, the reasons thereof?



**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). A statement showing the procurement price of wheat and index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural inputs is attached. It will be seen therefrom that percentage rise in the procurement price of wheat between 1975-76

and 1977-78 was 7.1 percent, while the prices of inputs, except electricity and insecticides, have risen at a lesser rate so much so that prices of lubricating oil, tractors and fertilisers recorded a fall.

(c) Government are expected to announce the procurement price of wheat for the next rabi season shortly.

#### Statement

Procurement price of wheat and Index numbers of wholesale prices of Agricultural inputs

	*1975-76	*1976-77	*1977-78	Percentage variation in 1977-78 over 1975-76
Procurement price of wheat @ (Rs. per qtl.)	105.00	110.00	112.00	+7.1
Index Nos. of wholesale prices of (Base: 1970-71=100)				
Diesel Oil	206.4	213.9	214.1	+3.7
Lubricating Oil	316.2	314.2	314.2	-0.6
Electricity	158.1	171.6	182.5	+15.4
Tractors	204.6	203.0	202.4	-1.1
Agripowrah	216.9	216.9	231.3	+6.6
Cement	170.5	173.6	176.8	+3.7
Pig Iron	175.4	181.6	181.7	+3.6
Fertilisers	214.7	186.5	177.4	-17.4
Insecticides	216.2	232.4	232.2	+7.4

\*Relate to the crop harvested during the year (to be marketed in the subsequent year).

बाढ़ के कारण प्रभावित हुई सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अतिरिक्त व्यय

1170. श्री गंगा जगत सिंह: क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल आदि राज्यों में सिंचाई योजनाओं पर अतिरिक्त व्यय की व्यवस्था की है जहाँ कि सिंचाई योजनाओं पर हाह की बाढ़ का बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कार्य के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सिविल किचनी राशि मंजूर की गई है और क्या उसने इस परियोजना के लिये अतिरिक्त सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(ग) क्या यह कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है और इसके कब तक पूरा किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) बाढ़ से प्रभावित निम्नलिखित राज्यों को वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान अग्रिम योजना सहायता दी गई है :—

- (1) बिहार
- (2) हरियाणा
- (3) हिमाचल प्रदेश
- (4) पंजाब

- (5) राजस्थान
- (6) उत्तर प्रदेश
- (7) पश्चिम बंगाल

इस सहायता में हाल की बाढ़ों के कारण क्षतिग्रस्त सिंचाई बस्सों की मरम्मत के लिए दी गई धनराशि भी शामिल है।

(ख) और (ग). बाढ़ से प्रभावित सिंचाई बस्सों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को 6.75 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि निर्माण-कार्य किए जा रहे हैं और इस राशि के 31 मार्च, 1979 तक उपयोग कर लिए जाने का अंदाजा है।

**उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्रों से खाद्यान्नों की वसूली**

1171. श्री गंगा नक्षत्र सिंह : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार खरीफ फसल के खाद्यान्नों की वसूली करने का है, यदि हां, तो क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल जहां बाढ़ के कारण सारी फसल नष्ट हो गई है, में वसूली का कार्य रोक दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो वसूली किस प्राध्वर पर की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). खरीफ़ खाद्यान्न की वसूली का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 24 नवम्बर, 1978 तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार चालू खरीफ़ विपणन मौसम 1978-79 के दौरान 15.88 मीटरी टन चावल जिसमें चावल के हिसाब से धान शामिल है, और 73 मीटरी टन मोटे अनाजों की वसूली कर ली गई थी। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में वसूली का कार्य बन्द नहीं हुआ है। इन राज्यों में धान और मोटे अनाजों की खरीदारी समर्थन मूल्य और चावल की खरीदारी मिलमालिकों/व्यापारियों से लेवी के रूप में की जाती है ; तथापि, पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार ने बाढ़ के कारण फसल नष्ट होने के कारण उत्पादकों से लेवी न लेने का निश्चय किया है।

### Control and utilisation of water of Ganga Basin

1172. SHRI SHAMBHUNATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state what schemes or proposals are in hand or under consideration for the proper control and utilisation of the waters of the Ganga basin which run to waste or cause floods and devastation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Although a number of final control measures have been taken up in the Ganga Basin, flood damages occur whenever there is heavy precipitation and consequent high stage flood in the rivers, 2848 km. of embankments, 3462 Km. of drainage channels have already been constructed. Protection work for 78 towns, raising of 4511 villages and bank erosion works in a number of places have been carried out. These works have provided protection to an area of about 27 lakh hectares.

The Ganga Flood Control Commission which was set up, *inter alia* to prepare a comprehensive scheme of flood control for the basin, have formulated an outline plan of flood control for the basin estimated to cost Rs. 1043 crores. This outline plan covers construction of local engineering works like construction of embankments, drainage channels and anti-erosion works, raising of villages and town protection works, channel improvement, also water shed management including afforestation, soil conservation and construction of storage reservoir in the head reaches of the rivers.

Storages aggregating to about 20 M. a. ft. have already been built on the Ganga system in India. Storages of about 9 M. a. ft., are under construction such as Tehri, Rajghat Dam, Bansagar Dam etc. Proposals are also under consideration for the construction of Kishau, Auranga, Kotilbhel; Kanhar, Greater Gangau dams etc. which are likely to provide storages aggregating to about 6 M. a. ft.

In the case of many important tributaries of the Ganga such as Sarada, Ghaghra (Karnali), Rapti, Gandak, Kosi, etc. suitable storage sites are available only in Nepal. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has been requested to cooperate in the joint studies and discussions regarding development of the rivers common to India and Nepal, keeping in view the flood control and other benefits. Agreement

has already been reached with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for joint investigations of the Rapti (Bhalubhang), Pancheshwar and Karnali projects in Nepal which will provide irrigation, power and flood control benefits.

#### खाण्डसारी उद्योग में संकट

1173. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीनी से नियन्त्रण समाप्त करने के कारण खाण्डसारी उद्योग गम्भीर संकट में पड़ गया है तथा इसके बन्द होने की पूरी सम्भावना है जिसका देश के लघु उद्योग पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा तथा इसके कारण किसानों को भी कठिनाई हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खाण्डसारी उद्योग तथा किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) सरकार को खाण्डसारी उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों से भ्रम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं कि चीनी नियन्त्रण उठा लेने के फलस्वरूप उद्योग कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहा है। उन्होंने कुछेक उपायों का भी सुझाव दिया है जैसा कि उत्पादन में कमी करना और क्रय कर जैसे स्थानीय करों से मुक्त करना।

(ख) इन प्रस्तावों की व्योरेवार जांच की गई है और यह विदित हुआ है कि खाण्डसारी चीनी पर उत्पादन शुल्क पहले ही काफी कम है। क्योंकि खाण्डसारी उद्योग पर अधिकांश नियन्त्रण राज्य सरकारों द्वारा लगाए जाते हैं इसलिए और छूट देने या स्थानीय करों में राहत देने के संबंध में उनसे परामर्श किया जा रहा है। बैंकिंग प्रभाग को खाण्डसारी उद्योग द्वारा उठाई जा रही उधार की समस्याओं से भी अवगत कर दिया गया है।

#### News item entitled "Monumental Salvage Operation On"

1174. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to a news item at page 5 of the 'Tribune' dated 23rd October, 1978 under the caption 'Monumental salvage operation on' and state:

(a) whether over 6000 rare film negatives of ancient monuments have been ruined completely;

(b) whether it is a fact that the negatives were stored at places not fit for this purpose; and

(c) what action has been taken against the officers for their inaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) to (c). The Archaeological Survey of India have about 50,000 old film negatives of ancient monuments. Periodic checks on their up-keep are made, action is taken to rejuvenate those which show signs of decay. However, over a period of time, it was found from these periodic checks that about 300 negatives have been damaged beyond the possibility of repairs. This has not been due to any negligence on the part of any officer of the Survey. The damage mostly was because of age. The question of proper storage facilities is engaging the attention of the Archaeological Survey.

#### Construction of modest houses in Rashtrapati Bhavan Complex

1175. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to construct new modest houses in the Rashtrapati Bhavan complex by March, 1980; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government and the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) The proposal is under consideration.

(b) The proposal is to construct smaller houses for Ministers with about 3000 Sq. feet of living space. The scheme has not so far been sanctioned.

### Report of the study groups on Cotton Price

1176. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group set up by the Planning Commission at the instance of the Ministry of Agriculture to go into the question of cotton price has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations of the Group; and

(c) whether Government have accepted that Report in full?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Planning Commission has not set up any study group to go into the question of cotton prices as such. However, a Technical Committee for Buffer Stock Operation of Cotton has been set up by the Department of Industrial Development in June, 1978. The terms of reference of this Committee, *inter alia*, include the following:

"to recommend the size of the buffer stock that would be necessary for maintaining cotton prices within the desired range over a five year period. If necessary, the Committee may indicate two or three alternatives for price stabilisation objectives."

The Committee has yet to finalise its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

### Reservation of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in National Seeds Corporation

1177. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

-(a) the efforts made to complete the backlog in reservation of posts for persons belonging to S/C and S/T in

matters of recruitment and promotions in the National Seeds Corporation;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the posts vacated by the S/C and S/T employees have been filled by other persons and if so, the number of such vacancies; and

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (c). With the establishment of the National Seeds Corporation on 1.7.1963, the staff recruited by ICAR for an analogous scheme was transferred to them in which there was no representation of Scheduled Casts or Scheduled Tribes. Later on, some of the Commodity Committees like Indian Central Sugarcane Committee were dissolved by the Government of India and the retrenched staff was accommodated in the National Seeds Corporation. Moreover, a number of posts, because of the special nature of the Corporation, were filled by transfer on deputation from various Government agencies like ICAR, AGCR and State Governments. This category of staff also got eventually absorbed in the National Seeds Corporation. Moreover, there was no directive for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on a quota basis in the public sector companies like National Seeds Corporation till 1967. It was only after that the relevant instructions were issued by the Government. Since then, every effort has been made and will continue to be made to ensure that the recruitment is made according to the prescribed norms. NSC have in fact prepared a 40-point roster to ensure that the rights of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are safeguarded.

(b) The rules on the subject do not provide that the posts vacated by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees should necessarily be filled by the same categories. It gets decided by the 40-point roster on the subject.

**वाणसागर बांध**

1178. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित वाणसागर बांध के लिए केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में बनाये गये नियंत्रण बोर्ड ने बांध के लिए 2 सकिल और 8 डाई डिमिशन, नहरों के लिए 1 सकिल और 8 डिमिशन तथा बिजलीघर के निर्माण कार्य के लिए 1 सकिल और 2 डिमिशन बनाये जाने की स्वीकृति दी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि केवल बांध के लिए 1 सकिल और 2 डिमिशन तथा नहरों के लिए 1 सकिल और 2 डिमिशन कार्य कर रहे हैं ; यदि हां, तो क्या 6 वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर वाणसागर बांध का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होना कठिन है क्योंकि केन्द्रीय बोर्ड द्वारा मंजूर किये गये पर्याप्त संख्या में कर्मचारी नहीं दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) 6 वर्ष की निर्धारित अवधि में वाणसागर बांध का निर्माण पूरा करने के लिए क्या प्रभावकारी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तथा 31 मार्च, 1979 तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**भूमि सुधारों के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिये समिति**

1179. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमि सुधारों के क्रियान्वयन की समीक्षा करने के लिये एक समिति नियुक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके चेयरमैन और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसके निदेश पद क्या हैं तथा इसने अब तक क्या कार्य किया है ?

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

(ख) ! प्रोफेसर राज कृष्ण, अध्यक्ष  
सदस्य,  
योजना आयोग।

2. डा० ए० एम० खुसरो, सदस्य  
कुलपति,  
अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्व-  
विद्यालय,  
अलीगढ़।

3. डा० बी० एम० दादेकर, सदस्य  
निदेशक,  
गोखले इंस्टीट्यूट आफ  
पॉलिटिक्स एण्ड एको-  
नामिक्स, पुणे।

4. श्री राधा कृष्ण, सदस्य  
सचिव,  
गांधी पीपल्स फाउन्डेशन,  
221, दोन दयान उपा-  
ध्याय मार्ग, नई दिल्ली।

5. प्रो० जी० पार्थसारथी, सदस्य  
प्रोफेसर,  
ग्राम्य विश्वविद्यालय।

6. श्री के० वालासुब्रह्मण्यम, सदस्य  
भूतपूर्व राजस्व आयुक्त,  
341, फर्स्ट ब्लाक, जय  
नगर  
कर्नाटक, बंगलूर

7. डा० पी० सी० जोशी सदस्य  
सीनियर फेलो:  
इंस्टीट्यूट आफ एको-  
नामिक प्रोथ,  
दिल्ली।

8. श्री पी० एस० अण्णु सदस्य  
अपर सचिव,  
कृषि विभाग।

9. डा० पी० एच० प्रसाद, सदस्य  
प्रोफेसर आफ एको-  
नामिक्स,  
ए० एन० एस० इंस्टी-  
ट्यूट आफ स्पेशल स्ट-  
डीज, पटना।

10. श्री प्रार० के० रथ, सदस्य-  
संयुक्त सचिव,  
केन्द्रीय कृषि विभाग।

(ग) समिति को "विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि सुधार के उपायों की प्रगति की समीक्षा और उन कानूनी व प्रशासनिक उपायों की सिफारिश करना है, जिनसे क्रियान्वयन की गति तेज हो सके"।

**Rice, Maize and Wheat to Jammu and Kashmir and Interest Outstanding on Unpaid Amount**

1180. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is total tonnage of Rice, Maize and Wheat supplied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since September, 1975 to October, 1978 and cost thereof; and

(b) how much amount as interest on outstanding is unpaid to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a): The total tonnage of Rice, Wheat and Maize supplied to the State of Jammu and Kashmir since September, 1975 to October, 1978 and cost thereof is as under:—

	Quantity in '000 Tonnes	Cost Rs. in Lakhs
Wheat	442.20	6756.65
Rice	267.30	4147.01
Maize	21.10	212.58
TOTAL	730.60	11116.24

(b) The required information is being collected.

**Proposal for a Conference on Urdu Language**

1181. SHRI ABDUL AHAD VAKIL: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing a conference of all shades of opinion to encourage Urdu language;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is Government's policy to encourage all Indian languages, including Urdu and to provide facilities for their development. The Government are promoting the development of Urdu language by setting up the Bureau for Promotion of Urdu which is publishing academic literature in Urdu. The Government are also assisting National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi as well as various voluntary organisations engaged in the task of promotion of Urdu. The National Book Trust has been publishing books on various topics including Indian history and culture and children's literature. The Sahitya Akademi has also brought out a number of books which comprise literary and general books. Besides, the Akademi has given awards to distinguished Urdu writers. Training is also being conducted to prepare Urdu teachers in Regional Training Centres (under Central Institute of Indian Languages) established at Solan and Patiala by the Government of India. Thus, due encouragement is being given by the Government for the promotion and development of Urdu language.

**दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की दूध की बोतल में कीड़ा**

1183. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सितम्बर, 1978 में टैगोर गार्डन, नई दिल्ली को सप्ताई की की गई दुग्ध की बोतल में कीड़े सहित अनेक सड़ी गली वस्तुएं पाई गई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिनकी देख रेख में ऐसी दुग्ध की बोतलें जारी गई और सील की गई थीं ?

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

(ख) 16 सितम्बर, 1978 को दुग्ध को डिपो संख्या 1049 (टैगोर गार्डन) के बरिष्ठ डिपो एजेंट द्वारा दूध की बोतल में कुछ बाह्य पदार्थ पाया गया और इसे दुग्ध डिपो में एक घोर रख दिया गया था। दूध की यह बोतल किसी ग्राहक को नहीं बेची गयी। तथापि, बाह्य पदार्थ वाली दूध की बोतल को डिपो सलाहकार समिति के एक सदस्य ने देख लिया और उसे जबरन डिपो से उठा लिया। डिपो कर्मचारियों के बार-बार अनुरोध करने के बावजूद भी डिपो सलाहकार समिति के सदस्य ने उस दूध की बोतल को वापस नहीं किया। चूंकि दूध की बोतल को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के हवाले नहीं किया गया, अतः दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना की गुण नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला में उसका विश्लेषण नहीं किया जा सका। इसके फलस्वरूप दूध की बोतल में विद्यमान बाह्य पदार्थ किस प्रकार का है, इसका पता नहीं लगाया जा सका और तदनुसार इसके लिए किसी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहराया जा सकता।

#### Bungalow Allotted to Ex-P.M.

1184. SHRI JYOTRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the particulars of the bungalow allotted to the erstwhile Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi;

(b) what is the commercial rent of the bungalow;

(c) how long she will be allowed to occupy this bungalow as per terms and conditions of the agreements; and

(d) what are the terms and conditions for allotment?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 12, Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi, a type VII Bungalow, was allotted on leave and licence basis.

(b) Commercial rent is not assessed. The "Market rent" of the bungalow was Rs. 3,917/- p.m. upto 31st March, 1978 and it is Rs. 4,097/- p.m. from 1st April, 1978 onwards.

(c) and (d). The allotment was made to her on a purely temporary basis at a monthly licence fee of Rs. 2,824.60 under "F.R. 45-B" with Departmental charges. The following are the main conditions:

(i) The allotment is liable to be cancelled at any time by giving one month's notice;

(ii) Licence fee is payable under "F. R. 45-B" with Departmental charges;

(iii) If, on revocation, the licensee fails to make over peaceful possession of the accommodation, the Government are entitled to evict the licensee through the process of Law;

(iv) No additions and alterations to the building or to the electric and sanitary installations in the premises shall be carried out without obtaining the approval of the Chief Engineer, Central P. W. D., New Delhi; and

(v) The licensee shall use the premises for residential purposes only and for no other purpose.

On her election as a Member of Parliament this bungalow has been regularised in her name with effect from 8th November, 1978 on payment of normal rent under "F.R. 45-A" less 25 per cent rebate.

#### भूमिहीन भूमिकों के लिए मकान

1185. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन किन राज्यों में कितने कितने भूमिहीन भूमिकों को रिहायशी मकानों के निर्माण के लिए चासू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मुफ्त रिहायशी प्लॉटों के भलावा 500 रुपये से 750 रु० की मात्रा में नकद सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ख) ऐसी सहायता से मध्य प्रदेश में जिलावार कुल कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया गया ?

निर्वाच और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंजरी (बी लिक्वोर बस्त) : (क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल मुफ्त देने की योजना राज्य क्षेत्र में है। संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अधीन, भूमि के अर्जन तथा मकान बनाने के लिए 500-750 रुपये प्रति स्थल की दर से सहायता देने की व्यवस्था है। पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप में इस कार्यक्रम के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

12 hrs.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We have given calling attention. The whole village was burnt. (Interruptions)

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (वयाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के अखबार में आया है कि 162 हरिजनों को तबाह किया गया, 18 साल की एक लड़की के साथ बलात्कार किया गया और वहाँ पर गांव के तमाम लोगों को मारा गया। हम चाहेंगे कि इस पर हाउस में चर्चा हो।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The matter is quite a serious one, but only one or two papers have published it. I have called for urgent facts from the Home Ministry, and I will take a decision in the course of today.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : I have given notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, there is notice of an adjournment motion also, and there is calling attention. I have called for facts from the Government, and I hope to get the facts. I will take a decision by this evening.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : On a point of order under rule 314(2) regarding the Privileges Committee Report that has been laid on the Table of the House. At page 116 of the Report the Committee has found four lapses on the part of Mrs. Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us not go into the facts. We are going to discuss the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I bring to your notice the fact that the Privileges Committee has made a recommendation with regard to one of her lapses, but the other three lapses have gone uncared for. The Committee has said:

"The Committee also regrets that in her written statement dated the 16th June, 1978...." (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He is raising a point of order under rule 314(2). Your notice is that there is a breach of rule 314(2). We are not going into facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am only pointing out where the breach has taken place.

"The Committee also regrets that in her written statement dated the 16th June, 1978...."

MR. SPEAKER : You are again going into facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Committee has committed a lapse under rule 314(2). For that I am making out a case.

"...she chose to make the following remarks...."

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 314(2) provides that the report may also start the procedure to be followed by the House in giving effect to the recommendations of the Committee. So far as that word "may" is concerned, it is open to them to state it or not. There are precedents.



**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** There are four lapses.

**MR. SPEAKER:** That has to be discussed at the time of the report.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** I am only drawing the attention of the House....

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, I am not allowing it. I will give adequate opportunity to discuss this matter. I will place it before the Business Advisory Committee. Though the rule is half an hour, every side of the House wants to have a full discussion. At the moment, I am not going to allow anything more. You can bring out that at the time of the discussion of the Report, not now.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Have you got a copy of the report?

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have gone through the Report. It is not for me to say anything at all. I do not want to go into the merits of the Privileges Committee's Report. It is always open to the House to discuss it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Have you got a copy of the Report?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Don't record; nothing more.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:\*\***

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am going to give adequate opportunity for discussion. You cannot have a double opportunity. You can mention it at the time of the discussion, not now.

Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

12.05 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### ORDER RE. EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZER

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th September, 1978, regarding equitable distribution of fertiliser, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2857/78].

### CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR AND BOMBAY FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHADNRA CHUNDER):** I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

(i) Certified Accounts (Hindi\* version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/78]

(ii) Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2859/78]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (ii) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2860/78]

\*\*Not recorded.

\*The English version of the Accounts and the Audit Report were laid on the Table on the 28th August, 1978.

**ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF  
TECHNICAL TEACHERS' TRAINING INSTI-  
TUTES, (SOUTHERN REGION—MADRAS)  
AND (NORTHERN REGION—CHANDIGARH)  
FOR 1977-78**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION,  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CUL-  
TURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI  
BARAKATAKI) :** I beg to lay on the  
Table :—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-  
port (Hindi and English versions) of  
the Technical Teachers' Training In-  
stitute (Southern Region) Madras, for  
the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT—2861/78]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi  
and English versions) by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the Techni-  
cal Teachers' Training Institute  
(Southern Region) Madras, for the  
year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT—2862/78]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Re-  
port (Hindi and English versions) of  
the Technical Teachers' Training In-  
stitute Northern Region) Chandigarh,  
for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Li-  
brary. See No. LT—2863/78]

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi  
and English versions) by the Govern-  
ment on the working of the Technical  
Teachers' Training Institute (Nor-  
thern Region) Chandigarh, for the  
year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See  
No. LT—2864/78]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-  
MODITIES ACT, 1955**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU  
PRATAP SINGH) :** I beg to lay on  
the Table a copy each of the following  
Notifications (Hindi and English ver-  
sions) under sub-section (6) of sec-  
tion 3 of the Essential Commodities  
Act, 1955 :—

(1) G. S. R. 493(E) published in  
Gazetted of India dated the 9th Octo-

ber, 1978, regarding restrictions on  
stock of vacuum pan sugar.

(2) G.S.R. 500(E) published in  
Gazette of India dated the 17th Octo-  
ber, 1978, regarding sale of sugar of  
I.S.S. specification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—  
2865/78]

**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 pro-  
visions 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 23rd November, 1978, agreed  
without any amendment to the  
Bolani Ores Limited (Acquisition  
of shares) and Miscellaneous Provi-  
sions Bill, 1978 which was passed  
by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held  
on the 20th November, 1978."

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the  
Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at  
its sitting held on Friday, the 24th  
November, 1978, adopted the fol-  
lowing motion in regard to the pre-  
sentation of the Report of the Joint  
Committee of the Houses on the  
Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill,  
1978 :

"That the time appointed for  
the presentation of the Report of  
the Joint Committee of the  
Houses on the Visva-Bharati  
(Amendment Bill, 1978, be ex-  
tended up to the last day of the  
first week of the Hundred and  
Eighth Session of the Rajya  
Sabha."

12.08 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

REPORTED SHORTAGE OF COAL IN MANY PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Energy to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported shortage of coal in many parts of the country resulting in hardship to the people."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order, Sir. The Calling Attention notices were given by others also. You do not even fulfil the number of five names on the list. It is on such an important and vital matter. How is it that you have put only four names instead of five names on the Calling Attention?

MR SPEAKER: Within the time fixed, only four had come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are the lord of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: I am only the servant of the House.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY: (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I appreciate the anxiety of the Hon'ble Members over the question of supply of coal to consumers in the country. I have no intention of trying to explain away the shortages that are being felt amongst certain sections of the consumers. We are very much alive to the problem and are taking all possible steps to deal with it.

We have received reports of shortages from certain parts of the country, particularly from industrial consumers.

However, as I shall explain, these shortages have arisen almost entirely due to a drop in production in Eastern Coalfields and Bharat Coking Coal,

both of which companies were severely affected by floods in September and October this year.

As Members are aware, there are four producing companies in Coal India. In addition, coal is produced by Singareni Collieries, a company in which the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has a majority share-holding and in the captive coalmines owned by TISCO and IISCO. Of the four producing companies in Coal India, two were severely affected by floods. As a result in ECL production from April to October this year has been 12.0 million tonnes against 13.3 million tonnes during the same period last year. In BCCL production has been 10.6 million tonnes this year as compared to 11 million tonnes last year. In WCL which was not affected by floods and where the power supply situation has been good, production has increased from 12 million tonnes during the period April-October last year to 13.1 million tonnes this year. In CCL also production increased from 10.7 million tonnes last year to 11.6 million tonnes this year. In Singareni Collieries, despite the lengthy strike in April and May this year, production increased from 4.96 million tonnes to 5.04 million tonnes this year. There has been some drop in the production of the captive mines this year.

I expect that WCL, CCL and Singareni Collieries will be able to meet their production targets for the year. In ECL and BCCL a shortfall from the target is likely. As Members may be aware, the rate of coal production in the country which is generally low in the first half of the year increases rapidly from the month of October onwards. The floods in ECL and BCCL therefore came at a time when these companies had planned a sizeable increase in the rate of production. The daily rate of production which was about 70,000 tonnes in ECL and 65,000 tonnes in BCCL just before the floods, fell to between 25,000 and 30,000 tonnes per day immediately after the

(Shri P. Ramachandran)

floods. This rate has now increased to about 68,000 tonnes in ECL and 64,000 tonnes in BCCL. This however is lower than the level normally expected in order to reach the production targets. I am however hopeful that production levels in these two companies will return to normal by the end of December. We are also endeavouring to make up in part the shortfall in production in these two companies by stepping up further the production in WCL, CCL and Singareni collieries.

Because of the factors I have mentioned, shortages are being experienced by certain categories of consumers. The shortfalls in ECL have affected supplies to a number of industrial consumers and to the railways. ECL is the largest source of high grade steam coal in the country which is used by industries, and production drop has led to a reduction in supplies to them. Similarly, the production drop in BCCL has also led to a reduction in supplies to the steel plants. We have tried to mitigate the effect of these shortages as far as possible by drawing on stocks. Today the pithead stock of coal in the country is approximately 10 million tonnes. Although all grades of coal are not available in stock, it will be possible to meet the bulk of the country's requirements from current production and stocks. The Central Coalfields have a stock of 3 million tonnes, of which over 2 million tonnes are available in the Karanpura area. This area supplies coal to the power sector, cement plants, industries and railways. In Jharia which is the main source of supply of slack coal to power houses and brick-burners we have 1.6 million tonnes of stock. In Singareni which meets the bulk of the requirements of the southern region we have a pithead stock of 1.2 million tonnes. It is because of these stocks that shortages in the country have been confined to a limited number of units. These shortages have mostly taken place in the case of units which are dependent

upon Eastern Coalfields. Some of the shortages at the consumer end are due to the drop in production in ECL and BCCL and some are due to operational factors connected with the movement of coal from the coalfields to the consuming centres. We are keeping a close watch over the situation to ensure that the pithead stocks are moved to the consumers as quickly as possible.

Some difficulty is being felt in the availability of soft coke. 80 per cent of the soft coke in the country is produced in BCCL and ECL and the drop in production in these two companies has directly affected the production of soft coke. With the progress of dewatering of the mines and the recovery of coal production, the rate of production of soft coke is also increasing and should reach normal levels by the end of December. As regards hard coke, coal India is only one of the sources of supply. Production of hard coke this year upto October has increased from 3.78 lakh tonnes last year to 4.75 lakh tonnes this year.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise that we are fully aware of the problems caused by the drop of production in ECL and BCCL and we are taking all possible steps to ensure that the hardship of the consumers is reduced to the minimum. We are endeavouring to supply requirement normally met by ECL from areas where stocks of the required grade are available, such as Central Coalfields and Singareni. Although the estimated shortfall in coal production in the country against the target is likely to be about 6 to 7 million tonnes, we expect that the bulk of the demand within the country will be met.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: I certainly appreciate the problems before the Minister and I can say that he is sincerely working hard to remove the crisis.

But, Sir, there is a great crisis of coal in this country and coal is neither available adequately for the domestic

purposes nor for industrial purposes. Several foundries have been closed and even some big industries like cement industry etc. are also going to be closed. The hon. Member, Shri Vinod Bhai Sheth was telling that there is one very big cement factory in Gujarat which is going to be closed because of shortage of coal. Ultimately it may hamper industrial production and that will create a big problem for the country.

Officers are telling that because of floods, etc. there is scarcity of coal and they are unable to produce coal according to targets fixed by the government, but it is not a fact. Even the officers of the Coal India Ltd. and BCCL are not functioning well. They have actually if I may say so, become careless and irresponsible. That will be more correct. Only in the name of devastation caused by floods they are just telling that coal production has been hampered and that is why there is shortage of coal. It will not be true because there had been some instances on the basis of which one can say that if they had looked into the whole matter properly, this crisis would have been solved to a greater extent.

Another problem is the distribution system. Distribution of coal should be taken over by the government as many members of the House feel and I also feel because, if the distribution system of coal and coke is taken over, certainly hoarders and black-marketeers will not get the opportunity to exploit the people. Today they are getting this opportunity and they are exploiting.

I would like to ask one specific question from the hon. Minister: whether the government has any proposal to take over the distribution system of coal and coke in the near future.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** About the problems raised by the hon. Member, I can only say that coal production is picking up of late. In the month of November, production has

gone up as I mentioned in my statement. But the only problem that we face today is the problem of shortage and the shortage is mainly in the industrial coal sector. Even then we will see....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** (Serampore): Soft coke is also not available.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** I have mentioned in my statement about the shortages. I have not hidden the fact. The problem is that we have got even today in soft coke a stock of about 80,000 tonnes at the pit-heads and in hard-coke, about 1.21 lakh tonnes....

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** But consumers are not getting.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** May be.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** What may be? The hon. Member also raised this matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Harikesh Bahadur is a very active Member.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** Mentioning about the failure of the company officials to reach the target may not be true but with regard to the distribution of coal, government has no proposal before them to take over the distribution of coal. Now what we do is that the soft coke and hard coke are distributed through the sponsorship recommendations of the State governments. That is how this is being done and with regard to other sectors like slack coal it is free. For instance the brick-kiln owners can buy coal as they please. It is only the slack coal that can be sold freely. As far as soft and hard coke are concerned, the State Governments always sponsor some distributing agencies for distribution of coal and the Central Government has no proposal to take over the distribution of coal.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Vasant Sathe—he is not here.

**Shri Chitta Basu.**

**SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :** Sir, the long statement made by the hon. Minister, let me say that, is disappointing. It covers the truth most. The crisis of the coal industry is not the crisis of shortage of supply. I can contest on that point also. This is more or less a crisis which is reflected in the system of distribution alone. There is widespread corruption. Also there are malpractices, mismanagement and operation of rackets which are responsible for the present muddle, if I am allowed to say that. This is completely a muddle in the coal. It is not a production crisis at all because there is no gap between the demand and supply. The *Statesman* writes editorially on November 20, 1978, only a few days ago, and I quote:

"The production has been estimated a 112 million tonnes and there are about ten million tonnes of pit-head stocks. The coal muddle however, continues despite this safe position."

The *Statesman* calls it a safe position because the estimated demand to-day is in the region between 112 to 115 million tonnes. Therefore, the position is safe, so far as production is concerned and yet the supply gap remains. I only quote one or two instances to show how the steel industry of our country is being badly affected due to mismanagement of the supply of coal. In October this year, the units under the Steel Authority of India had to curtail their production by about 25 per cent because the supply of coking coal was reportedly not more than 36,000 tonnes a day against commitment of 42,000 tonnes.

Again, the situation at Bhilai, TISCO and IISCO has sometime become precarious because of non-supply of the committed coal. Thus, the steel industry has suffered and the Government have decided to import about one million tonnes of soft-coke, that is, coking coal, for the operation of the steel industry at a very high

price, at a price, higher than the prevailing one in the country thereby causing losses to our foreign exchange reserves.

The coal industry of the country to-day consumes about seventeen million tonnes which our industry cannot produce. Apart from the steel industry, other priority sectors of the industry are also suffering, although 85 per cent of the total coal output is allotted to these priority sectors, because of the mismanagement, they are suffering and there has been a loss of production in almost all the priority sectors of Industries. Really, if you will allow me to say so, six million domestic consumers....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Your statement should be shorter.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** His statement is longer.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That does not mean that your statement should be longer. You should make a short statement.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** If he has made a short statement, I would have also made a short statement. You know that there are six million domestic consumers and about 20,000 small industrial units who have become the worst victims of this coal muddle created by him. What is the distribution system prevalent today? The sale and distribution is organised through the middlemen. Coal industry is responsible to produce and allot quotas to various industries. (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Chitta Basu, in Calling Attention you should not read out.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Here lies the problem.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You come to the question.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU :** Here lies the problem of a highly organised racketeering operations in the whole



distribution which involves the persons in high authority, the State Ministers, railway officials and local politicians—I won't spare anybody—and senior staff members of the B.C.C.L. and C.I.L. and, of course, the financiers who are able to grease the palm of others.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am coming to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are still not coming to your question. You must come to the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether it is a fact that because of the operations of the rackets, a huge quantity of the B.C.C.L. and C.I.L. produced coal are being blackmarketed at Rs. 300 per ton as against the official price of only Rs. 70 per ton. Because of this racket CIL has incurred a loss of Rs. 370 crores over these years including the last year. Whether is it also not a fact that industry as a whole is likely to incur a loss of Rs. 145 crores. (Interruptions)

Whether production target will be raised. Whether distribution system will be rationalised to plug the loopholes. Whether buffer stock will be created. Whether a probe will be ordered to go into the depth of this big racketeering.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, the hon'ble Member has made a very long speech and is also agitated over the reported shortage of coal. Most of his criticism refers to the distribution system. As regards distribution system the Cental Government or CIL do not come in the picture. It is done by the State Governments or the individual consumers. So, we do not appoint any agents to sell coal anywhere in the country. The only responsibility of the Coal Department is to fix a statutory price for the coal sold at the pit-head and there is no control by us over the coal

price in the States. It is for the State Governments to come forward and fix the price for retail outlets in their area. It is not for the Central Government to step into this area where State Governments are competent to do this. (Interruptions). There is no racket. (Interruptions).

The hon'ble Member has made charges about the State Government ministers. I do not think I am in a position to answer those because neither the ministers nor the officials are present here. We will definitely take action if any specific case is brought to our notice.

Sir, as regards the demand also, the revised demand in the country will be only 109 million tonnes in the country for which enough production is going on. So, the demand will be met. But if there are any problems of distribution that you will have to find from the State Governments. Apart from that the coal position is not as bad as it is envisaged by the hon'ble member.

श्री बिजय कुमार महोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि कोल की प्रोडक्शन ठीक हो रही है, लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के हाथ में जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का सिस्टम है—वह ठीक नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के अन्दर गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया की अण्डरटेकिंग सारे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम कर रही है और इस वक्त यहाँ पर जो कोल-शॉर्टेज है—शायद दिल्ली के इतिहास में इतना वस्ट-फाइसिज कभी नहीं हुआ। दिल्ली के अन्दर 1500 बैगन्ज सॉफ्ट-कोक हर महीने चाहिये, नवम्बर के महीने में अब तक सिर्फ 390 बैगन्ज आई हैं, इस का मतलब है कि 1500 बैगन्ज की जरूरत है, लेकिन सिर्फ 25 परसेन्ट सॉफ्ट-कोक दिल्ली में आ रहा है। दिल्ली में जितना गरीब आदमी है, मिडिल क्लास का आदमी है, तकरीबन सॉफ्ट-कोक पर गुजारा करता है। दिल्ली की लगभग 40 लाख की आबादी इस सॉफ्ट कोयले का इस्तेमाल करती है। आजकल न उनको गैस मिल रही है और न उनको जलाने के लिए कोई और चीज मिल रही है। दिल्ली में चार गुना से ज्यादा कोयले में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। जब डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करने वाली और कोयला लाने वाली गवर्नमेंट की अपनी एजेंसी है तो फिर दिल्ली में कोयले की शॉर्टेज क्यों है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हार्ड-कोक के 525 बैगन यहाँ हर महीने आने चाहिए। उस की जगह अक्टूबर

[श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा]

मैं यहां 70 बैगन धाये और नवम्बर के महीने में एक भी बैगन नहीं धाया—नाट ए सिंगल बैगन। इस की वजह से दिल्ली की सारी फाऊण्डरीज बन्द हो गयी हैं, एक भी काम नहीं कर रही हैं। जहां तक स्टीम कोल का सल्लुक है, उस के 640 बैगस धाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन धा रहे हैं 200 बैगन। स्लेक कोल के हर महीने यहां पर 45 रैक्स धाने चाहिए थे लेकिन जनवरी से अक्टूबर तक के महीनों में केवल 4.5 रैक्स धाये। इस तरह से दिल्ली के अन्दर उसकी खपत का 25 परसेंट कोयला नहीं पहुंच रहा है।

दिल्ली में कोयला लाने वाली भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड भारत की अपनी एजेन्सी है, फिर यह हाजत है। जब प्रोडक्शन ठीक है तो फिर क्या वजह है कि दिल्ली में कोयले का इतना भयंकर अकाल है? लोगों को कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है और उसमें यहां ब्लैक मार्किटिंग हो रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहते हैं कि कोई रेकिटियरिंग नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जरूर रेकिटियरिंग है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जिन प्राइवेट लोगों को कोयला लाने के लिए स्पॉन्सर करती है, वे लोग वहां से कोयला ला रहे हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सी को इस के लिए कोई प्रायोरिटी नहीं दी जा रही है। प्राइवेट लोग पैसा दे कर के, रिश्वत दे कर के कोयला ले जाते हैं और गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सी नहीं ला पाती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिए आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं?

जब आपको मालूम है कि हर साल यहां बाढ़ आती है, हर साल सदियों के महीनों में यहां इतनी भारी ब्लैक मार्किटिंग होती है तो मिनिस्टर साहब क्यों नहीं इस बारे में पहले से कदम उठाते जिससे कि इस शार्टेज की रोका जा सके, इस सिबुएशन से दिल्ली को बचाया जा सके? आप कहते हैं कि आपके पास स्टाक की कमी नहीं है और न बैगस की कमी है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I agree that Delhi's demands have not been met fully. I concede that. And I also mentioned in my statement that there is a shortfall in the production of both hard coke and soft coke.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: It is not 25 per cent.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: May be. When the Executive Councillor of the Metropolitan Council met me recently, I assured him that immediately some rakes were being loaded and sent to Delhi and we are in constant touch with railways. In regard to soft coke and hard coke, all these problems will be sorted out. And about slack coal, there is no scarcity. The difficulty may be because of movement and haulage problems at some places. Otherwise about slack coal there is no problem at all in the country. Everywhere slack coal is available in plenty. We hope that all these things will be sorted out with the help of the Railways in the course of the next 3 or 4 weeks. That I can assure him.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Preference should be given to Government agencies.

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ESTABLISHMENT OF A RATE OF EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE INDIAN RUPEE AND THE ROUBLE

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Since 1966, the exchange rate between the Rupee and the Rouble has been Rs. 8.333=1 Rouble in accordance with the gold contents of the two currencies as then determined. Due to instability of exchange rates which have characterised the international monetary scene for the last few years and the subsequent demonetisation of gold, gold contents of various currencies have become increasingly irrelevant. Soon after December 20, 1971 when, following the Smithsonian Agreement, a rate of Rs. 18.9677 to 1 Pound Sterling was announced by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (GOSBANK) announced what it termed an "official exchange rate" of 1 Rouble=Rs. 8.78. Since then, the GOSBANK has been announcing changes in this



rate from time to time, and it currently stands at 1 Rouble=Rs. 11.76. This rate is, however, applicable only to non-commercial transactions.

In June 1974, the Soviet authorities raised the question of establishing a more realistic exchange rate between the two currencies for repayment of Soviet credits and settlement of commercial transactions between India and the Soviet Union. Their contention was that the rate of Rs. 8.333=1 Rouble was resulting in losses to the Soviet Union since 1972 and that arrangements should be made to compensate them for these losses.

The Government of India and the Government of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) have had discussions since 1975 with a view to establishing a new rate of exchange between the Rupee and the Rouble. The Soviet side originally contended that the exchange rate between the Rouble and the Rupee; as announced by the GOSBANK from time to time, could also be adopted for repayment of Soviet credits and settlement of commercial transactions. The Indian side was of the view that since both the Rupee and the Rouble are non-convertible currencies, the new exchange rate had to be mutually agreed between the two sides in the light of all relevant facts. It was also the Indian stand that a new exchange rate should not result in additional liabilities on account of repayment of Soviet credits and that, if this was unavoidable, the impact of such additional liabilities should be minimal.

After protracted negotiations, the Government of India and the Government of the USSR have, on November 25, 1978, signed a Protocol, the main features of which are:—

(i) with effect from the date of signature of the protocol, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to 1 Rouble shall apply to the settlement of all existing and future credit arrangements and commercial transactions

designated in Roubles between the USSR and the Republic of India.

This rate of exchange shall not apply to non-commercial transactions which are understood as relating exclusively to the maintenance expenses of the Embassy of India and other Indian organisations located in the USSR, remittances between family members or other individuals and transactions of Indian tourists and Indian delegations visiting the USSR;

(ii) the new exchange rate shall be subject to adjustment from time to time depending on the changes in the value of the Rupee in terms of a specified basket of currencies. This adjustment, which may be made upwards or downwards, will be effected only if such changes exceed 3 per cent either way.

(iii) repayments made in respect of past and existing credits upto the date of signing of the Protocol at the old rate of exchange would be considered as final. However, in respect of credit arrangements concluded on or after January 1, 1976 which contain a specific clause stating that a new rate of exchange that may be subsequently agreed upon between the two Governments shall apply, the new rate of exchange now agreed upon shall be applicable retrospectively from the date of conclusion of such agreements.

(iv) additional liabilities arising from the application of the new rate of exchange in respect of supplies made and services rendered upto the date of the Protocol under existing credits shall be constituted into a 45-year interest-free deferred payment facility to be provided by the Government of the USSR; and

(v) in respect of contracts concluded between Indian private parties and Soviet organisations before the date of the protocol and which contain a gold parity clause or which are designated in Roubles,

[Shri H. M. Patel]

the application of the provisions of the Protocol to such contracts shall be a matter of agreement between the contracting parties.

It has also been agreed that while the Protocol does not imply that in future all credits and commercial transactions will necessarily be designated only in Roubles, there is no intention to alter the present framework of payments arrangements between India and the USSR under which settlement of commercial transactions and repayments of credits are made in Indian Rupees through export of Indian goods.

The Government of India consider that the provisions of the Protocol are equitable and represent a fair compromise between the two sides. The new exchange rate is a reasonable readjustment between the two currencies considering the adjustments made between the Rupee and other major currencies. The Protocol also contains an agreed built-in mechanism for future adjustment in the exchange rate so as to avoid recurrence of disputes in this matter. The interest-free 45-year deferred payment facility to be provided by the Government of the USSR has a grant element of about 85 per cent. This facility will cover about two-thirds of the additional liabilities arising from the application of the new exchange rate to future repayments of existing Soviet credits. Another noteworthy feature of the agreed Protocol is that repayments already effected by us against past Soviet credits at the old rate of exchange of 1 Rouble-Rs. 8.333 will be considered final and no extra liability will arise on this account.

The Government of India hope that the Protocol will smoothen the flow of trade and further strengthen eco-

nomie cooperation between the two countries.

12.40 hrs.

#### SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two objections; but Mr. Saugata Roy is not here. Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I must oppose the introduction of this Bill; and the reason is that this Bill is now going to provide for take-over by the Government for a period not exceeding 3 years. During this period, Government is going to pump in crores of rupees to make the sick mills healthy. And these mills belong to the sugar barons who form a lobby with this Government. What is going to happen? People who have failed in their social obligations, who are the owners of sick mills, will get after 3 years healthy mills which will appreciate in the interim period while the Government is pumping in money to make their mills healthy. Government is also giving them money as compensation. I submit that...

MR. SPEAKER: You can bring in an amendment.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There is an only alternative to this. It is nationalization of the sugar industry. So, either you nationalize the sugar industry, or hand it over entirely to cooperatives. This measure is not necessary; it is bad; it is in the interests only of the sugar barons; and I oppose it.

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\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 27-11-1978.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the temporary taking over, in the public interest, of the management of certain sugar undertakings in certain circumstances."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:** Sir, I introduce the Bill. And with your permission, I want to bring it to the notice of the House that sub-clause (2) of clause 8 of the Sugar Undertakings (Taking-over of Management) Bill, 1978, which involves expenditure has not been printed in thick type or in italics as required by the said sub-rule (2) although the Financial Memorandum contains a reference to the said sub-clause (2) of clause 3. The other relevant provisions in the Bill which involve expenditure, have been printed in thick type or in italics.

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**STATEMENT RE. SUGAR UNDERTAKINGS (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) ORDINANCE, 1978**

**THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Sugar Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1978.

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**12. 44 hrs.**

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

(i) **REPORTED LOW PRICE FIXED BY GOVERNMENT FOR PADDY**

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor):** Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

The farmers are put to a great loss due to the low price fixed for paddy by the Government. The Government has not accepted the recommendations

of State Governments to increase the paddy price at over and above Rs. 100 per quintal and fixed only Rs. 85 per quintal. The FCI stopped purchasing paddy in the States of Punjab and Haryana and opening of new centres of purchase in Andhra Pradesh. This is causing much hardship and a great financial loss to the paddy producers. I, therefore, request the Government to purchase all surplus paddy in these States.

(i) **REPORTED ENCROACHMENT BY BANGLADESH NATIONALS ON RESERVED LAND IN BARPETA SUB-DIVISION OF ASSAM**

**SHRI ISMAIL HOSSAIN KHAN (Barpeta):** Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter:

I draw the attention of the hon'ble Home Minister to the news item in the local 'Dainik Assam', the highest circulated Assamese daily, dated 12-11-78 from Barpeta correspondent dated 11-11-78 that "Bangladesh nationals are induced to encroach" reserve land in Gobindapur under Barpeta sub-division of Assam State by a Congress leader. It is also stated that thousands of infiltrators have encroached into Konora, Chasara and Silosi reserves of Barpeta sub-division claiming themselves as river-eroded people. To the best of my information and knowledge, as I have recently visited the said area, thousands of native people are rendered homeless every year due to erosion of the mighty river Brahmaputra. 90 per cent of them belong to minority community. It is a fact that since several years Government totally failed to settle the problem of river-eroded people in Assam, particularly in this area. As a result of which thousands of people took shelter on the PWD roads, embankments and Government reserves. All of them are *bona fide* Indian citizens. Assam is a State where there is peaceful co-existence and communal harmony among all classes of people. This news item has created a grave concern in the mind of river-eroded minority community people because

**[Shri Ismail Hossain Khan]**

there is a section of people who always try to create communal tension and harass the innocent people. There is nobody to object to driving Bangladesh Nationals out of Indian soil. But it is seen several times that some innocent Indian citizens are unnecessarily harassed in the name of Bangladesh infiltration in this area. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to appoint a high powered committee to enquire into the voracity of the news items so that the innocent people are saved from unnecessary harassment and tension. Necessary directions may also be issued to the state government for a permanent solution of the river-erosion problems of the people of Assam, particularly of Barpeta sub-division.

**(iii) SHARP SPURT IN MONEY SUPPLY IN CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR**

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh):** Under rule 377 I seek your permission to bring a matter of urgent public importance to the notice of this House. There is a sharp spurt in money supply in the first and second quarters of the current financial year showing an increase of 7.7 per cent. The increase of net R.B.I. credit to the government, the consequent deficit financing and the increase in the foreign exchange arrangements of the banking sector are the major components of this situation. Further huge amount of liquidity in private hands can set in motion a new amount of inflation through speculative buying. The steep rise in demand deposits with banks is a disturbing trend. Shortages in cement, steel, coal and soda ash have led to speculative buying and has further driven up the prices in an unwanted manner. It is, therefore, very essential for the government to review the entire situation and curb traders from disturbing the market trends.

**(iv) REPORTED HARDSHIP OF SALT LABOURERS IN SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT OF GUJARAT DUE TO UNTIMELY RAINS**

**PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar):** Under rule 377, I want to men-

tion the following matter. A great calamity has befallen on the Salt labourers known as agrias in the Surendranagar District of Gujarat State during the last 10 days due to unexpected, untimely rains amounting to 4 to 6 inches during 12th and 13th November, 1978, in the desert areas of salt production, known as Patri-Khura ghoda Zinzuwada area of Dasada Taluka and Kundra-Halvad area of Dharangadhra Taluka. This calamity was more severe due to floods which brought water from Banas and Rupen rivers which end in the desert of Kutch. This brought good deal of miseries both in terms of hunger, cold and diseases and also financial losses to labourers since the loss in terms of washing away of salt, damage to well and water channels and entire loss of household effects are to be borne by labourers.

Out of 12000 labourers, about 6 to 7 thousand labourers were stranded in the desert, they could not come out, they had to be fed by throwing food packets by helicopter. About 5000 families lost their total households—each having on an average, households worth Rs. 250 to Rs. 300/- and thereby the total damage amounting to about 12 to 15 lakhs of rupees. Moreover, in their salt fields, they lost salt, water channels, salt water well, etc. which loss also may be to the tune of Rs. 80 to 100 lakhs, thereby the total financial loss may be an order of Rs. 110 lakhs. Besides, about 5000 people had to undergo hunger, cold, deprivation etc. for about 10 days because from railway station at Kharadhods, the manufacturers of salt had to be away by about 30 KM due to the parapheri of the radium of 10 miles given to Hindustan Salt Limited, which does not produce salt, nor does it allow others to produce—acting as a dog in the manger policy. This mistake of Government's policy has been pointed out a number of times in the last 30 years and more so, the present Prime Minister, the Minister of Industry both at the Centre and also in the State have realised and accepted this fact of non-

justification of such a Parapheri given to Hindustan Salt Ltd. in this area which cause untold miseries to thousands of manufacturers of salt—most of them work on co-operative basis. It should be noted that the Hindustan Salt hardly produces salt of about 8 to 10 percent of the total salt production in this area. The aid given by the State Government is just meagre—not even 2 per cent of the total loss, incurred by labourers while, for the last several years, a special cess is being collected on salt from this area which remained almost unspent so far.

It is, therefore, urged on the Central Government that at once a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs be set apart to help the labourers to rehabilitate—both in terms of their settlement and also for their production. Immediately this monopoly of having parapheri be given up and small agarias and cooperative manufacturers be allowed to produce salt in the parapheri areas. And thirdly roads be built up with a view to provide a road connection and also 10 to 15 tubewells be constructed to provide drinking water in the entire area. This needs immediate action from Minister of Industry at the Centre; Salt Commissioner at Jaipur and the Government of Gujarat which looks after the immediate relief work.

(v) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BROAD GAUGE RAILWAY LINE FROM ERNAKULAM TO ALLEPPEY (KERALA)

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Sir, with your permission, under rule 377, I would like to invite the kind attention of this august House to the demand of the people of Kerala regarding the construction of a broad-gauge railway line from Ernakulam to Alleppey. We strongly feel that justice is not being done to the State in this matter.

Even though the proposal to construct a new broad-gauge railway line between Ernakulam and Alleppey has been under the consideration of the Railway Ministry and the Planning Commission since 1976, it is a matter

of deep regret to the people of Kerala that no final decision has been taken in this regard so far, because it grievously affects the industrial belt of Kerala, which is one of the most backward areas of the State.

The investment involved is extremely small, compared to the magnitude of the Railways Works Budget, it is only about Rs. 4.5 crores, and that is also spread over a period of three years, which is the time required for the construction of this line. The return from expected traffic is about 18.4 per cent, not taking into account the large volume of traffic expected from the new industries which are being set up in the region between Ernakulam and Alleppey subsequent to the preparation of this project report by the Southern Railways. If such additional traffic is also taken into account, the return will be about 21 per cent.

The Government of Kerala is in correspondence with the Planning Commission on the subject and it has also given all the clarifications. The people of Kerala are greatly disappointed that this new line was not included in the railway budget for 1978-79, in spite of the good return expected from that line. And in the light of the priority consideration given by the Government of India to employment oriented projects, I should like to emphasize the fact that with the early completion of the Ernakulam-Alleppey line and the early coming into existence in the public sector three industries, Alleppey would be offering jobs for 3,000 people, involving an investment of about Rs. 20 crores. Now the land for the setting up of the State sector industries has been acquired and collaboration agreements are being entered into, involving preliminary expenditure of considerable magnitude for the early setting up of these key industries. All this is being done in the firm hope that the Alleppey-Ernakulam railway line will become a reality in the immediate future, without which the functioning of these heavy

[Shri V. M. Sudheevan]

industries in this area will become extremely difficult. Even for the construction of the factory buildings for these heavy industries and the setting up of the plant and machinery the existence of this railway line for transporting heavy building materials and plant and machinery will be necessary. There are so many other major industries coming up in the Alleppey-Ernakulam belt, which also are expected to provide a large number of jobs for the educated unemployed youths of Kerala.

In spite of the repeated representation from the people as well as the State Government and the MPs from Kerala, the Railway Ministry has not conceded the demand for this railway line so far. They have shifted the burden of decision to the Planning Commission, which seems to be wilfully dilly-dallying with the matter. I know that many railway projects costing much more and which will be less profitable have been sanctioned, though this project has been kept shelved. That is why I am left left people of with no option but to resort to some step from November 29th, 1978 to press the demand for the immediate sanction of the line and for making adequate provision in the coming year.

I hope the House will appreciate the spirit behind my statement. I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister and the Railway Minister to intervene in this matter so that this long-standing demand of all sections of people in Kerala can be met.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Before the hon. Member made the statement in the House, all the MPs. from Kerala, irrespective of their political affiliations, had met me. I have brought to their notice the fact that already the Railway Ministry is seized of the matter.

You may recall that on the 21st instant I had replied to a Starred Question. There were no Supplementaries

on this question but the answer was any way placed on the Table of the House. I have made it clear that we are aware of the feelings of the people of Kerala on this subject, and we are giving earnest consideration to this project in consultation with the Planning Commission. I have already told them that we have made considerable progress as far as this line is concerned.

It is true that this 50 k.m. line would cost Rs. 4.88 crores, but because the Kerala Government has assured us free land and free sleepers, it will come to only Rs. 4.55 crores. The return is also fairly good. Also, it will help the development of the area in the south, and from all points of view it is really a favourable proposition.

We are earnestly taking up the matter with the Planning Commission and we have made some progress. The matter has been discussed with the General Managers and we have already formulated our works plans for the coming year. Now we have only to persuade the Planning Commission. We are sure that if we follow the method of persuasion and not direct action it will be possible to go ahead. Let the matter be left to us. We will persuade the Planning Commission. (*Interruptions*)

Therefore, let me make it clear that we have already made some progress. I am happy to tell you that in the recent meeting of the General Managers addressed by the Prime Minister he also wanted the railways to give very sympathetic consideration to this proposition. We will take up the matter and I would request the hon. Member not to resort to any direct action.

MR. SPEAKER: He did not say, you are imagining. At my request, he has not said it.

12.5 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till 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]

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Ravindra Varma on the 22nd November, 1978, namely:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI GAWAI—not here, Shri Kamble.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South-Central): Sir, so far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned, there is no quarrel about them, but I am afraid that the hon. Minister has not taken an integrated view of child labour. At the outset I must say that the policy should be changed: the policy should be that of learning while earning. Therefore, what I submit is that the provision made in the Bill in this regard is merely negative: there is no provision with regard to education of children. If children above the age of 15 years may be employed, what is going to be the place of those below 15 years? My submission is that they should be in schools. They should be either in primary schools or in secondary schools: that is the place where they should be. But this has not been taken note of.

According to the report of the National Labour Commission, it seems that the percentage of child labour is increasing. It was 4 per cent in 1951, 7 per cent in 1956 and, in 1961 it has gone up to 8 per cent which means that 8 per cent of the children are almost illiterate.

In so far as the provisions are concerned, there is a provision made for punishment so far as the employer is

concerned. But even if you punish the employer, what happens to the child? Whether the children will be sent to school and he will receive any education has not been mentioned. Therefore, it seems to me that only the provisions of Art. 24 have been taken note of, and Articles 39(f) and 45 have not been taken note of at all.

So far as Art. 39(f) is concerned, we are happy to note that the Janata Government as well as the Indira Congress are agreed as far as the provisions of Art. 39(f) go. But so far the provisions of this Bill are concerned, there is no provision which provides for opportunities and facilities to develop the children in a healthy manner, with freedom and dignity. Where has that been mentioned? It becomes illusory if a child is taken out of employment but no education is received by him.

Similarly, with regard to primary education, compulsory education is up to the age of 14. Now it seems to me that the children are losing education fast. It is in the report of the National Labour Commission that, out of pity, certain children are allowed to continue in service. So, I would suggest that such of the children who are likely to be retained should be given some training as apprentices in certain centres. There should be a special provision made for them. Therefore, I would plead with the Government that they should follow a policy of ‘earning while learning’. They should make a provision for learning also while a child make a provision or learning also while a child above the age of 15 can earn.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): At the outset, I would say, the Minister deserves congratulations for having brought this Bill because the Bill is a step in the right direction as it is meant to cover the area of protection for the children who seek employment. But unfortunately the Bill is confined to the employment

[Shri Kusana Krishna Murthy]

of children in certain specified jobs in the organized sector only. It has completely left untouched the unorganized sector where the majority of the children are employed. In fact we expected a comprehensive Bill prohibiting child labour below certain age and also providing punitive measures in the Bill against those who seek to exploit child labour.

The Employment of Children Act was enacted exactly 40 years ago that is in 1938, covering a very limited area. Besides, there are several other Acts, namely, the Factories Act, the Shops and Establishment Act, the Plantation Labour Act, etc., specifying minimum age for children for employment and also providing regulatory measures in their working conditions. But, in spite of all these existing regulatory measures, the number of children seeking employment for livelihood in our country, as per the census report of 1971, is as high as 10.7 million, and I believe that this figure is absolutely incorrect because the quantum of child labour cannot be identified in rural areas where they work as domestic servants for a throwaway food and a little clothing and for nothing else. If this part of the child labour is also taken into consideration, the figure will go up substantially. Besides this, the Census Report of 1971 clearly emphasizes the fact that 87 per cent of our nation's child labour is existing in rural areas and that too in the unorganized sector of our industry. We know the unorganized sector, pretty well that covers agricultural operations, live-stock tending, plantations, stone-breaking, fisheries, etc. As per the National Labour Commission's report the condition of the child labour in the rural areas is absolutely misereable. This Bill has not touched this very important aspect. Apart from this, there is another field where the children are being misused. Children are extensively utilised for organized begging in places like Bombay and other metropolitan cities. The children are also

taken as bonded labour in our rural India. Besides U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, Andhra Pradesh happens to be one of the States where the illegal employment of children is existing more. One of the Committee's report has emphasized the fact that one of the black spots of labour conditions in Andhra Pradesh is the large-scale illegal employment of children. Now, I would like to ask a specific question whether this Bill is going to do anything to prevent this situation in Andhra Pradesh. Our children are the most misused and also the exploited lot of our population. We talk much about the future citizens of our country. We know that the future of our country remains in the hands of the children. Out of the 87 per cent of the rural child labour, 90 per cent is drawn from children belonging to the socially disabled sections of our society, and that is the reason why literacy is not at all improving as these children are not taken care of the way in which they should be. We know a nation's progress always depends on the welfare of the children and in this connection I would like to remind this august House that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has correctly said that "when a nation moves forward, it marches the feet of her children." But we never take any serious action in this important matter. This piece of legislation, I believe, has far-reaching consequences when compared to your Constitutional amendments. But unless a comprehensive Bill prohibiting the employment of children below certain age is brought forward, in our Indian conditions, it does not serve any purpose at all.

We have a number of Children Welfare Boards at national level as also at State levels but they never take any proper interest to conduct a survey to find out the glaring facts relate to exploitation of children. In this connection the Government should have taken the help of the International Labour Organization to conduct a survey about the realities of the glaring exploitation of children which would have enabled the Government to bring



about a comprehensive Bill in this regard but I do not know why the Minister is so much in a hurry to bring out this legislation, probably to have a feather in his cap in the ensuing International Children's year. The Minister made a pertinent observation while introducing this Bill that "our social conditions and our social conscience will save our children from the need to work for a living." But the Minister is not unaware of the fact that our existing social conditions which are based on only caste system and as long as that caste system continues to exist, I do not think anybody can expect any change in this social set up and social conditions. We know very well that unless there is a functional mobility in field of employment for a living we cannot expect any change in our social set-up. This is an inter-linked and intricate social problem of our country. Ours is a society where certain sections are meant for exclusively certain kinds of menial works whereas other sections for better works. As long as this goes on we cannot expect any change in our social conscience and conditions.

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Minister to take up this matter very seriously and bring forward a comprehensive Bill prohibiting employment of children below a certain age and also including specific punitive measures against those who seek to exploit child labour at least in 1979 in which year we are going to celebrate the International Children's Year.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA):** I am indeed very grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on this very important Bill.

You, Sir, must have observed that all sections of the House were unanimous in supporting what the Bill contains. If there were some observations which reflected apprehensions or dissatisfaction, they referred not to what is in the Bill, but what is not in the Bill, and this, Sir, is quite understand-

able because, as many hon. Members pointed out, the children are the wealth of the nation. In any country, at any time, it is incumbent on society to ensure that the children of the country have the fullest opportunities to grow in health, to grow in talents and skills, and grow up as enlightened and able citizens who are competent to contribute to the totality of the economic development, social development and cultural development in the country. It is, therefore, very essential to ensure full protection, full opportunities for development, full opportunities for education, and for self-expression, for the children of our country.

Having said this, I must point out that as far as a piece of legislation is concerned, it may be permissible to excuse that piece of legislation if it is specific and not encyclopaedic in its content. As hon. Members know, the welfare of children is a subject which has to be dealt with by many Ministries, by many voluntary organisations and by everybody in fact. This Bill, as I made clear in the very beginning, is a very modest Bill which tries to deal only with one aspect of the situation as it exists to-day.

It was pointed out that in our country many children are employed. My distinguished friend, Mr. Mavalankar who is not only a professor but a student-cum-professor did his home work, and told the House, that the surveys that had been conducted hardly covered that specific question of the employment of child labour as well as other distinguished members on this side of the House pointed out that nearly 42 million children are employed in various countries of the world, the vast majority of them being in the developing countries of the world. It was also pointed out that in this country of ours about more than 10 million children are employed.

Now, when you say 'they are employed', one is sometimes likely not to understand the full import of the world

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

'employed'. Children can be employed in many senses. They may be employed by an outside employer in a factory or in an undertaking or an occupation. They may be employed in a family undertaking. They may be employed to look after some of the commitments of the family in some industrial activity or industry. All these are covered by the term 'children who are employed' as my distinguished friend pointed out. There is a distinction between children who are employed for wages, or for some kind of recompense in cash or kind, and children who contribute in lightening the labours of the family or their parents. Even so, from the point of view of the growth of the child, the development of the child, and assuring the future of the future citizens of the country, it is absolutely essential that we must ensure that poverty or ignorance or other economic or social disabilities do not compel parents to keep children away from school, do not provide incentives either to the family or to the child to keep away from where he belongs to at that age as my hon. friend, Mr. Krishna Murthy who spoke before me said, namely, the schools. But, as hon. Members pointed out, there are certain realities of the situation which we cannot ignore in our country. In our country, the primary reason why children do not go to school or do not remain in school or parents are compelled to employ children in family occupations or send children to factories or other kinds of employment, is poverty. There is no doubt about this and it will be very difficult for us to say that this poverty can be banished in a day, that conditions can be created where child labour, as it is termed, can be abolished overnight.

My distinguished friend, Mr. Balbir Singh who is unfortunately absent to-day....

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
Conspicuous by his absence.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I cannot say 'unfortunately conspicuous by his absence'. So I withdraw the word 'unfortunately' and I gladly subscribe to what my friend, Mr. Venkatasubbaiah has pointed out—'who is conspicuous by his absence...'

SHRIMAT PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Conspicuous due to turban.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I do not know what part of what attracts the hon. Member's attention. May be the colour was attractive. It is generally red. Therefore, it delights the eyes of some hon. Members opposite.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: You hit the nail on the head.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The head is protected by the turban

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I have already said that I cannot speak for what attracts different people.

Now, Sir, he suggested a very simple remedy which, other hon. friends, in one way or the other, have echoed, perhaps in a muffled tone, that the Government should bring forward legislation declaring child labour illegal and seeing that child labour ceases to exist. On the fact of it, at least in India, this is so simple a solution that sometimes one forgets that it is a simplistic solution. If one does enact a piece of that kind, it will not be a piece of legislation; it will be adding an Eleventh Commandment to the Ten Commandments:

"Thou shall not employ child labour, And lo and behold: There will be no employment of child labour."

But, Sir, I submit to this House that legislation is not only an expression

of an aspiration or a desire, but it has also to take into account reality. Legislation must be feasible of enforcement, capable of enforcement and it should not result in increasing the hardship that it is meant to remove. My distinguished friend. Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan—Mr. Pabitra Mohan Pradhan with his enormous experience in the field of social work as well as administration—pointed out (*Interruptions*)

I do not know why the hon. Member to-day is so fond of names. I take names. The hon. Member wants to call names. What I was saying was that my hon. friend, Shri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan, with his experience in administration as well as in social work pointed out, and my distinguished friend, Shri Mavalankar also quoted from the report of an Institute which said "the abolition by law of this kind of labour in fact lead to this in difficulties in certain areas". The difficulties to which he referred are not necessarily the difficulties in administration but the difficulties to deal with the economic situation of the families of these children. Therefore, it is necessary for us to take into account the social realities of the situation in this country. We have to introduce a legislation, a piece of legislation, which is desirable, which is practicable and which can be enforced.

Now, Sir, the main purpose of the legislation is to see that we deal with an area where we can enforce what we legislate. As my distinguished friends pointed out, it is known that eighty seven per cent of our children are employed in the rural areas. Is it being seriously suggested that in every village in this country, every household of this country, we can have a machinery for inspection and certification of age and penalties being enforced? Is it possible to do that in this country to-day? Let us not compare the conditions in this country with those obtaining in countries that can be crossed in forty-five minutes, with

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countries whose population is less than 200 thousands. Our country is a vast country with all the social conditions that we are familiar with. Therefore, to say that the legislation must be extended to all our rural areas is something which can be said, and should be said, but this is not practicable. Now we know that children are mainly employed in farm labour, flock-tending, in plantations, in domestic services, in shops, handicrafts, small scale industries like biri rolling etc. All these were referred to. My hon. friend, Shri Mavalankar also—I am not referring to him often just because of the geographical position where my eyes fall on him—pointed out that there is lack of information or statistics on the conditions of labour, child labour employed in different sectors.

This is a lacuna; this is a defect in the situation which has to be corrected and I shall come back to it later. If it is not possible overnight to abolish child labour everywhere, with one stroke of the pen or with one piece of legislation, then what are we to do? What we have to do is this. First of all we have to ensure that children are not employed in hazardous occupations. I think there can be not two opinions on this. First priority has to be given to excluding them from realms which are hazardous. So legislation has first of all to deal with hazardous occupations in which children are employed and then other places where children will be employed. You have to regulate their conditions of work—conditions of work include working hours conditions of the environment, opportunities for inspection of condition of health, opportunities for medical attention, etc. Now, Sir, on the one hand we have, therefore, to eliminate child employment from hazardous areas and on the other to regulate the conditions of work in the areas of work which are not hazardous. It is also necessary at the same time to ensure that at this tender age opportunities of education are provided to

**Bill**

My hon'ble friend, Shri Rajagopal Naidu made reference to the use of threshers and the effects of the use of pesticides in the rural areas. He is right when he says these introduce a new hazard in the rural areas and in the agricultural field but then his suggestion was that we should, therefore include this in this legislation. I wish to point out to him that according to the present Act Section 3 A of the Act clearly lays it down that the power

to include any new employment or occupation with in the purview of the Schedule will be vested in the State governments. It is open to the State governments, therefore, by virtue of Section 3 A of the existing Act to include in the Schedule such new hazardous occupations as the honourable member referred to but if the Centre of the Parliament has to facilitate for inclusion of this in the Schedule then it has to be through an Act of Parliament, and that cannot be brought forward without consultation with the States which have powers in this regard. Therefore, I do hope that my hon'ble friend will understand this and not insist on his amendment in this respect. There are other areas referred to—both urban and semi-urban. Sir, hazardous occupations consist not only of those in which there is risk of accidents and injuries, but also of those in which exposure to a certain environment or the use of certain machineries may result in the erosion of health or affect a certain organ of the child or the employee. That also constitutes a hazard. For example, particles of dust, chemicals, dyes and many other things which were referred to, all of them constitute in some manner or other, hazards to something or the other connected with the health of the child or the employee. Small Scale industries are no exception in this regard. It would be wrong for us to think that only the big mills and the big factories pose threats to the health of the employees. My hon. friend Shrimati Jeyalakshmi pointed this out the other day—I am sorry she is not here; she made a very powerful and cogently argued speech the other day. She spoke in Tamil. I do not know whether in translation the effect of her speech suffered; I don't mean in any way to be derogatory to those who are doing the very difficult task of interpretation. But I had the privilege to hear her on that day. And I must say this, and I must pay a tribute to the sincerity, the authenticity with which she referred to the difficulties and the ha-

zards and the situation of children who are employed in some of the small-scale industries in her area, namely, match manufacture. (*Interruption*) Are you suggesting that I should have said match-making?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Not so early in the day.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: For my hon. friend?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For the children.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I thought, Sir, you should have said, not too late for my hon. friend. I was talking about match manufacture, manufacture of crackers, printing and dyes...

AN HON. MEMBERS: It is too late...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Too late. he is right.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I don't know whether this suggestion arises from my Bill, Sir. In fact, it is only to protect children and not to throw them into the lap of danger. Sir, my hon. friend Shrimati Jeyalakshmi referred to these. Now, Sir, I quite agree with her that these are hazardous occupations and that the conditions of the children who are employed in these are not good.

But, Sir, I would like to point out to her that these are already there in the provisions of the Act. It is not that these are not covered. In the list of occupations and employment referred to in the parent Act you will find that these very things, including crackers, printing, match manufacture etc., are included in Schedule A of the Bill. The responsibility for ensuring the observance of the provisions of the Act, the enforcement of the provisions of the Act rests with the State Government. I am not trying to shirk responsibility. I am only trying to point this out that this is already covered.

And here then I will go to my next point, that is, the necessity to ensure effective inspection, whether it is by

the State or by the Centre. Sir, if you have laws, but do not have an effective machinery for enforcement and inspection, then, the laws will be there only on the statute-book, but the benefits will not reach the beneficiaries for whom you legislate. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary to have a foolproof system of inspection when we legislate on this scale.

Reference was also made to safety. I am very glad that hon. members drew the attention of the House to aspects of safety. I would like to say that safety consists in the many steps that we take to protect the health of employees, and insure against the effects of hazards as far as employees are concerned. This may consist of personal protective equipments, or protective gadgets, for certain machines like the thrashers, to which my hon. friend referred to.

I may also tell the House in this connection that there is a great deal of work being done in this regard—research work and development work—by the Directorate-General of Factories and Labour Institutes under the Ministry of Labour.

Now, I think, I have covered the question of Education to which my hon. friend referred.

Then, my hon. friend Mr. Dave referred to the need for promoting awareness of the law. Sir, he said that a survey in Bombay had disclosed that many persons were unaware of the existence of such laws. On the one hand, we say that ignorance of the law provides no one with any immunity, but on the other hand, it is also true that if there is any large-scale unawareness of the law, both on the part of the beneficiaries and those who are violating the law, then, we have a situation in which laws again do not serve their purpose. Now, I do not think that Bombay is an unenlightened area. May be if my hon. friend, Mr. Swamy, was here and some other hon. Members were here... Mrs. Rangnekar is here. So, I

[Shri Ravindra Varma]

must say that Bombay is one of the most enlightened parts of India. I hope you have no objection.

SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR (Bombay North-Central): Of course, not.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In spite of the fact that Bombay is one of the enlightened parts, there is lack of awareness in Bombay.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Kerala is also very enlightened.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I think it is not as enlightened as the hon. Member's constituency. I do not think in this respect Kerala can compete with its constituency which is exemplary in awareness. Otherwise, it would not have chosen my distinguished Mr. Pendikonda Venkatasubbaiah as its representative. I mention this only to say that the role of voluntary associations or organisations and trade Unions in promoting awareness and in ensuring the enforcement of the law is something which cannot be overlooked.

Sir, a reference was made to I.L.O. Conventions. Most of the I.L.O. Conventions which relate to child labour where they can be validly brought into force in our context have been accepted and ratified by our Government. But my hon. friend, Mr. Mavalankar, who referred to this as well as, I think, Mr. Sheth, and another Member who spoke from this side, referred to the minimum age restriction in the I.L.O. Conventions. Sir, the I.L.O. Conventions themselves do not stipulate a specific age as far as the developing countries are concerned. Because of the difficulties in setting up an administration for inspection, certification of age and providing deterrent punishment, the I.L.O. Conventions themselves referred to certain age-groups say, between 14 and 17, etc. So wherever it

is practicable, except in cases where a new convention has superseded an old convention or an existing convention has become a part of a new system of conventions, we have ratified most of the conventions.

Lastly, I think I should refer to the point made by my hon. friend, Mr. Kamble, and say that there is a distinction between Article 39(f) and Article 24. My hon. friend is very well-informed person. I know he feels for the poor and the down-trodden. I would only submit that we are not behind him, and in a sense, we are behind him in this thought of his. Sir, he knows very well that Article 24 deals with a Fundamental Right. Article 39(f) deals with a Directive Principle. Is it necessary for me to hold forth in this House on the distinction between the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights? The Directive Principles by their very character and nature are such that an element of gradualness is combined with the delineation of direction. That is why I said 'Directive Principles'... Therefore, Sir, if both are not on the same footing, while formulating a piece of legislation, it is not entirely understandable if we make a distinction between them. Sir, now let me turn to the International Children's Year. It was pointed out by many hon. Members that we are on the eve or on the threshold of the International Children's Year. Sir, in this country, as my hon. friends know, a national Board has been set up to formulate a plan of action for the Children's Year, and the Prime Minister himself is the Chairman of this National Children's Board. I understand that State Children's Boards have been set up in many of the States.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Not all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: It is in the process. These Boards are dealt with by the Education Ministry. My



friend knows more about it than I know, being a Professor. But I entirely agree with the suggestion that the International Children's Year should be an occasion for all Ministries to think of what can be done for the children of our country. So, as far as the Ministry of Labour is concerned, it must in this year, pay attention to the condition of children who are employed, and find out means of minimising the employment of child labour and minimising the hardships of children who are employed.

It is also a fact that forty years have elapsed since the parent Act was passed by Parliament—it was passed in 1938—and it is a long time. We have gone through many years and we have come a long way since then. Therefore, it is quite legitimate to say that the Government must have a good look at this entire thing...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Broad look...

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I did not say 'good looks'; why do you protest?...and bring forward a legislation which covers the entire area. I would have readily used your phrase, the phrase which many hon. Members used, comprehensive legislation, but I have some trepidation in using the adjective 'comprehensive'. Therefore, you will forgive me if I do not talk of comprehensive legislation, but certainly I do promise that in this year, we will have a thorough look at this field and bring forward such proposals as we can bring forward. I agree with the proposal that was made, that we should set up a Committee. We will set up a national committee to study the conditions of child labour and the problems connected with child labour, to make proposals to the Government on the action that should be taken, both in terms of legislative action and executive action. I would, therefore, like to inform the House that I will take steps immediately to set up a committee of this kind and also set up a special childrens cell as

was demanded by some hon. Members. I think, I have dealt with most of the points...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Why was the hon Minister not very clear about India not accepting the ILO convention of 1976? Would he kindly spell out his reasons for not doing so so far?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: The last convention on child labour was not actually held in 1976; it was in 1973. I am afraid, there must have been some printer's devil in the booklet that you saw. In any case, I have already explained the factors that determine our ratification of conventions. I can assure the House that wherever it is feasible under India's conditions, we will be the first to ratify such conventions.

I think, I have already dealt with most of the points made by the hon. Members and will appeal to the House to pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is;

"That the Bill further to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The Motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 3)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move:

Page 1,—

after line 19, insert—

"(dd) connected with the work to drive tractors or earth moving machines; or" (1)

The hon. Minister has sought to insert in Section 3 of the Act sub-clauses

[Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu]

(b), (c) and (d). I want to add my amendment thereafter. The hon. Minister has brought his amendment to include the railways. I have moved my amendment in order to include sugarcane crushers, thrashers etc. These also come under the category of machinery. Why not include them?

**SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA:** I have already answered this in the course of my speech. I thought, my hon. friend was here. I made a particular reference to this amendment, and I said that this deals with the agricultural areas. The States can easily include them because Section 3(a) empowers the States to do so. If we want to do that, we have to consult the States and it is a long process. Therefore, I hope he will withdraw the amendment.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

The amendment was, by leave,  
withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

*The Motion was adopted.*

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 4** —(Amendment of section 4)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now clause 4, Mr. Kamble.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: I beg to move:—

Page 2,—

after line 2 insert—

'(iii) the following shall be added at the end—

"and the said employer shall be bound to send forthwith the concerned child or children to the

nearest Centre for vocational training or the institute for apprenticeship, and if such Centre or institute is not there then to the nearest primary school for education and being brought in healthy manner and make a report to the nearest Labour Officer accordingly".(2)

I am moving this amendment mainly with the purpose of getting some answer from the Minister on the point that I am raising. This is an amendment to the penal clause where the employer will be penalized. The question is, what will happen to the concerned child or children? Either they will be thrown out of employment or, probably, they will be retained—in certain cases; but most probably they will be thrown out of employment. If they are thrown out of employment, and are not taken either in an educational institution or in any employment, the position will be worse. So, my amendment seeks to suggest that immediately after that, the child or children should be sent—i.e. forthwith—either to a certain educational centre where there is training or apprenticeship given— or to a primary educational institution. The question would be: what provision can be made for their accommodation? I suggest that in consultation with the Ministry of Education, steps should be taken to strictly enforce the provisions with regard to primary education. In case there are such children, who are also employed, there might be night schools opened for them. If it is possible, there should be some residential schools where the children can receive education as well as get accommodated in hostels. If this is not done, and if the provisions of clause 4 are implemented, I am quite sure that a large number of, millions of children will remain illiterate; and again illiteracy will be the curse inflicted on the country, which will be a surer way to the loss of their freedom.



The hon. Minister had made a distinction between Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights. I would like to tell him that so far as to-day's position of the Constitution is concerned, Directive Principles have precedence over Fundamental Rights. So, I would request the hon. Minister humbly not to make a distinction between the two, as they are to-day, but to see, in consultation with the Education Ministry, that the children thrown out of employment receive training and education. I am not going to press my amendment; but I want to know the views of the Government on this question.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend talked of the supremacy of the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights. I do not want to enter into a debate with him on the relative importance of these, either in the Constitution or in theory. But what I will try to tell him is that there is a distinction between the two in this sense, that one is justiciable, while the other is not. As far as Directive Principles are concerned, they signify an attempt to reconcile the necessity for a degree of gradualness with the necessity to delineate the direction. This is what I said. I think this has not been impugned by my hon. friend.

He almost made it look as though there was a dilemma. If somebody employee child labour, then he should be punished. If he is punished for it, then the children will not be employed. Therefore what shall we do? This seems to be the dilemma plaguing my hon. friend. When you say that to employ child labour is wrong, then I would like to ask him a question: if you think it is wrong in law, then should it be left without a penalty? There has to be a penalty, if you make something illegal; and if the enforcement of that penalty means the non-employment of child labour by the person who is employing child labour

—which is done illegally—then are we to shed tears over the fact, that he observes the law? but I can understand the human aspect of this question, i.e. it may lead to a situation where those who have some means of income, some additional means of income to the families, may be without them.

15.00 hrs.

That is why earlier on I referred to what my hon. friend Mr. Pradhan said; that there may be occasions where an overnight legislation of this kind may add to the hardships that some people face. Mr. Kamble's solution was to suggest that there must be some way of ensuring that these children are sent either to apprenticeship schools or to regular schools. As far as apprenticeship institutions are concerned, there again is a question of age and the requisite skill. A boy of 10 years or 9 who may be helping in some job and getting Rs. 2 or Rs. 4 a week may not necessarily be qualified or eligible for admission to an apprenticeship school. And as far as sending them compulsorily to primary schools is concerned, he himself referred to the attendance problem, accommodation in hostels, etc. So, these are problems which have to be tackled, but not necessarily included in this piece of legislation. I can tell him that I raised this matter with my hon. friend the Education Minister, and discussed these problems with him. I hope my Hon. friend, Mr. Kamble will not press his amendment.

SHRI T. C. KAMBLE: I do not press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes..

*The amendment was by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The Motion was adopted.*

15.03 hrs.

#### MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then there is the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill. Before the Minister moves it, I must make at least one remark, that is, I had been receiving amendments till this morning which is not good in practice. According to the rules, they should come at least one day before. Otherwise, we just cannot circulate these amendments to the Members, although an attempt has been made today to circulate cyclostyled copies of the amendments. They have been circulated. In any case, in future, we will be very strict in case of amendments and Members should be vigilant about sending their amendments in time. As soon as the Bill is circulated they should send their amendments. Even the Government amendments have come only today. I think both the Government and the Members should be vigilant about it and they should send their amendments in time.

Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill for consideration before this Honourable House, I wish to say a few things by way of amplification of purposes of this Bill. In the beginning of 1976; the amending Bill was brought before this House to enable the Government to implement the policy regarding national permit. Again in July, 1977, another Bill was brought before this House whereby certain amendments were effected making punishment stringent for drunkard drivers. It also made wearing crash helmets compulsory for drivers of two seater vehicles.

The purpose of this Bill had been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and I do not like to take more time of the House in amplifying that. One promise was made by the Janata Party in the election manifesto in 1977. On page 22 of that; under the heading, 'New deal for weaker sections', it says:

"It is a matter of deep shame that ever after three decades of advent of Independence, the social and economic conditions of the weaker sections of the society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, continue to be abject. They are still subject to many forms of discrimination and have been victims of foul atrocities."

In the next para, it says:

"The Janata Party believes that the disparities that separate these members of society from the more educationally and economically advanced sections cannot be radically reduced without a policy of special treatment in their favour. It will accordingly provide preferential opportunities for education and self-employment to these sections."

In 1962 a meeting of Ministers in charge of welfare in the States was called by the then Home Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and a decision was taken that if we wanted to effectively improve the conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the state governments and the Central Government shall have to make reservations in the general sector also. There is a special sector meant for the members of the Scheduled Castes, the provision of funds, etc. The concessions that are given are very limited. That is why the condition of these classes has not improved effectively. It was therefore decided that as against the special sector, the same principle of reservation should be applied in matters of divisible, individual items where the government machinery, the state government or the Central Government gives certain benefits to the society.

I am one of these who had been a Minister in the state government. I have been very keen that the state government should also provide for reservation in matters of divisible individual benefits in the general sector. But somehow the state governments have not been agreeing. Some state governments did enact some provisions. Andhra was one State, some other states also took measures to see that certain reservations were made in the matter of divisible, individual benefits. After coming to power, the Janata Party further passed a resolution in November 1977 that this principle of reservation would be extended to individual items also in the general sector. It is in pursuance of that resolution that this Bill had been brought forward.

As I said the main purpose of the Bill is to make reservations in favour of the scheduled Castes in the matter of national permits, public carriers, state carriage permits. This principle of reservation and giving benefit is also for the economically poor sections, i.e. those sections which are econo-

mically weaker sections. There has been much talk of giving some kind of preferential treatment to those people who are economically poor. There are people in society who are socially, educationally and economically backward. But only lip sympathy has been shown to these sections and no tangible steps have been taken to remove their backwardness. In the Bill an attempt is being made to see that these sections also get some kind of preference or reservation which may be decided by the State Governments.

There are other purposes of the Bill also. For example we are going to make some stringent punishment for the offence of ticketless travel. To my friends it may appear that we have provided some strong action or stringent measures—because we have provided a fine of Rs. 500 or ten times the fare whichever is less and that may appear harsh to some of the hon members. But in order to prevent ticketless travel, it is a necessary step.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Whichever is less or more?

SHRI CHAND RAM: Rs. 500 is the maximum or ten times the value of fare. It means 'less'.

We are also making provision for grant of separate licence for driving buses and trucks. We are also providing to increase the period of validity of driving licences, other than those of professionals, from three years to five years.

Attempt has been made to ask the State Governments to prescribe minimum educational qualifications for persons to whom licences to drive—i.e. transport licences—are issued.

There are some consequential amendments also to which I will not like to dilate and touch. I hope the hon. members will give their unstinted support to this Bill. This Bill

[Shri Chand Ram]

is very simple and a non-controversial Bill.

If need be I will reply to the various suggestions and observations of the hon. members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, be taken into consideration."

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 5th January, 1979." (22).

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): The Motor Vehicles Act was passed in 1939 and forty years have elapsed since then. If one takes this Act and tries to go through it, he will find it like a banyan tree, with so many aeral roots consisting of hundreds of amendments to this Act. It is almost impossible for a person to get the correct position and the state of the law. Since then it has been amended to often and so much that it has lost some of the original virtues it had. My first suggestion to the Government, therefore, is that it is time that they brought forward a consolidated amending Act, putting all these things into a proper shape and re-examining the various aspects in relation to the issue of permits, the inter-State routes, the position of goods traffic in relation to the inter-State as well as the inter-State traffic and all matters like taxation, etc. in one compass.

The Government have appointed a committee under Mr. B. D. Pande to examine the transport policy. I hope, Government will seriously take into consideration the need for revising the entire law in relation to the Motor Vehicles Act.

I shall briefly touch one or two points because the whole Act is not before

us for consideration. In the first place, the Railways have not been able to carry the traffic that is offered in this country. Time and again, the House has very strongly and severely criticised the inability of the Railways to carry goods particularly carry coal to various parts of India, inability to provide transport for carrying salt from South India to the north and several such complaints have emanated in this House. It should be the policy of road transport, therefore, to come to the aid of a proper distribution system in this country whereby shortages will not develop, not because there are shortages of goods but because there are shortages in transport. It is a pity that when goods are available, certain parts of the country should be starving because the transport is not able to fulfil its functions. The transport is not able to do its duty to the country. Therefore, the time has come when we should look upon road transport as one of the essential transport system of this country and try to strengthen it so that it can function as another limb of transport organisation of the country and satisfy the needs.

Those who know the history of the Motor Vehicles Act know that the regulation of road transport was undertaken very largely to prevent competition between the road and the railways. In fact, the expression used was co-ordination between railways and road transport; it was more or less a formula used for the purpose of curbing the growth and development of road transport to enable the railways to survive and make profit. From those days we have travelled very far. Both railways and the roadways are not able together to serve the needs of the country, and there are shortages in the country, because the two systems even together are not able to fulfil the transport needs of the country. Therefore, road transport should be taken up on an urgent basis and developed without any reference to its impact on railways.

In the earlier years it was stated that transport over long distances must be reserved for railways or the road transport should not be allowed to take up these long distance traffic. Therefore, the issue of permits was regulated in such a way that the road transport was under a handicap and it was not able to carry traffic over long distances. The present position is that the road transport has to be encouraged to take up long distance haulage and see that it serves the needs of the public so that both the railways and the road transport together are able to meet the needs. This is my first suggestion and I hope the Transport Minister will give his serious attention to this, because this is very urgent. We should not go by the rut; we have been travelling on the rut too long we have got to see that the rightful role of road transport, more particularly in the field of transport of goods, is given all encouragement.

The second point I would like to emphasize is that the nationalisation of road transport has received very scant attention in recent years. The object of nationalisation of road transport was that regardless of profitability of any particular route or any particular area, the nationalised units would be able to discharge the functions of transport, without taking into account the overall profitability as such. For instance, it is well known that in suburban and urban traffic, the transport is not profitable. It is well-known that the city operation of buses is not profitable. The reason is buses in the rural areas operate over long distances as much as 300 miles per day, while the city and suburban buses do not operate for more than 150 miles a day, because the city buses have constraints like road blocks, traffic lights, stoppage at every bus stop and so on. Therefore, it is not possible for a city bus to operate for more than 120 to 150 miles a day. Therefore, when the vehicle utilisation becomes less, the profitability also goes down. So, it is found that the city and suburban

operations are not as profitable as the long distance operations in the rural areas.

In most of the cities and urban areas we have nationalised transport, because it serves the needs of the public, irrespective of the profitability of that particular undertaking. Unfortunately, now this principle has almost been given the go-by and the urge for nationalisation of transport is slowly weakening. I would like the hon. Minister to take up this question of having more nationalised transport in the country, for the purpose of serving the needs of the people and this principle should receive a certain amount of priority and also assistance from the Planning Commission.

The third point which I would like to mention generally is the question of vehicle availability. It is now found that we are unable to get trucks and buses for our use. This country has gone through cycles of surpluses and deficits. Hardly two years ago we are told that there was a surplus of vehicles in our country, that there was no off-take and that the vehicle production must be cut down, but today the position is that vehicles are not available. There is a premium on trucks with all the attendant evils. Whenever there is a shortage, there is a premium and black market. Therefore, though it is not within the Transport Ministry, they should work in co-ordination with the Industries Ministry to anticipate the rate of growth in traffic and the number of vehicles that would be needed, and on that basis plan the production of commercial vehicles. If we are going to have a policy of hand to mouth existence, just providing whatever the market would take at the moment, we are bound to go through the same cycle of shortages resulting in black market, premium and all the misfortunes that afflict the country, followed by a certain period of surplus and so on. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be better co-ordination between the

[Shri R. Venkataraman]

Transport Ministry and the Industries Ministry with regard to the manufacture of commercial vehicles so as to have planned production to take care of the needs of the country.

After making these preliminary observations, I would like to refer to the Bill. I welcome some of its provisions. For instance, the provision for a separate licence for driving trucks and for driving buses is welcome. The kind of skill and experience as well as the trainings required for driving these two vehicles differ, and it is good we have in this Bill such a provision.

There is also a provision in the Bill for giving licences for driving private vehicles as paid employees. Today the drivers of private vehicles need not take licence. It is enough if he has a owner-driver licence. This is a very salutary provision and I welcome it.

I also welcome the provision relating to educational qualifications in respect of drivers, but I hope the Minister will not say that the driver must have passed the SSLC or some such examination. The qualification should be such that he is able to read the road signs and understand the traffic regulations. He may be asked to pass a test about such knowledge rather than pass the eight or tenth standard and the like.

Also I would like to caution because when we introduce a new rule, we forget the difficulties of the existing people. There are a number of drivers who are over 45 and 50 years of age. If you say that those drivers must also get the educational qualification, then most of them will be deprived of their jobs and they will become unemployed. We have to make a provision in the rules that such a rule will not apply to persons who are over 45 years of age, so that persons who are now

earning their livelihood as drivers are not affected by the new rule that we provide.

Then there is a new provision with regard to registration of re-built vehicles. I do not know the Minister was cursory when he introduced the Bill, he did not refer to many of the provisions. There are certain things which should be brought to the notice of the hon. members, even at the time of consideration of the Bill, because what we debate in the House and what we explain in the House may become the guidelines for those who administer and implement the legislation later. So far as the rebuilt vehicles are concerned...

SHRI CHAND RAM: They are explained in the objects and reasons.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know who drafted it. I am sorry, I wish I could have commended it; it is not enough, it is very cursory and it does not bring out the salient features of the Bill. Of course, the Bill contains very many good points and it is for the Government to take credit for some good points, although we are going to say that there are weaker points. Well, that is beside the point.

My point is that a rebuilt vehicle, which is a cannibalised one—you take engine from somewhere, parts from somewhere else and put them all together and then make it a vehicle, which we call in technical language a cannibalised vehicle—must be road worthy. There is no provision, when you say that a re-built vehicle registered, that it must be road worthy, whereas in the case of other vehicles, they must be road tested and it must be approved. Before you grant an industrial licence, for a vehicle, the engine is put to a road test and it has to pass through the test and it is only when it is approved, it can be fitted in. The vehicle has to go through the road test before it is approved and then only it can be marketed. In respect of the



re-built vehicles, there is no such test. If we put these vehicles on the road without the test, they will surely be engines of destruction rather than of transport. In this case we should not go every liberally towards the rebuilt vehicles and we have to take a lot of care in respect of the registration of re-built vehicles.

Now you have suggested in the Bill that when the vehicle is transferred from one State to another a no-objection certificate is to be obtained. So far so good. There will be no objection. You have also stated in the Bill that even in other transfers, intra-state transfer there should be a no-objection certificate. The reason in the case of the inter-State transfer is that a vehicle may be stolen or the taxes due thereon may not have been paid. For these reasons, you must insist that a no-objection certificate should be obtained. But when you come to intra-state transfer, why should there be a no-objection certificate? Today, without any such certificate, by just filling up the forms by the transferor and the transferee, the vehicles are transferred. But when you say that you must get a no-objection certificate, it is going to be a hurdle in the way of smooth transfer intra-State. Therefore, I am going to oppose that clause when it is put to vote.

As regards hire-purchase, I am sorry the amendment has just been circulated, a few minutes back, and I have not had the time to fully examine it. There is a great deal of hardship caused, on the one side, by the unscrupulous hire-purchasers and, on the other side, by the unscrupulous lenders who give money and take the vehicle. In each case, it depends on the facts of the case. In the Bill, you have assumed that the fault lies always with the purchaser. You have said that if he does not deliver the certificate within time or as soon as the vehicle is taken over then the transport authority can cancel the previous registration

certificate and issue a new certificate. There must be some adjudication as to who was at fault. Sometimes it is not the companies which really advance money. Most of the trucks and buses are financed by a class of people who are professional and hereditary money-lenders, do not want to mention any category of them because I do not want to offend anybody. It is well-known that a class of professional and hereditary money-lenders lend money for hire-purchase of trucks and buses and they seize these things at the slightest opportunity. They go to the registration authority and say that the registration certificate should be cancelled and a new registration certificate should be issued.

In the Bill, you have now provided that if he goes and say that in the hire-purchase agreement he has defaulted and he has seized the vehicles, then, without any adjudication as to who was at fault, whether the other person has any objection or any reasons therefor or any grounds for his case, as is provided here, to the registering authority can cancel the registration certificate and issue a fresh certificate. Therefore, in the treatment of hire-purchase, I would urge that there should be an adjudication as to who was at fault, whether it was the borrower or the lender. Then only, a fresh certificate should be issued.

Lastly, I come to the provision for reservation of permits for the weaker sections. On principle, everybody will welcome it. Nobody will object to it. Is it practicable. Are you really going to satisfy anybody of this class? A bus today costs about Rs. 1 lakh, a truck today costs about the same. Which member of the weaker sections of the society, which member of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes would be able to invest this much money and buy a vehicle for himself? This will, definitely, lead to only benami transactions. The persons who cannot afford really to put these vehicle on the road by paying



[Shri R. Venkataraman]

even an initial deposit will lend their names and there will be great abuse. On the contrary, I have a suggestion to make. We have now a provision that the cooperative societies must be given a preference in the issue of permits. It is in the Motor Vehicles Act. Provision may be made for the weaker sections of the society and the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes forming cooperatives, to whom cooperative institutions may lend money. Thereby, they will be enabled to run these buses. A more provision that the weaker sections of society or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will have preference in the matter of grant of permits will, in the ultimate analysis, lead to greater abuse rather than help those classes whom you want to help.

Now, this is the most important part of the Bill and, when I say this, it should not be understood that I am in anyway against the provision. What I say is that this provision will not really help the weaker sections or the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If you really want to help them, the other way is to enable cooperatives being formed of these people. We may put in a clause saying that cooperatives of weaker sections of the society and cooperatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be entitled to certain assistance. Instead of this preference, you can say that they will have preference over other cooperatives. Even now in another clause you have said that cooperatives will have a preference; you can put in a clause saying that cooperatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and of the weaker sections of society shall have a higher priority over other cooperatives, in which case your object will be fulfilled. As it is, this will not serve any purpose. They will become mere name lenders. There will be an enormous number of 'Benami' transactions and ultimately this will lead to abuse and then you will come up with an amending Bill either withdrawing

this provision or deleting this clause.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARAVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): The importance of road transport needs no emphasis but at the moment we find that it is in a state of complete anarchy. There is no sort of discipline. The Administration has not been able to give an efficient, honest and expeditious transport to the people.

Madam, here even in the capital city, in regard to city transport, particularly the scooters, taxis and also buses, we find no dearth of complaints, both of cheating and other malpractices. A visitor coming for the first time to Delhi finds himself completely at their mercy.

Meters are set working from before and the passengers are also taken by a circuitous route. Further, the metres have no lights and, in the night, you can never know what exactly is the fare that has been recorded. Thus the public is cheated in every way.

Again, taxis and scooters freely refuse to take passengers if it does not suit them. They stand at the stands but, still, when they are asked to go along, they ask 'What is your destination' and if the destination is not distant enough or if it does not suit their convenience, they refuse and one is completely stranded, especially at nights. In spite of the fact that this is the capital city, such is the condition. I do not know what impression the foreigners get when they come to this city, because, as I said, cheating and malpractices are so common that one feels disgusted about them. No one is spared, but the outsiders and strangers naturally suffer more.

Another difficulty which, of course, has nothing to do with this Bill is about the goods transport. There are

road-blocks at every stage in the shape of tax and octroi barriers. In the mofussil areas, this has become a very sore point. This prolongs the time taken for the journey, at every stage you find the goods trucks standing in a queue for an hour or two hours. There is lot of corruption; money is passed and then they are allowed to go without paying the tax. Otherwise, they are harassed. So, all these matters need to be attended to.

In the mofussil towns, things are much worse. For example, in Agra—and in many other places also—the meters have been fixed, but nobody charges according to the meter. The meters are not worked at all, and charges for the journeys are sometimes four times or even more, just at the pleasure of the taxi or scooter driver. There is thus complete anarchy so far as the administration of this Act is concerned.

In buses, there is over loading even where the service is nationalised. I think, the experience of the common man is that wherever a route is nationalised, the good points come into view, only so long as the buses are new, but shortly thereafter, things start deteriorating. The buses which are run on roads in the rural areas and in the mofussil towns are not even properly cleaned, their maintenance is extremely poor, they exude fumes, the fumes come into the bus itself, and I dare say that the life of the conductor and the driver is shortened at least by a few years. The ordinary passenger also feels a heavy load on his chest because of these fumes. As I was saying, the maintenance of the buses is extremely poor, they are full of rubbish and dust. This is the condition of the nationalised road transport that we see in the countryside. Whenever it is supplemented by private buses, the preference of the ordinary passengers is for those private buses because they are better maintained. Why this deterioration takes place is because of monopoly and absence of competition, and the result is that things go as they

please; nobody is bothered about them; the result is that Government loses and the public suffers. So, the nationalised transport is very good on paper, but in actual fact, I think, the private companies which are well organized work much better. Of course, there is the question of earning more profits. But that is a different matter. But if you make it as a monopoly, then certainly things are bound to deteriorate as they have done. This is the experience, I think, everywhere.

With regard to the other provisions of the Bill, as Mr. Venkataraman said, there has been a plethora of amendments and one is at a loss to find what is the correct position in any matter. Here again, not only I would plead for consolidation but also for simplification. Here I will cite one or two instances how procedures have been made more complicated. In our State of Uttar Pradesh, the State Government have made their own rules under which issuing of driving licence, renewal of driving licence and registration—all these have been concentrated at the Divisional Headquarters. Now imagine a man residing, say, in Mainpuri. He has to send his driving licence and registration certificate to Agra for renewal and also take his vehicle for inspection. This used to be done at the district headquarters previously by Gauged Police officers. All these things need to be remedied.

Again, in regard to the provisions in this Bill about transfer ownership, as Mr. Venkataraman has pointed out, why should the State require a no-objection certificate for intra-State transfers? My point is that even for inter-State transfers it should be the duty of the registering authority to verify the antecedents of the vehicle or of the transferor and the transferee. Why should the onus be laid on the person who is effecting the transfer? This is a very ordinary matter, but it gives such a lot of trouble. It gives more and more opportunities for corruption. Sometimes the Police report is not coming and one has probably

[Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi] run about to get it expedited. Then the office itself is delaying the report to the other registering authorities. All these things happen and there is a lot of corruption. I would plead, you delete clause 29(A). If you want any sort of verification, it should be done by departmental officers. The transferor and transferee should only be required to inform the registering authority that the transfer has taken place. Beyond this there should be no obligation on them. The verification should be done by the registering authority itself, which has a very large office and staff for the purpose. Here you put this onus on the private individual who has sold his car. What offence has he committed for which he is penalised. I will plead for deletion of this clause and the consequential amendments. I have given notice of some amendments but unfortunately, they were given late. I do not know whether they will be circulated or not. I will plead that if you are anxious that the administration of this Bill should be more efficacious and effective, then please see that the individual owner of the vehicle is not put to unnecessary harassment and the provisions are simplified. Madam, Chairman, I will particularly emphasise that such provisions should be deleted from the Bill. Then, I fail to understand why differentiation is made between 'goods vehicle' or transport vehicle' when both types of vehicles are driven in the same manner? If anybody is competent to drive one, he can easily drive the other. I can understand the distinction between a light and a heavy vehicle. But I fail to understand the difference between the goods and the passenger vehicle when both of them are heavy vehicles.

These will only complicate the matter and lead us nowhere.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will conclude now.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: The other difference made is between a private driving licence and

a public driving licence. The only advantage conferred is that a private driving licence can be renewed for five years whereas a public driving licence is renewed for only three years. I do not know whether it has a great advantage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made that point. You will kindly conclude now. There are large number of speakers.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: I only plead with the hon. Minister that those provisions should be removed from this Bill as these will only complicate matters. So, another Bill consolidating or rationalising the provisions should be brought forward so that the people know where they stand in regard to those provisions. Administration should be made more effective and more efficient.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Madam, Chairman, this is a good sign in the thinking of the hon. Minister that he would like to give more preference to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society. He wants to regulate the Act by certain provisions

There are two to three points on which we need clarifications. First of all, the minister in his statement of objects and reasons has clearly explained that one of the major objectives is to give preference to the applicants belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as the society as a whole. But, Madam, Chairman, here the provisions could be misused by the people who can afford to pay and purchase vehicles and apply for the registration. There may be benami names in regard to the scheduled castes and tribes. I say that there should be some other method to follow this up. There is no proper guidance given. Without that and without the proper financial assistance to these weaker sections, it is not possible to implement your pious wish. That is the point I am making out.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what are his proposals before him in that regard and how he is going to implement this legislation so as to help the weak sections of the society. Have you got any plan in this regard? Otherwise this can be misused by the people by putting in applications in benami names or by giving more money for putting in their signatures. Some people who can afford to pay will do that and individual applications might be misused by putting them with the benami names. This is my point number one. Secondly, as far as the assistance is concerned, we welcome this proposal to encourage these people in forming the cooperative societies. My point is that you should ensure that the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people get preference. My point is; they should get preference in the matter over the other society. But, how is to be ensured? That is my point. I wish the minister to look into it

Then, there are other provisions about the punishment, that is, impounding of the licence. You have mentioned that in the principal Act also there is a provision about surrendered and cancellation of the licence. Before coming to that, Mr. Venkataraman was mentioning about the educational qualification. I agree with him that no educational qualification of a person should stand in anybody's way who is unemployed, to learn the technicalities of the driving and in getting a licence and getting himself employed. At the same time, I agree with the view that they must read and write and know about the traffic rules and regulations. Moreover they must have some kind of value for the lives about which the ruffians do not care. They never care for the pedestrians on the roads, and they never care for human life. Accidents are taking place at an alarming rate in our country and there seems to be no control. Although we have passed the Bill—it was piloted by the Prime Minister—that those found driving being drunk will be punished yet, I am afraid, if the Minister looks

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into it he will find not many persons have been arrested under this provision. He will also find not many licences have been cancelled on this account. As far as my information goes only a very nominal number of drivers have been punished on this account. It means that you have not been able to implement the law.

16 hrs.

Now, Madam Chairman, providing of educational qualifications will have some kind of thinking in their mind about the value of human life and they will refrain from rash driving. It is a welcome feature that you are introducing but you should not prescribe such qualifications that it may prove a barrier for getting a driving licence.

Now, Madam Chairman, clauses 15 and 16 say about the disqualification of a person and impounding of a driving licence. Clause 15(a) talks about habitual criminals and habitual drunkards but, I believe, Billa and Ranga still have licences. So, what is wanted is that you should give strict instructions to the State governments to implement these provisions. My point is that you should make a specific provision that if any person who has been convicted under section 304A of the IPC, his licence will be cancelled. In Moscow they have got a system whereby if you make one offence the traffic constable makes one punch, if you make a second offence then second punch is made. On third punch they cancel the driving licence automatically. So, here also we should not take it lightly and if a person is convicted under section 304A IPC there should be a provision that his licence will be cancelled automatically. Strict punishment should be awarded to those who are involved in rash accidents that kill persons. Not only they should be imprisoned but their licences should be cancelled. Sections 72, 74, 16 and 124A only give nominal punishment. Section 72 says that State governments may make some provision about limits of weight and limitations on use. There are many more offen-

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

ces. So, you have to identify the offences and also see that punishment is incorporated.

That is why Madam Chairman, I urge upon the hon. Minister that he may bring in more amendments next time, if not now, in this regard.

I am sorry my time is limited and I cannot elaborate much. Madam Chairman, I would say a word about the Delhi Transport, because, the hon. Minister is dealing with it. The Minister made a statement once upon a time that it is running at a loss. It is up to him to decide how to help the Delhi passengers with more road transport. You must have seen, Madam Chairman, a report which has appeared two days ago. It says that a century has been wasted by the Delhi citizens in waiting for the bus alone. It said that 2.8 million of Delhi passengers have been spending about a century time just in waiting for their buses. This is the problem here and this difficulty is being faced by the commuters. They are facing this problem because the proper organisation is just not there.

Madam Chairman, you come from Tamil Nadu and you know that 5 to 7 corporations have been formed for road transport in Tamil Nadu which have been running very efficiently. Nationalisation of road transport as suggested by Mr. Venkataraman has been done very efficiently by the Tamil Nadu Government by forming these seven corporations. There is not one corporation but there are seven corporations there which have been formed by the Tamil Nadu Government. They make them compete with each other. They are all public sector corporations. This is where Kerala is suffering. There is only one corporation and we are suffering the loss. By creating different corporations you make the people feel that nationalised transport is much better than the private transport. That has been done by the Tamil Nadu Government.

I would even like to suggest to the hon. Minister: Why cannot you try this for Delhi? Regarding Delhi Transport system, well, I cannot say, it is inefficient—I don't want to make any sweeping comment. I would say: Please have a look into the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Almost non-existent!

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, Madam, almost non-existent! It is a real problem for the people concerned. You have got to reorganise the whole system. Merely going by the report of the officers who are saying that it is running at 18 crores loss and so on will not help you at all. You have to reorganise the whole system and you have to see that people are helped more and more. You have to see what are the ways and means to do these things. You have to find them out. I don't want to suggest anything, but I only want to say this. If anybody calls the DTC bus as a death-warrant on the road, don't get agitated; don't get angry. It is a fact. Nobody else can drive; nobody else is safe on the road. There is rash driving. They never look at the traffic rules at all. Please see that these traffic rules are implemented in Delhi not only by the police but your own departmental drivers. The drivers who resort to such rash driving should not be allowed to these buses again. That is the strict way with which you have to deal with it. You ask any passenger on the road. He will say, DTC is a death-warrant. This impression should go.

I conclude with these words, Madam Chairman; I do not want to take much of the time. There have been comments made about amendments and certain points which were made in the course of speeches which must be appreciated. You have to see how it is properly implemented. With these words, Madam Chairman, I conclude my speech and I support the Bill. Thank you.

**श्री राम दास सिंह (गिरिडीह) :** मोटर यान संशोधन विधेयक का मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ और इसको लाने के लिए मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि कुछ समयप्रायः जो भी उनकी ओर उसका ध्यान गया है और उनका उसने निराकरण करने की कोशिश की है।

सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बिल का इस वास्ते स्वागत करता हूँ कि कमजोर तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, हरिजन या जन जाति के लोग हैं उनको लाइसेंस देने के मामले में सरकार ने प्राथमिकता बरतने का फैसला किया है। यह बहुत आवश्यक था। लेकिन उस में पड़ाई वगैरह की शर्तें रखी गई हैं जिन का दुरुपयोग हो सकता है। हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने इस चीज को बड़ा स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि कितनी पड़ाई की आवश्यकता है उनको लाइसेंस देने के लिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सही रूप से और व्यावहारिक ढंग से इस चीज को लागू किया गया तो इससे उन लोगों को लाभ ही होगा जो कि आपका मंशा भी है।

मैं खास तौर पर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ से माल के यातायात का साधन केवल ट्रक्स ही होते हैं। जितने वहाँ उद्योग धंधे हैं उन सब का सामान ट्रकों द्वारा ही भ्रामा जाता है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके राष्ट्रीयकरण की अति आवश्यकता थी जिस का कोई भी जिक्र मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं किया है। बहुत बड़े विद्वान होने और कानून में संशोधन करने पर भी बहुत बरसों से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योग का विकास क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है, उसका एक खास कारण यह भी है कि जिनके पास बसें और गाड़ियाँ हैं, वह तो अपना सामान ला सकते हैं, बेच सकते हैं, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं जो खासकर सहकारी माध्यम से थोड़ा रोजगार करते हैं, वह देहात के रोजगार को छोड़कर फिर शहर की ओर भाग रहे हैं। ऐसी सैकड़ों रिपोर्टें आई हैं कि किन वजहों से देहातों का डैवलपमेंट नहीं हुआ, वहाँ उद्योगों का प्रसारण नहीं हुआ। मुख्य कारण यही है कि वहाँ माल ले जाने और लाने का कोई भी साधन नहीं है। इसलिये जो ट्रैफिक है इनको सुधार कर के नियमों का सरकारी-करण बहुत जरूरी है। जो समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोग हैं, उनको को-ऑपरेटिविज्म के जरिये गाड़ी वगैरह सरकार को देनी चाहिये।

जो आज के पूंजीपति लोग हैं जो कर्ज के रूप में रुपया देते हैं, उनका सुद बहुत ज्यादा होता है और उसका नतीजा यही होता है कि उनकी मदद से अगर कोई गरीब गाड़ी लेता है तो किसी न किसी रूप से वह गाड़ी उन बड़े लोगों के पास ही चली जाती है।

जिस तरह से आरक्षण डाइविंग लाइसेन्सेज देने में किया गया है, उसी तरह से किसी कानून की ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये जिसके माध्यम से उन लोगों को गाड़ी मुलभ किशतों में दी जा सके जिससे वह उसको अपना बना सकें।

यह देखना चाहिये कि रेलों के जरिये ही माल नहीं जाता है। हम लोग कोयला क्षेत्रों से भाये हैं।

कोयला क्षेत्र में जहाँ 84 रुपये से 72 रुपये टन तक कोयला मिलता है, वहीं पंजाब और दिल्ली में देखिये 10 गुना अधिक कीमत पर मिल रहा है। जिसके पास बसें या ट्रक हैं, वह लोग माल से भाते हैं और जिनके पास नहीं हैं, वह नहीं ला पाते हैं। अगर सरकारी व्यवस्था वहाँ पर देखी जाय तो रेलों के साधन पर्याप्त नहीं हैं और जो सड़क के द्वारा माल लाया जाता है, वह भी पर्याप्त है। देश के एक कोने से दूसरे कोने में माल ले जाना जो अत्यावश्यक है, उसके लिये भी सुविधा नहीं है।

इन तमाम बातों को देखने के बाद जो सन् 1939 के कानून बने हुए हैं वह बहुत पुराने हैं उनकी जगह पर नये कानून लाकर समुचित व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इन राहत के कामों के लिये थोड़े से संशोधनों से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, आज जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके लिये यह कानून पर्याप्त हैं, इनको बड़े गौर से देखकर नये ढंग से कानून लाने चाहिए।

जहाँ तक बिना टिकट वालों पर जुर्माने और शराब पीने वालों की दण्ड देने की बात है, यह जरूर होना चाहिये। इसके बिना काम नहीं चलेगा। आज जितने एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उसके हरेक के समाचार मैं यह सुनने को मिलता है कि डाइवर नशे में गाड़ी चला रहा था। इसमें जो उसके लिये कड़ाई और सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है वह ज्यादा नहीं है, बल्कि कम है। इसलिये हर जगह सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन सबसे बड़ी चीज जो आज देखने की है, वह यह है कि बसों और ट्रकों में ओवर लोड इतना ज्यादा होता है कि उसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। इसके लिये भी कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये। जो लाइसेंस की पद्धति हमारे मंत्री महोदय लाये हैं, इसको और दुरुस्त करना चाहिये। वहाँ लाइसेंस एग्जामिनेशन ले कर या ट्रायल दे कर के नहीं दिया जाता। वहाँ तो लाइसेंस खरीदा जाता है। जिसके पास पांच सौ रुपया होता है उस को घर बैठे लाइसेंस मिल जाता है। उस को ट्रायल के लिए भी नहीं जाना पड़ता है। कुछ रिपोर्टें छोटा नागपुर के बेल्ट में पूर्व में एन०सी०डी०सी० की कोलियरी में हुई थीं, उस में पन्द्रह बीस केस पकड़े गए थे लेकिन आज तक गलत लाइसेंस देने वाले पदाधिकारियों के ऊपर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। इसी कारण ज्यादा दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं क्योंकि जो उन को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है वह बिना उन का टेस्ट लिए दिया जाता है, डाइविंग क्ला को वह पूरी तरह से जानते नहीं हैं। इसलिए यह जो भ्रष्टाचार इस की व्यवस्था में और प्रशासन में है उस ओर कड़ाई करनी चाहिए थी। इस ढंग का कोई गलत लाइसेंस ईश्यू हुआ और इस कानून का उल्लंघन हुआ तो सिर्फ जो गाड़ी चलाते हैं और माल ले जाते हैं उन पर तो कार्यवाही होती है लेकिन जो प्रशासनिक अधिकारी वहाँ हैं उन के खिलाफ आज तक कोई भी कठोर कानून बना कर उन पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया गया जिस की वजह से जितनी भी गलतियाँ होती हैं प्रशासन विभाग समझता है कि यह हमारे लिए कमाने का एक जरिया है, इसलिए गलतियों को और प्रोत्साहन देता है। इसीलिए हम आप से यह प्रार्थना कर रहे हैं



[श्री राम दास सिंह]

कि आप इस के ऊपर भी ध्यान दें। कुछ तो इस के जो मुद्दे हैं उस के लिए आप प्रश्नों के पात्र हैं लेकिन कुछ व्यवस्था हम में धीरे करनी चाहिए, बी ज़िम का बहुत बड़ा अभाव है। आज पहली बार हम मंत्रालय ने इस धीरे छोड़ा ध्यान दिया है धीरे चार पांच जो इस के मुद्दे हैं जैसे गरीब लोगों को लाइसेंस देना, शराब पीकर गमती करने वालों को मजा देना धीरे बिना टिकट चलने वालों के लिए ज़ुर्मान का प्रावधान करना, इन सारे मुद्दों का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और एक धीरे करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि पूर्ण रूपेण हमकी छानबीन कर के एक नया बिल वह भविष्य में इस के लिए लाएँ जिस से कि इस सारी व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सके। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भगत राम (फ़िल्लौर) : सभापति महोदय, पिछले समय में कई बार हम मोटर वैहिकल्स ऐक्ट का अमेंडमेंट हो चुका है। पिछले माल जुलाई में भी हम का एक अमेंडमेंट हुआ था जिस में शराब पीकर चलाने वालों को सज़ा देना का प्रावधान किया गया था। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या उस बिल के पास होने के बाद जो ड्राइवर बीरह शराब पीकर मोटर गाड़ियाँ या बसों को चलाते थे उन की संख्या घटी है? क्या ऐक्सिडेंट घटे हैं? वह घटे नहीं हैं बल्कि धीरे बढ़े हैं। क्यों कि उन की जो बर्किस है धीरे जो उनकी सर्विस कन्डीशन है वह बिल्कुल नहीं बदली है, वह धीरे की जमाने की बिल्कुल गुलामी जैसी है। उस में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। उन की सर्विस में कोई सिम्बोरिटी नहीं है। उन का वेतन भुखमरी का वेतन है और उन के जो काम के घंटे हैं वह बहुत ज्यादा हैं। कई जो लोभर स्टाफ के लोग हैं उन को सोलह घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। इसी तरह से उन के लिए कोई रेस्ट हाउस नहीं है। ट्रैफिक पुलिस उन को बहुत तंग करती है, उन से पैसे मांगती है और अफ़्टर करती है। मोटर टैक्स की धीरे किराये की कोई यूनिफ़ॉर्मिटी नहीं है, सब जगह वह एक जैसा नहीं है। ऐसी बहुत सी प्राब्लम्स हैं जिन का सामना रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट के बर्किस को करना पड़ता है। इसलिए इतने अमेंडमेंट होने के बाद भी कोई खास सुधार हालत में नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए वह ज़रूरी है कि इस ऐक्ट को ठीक ढंग से अमेंडमेंट किया जाय और एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लाया जाय जिस में ये सभी प्रावधान हों ताकि ये सभी मामले ठीक ढंग से चल सकें।

इस बिल का जो मकसद है वह है स्ट्रेज नेशनल परमिट्स, कैरियर्स और ट्रांसपोर्ट में सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और आर्थिक तौर पर जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन को रिजर्वेशन देना और इस के अलावा जो बिना टिकट यात्रा है उस को खत्म करना। इस बिल की जो भावनायें हैं वह बिल्कुल ठीक हैं लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस है कि वह भावनाएँ इस बिल के द्वारा पूरी नहीं होंगी। सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट, सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और आर्थिक तौर पर पिछड़े हुए लोगों को रिजर्वेशन देने के लिए इसमें जो प्रावधान हैं उसके जरिए से सिर्फ

यह मंशा पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब भी उन्हीं जातियों में से हैं और उनको अच्छी तरह से पता है कि उन लोगों की क्या हालत है। वे लोग किस तरह से बेहिकल्स खरीदेंगे—इसके लिए इसमें कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं है। उनको कैसे फाइनेन्स किया जायेगा—इस बात का कोई ख़िक् नहीं है। ऐसा न होने की वजह से हममें बेनामी सीढ़ें होंगे क्योंकि वे लोग तो, खरीद नहीं पायेंगे। जो बड़े बड़े ट्रांसपोर्टर्स हैं वही लोग सेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों के नाम पर खरीदेंगे और इस तरह से इससे अफ़्टर बढ़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में मैं मजिस्ट्रेट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप वास्तव में इन जातियों को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए ज़रूरी है कि जो ट्रक और मोटर चलाने वाले ड्राइवर और कंडक्टर हैं या जो मेकैनिक हैं जोकि ज्यादातर इन्हीं जातियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उनकी कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज़ बनाई जायें और उन्हीं को लाइसेंस दिए जायें। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करते हैं और जो लोग ट्रक पर काम नहीं करते हैं, उन्हीं को लाइसेंस दे देंगे तो लाजिमी है कि इन जातियों के लोगों को कोई फायदा नहीं पहुँचेगा और इन फायदे का उठाने वाले कोई दूसरे लोग ही होंगे जिनके पास कि पहले से ही काफी ट्रांसपोर्ट के लाइसेंस हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट कम्पनियों में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनमें बहुत से लोग इन्हीं जातियों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और उनकी जो हालत है वह बड़ी दयनीय है। उनको ठीक ढंग से वेतन भी नहीं मिलता है। अगर आप उनकी हालत को सुधारना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए आपको एक और बिल लाना पड़ेगा और नेशनलाइजेशन करना होगा।

बिना टिकट यात्रियों का पांच सौ रुपये तक की सज़ा देना का प्रावधान इस बिल में रखा गया है इसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को मानती है कि हमारे देश में 65 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग अशिक्षित हैं, अनपढ़ हैं। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि ट्रांसपोर्टर्स टैक्स की चोरी करने के लिए टिकट नहीं देते हैं। वे अपने कंडक्टरों को कम टिकट देने के लिए हिदायत दे देते हैं। स्टेट ट्रांसपोर्ट में भी कई बार कंडक्टर टिकट नहीं देते हैं और वे अपनी मजबूरी बताते हैं कि आफिसर्स को पैसा देना पड़ता है। ऐसी हालत में आप जो 500 रुपए का ज़ुर्माना करने जा रहे हैं वह भी इन्हीं लोगों पर होगा जोकि अनपढ़ हैं, गरीब हैं। एक तरफ तो आप रिजर्वेशन करके अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों को फायदा पहुँचाने की बात सोच रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ 500 रुपए का ज़ुर्माना करने की सोच रहे हैं जोकि ज्यादातर इन्हीं हरिजनों और गरीब अनपढ़ लोगों पर ही होगा क्योंकि अधिकतर इन्हीं लोगों में ज्यादातर लोग अनपढ़ हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में भी आपको अच्छी तरह से सोचना चाहिए। जिस भावना से यह बिल लाया गया है उस से तो मैं सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसको प्रिन्सिपल में लाया जा सकेगा—इसमें मुझे शक है। एक तरफ आप रिजर्वेशन करके अनुसूचित जातियों तथा एकोनामिकली पिछड़े हुए लोगों को फायदा पहुँचाने की बात कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ



500 रुपए का जर्माना ज्यादातर उन्हीं होगा।

इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस बिल की भावनाओं को प्रेक्टिकल रूप देने के लिये जरूरी है कि इस बिल को ज्वाइंट मिलिट कमेटी की सौंप दिया जाय, ताकि वहां पर छन्डी तरह से सोच विचार करने के बाद जो धाप की भावनायें हैं, उन को पूरा किया जा सके।

श्री रीतज्ञान प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : सभापति महोदया, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुमा हूं। यह विधेयक यों तो 1939 में बना था और पिछले तीन सालों में समय-समय पर परिस्थितियों के अनुसार, सड़क परिवहन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार इसमें परिवर्तन होते रहे। लेकिन 1976 में एक परिवर्तन आया—नेशनल ट्रामिट स्कीम को लागू करने के लिये। उस के बाद जब जनता सरकार आई तो दो बार इस में परिवर्तन हुए और अब हमारे परिवहन मंत्री जी ने जो प्रगतिसील कदम उठाया है—बास तोर से उन लोगों के लिये जो आज तक उपेक्षित रहे—वह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

यह जान सही है कि पूरे देश में यातायात की व्यवस्था को सुलभ बनाने के लिये बसों, ट्रकों तथा अन्य प्रकार की तेज चलने वाली सवारीयों की बहुत आवश्यकता है। देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार रेलों की व्यवस्था भी पर्याप्त नहीं है। आज भी देश के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे भाग हैं—जहां रेलें नहीं पहुंच पाई हैं, वहां सड़क यातायात ही ऐसे साधन हैं जिनसे पहुंचा जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने जो कदम उठाया है, उस के द्वारा अब समाज के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों—ग्रामिणों, हरिजनों, आर्थिक-सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े लोगों को भी अब इन बसों, ट्रकों, मशीनों गाड़ियों आदि के परमिट मिल सकेंगे। इस दृष्टि से यह प्रावधान वस्तुतः सराहनीय कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा अनुभव करता हूं कि इस में अभी भी कुछ कमियां रह गई हैं। हमारे समाज में ऐसे बहुत से दुर्बल लोग हैं जो प्रकले इन ट्रकों को खरीदने में सक्षम नहीं होते। पहले इस तरह की व्यवस्था हुआ करती थी—यदि ये लोग अपनी सहकारी समिति बना लें, तो उन्हें ये सुविधायें दी जाती थीं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बिल में भी ऐसा प्रावधान जोड़ दिया जाय कि 5 या 10 लोग मिल कर, जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार युवक हैं, आदिवासी हैं, हरिजन हैं, यदि वे अपनी सोसायटी बना लें, तो उन्हें भी मेशनल परमिट मिल जाय। इस तरह की व्यवस्था कर देने से उन आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों की मदद मिल जायगी तथा इस से यातायात की व्यवस्था में भी सुधार हो सकता है।

आज सभी गाड़ियों में लोग उन की निर्धारित क्षमता से ज्यादा भर कर जाते हैं। यद्यपि इस सम्बन्ध में कानून की व्यवस्था है, उन का जालाब किया जा सकता है, दण्ड दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन ऐसा होता नहीं

है। एक तरह से ये छप्पाधार का बहुत व्यापक अस्त बन गया है। बीसों, प्राइवेट कारों में तो लोग घाय तोर से निर्धारित संख्या से अधिक भर कर जाते हैं, घाय क अक्सर, सिपाही, पुलिस सब देखते हैं—उन के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। जीप में 5 सीटें होती हैं, लेकिन अक्सर 5 की जगह 10 लोग चलते हैं। बहुत सी ऐसी जीप गाड़ियां भी चल रही हैं, जो किराये पर चलाई जाती हैं—उन को कंपैसिटी यद्यपि 5 सीटों की है, लेकिन उन में 10—15 लोग भर कर जाते हैं। इसलिये बैरा बहुत मुजाब है कि इन गाड़ियों के लिये जो प्रावधान है—उन में सीटों की संख्या कुछ बढ़ा देनी चाहिये। क्योंकि यह देखा जाता है कि जितनी सीटें बाहन में निश्चित की हुई होती ह उससे अधिक ही लोग उनमें चलते हैं। सभी बसों में ऐसा पाया जाता है। इस का साम उठा कर पुलिस विभाग को छप्पाधार का अस्त निल जाता है। इसलिये इनको रोकने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। आपने गाड़ियों का वर्गीकरण कर के बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। परिवहन गाड़ियों पर सफेद पट पर काले अक्षर रहेंगे, अस्थायी रूप से पंजीकृत गाड़ियों पर पीले पट पर लाल अक्षर रहेंगे, बिजनेस वाली मोटर गाड़ियों पर लाल पट पर सफेद अक्षर रहेंगे और दूसरी तरह की गाड़ियों पर काले पट पर सफेद अक्षर रहेंगे। इस से गाड़ियां बड़ी आसानी से डिस्टिक्ट हो सकेंगी।

इस के साथ साथ मैं मंत्री जी से यह भी कहूंगा कि इस में और अधिक प्रावधान होना चाहिए। अल्पमें इस बिल में बिना है कि एक ही इन्ड्रर यदि बारबार अपराध करता है तो उसे चौबाई सजा होनी चाहिए। मैं कहता हूं कि इस से अधिक की सजा होनी चाहिए। जो इन्ड्रर अक्सर शराब पीकर बेहोशी की हालत में बाहन चलाते हैं उनको भी कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान इस में होना चाहिए। ऐसे इन्ड्ररों को बकड़-धकड़ नहीं होती है। इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में कारगर कदम उठाने की जरूरत है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं।

\*SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN (Sivaganga) : Madam Chairman, on the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, I rise to express my views.

The suggestions of the State Governments, the opinions of the State Transport Corporations and the views of the private sector transport organisations as also the recommendations of the Standing Committee for Road Transport have become the basis for

[Shri P. Thiagarajan]

this amending Bill. This Bill is sought to be introduced for the purpose of plugging some loopholes in the parent Act. At the very outset, while I wish to express my views, I would like to refer what has been recently mentioned by the Prime Minister about road transport and its development.

Only two days back the Prime Minister has stated that he has demanding the nationalisation of road transport from 1946, and if that is not done the interests of Railways will be jeopardised. If this is the view of the Prime Minister, I am unable to appreciate the introduction of this amending Bill. Why should not the Central Government issue a directive to the State Governments as is done in many other matters, for implementing the views of the Prime Minister of the country? This is not a wayside remark of the Prime Minister. He has made these remarks in his address to the Road Development Council. I don't think that our Transport Minister can afford to brush aside the views of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has also stated that he is not in favour of allocating more funds for road development. Here it is relevant to refer to certain statistics furnished by the Central Government.

If one unit is invested in the Roads, it will generate 100 job opportunities and the same unit invested in the Railways and in the small industries will generate only 19 and 17 job opportunities respectively. If Rs. 100 crores are invested in road development, 5200 man-years will be obtained—this is the result of the study conducted by the Government. The road development has got the greatest potential for generating employment opportunities in the country. It is inexplicable to me how these essential factors have been overlooked by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister

has also mentioned that the road transport is full corrupt practices, black-marketing, smuggling etc. This also needs to be looked into by the hon. Minister of Transport.

It must be stressed here that the octroi check-posts do hold up the transport inordinately and this leads to many undesirable practices. The Centre seems to be keen in abolishing the octroi, but is conveniently silent about supplementing the loss of revenue to the States.

I would also refer to the absence of provision in this Bill about paying compensation to the families of victims of road accidents. It is really regrettable that while the families of victims of Plane accidents, naval accidents and rail accidents get substantial sums of money as compensation, the families of victims in road accidents do not get a single pie. The hon. Minister of Transport must look into this aspect also. Similarly, there must be insurance facility for the goods transported through road.

There are still certain lacunae and loopholes even in this amending Bill about the number of drivers on all-India routes, about their minimum educational qualifications prescribed for the drivers and also about the provision in the parent for punishing the drunken drivers, as has been effectively put forth by my hon. colleague Shri Ravi who preceded me. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Transport will bring forward a consolidated Bill removing these deficiencies.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the necessity of constructing the East Coast Highway in Tamil Nadu, which has got tremendous traffic potential. The investment made in this highway will yield more than adequate revenue to the Centre as also to the State of Tamil Nadu.

Before I conclude, I would reiterate that since the road transport and its

development has got great potential for generating employment opportunities more funds must be allocated by the Central Government. With these few words, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh) :** I rise to support the Bill for the reason that it has the purpose to delegate certain powers to the State Governments for the smooth running of the administration and the work. It has given preference to adivasies and harijans, the weaker sections of the people, to serve in the Department and also to own vehicles.

The third is that some punishment is prescribed for the wrong-doers i.e. those who travel in the buses and other vehicles belonging to Government, without tickets. These are good points on which no one can have any dispute. But I find that there are some lacunae also in the Bill. The main thing is that the Bill is silent about the mixed business that is, business by the public sector meaning the Government on the one hand and the private sector on the other. There must be competition between the private sector and the public sector. Without that the public sector becomes monopolist and they behave in any ugly manner as they desire. So, there must be both the sectors in business. We find that the private sector manages better than the public sector in many respects. If there is competition and the private sector is making some profits and the public sector is not making profits, then the public sector is to be denounced and it should be condemned. So, there must be competition.

There is one point which may not cent per cent fit in this matter but this is a subject which should be discussed here. There are so many accidents by the motor vehicles. One thing is that the truck drivers do not give way to the smaller vehicles. The

truck drivers while coming from the opposite direction, do not give an inch to other vehicles and sometimes they—smaller ones—go to the left with the result that the other vehicle does not have space on the road and sometimes even falls into the drain. A particular section of the drivers behave like that. While coming from behind they virtually thrust the smaller vehicle. So, there must be very strict rule about it.

A good thing has been provided in the Bill that passangers, without ticket should be punished. I heard some hon. Members saying that the poor people should be given some benefit in this matter. I think the poorest man, the most illiterate man, the most uncivilised man knows that without a ticket he cannot travel in the bus or any other conveyance. So, I do not accept that version of the hon. Member who pleads that the poor people have no knowledge or money and so, they will not buy tickets. If such permission is given to them, then 50 per cent of the people will travel without tickets on the plea of poverty.

Sometimes because of dearth of tyres and tubes Government vehicles do not run. This Department must impress upon the Industrial Development Department or the whole Government so that tyres and tubes are made available in adequate quantities in different parts of the country and at cheaper rates. A truck tyre costs Rs. 4,000 to 5,000 and sometimes in the black even Rs. 6,000. How can the country run its transport department and make any profit, or any individual person owning any transport can run them and make any profit so that the people in general can get the benefit of the increased transport?

I hope the Ministry will take note of these suggestions and try to ameliorate the grievances and difficulties which both the people and the department are put to.

**SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) :** Madam Chairman, the motor industry is a vast and fast developing industry, both in the fields of goods traffic as well as passenger traffic. It is a major industry in both the public sector and also private sector. The parent Act on this subject was enacted in 1939 and further amendments came off and on, the last one being in 1976. Now the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1978 is before us for consideration.

My first submission is, taking into consideration the vast expansion of this industry and also the new technological improvements which have come in regarding motor vehicles, Government have to consider the various aspects and come forward with a comprehensive Bill, which is in conformity with the new developments that have taken place in this industry.

Then I come to the implementation of this Act in the different States by the various State Authorities. We have to see whether the provisions of the Act are properly implemented. The actual state of affairs in these Authorities is that they are steeped in corruption. It is an open secret that if an ordinary individual wants to get a permit, he has to approach everyone in that Authority and grease their palm. It is even said that there is a scheduled rate from top to bottom. People are in difficulties because in the Transport Authority nothing will move without the payment of money. Unless you streamline the organisation and see that corruption is rooted out, I do not know how the implementation of the provisions of this Act can ever be successful.

There are lakhs of workers who are manning these vehicles, whether goods or passenger. After the advent of the new types of vehicles and the increase in tonnage and the speed of the vehicles, there is every justification for reduction in the hours of work. But now the man on the wheel has to work for hours together in the national highways which are heavily congested.

Because of the hazardous nature of their work, their working hours should be reduced.

Coming to the reservation for the weaker sections, I welcome this idea. But I would share the anxiety which has been expressed by some hon. Members as to how far this will really be beneficial to the weaker sections in practice. We should ensure that transactions do not take place so that this benefit will really go to the weaker sections. An ordinary motor vehicle will require an investment of more than one lakh of rupees. Will it be possible for people belonging to the weaker sections to get that much of finance to own a vehicle? In many matters preference is given to co-operatives. In the same way, if there is a cooperative of Scheduled Castes or Tribes running a transport service, it should be given preference and all facilities so that this reservation can really be effective, as contemplated in this Act.

Drivers can man their vehicles efficiently only if they have a proper knowledge of the mechanical devices of the new trucks. So, I think the provision for separate driving licences for trucks and buses is a good one.

Regarding minimum educational qualifications, it should not be stipulated that a driver should possess a particular academic qualification for running a vehicle. It should be enough if he has primary knowledge of the vehicles and traffic rules and is able to read and write. Otherwise, it will be to the serious disadvantage of those in service and those aspiring for employment as drivers.

I personally feel that the provision for a no-objection certificate by the transferor or owner of the motor vehicle from the registering authority should remain, because unless some sort of authority is there to show that it has been transferred, the workers will not be able to maintain their claims.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक (खजुराहो): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जो मोटरवाहन (संशोधन) विधेयक, वहाँ पर प्रस्तुत किया है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संशोधन विधेयक में प्रावधान रखा गया है कि हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए भी बस पार्क देने में सरकारें रहेंगी—यह बात बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जिस तरह से नौकरियों में हरिजन आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने की बात है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had called Vinayak Prasad Yadav, and he is not here. Anyway, you please conclude quickly because your name was last in the list.

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक: मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जिस तरह से नौकरियों में हरिजन आदिवासियों को संरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था है लेकिन बाँक व पड़-लिखे नहीं होते हैं इसलिए रिजर्वेशन के होते हुए भी उनको उपयुक्त स्थान नहीं मिल पाता है उसको देखते हुए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम के लिए उनकी सोसायटी बनाई जाये और सरकारी तौर पर ट्रक और डेकर उनको सम्पन्न बनाया जाये तभी वे अपनी बसें चला सकेंगे और इस उद्योग में शामिल हो सकेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को पट्टन करनी चाहिए ताकि हरिजन आदिवासियों के लिए इस बिल में प्रावधान रखा गया है उसका पालन हो सके।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ—हमारा जो ट्रांसपोर्ट विभाग है—चाहे प्रान्तीय हो या केन्द्र की अधिकारी हों—हमारे यहाँ जो कानून है कि अधिक सवारियों ले जाने पर उस का चालान किया जा सकता है, उस को बर्धित किया जा सकता है—वे उस कानून का पालन नहीं करते। मैंने तो यहाँ तक देखा है कि ये अधिकारी उन बस-मालिकों के मकानों में जा कर ठहरते हैं और वे लोग ही उन के लिये सब इन्तजाम करते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप स्वयं अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उन अधिकारियों से सही न्याय कैसे मिल सकता है। क्या वे सही देख-रेख रख सकते हैं? इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस चीज को देखें—ताकि जो अधिकारी जांच के लिये जायें, वे सही तरीके से वाप कर सकें। आज बड़े-बड़े बस मालिकों का कमी चालान नहीं होता, अगर थोड़ा-बहुत विधान के लिये चालान करना भी होता है तो कमतोर आदमियों का चालान कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन बड़े मालिकों के लिये कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है।

आप आप देखिये—सब से ज्यादा एक्सीडेंट्स क्यों हो रहे हैं—इस का कारण क्या है? ये बस और ट्रक मालिक बड़े होशियार होते हैं—वे अपनी गाड़ियों का बीमा करा लेते, जिस से एक्सीडेंट होने पर उन का कोई नुकसान नहीं होता। एक्सीडेंट होने पर उन को तो पैसा मिल ही जायगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रावधान करे—जिस को एक बार एक्सीडेंट होने पर मोरे

का पैसा मिल गया है—उस को दोबारा एक्सीडेंट होने पर पैसा नहीं मिलना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह का प्रावधान हो जायगा तो आप देखेंगे कि कोई भी ट्रक चलाने वाला तब रफ़्तार से नहीं चलायेगा, क्योंकि उन को यह दयाल रहना कि हमारी 80 हजार या एक लाख रुपये की बस है, अगर इस बका एक्सीडेंट हो गया तो इस का पैसा नहीं मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nayak, you must conclude now. You please resume your seat. I am calling the next Speaker.

Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Madam Chair-person, this Amendment Bill first gives us an opportunity to seek an important and timely clarification from the Government on an important aspect of the Transport Policy. The truck operators are agitated. Today, itself there is a strike and thousands of trucks are off the road in Bombay. There is also a threat of such chain strikes in other parts of the country also. Among others, the truck operators are expressing themselves against nationalisation proposal reported to have been made by the Prime Minister. It is necessary that the Government today takes this House into confidence and clarify its stand with respect to any immediate proposal for the nationalisation of road transport of goods.

Now after seeking this clarification from the Government we may examine a few provisions of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla, just one minute, the time allotted to this Bill was two hours and in about two minutes, the two hours will be over. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time slightly?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

AN HON. MEMBER: By two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I do not think that it will be possible, because there is a large amount of business to go through. So, I would suggest that we extend the time by not more

[Mr. Chairman]

than half an hour. The Minister will require about 25 minutes.

**SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY** (Dharmapuri) : I suggest that the time be extended by one hour.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : At half past five there is an half-an-hour discussion. If we extend it by one hour, then it will continue tomorrow. Is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time by one hour?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS** : Yes.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : But I would request all the speakers to cooperate because the Minister will require about 25 minutes, since there are some amendments to go through, it will continue tomorrow. Now, Mr. Banatwalla, you can continue.

17.00 hrs.

[**SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU** in the Chair]

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** : There is a welcome provision in the Bill for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for preference to persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the society....

**SHRI CHAND RAM** : I will not be here tomorrow. It will be better if it could be finished today.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : The time has been extended by one hour. There is a Half-An-Hour discussion at 5.30 P.M. So, it will not be possible to finish it today. Then, it will be taken up on the following day, that is, on the 29th.

**SHRI CHAND RAM** : It is all right.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** : It is, however, a matter of regret that a differential treatment has been sought to be meted out in the matter of reservation. While it will be incumbent upon the States to compulsorily provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in granting permits, it will not be compulsory for the State Governments to provide for any reservation or preference in the case of persons belonging to economically weaker sections of the society. This is an unfortunate differentiation. The hon. Minister while piloting the Bill said that only lip-sympathy is being paid to the plight of people belonging to the economically weaker-sections of the society. But he has also kept himself open to this charge. A very half-hearted sympathetic treatment has been given out to the economically weaker sections of the society. I plead that even in the case of economically weaker sections of the society, it should be incumbent and compulsory upon the States to provide for reservation or preferential treatment in the matter of giving permits, etc. The differentiation between the two sections of our society, namely, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the one hand and the economically weaker sections on the other hand should be wiped out.

There is another differentiation with respect to the period of validity of driving licence. This period is sought to be increased to five years. But in the case of paid drivers or drivers of transport vehicles, the period is maintained at three years. There is no justification whatsoever for such a differentiation. I am afraid, this merely adds to the harassment of the poorer people, namely, paid drivers or drivers of transport vehicles.

Then, clause 5 of the Bill also stipulates that those who intend to drive private vehicles as paid employees should also obtain proper licence and the State Governments may put certain restrictions and have regulations for the purpose. This, again, is an undesirable aspect of this particular Bill. I do not understand why this provision has been made. We all know from our experience: take, for example, the case of a person who applies for a taxi badge or for a permit as taxi-driver. You know how much of harassment and corruption there is in the issue of taxi badges or taxi-driving



licences. And now, Sir, we are opening a new door, as far as the so-called private paid employees are concerned—a new door for harassment and corruption, without gaining anything in this particular matter. Therefore, I feel that such persons who take licences with the intention of driving private vehicles as paid employees need not be subjected to the further harassment of being required to have a specific driving licence for the purpose.

I may conclude by referring to another important provision that is sought to be made in this particular Bill. This is with respect to the minimum educational qualifications which may be insisted upon for giving licences to drive transport vehicles. Now, great care has to be taken to see that this particular condition as regards the minimum educational qualification does not become a new source of harassment or discrimination against people. I may elucidate my point by a concrete example. In Bombay, if a person applies for a driving licence to drive a taxi, he is compulsorily required to have a proper knowledge of Marathi. I submit that this insistence upon a proper knowledge of any particular language is a discrimination against the linguistic minorities in the particular State. Therefore, while any such type of minimum educational qualifications is compulsorily laid down, the requirement of knowledge of a particular language must be avoided. As it is, in the case of Bombay, the matter was even referred by the linguistic minorities to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, but there was no improvement in the situation. I therefore hope that, while implementing this Clause 8 of the Bill which authorise the State Government to impose any minimum educational qualifications, necessary safeguards should be stipulated to see that there is no discrimination on the basis of language.

I hope that this important aspect will be borne in mind by the Government in the implementation of the Act.

श्री राम मूर्ति (बरेली) : 1939 के मोटर वीहिकल एक्ट में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। यह ऐसा मसला है जिस इंसानों जिनकी से सोचा सम्बन्ध है। आज की दुनिया में हालात बड़ी जल्दी बदल रहे हैं। इस वास्ते इस तरह के जो कानून हैं, जो अधिनियम हैं उ. 42 जल्दी जल्दी भी पुनर्विचार होता रहना चाहिए। और समय समय पर उन में संशोधन होते रहने चाहिये।

यह अच्छी बात है कि बिल में अनसूचित जातियों और हरिजन लोगों तथा कमजोर वर्गों के वास्ते रजिस्ट्रेशन की बात कही गई है। लेकिन आपको खयाल रखना चाहिये कि कानून पास करना एक बात है और उस पर अमल कराना दूसरी बात है और यह जो दूसरी बात है यह बड़ी मुश्किल बात होती है और इस पर सरकार को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

इस रजिस्ट्रेशन की आज चर्चा है इस में यह संभावना है कि जो इन गरीब लोगों को परमिट मिलेगे वे अमीर लोग ले लेंगे, पैसे वाले ले लेंगे और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि सरकार का जो मंशा है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी। इस वास्ते अगर हम गरीब लोगों को सही मायनों में मबद करना चाहते हैं तो मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जिनको परमिट मिले उन्हें पहले मोटर चलाने की, वीहिकल चलाने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। जब वह उसमें जानकारी कर लें, मशीनरी की भी जानकारी कर लें, तो उनकी को-ऑपरेटिव बनाई जाय और फिर सरकार व बैंक उनकी पूरी मबद करें उनको पसा दें। इस बात के लिये न छोड़ दिया जाये कि जब अमीर लोग उनकी पैसा दें तब वह अपने नाम पर परमिट लें और 100, 100 या 200, 200 रुपया उनकी मिल जाय और बाकी का सारा मुनाफा पैसे वालों को मिल जाये और वही लोग वीहिकल चलायें। इसमें रस्क लन की बात नहीं है, ऐसी एजेंसी कायम कर दी जाय जो इन हरिजन एवं कमजोर लोगों से महीने के मुनाफा से फिस्त का रुपया ल लिया करे, इससे उनको सही मायने में फायदा मिल सकता है और उनकी माली हालत संभल सकती है।

जहां तक 500 रुपये जुर्माने की बात है, यह बड़ी रकम है, छोटे सफर पर यह नहीं होनी चाहिये। इतना होना चाहिये कि जहां से बस चलती है और उसका जो टर्मिनस है उसका जितना किराया बनता है, जुर्माना उसका पांचवां गुना होना चाहिये। उनके समरी टायल होने चाहिये, जैसे रेलों में होते हैं और सजा भी होनी चाहिये, इससे लोगों के दिमागों पर ज्यादा असर पड़ेगा और बिना टिकट लोग कम चलेंगे।

इसके अलावा जैसे कानून बना है कि डाइवर शराब पीकर नहीं चलेगे, तो बूँक देखने-भालने वाली एजेंसी पुरानी है, कोई भी इस बात की परवाह नहीं करता कि डाइवर शराब पी कर चल रहा है या नहीं इसीलिए एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। सरकार को यह बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिये कि जहां सड़कें जा रही हैं, वहां से शराब की मट्टी बहुत दूर होनी चाहिये बनना



[श्री राम मूर्ति]

लोग वहाँ पर रुकने के छोड़े बना लेते हैं और वह अपने आपकी रोक नहीं सकते हैं, खूब पीते हैं।

इसके साथ ही जैसे हर मोटर-साइकिल या स्कटर चलाने वाले के लिये हैल्मेट पहनना जरूरी है, इसे सारे हिन्दुस्तान में लागू कर देना चाहिये। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली के लिये ही नहीं सब के लिये होना चाहिये। वही नहीं, जो पिलियन या पीछे की सीट पर बैठने वाला है, उसके लिये भी हैल्मेट पहनना जरूरी होना चाहिये, क्योंकि जब कोई एम्सीडेंट होता है तो जो चलाता है उसको ही चोट नहीं लगती है बल्कि पीछे बैठने वाले को भी चोट लग सकती है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इसके लिये मैनडेटरी क्वालिफिकेशन होना चाहिये कि दोनों हैल्मेट पहने। मैं ने प्रमोटीका में देखा कि वहाँ पर चलाने वाला और पिलियन राइडर दोनों हैल्मेट पहनते हैं। इसलिए यहाँ भी यह लाइमी होना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा जब हम बसों में सफर करने वालों के लिये कुछ सुव्यवस्थाएँ पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि हमारी एजेंसीजें देखें कि लोग टुकों पर क्यों बैठ जाते हैं? लोग उन पर इसलिये जाते हैं कि इतने अधिक ब्लोकस नहीं हैं जितनों की जरूरत है। दिल्ली के शहर में देख लीजिये, कंपीटीशन जरूर होना चाहिये। जब सरकारी गाड़ी बन जाती है, तो उसके चालकों में लापरवाही आ जाती है। जब कंपीटीशन को लिपटि होतो है तो उसको फिकर होती है। इसलिये बड़े ब्लोकस के साथ छोटे ब्लोकस भी डाले जाने चाहिये जिन्हें मिनी बस कहते हैं जिससे उनमें बोड़े आरामो बैठें और वह जल्दी से चल सकें।

इसकाफ का बात है मैं एक जगह लकर कर रहा था और रेल के काटक पर रुकना पड़ा। मैं ने देखा कि एक छोटी स्टेशनर वाला 8 घाबकी को बँठाकर चल रहा था। मैंने उत्तर का कहा कि ऐसा क्यों करते हो, खतरे की बात है, टायर फट जायेगा तो सब की मौत हो जायेगी। उसने कहा कि मेरी क्या खता है। मैंने कहा था कि 2 बँठ सकते हैं, प्राप ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा तीन बँठ जायेंगे लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि सुर्य प्रस्त होने का वक़्त है, सब को जाना है अगर नहीं गये तो लूट जायेंगे। अगर तुम नहीं बँठाओगे तो स्कटर चला नहीं पाओगे। इसलिये सब को बँठाना पड़ा और चलाया पड़ा।

महोदय, यह देश बहुत बड़ा है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी भी बहुत है, मुल्क उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक 32 सौ किलोमीटर है और पूर्व से पश्चिम तक 28 सौ किलोमीटर है। यह एक छोटा-मोटा महाद्वीप है, 62 करोड़ की आबादी है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा ब्लोकल सड़क पर डाले जायें, उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं होनी चाहिये। जो कोई भी ब्लोकल डालना चाहता है, उसको परमिट मिलना चाहिये। मेरे अपने जिले में 31 मील का दस्ता है, जिस पर 53 गाड़ियाँ चल रही थीं, लेकिन सरकार ने बन्द कर दी क्योंकि वह इस तरह से गैर कानूनी बना नहीं सकते थे। मिनी बस चलती थीं, नतीजा यह हुआ कि

वह जोरी से पुलिस वालों से मिलकर चलाते थे अब वह बन्द कर दी गई, इसलिये लोग टुकों पर बैठ जाते हैं। आज सबसे बड़ी बात यह हो रही है कि सही तरीके से वस्तुस्थिति का जायज़ा नहीं लिया जाता है, इससे खराबी पैदा हो रही है।

इस बात को ब्याल में रखना चाहिये कि इस मुल्क के अन्दर पहले रेल एक मील की 10 लाख रुपये में पड़ती थी और अब 20 लाख रुपये में पड़ती है। इस कारण रेलें प्रचुर मात्रा में नहीं बिछाई जा सकती। उस के बरखिलाफ सड़क एक मील 60 हजार के बजाय एक लाख में बनती थी, अब दो लाख में बनती है। इसलिए सरकार यह कोशिश करे कि ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा सड़कें बनाएँ। वही एक माध्यम ऐसा है कि जिस के जरिए ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा लोगों को आराम और सुव्यवस्था मिल सकता है, जैसे चल सकती हैं, यो स्कोलर चल सकते हैं, मिनी बसें चल सकती हैं। इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। आज ऐसे ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ तीस तीस मील तक न कोई सड़क है न रेल है। आज वह पहला मसला है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 20 करोड़ रुपये इस काम यानी सड़क बनाने के लिए दिया है। अगले सालों में इस काम के लिए रुपये और बढ़ना चाहिये।

एक और स्कीम पहले चलती थी जिस को रोक दिया गया, उस को भी फिर से चलाना चाहिये। उस के मुताबिक अगर एक करोड़ रुपये सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट देती थी तो एक करोड़ प्रवेश की सरकार देती थी और एक करोड़ रुपये राज्य की सोसाइटीयों फंड्री और ग्रामा पैदा करने वाले और दूसरे दिया करते थे। इस तरह से बड़ी सड़कें बनती थीं और मैं ने तो अपने यहां इस स्कीम के माध्यम से बड़ी सड़कें बनवायी हैं। अगर इस स्कीम को फिर से चाल कर दिया जाय तो बहुत से लोग उस में मददगार होंगे।

एक बात की और मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाता चाहूँगा और वह यह कि जितनी भी हमारी हाईवेज हैं उन को तो 30 फुट से कम होना ही नहीं चाहिये क्योंकि इतनी ट्रैफिक आज के जमाने में है और खास तौर से जो टुक वाले हैं वह तो बचाना चाहत ही नहीं है और उस के कारण जो हलके ब्लोकल हैं उन को कोई रास्ता नहीं मिलता और वह बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करते हैं। फिर और गाड़ियाँ भी चलती हैं, साइकिलें चलती हैं, घोड़ागाड़ियाँ चलती हैं। इसलिए हाइवेज को तो कम से कम 30 फुट चौड़ा होना ही चाहिये। साथ साथ एक बात और होनी चाहिये कि हर तीस मील पर कोई न कोई पेट्रोल पम्प भी होना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ पेट्रोल मिल सके। साथ साथ यह भी होना चाहिये कि उस के अंदर पेशाबघर और खाना भी होना और कोई छोटा-मोटा रेस्त्रां भी होना चाहिये ताकि लोग चाय भी पी सकें। आज हम अपने यहां 150 मील के सफर से अंदर गजरीला आते हैं तो वहाँ चाय पीने का इंतज़ाम है। और जब शहरों के अंदर से गुजरते हैं तो वहाँ गाड़ो खड़ी करने का कोई स्थान नहीं मिलता। चाय भी नहीं पी पाते हैं। बहुत से मुल्कों में यह कायदा है कि हाइवेज के ऊपर सब जगह बीच बीच में हर तीस मील पर रेस्त्रां बना होता है,

पेट्रोल मिलने की सुविधा होती है, रिपेयर के भी साधन होते हैं . . . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : हरयाने में तो है ।

श्री राममति : हरयाने में है तो और जगह भी बनावे । हरयाने के मंत्री ी ह, और जगहों के ऊपर भी उन का डम तरह का इनजाम करना चाहिए । . . . .  
(व्यवधान) . . . . . पैसे का मवाल है । यह तो कर सकते हैं कि जब पेट्रोल पम्प बने तो वहां पाखाना और पेशाबघर भी बन जाय और जब आप इस को एनकरेज करेंगे तो वहां पर छोटे मोटे रेस्त्रा भी बन जाएंगे ताकि लोग वहां चाय तो पी सकें । आज कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है । लोग चाहते हैं कि यह महलियत हो लेकिन वह महलियत उन को नहीं मिलती ।

तीसरी एक बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि आज एयर पोल्याशन बहुत बढ़ता चला जा रहा है । उस को रोकने के लिए इनजाम होना बहुत जरूरी है । आज आप फैक्ट्रियों की बिमनियों को तो देखते हैं लेकिन ये हजारों लाखों व्हीकल्स जो चल रही हैं इन की बिमनियों को नहीं देखते, ये बहुत बड़ो पोल्याशन कर रही हैं खास तौर से जो मोटर वाले हैं जिन के रिस्म खराब होते हैं वह तो कच्चा ही मोबिल आयाल फेंकते चले जाते हैं, काला धुआं फेंकते हैं । तो यह कानून होना चाहिए कि हर 6 महीने के बाद मोटर कार के रिस्म चैक किए जाएंगे । जब तक यह नहीं किया जायगा तब तक वह बिल्कुल पोल्याट करते चले जाएंगे गहरों को और गांवों को । इसलिए इस बात की और खोा तौर से भंवी जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए । . . .  
(व्यवधान) . . . . . मैं ने कहा कानून बनाने की बात और है लेकिन इस को अमल में लाना जरूरी है । आज जो एजेंसियां इस के लिए मौजूद भी हैं वह सब रूटिन बन गई हैं । कोई और बात आप को मोचनी पड़ेगी और हम लोगों को भी आप मौका देंगे तो हम भी सोच कर बतला सकेंगे कि ऐसी कौन सी एजेंसी निकाली जाय क्योंकि अगर वह नहीं निकालेंगे तो कानून का ठीक ढंग से अमल नहीं हो पाएगा ।

आखिरी बात एक यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डाइविंग लाइसेंस लोगों को देते समय पूरी चेकिंग होनी चाहिए डाइवर की, उस की कानून बताना चाहिए डाइविंग का, नहीं तो आज क्या होना है कि जहां लाइसेंस मिलने का कार्यालय है वहां गए, दो तीन ट्रिप उस ने अपने काम के लिए लगवाए, कुछ बैस लगवाए और उम को लाइसेंस बख्श दिया । यह नहीं होना चाहिए । उस को देखना चाहिए बाकायदा कि वह मशीनरी के बारे में जानता है या नहीं, डाइविंग लाइसेंस के उसूल जानता है या नहीं जानता है । हम चले जा रहे हैं, हमारे रास्ते की लाइन बन्द है, हम फिर भी कास करने की कोशिश करते हैं, जो सामने की लाइन खाली है उस के लिए मौका नहीं देते हैं आगे का । हान दे रहे हैं, लेकिन कोई रास्ता छोड़ना नहीं चाहता और रास्ता छोड़ना भी तो यह नहीं करेगा कि गाड़ी की स्पीड मन्दी करे, उसी स्पीड से गाड़ी चलाएगा ताकि पूरी रैस हो जाय । तो ये बड़े खतरे की चीजें होती हैं जिस से ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं । इसलिए डाइविंग

लाइसेंस देने वक्त पूरी चेकिंग होनी चाहिए, कारो चेकिंग होनी चाहिए, तब किसी को लाइसेंस मिलना चाहिए । अगर यह सब काम किए जाएंगे और ये महलियतें दी जाएंगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि सफर करने वालों को काफी महलियत मिलेगी और ऐक्सीडेंट्स भी कम होंगे तथा इस विधेयक की जो स्परिट है वह भी पूरी हो जायगी, अमल भी ठीक होगा ।

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I would like to congratulate the hon., Minister for the notable provisions in this Bill, especially, those pertaining to the hire purchase as well as the periodicity of it which is extended and on the appointment of Chairman—Clause, 20 of the Bill—I would like to suggest to the Minister and to the Government that the importance of road transport is going to increase very much in this country because the railway lines are limited.

Therefore, a stage would come when the road transport will have to be completely nationalised, if not to-day, at least tomorrow because it is of national importance. There are many passengers who prefer to travel by road rather than by rail. Therefore, road transport is of national importance. This is my first submission.

My second submission is that certain speeches have been made in this House welcoming the provision for reservation of licences for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and economically weaker sections. An apprehension has been expressed about its applicability. On that point, I would like to suggest that under the Constitution there is no community recognised as economically backward, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward classes and weaker sections are the four classes which are recognised by the Constitution. Economically backward class is not recognised. Such a concept is new to our Constitution. No doubt, there is socially and educationally backward class recognised in the Constitution. For that you can make a provision. I would like to suggest to

[Shri B. C. Kamble]

the hon'ble Minister not to get deterred by the apprehension expressed; otherwise how will you be able to implement it. I want to congratulate the Minister that he has the courage to implement this provision. Now, there are two methods to implement this. Firstly, having made the provision you must establish a development fund for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**SHRI CHAND RAM:** How can it be done here. It is a State subject.

**SHRI B. C. KAMBLE:** Either you try for such a fund or make use of the provision under Clause 24 which relates to Indian tourism development or State tourism development and through these two agencies you can implement the provisions which are made for reservation of licences to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Mr. Chairman, my third point is that you delete the provision with regard to educational qualificationss because it is likely to be mis-interpreted. You may prescribe certain minimum requirements to be fulfilled instead of making provision in terms of educational qualifications. Then some provision should be made in order to make the travel of the passengers safe, comfortable and for that there should be enough number of vehicles and good roads. Today the position even in the Capital is that the passengers are huddled like animals in the buses. Therefore, the number of vehicles should be increased and also the roads should be made wider. The passengers who have paid you sufficient revenue—even for more than your investment—their travel should be made more safe, dignified and comfortable.

Finally, I must congratulate the Minister for having brought the provision in regard to hire-purchase. It is very welcome because there have been many cases where people have

been cheated. If in the motor-vehicles accidents claim tribunals the registrars are promoted as presiding officers then so many difficulties will get resolved. I am a practising lawyer and I know how many petitions have got accumulated. If the hon'ble Minister makes necessary provision in this regard it will be a welcome feature. With these words I commend and support the Bill.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Durga Chand.

**श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) :** सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल का प्रश्न है—इस में बहुत सारी ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन के लिये मंत्री महोदय की प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिये । . . . .

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Minister will reply on the 29th in the first hour...

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM):** According to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is very difficult on the 29th. There is another business fixed regarding flood relief discussion.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** He will take about half-an-hour or 49 minutes and not more than that. In the first hour, everybody will be present.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal):** You will have better audience!

**श्री दुर्गा चन्द :** जहाँ तक इस बिल में उन्होंने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, और इकानामिकली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिये जो व्यवस्था की है, उस के लिये मैं उन को बधाई देता हूँ । यह बहुत अच्छी बात है —अगर वे लोग इस से फायदा उठा सकें । लेकिन कई सदस्यों ने जो आशंका प्रकट की है—उस पर भी हमें विचार करना चाहिये । कहीं ऐसा न हो कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को जो परमिट दिये जाय या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को जो परमिट दिये जाय, ऐसा न होने के कारण वे लोग एक्सप्लॉएट न हों । ऐसा न हो कि दूसरे लोग उस से फायदा उठा लें—इस के लिये कुछ बक्स-और-बैलेंसेज की जरूरत है ।

जहां तक गवर्नमेंट ट्रांसपोर्ट का प्रश्न है—नैशनलाइजेशन का मकसद यह है कि सारा काम सरकार के अधीन होना चाहिये। इस से जनता को भी फायदा होना है और सरकार के खजाने में भी पैसा आता है। जहां तक इस पालिसी का ताल्लुक है—पालिसी तो ठीक है, लेकिन इस का अनुभव बहुत अच्छा नहीं है। मात्र जितने ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन हैं, आप मेरे अपने प्रदेश की ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन को ही ले लीजिये—हर साल उस में घाटा होता है। मैंने एक दफा हिमाचल की विधान सभा में कहा था—आप नेशनलाइजेशन के लिये दलील तो देते हैं कि इस में सर्वमिज के लिये मिक्थोरिटी है, जनता को इस में सुविधा मिलती है, सरकार को पैसा मिलेगा—लेकिन हर साल इन का घाटे का बजट चलता है और लोगों को भी इन से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है। इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं नेशनलाइजेशन जनता के हित में होता है, लेकिन न सरकार का फायदा होता है और न जनता को फायदा होता है। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि जब तक इस में काम्पीटीशन नहीं होगा, तब तक न जनता को फायदा हो सकता है और न सरकार को। यह जो नेशनलाइजेशन का वन-वे ट्रैफिक है, यह डागमैटिक-प्रोच जैसा लगता है। इस से फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। अगर काम्पीटीशन रहेगा, तो मैं समझता हूं इस से जनता को फायदा होगा। तब वह एफिशियेन्ट तरीके से फंक्शन करेगी। वरना जैसा बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा—उस के मनेजमेन्ट में इनको कर्प्शन आ जाती है कि वह फायदे में चन ही नहीं सकती।

मुझे अभी एक भाई ने बतलाया—यहां दिल्ली का जो बड़ा बस मंडू है—वहां पर सरकार की तरफ से हर तरह की सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम किया गया है। पनग मिस्टम की लैट्रीज़ हैं। लेकिन मुझे बताया गया है—वहां हर पसेन्जर से चार घाने चार्ज किये जाते हैं और उस से तीन हजार रुपये की आमदनी होती है जो आपस में बांटी जाती है। सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा कोई प्रावजन नहीं है कि पैसा चार्ज किया जाय, लेकिन फिर भी चार्ज किया जाता है। न वहां कोई सुपरविजन है और न मनेजमेन्ट का कोई कंट्रोल है, पसेन्जर्स लूटे जाते हैं।

गाड़ियों में बहुत ज्यादा कन्जेशन देखने में आता है। अगर आप दिल्ली के हालत को ही देखें—जो भी यहां की बसों में चढ़ता है उस की जिन्दगी सेफ नहीं होती है। बस-बस और बीस-बीस आदमी लटक कर जाते हैं। इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इन में काम्पी-

टीशन होना चाहिये और प्राइवेट ट्रांसपोर्टर्स को मौका मिलना चाहिये कि वे काम्पीटीशन में आयें। आप इस के लिये कोई परसेन्टेज मुकर्रर कर सकते हैं, ताकि उस से जनता को भी फायदा पहुंच सके और सरकार के खजाने में भी पैसा आये तथा गवर्नमेंट ट्रांसपोर्ट एफिशियेन्टली फंक्शन कर सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, we can extend the time by half-an-hour so that the Minister may reply to the discussion and thereafter, we take up the half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): The discussion on this Bill can continue tomorrow. It was already decided by your predecessor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will not be here tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: This is not an Ordinance, which you have to convert into a Bill within a particular period. It can be taken day after tomorrow or next week.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I will take about half an hour to reply to the discussion on this Bill. I would request that the hon. Members may kindly agree.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: The matter was raised some time back and it was understood that the half-an-hour discussion will be taken at 5.00 when the discussion on this Bill will be closed. It is already decided. Now putting it again to the vote of the House is not correct.

SHRI CHAND RAM: I can reply at 6.00 after the half-an-hour discussion is over.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: It was already put to the House and it was decided by the Chirman that half-an-hour discussion be taken up at 5.30.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up half-an-hour discussion. Further discussion on this Bill will be taken up day after tomorrow.

17.13 hrs.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF LANDS CEILING ACT  
BY THE STATES

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN (Shimoga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to raise half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 20th November, 1978 to Unstarred Question No. 150 regarding implementation of Land Ceiling Act by the States. I am afraid, the reply given by the hon. Minister for Works and Housing is very very disappointing. I had expected that the hon. Minister would give details of the surplus land acquired and the surplus land available in the various States of this country as also in the Union Territories. As you are aware, this legislation was brought in 1976 with a view to seeing that the urban land in the cities was also socialised. In respect of the rural areas, under the Land Reforms Act, a ceiling had been fixed; in many of the State this had been done and the people are quite satisfied. So far as the urban areas are concerned, there are huge pockets of land owned by big people, big industrialists, big merchants and others. Now, the idea with which this legislation was brought in 1976 was to see that the urban lands in the cities were also socialised and that could be used for building houses for the poor or the people who had no houses. I had asked for details with respect to the actual surplus land available, but I have not got the details of the several States, where the surplus land is available. It was not indicated, how much surplus land is available, how much has been acquired by the Government, how much has been distributed, how many houses were constructed for the poor, and whether the purpose for which the 1976 Urban Land Ceiling Act was brought forth in this Parliament was achieved and whether this legislation was implemented in the spirit in which it was enacted.

There is a lot of disappointment amongst the people in the urban areas that the surplus land as available has not been acquired as envisaged in the Act.

In addition, there is no attempt to implement the provisions of this Act effectively. To make things worse, the Act has been diluted by making exceptions in the case of agricultural and commercial lands and various others. In the end, the result will be that there will be absolutely no urban land available for the construction of houses for the poor and the needy. The way this Act is being implemented, is half-hearted. There has been no earnest attempt to see that the Act is implemented in the spirit in which it was brought about. The result of this type of an attitude to these land ceiling Acts has been that it has become a legal cover to the black-marketeers to use them to convert their black money into white. The land owners said they were going to build houses; they have not done it. They were saying that they would produce more food and bring down its price. They have not. They said "we are going to build flats for the poor." They have not done it. Thus, the spirit in which this Act was brought in to being, has not at all been fulfilled. There is a terrible disappointment amongst people that the Act has not been implemented properly. This socialist measure was adopted in 1976. If we proceed in the way in which we are doing, I think this Act may as well be scrapped. There is no outcome from it. It has been used as a cover by some people to preserve the lands which they owned. I request the hon. Minister to proceed vigorously with the implementation of these Acts. The way the Government has been dragging on and the way the vested interests have been asking for exceptions, have diluted the Act.

In Gujarat, the excess land acquired is only 23 hectares; in Karnataka it is 14 hectares; in Maharashtra 117

hectares and in U.P. it is 65 hectares. Are you satisfied with these figures? We don't have the figures for the rest of the States.

The way this Act has been implemented has been most unsatisfactory. The purpose for which this Act was enacted, has not been fulfilled. I request the Minister to take a look into the working of the Act and to provide us with more figures as to how this progressive measure has been implemented.

SHRI JYOTRIMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, are you not calling the other Members whose names have come up in the ballet to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Minister has replied. I will call them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It will be better if you call others also now, and then the Minister makes a reply.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): If the hon. Members so desire, I will reply at the end. Otherwise I will reply whenever a particular Member asks for the reply. I can do either of these.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under the rules you have to reply first.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): I share the anxiety of the hon. Member. But I shall just remind him that this Act was passed under article 252(i) of the Constitution; the States have to pass a resolution that a particular Act should be passed by the Parliament. The implementation part rests entirely with the States concerned. The only part that the Centre can play is to keep a watch on the progress of the implementation. There is a whole proforma of periodical returns that they have to give to

the Centre from the states. 13 headings for the returns have been given; it says that such and such information should be provided to the Centre. To keep a watch on this progress there was a central co-ordination committee which continued till 2nd January 1978. We found that implementation was very slow. That coordination committee had been dispensed with and it had been replaced by four regional committees to watch the progress of implementation within their respective regions. The secretary of the Central Government is chairman of all the four committees; secretaries of the states concerned are members of those committees. We are trying our best to do this. We have got some information; I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House. That information has been consolidated from the periodical returns on the progress of implementation of the urban land ceiling Act in the States and Union Territories. It gives details of the number of statements of excess vacant land received and the number of statements scrutinised and the number of statements which have been finally disposed of and the estimate of excess vacant land after scrutiny. I would not say that this is really everything that could be desired.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Are you satisfied that after two years only 95,000 hectares have been stated to be in excess?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I have myself said that I do not think that this is all that could be desired. That is the answer to his question. The other relates to exemptions; that is also very scanty. The third one relates to section 21 where permission had been given to people owning excess land to construct houses for weaker sections. I agree that it is not very good. As far as the distribution part is concerned, only from one state we have been able to get some sort of data with regard to distribution of land although that too as compared to



[Shri Sikandar Bakht]

the land which has been given to them, 171 hectares; from out of that only 32.24 hectares, I think, only 22.24 hectares had been utilised in Nagpur to rehabilitate persons affected by the Koradi project and 10 hectares in Poona had been allotted to the National Institute of Bank management. Again there the question of providing houses to the weaker sections of the society on the excess land has not arisen. That is the factual position. Unfortunately states are free to evolve their own policy. There are some general reasons; there have been some rigours coming in the way of construction in the way of economic policies. States have been seeking clarifications from time to time from us and we have been trying to guide them. That is about the best that we can do under the present circumstances.

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: There have been too many loopholes and they are to be plugged.

SHRI SINKANDAR BAKHT: There are of course such things; the ministry has already entered into the exercise of suggesting amendments for the Act; that is under consideration. There have been lacunae and loopholes, no doubt.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Mr. Chairman, I would like to put a specific question after the reply to the main discussion. He has referred to two or three States where land was acquired. How much land was acquired State-wise as surplus land and intimation has been given to the Centre by the States that they have acquired the land.

Secondly, the Centre has passed a legislation according to which the Centre will watch the progress. But if the States do not make any progress, what will be the step taken from the Centre? Will they give any guidelines or tell the States to implement the Act more vigorously so that

the object of the Government will be fulfilled?

Thirdly, Tamil Nadu have enacted a legislation of their own. The result is that it is covering only two or three States. I would like to ask the Minister whether the States will bring legislation of their own, by which not only the cities but even municipalities would be covered, so that more and more land can be available for distribution to the poorer sections, because otherwise it is naturally very difficult to rehabilitate the poorer people in the big towns, if land is not available. So, will the Centre give some direction to the States by which they will bring their own legislation? Will the Centre keep a watch over the difficulties which are arising from time to time and the steps taken by the States and co-ordinate their activities

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now that Shri Barnala is here, therefore, I am tempted to ask one question, which will cover him.

In the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan, page 131, it has been revealed that out of two million hectares of land declared surplus, hardly 25 per cent of the land has been distributed, and out of that only one-third of the land distributed has gone to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. What is the reason? Why this distribution of land to the real people who are suffering has been blocked?

From Shri Sikandar Bakht I would like to know, after the enactment of the urban land ceiling law, which was more or less a gimmick done by Mrs. Gandhi with no pious intention behind it, after the enactment of this Act, by that great lady, the dishonourable lady, what exactly is the implementation of the Act? How much land has actually been acquired by the Government so far?



**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** First of all, in reply to the question raised by the hon. Member, as I have already said, this Act has been passed on behalf of the State Governments. The Tamil Nadu Government had their own Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act, 1976. Now it has been replaced by the Tamil Nadu Urban Land and Ceiling Regulation Act of 1978. They have been empowered and they could do it, because the Central legislation has been passed on behalf of the State.

In reply to Shri Badri Narayan, I have already said that the Government is considering certain amendments to make the implementation of the Act more effective.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** When are you bringing that amendment?

**SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT:** They are under consideration. I have not fixed any time schedule for its consideration.

Coming to the third question, we are keeping a periodical watch over things and we are consolidating whatever information we are receiving. After this Half an Hour Discussion is over, I will place it on the Table of the House and it can be circulated to hon. Members.

With regard to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's question, in reply to the original question put by Shri Padri Narayan it has been said that 279.7 hectares have already been taken over by the Government, but from out of this only the Maharashtra Government have given some data with regard to the use to which a part of the land acquired has been put—32.24 hectares.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** So, the whole thing was nothing but a gimmick. That has been established today.

**17.51 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday the November 28, 1978/Agrahayana 7, 1900 (Saka).*